Edit Office

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Fewer Farms

WITH

Less Labor

More Machinery

Greater Efficiency

Produce More...

FOR THE

World's Greatest Market...

The Northeast

WHERE MORE IS SPENT, PER PERSON, FOR FOOD, THAN ANYWHERE

Perhaps We Should Brag More!

By Jim Hall

IN THE Northeast we have the biggest city, the tallest building, the busiest harbor, the longest Thruway.

As farmers, that's one of our troubles. We talk to people about our agriculture and they can't see it due to the size of our skyscrapers and industrial chimneys. . .

Now, if you just get folks to back away from those skyscrapers so's they can see what's behind them, they'll see that our agriculture is really big! that we take advantage of every bit of research in production, in management, and in reaching — profitably—the greatest consumer markets in the world, right here in the Northeast.

Due to our humid climate and the fine appetites of 45 million urbanites living in this Northeast corner of our country and depending on others for food (and also to our conservative Yankee belief in not putting our eggs all in one basket) we have a diversity in our farming exceeded by few other states. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has only been going for 115 years, but during that time this very diversity of farming has kept our area from the extreme valleys of depression. . . and the peaks of prosperity, too. . . that have been the lot of one-crop and drought-prone areas.

Steady Income

We've gone along on a sort of even keel, compared with much of the country. Sometimes they've been pretty small, but on fully 75% of our farms the milk checks or egg checks have come in regularly every month, year after year.

Because we produce little of only a few basic commodities, we haven't enjoyed government-supported prices to the extent other sections have, but neither have we been at the mercy of control programs and the whims of changing political situations. You won't find many Cadillacs on our farms, but you'll find that most of the Chevvies and Fords are paid for!

But now that we are looking beyond our skyscrapers, let's get down to some real factual bragging . . . straight out of Department of Agriculture and U. S. Census reports:

New York State **leads** the nation in:

Buckwheat; Cabbage; Ducks; Onions; Red Kidney Beans.

Second in:

Milk (of the 100 leading counties in U. S. in value of dairy products sold, 24—nearly a quarter —are in New York).

Sour Cherries; Apples; Grapes; Beets for processing; Cauliflower; Maple Syrup; Greenhouse and Nursery products.

Third in:

Snap Beans; Carrots; Lettuce; Late Potatoes; Hay.

In the above list, I've picked only one state to illustrate how we are leaders in so many different farm products. We can point with equal pride to Maine's potatoes and blueberries; to Massachusetts' and New Jersey's leadership in cranberry production; to Connecticut's tobacco; Vermont's maple syrup, etc.

Fewer, Better Farms

Like the rest of the country, we have been losing a lot of farms. In the five years between the censuses of 1949-1954, the "New" states where we circulate, that is, New York, New England, and New Jersey, lost 42,762 farms down to 210,278.

Two and a half million acres of farm land disappeared during those five years, making way for our expanding suburban population's need for more home sites, more shopping plazas, more stores, more thruways, more churches and schools, more playgrounds, and more space for everything.

Some farms have disappeared, but farming and the farm market have not.

The remaining farms, fewer than five years ago, are, on the average, a little larger—141½ acres; and the average value of land and buildings on our farms has gone up $4,000 to more than $17,000. This, of course, is without stock and machinery.

I would also like to point out that, despite the increasing size of our farms, corporation farming is not a threat. In fact, the trend is just the opposite, because today only 4% of our farms are tenant-operated compared to 5% five years ago. Actually, there are only 9,000 tenant farmers in the whole eight states.

Family farms are just bigger and more productive today.

Although there are 42,000 fewer farms than five years ago, these fewer operators have:

7,000 more combines; 3,800 more corn pickers; 22,000 more balers; 40,000 more tractors, than there were five years previously. (These added machines, not counting the usual replacements, cost, conservatively, more than $150 million!)

We are taking advantage of mechanization. Ours is the only section of the country in which machinery sales stayed up last year.

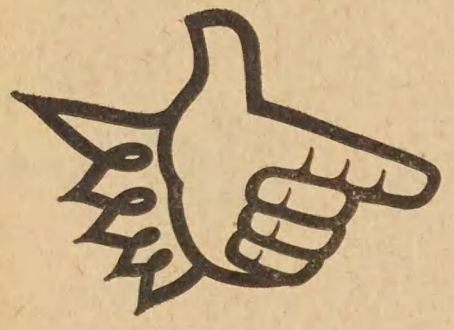
This tremendous increase in mechanization enabled our farmers to reduce their hired labor costs $20.5 million during the five years the last census covered, despite the fact that wage rates were much higher.

During 1954, the last year for which I found records, our 210,000 farms purchased a total of $568 million of feed, gas, oil, fertilizer and lime. That is more than a half billion dollars for these few production items.

We're really in the farming business.

Of those farms with milk cows, there were 27,000 fewer in 1954 than five years earlier, and they had 109,000 fewer cows, but they produced and sold 1½ billion pounds more milk than *(Continued on Page 12)*

THE OUTSTANDING CHICK STARTER OF THE NORTHEAST NOW BACKS ITS QUALITY WITH THIS UNUSUAL GUARANTEE ...



Your Baby Chicks are Guaranteed to live when fed G.L.F. Chick Starter

OVER the past 30 years, poultrymen who now raise 20 million chicks a year on G.L.F. Chick Starter have proved there is no better chick starter, at any price. These chicks raised in all parts of G.L.F. territory, under practical farm conditions, year after year, prove that G.L.F. Chick Starter contains *all* the nutrients necessary for rapid, healthy growth of replacement pullets.

Year after year, G.L.F. has used new findings in nutrition research to make the best possible chick starter including the right kinds of protein, the correct energy-protein ratio, the added vitamins and antibiotics that promote growth and feed efficiency.

These are the reasons G.L.F. is proud of its Chick Starter, why it is more than willing to back its guarantee of quality with this unusual additional guarantee. G.L.F. is *sure* of its Chick Starter.

GUARANTEE POLICY

Effective January 1, 1957, the original cost will be refunded of any chick which dies while being fed G.L.F. Chick Starter, including those that die of disease.

COVERAGE

The guarantee covers the 6 weeks (42 days) birds are fed G.L.F. Mills Formula Chick Starter. Chicks purchased from hatcheries in G.L.F. operating territory, Pullorum-Typhoid Clean, adequately housed and cared for, are covered. Only unnatural losses or losses normally considered the responsibility of the hatchery are not covered.

BROILERS INCLUDED

The G.L.F. Chick Guarantee also applies to broilers up to 6 weeks old, when fed G.L.F. Mills Formula Broiler Mash.

Get complete details and your written guarantee at your local G.L.F. Service Agency.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

G.L.F. Chick Starter

Quality that pays off on the Farm





MAILBAG

WHY ACCIDENTS HAPPEN

I WOULD like to make a few comments on the article, "Young Drivers", on page 17 of your August 18 issue.

In referring to the cause of automobile accidents you say, "if it isn't lack of experience" and assume that it is not. But for evidence you only consider one year of experience. It takes more than one year to gain real experience in the varied hazards of the road. One year may be enough to give self confidence, but self confidence without adequate experience is a dangerous thing.

Then you group together all ages from 18 to 25. There is a big difference between the 18 year old and the 25 year old. In my business of employing young in a factory, I have found that the 14 year old has the fewest accidents, and I believe that 14 years is the most careful age.

My observation is that younger children are heedless. As they gain in attention to the dangers, there is a tendency toward recklessness. The recklessness reaches a maximum at about the age of 19, and in the twenties comes a period of over-confidence. My observation is that 14 is the maximum safety between heedlessness and recklessness. Among older people the danger appears to be absent mindedness.

To get real information on this subject, we should have figures classifying the accident rates both according to age and experience. I have not seen any such figures. When insurance companies make such statements as the ones you quote, we should come back at them and demand the details.

You ask why anyone should run off the road without colliding with anyone. You answer, "Speed, of course." I question whether that is the usual reason. I would say falling asleep, or half asleep. There is a zone between waking and full sleep which is very dangerous.

There have been cases where two drivers have collided head on in the middle of a straight road, with no one else in sight. Can there be any reason for this except that both drivers were half asleep? Being half asleep may also be a reason for excess speed with modern cars.—*A.W.F., Mass.*

— A. A. —

STRONG TALK

YOUR EDITORIAL article on taxation was most commendable. We are being devoured by taxes and no end is in sight.

This foreign aid business is another farce. Billions wheedled out of the taxpayers, for what? Just to keep a horde of loafers drawing fabulous pay. Anything to raid the public fund seems to be the order of the day.

But where in all the world is there an instance of the parasite considering the welfare of the host. I am sick and tired of this endless and excessive looting the taxpayer.

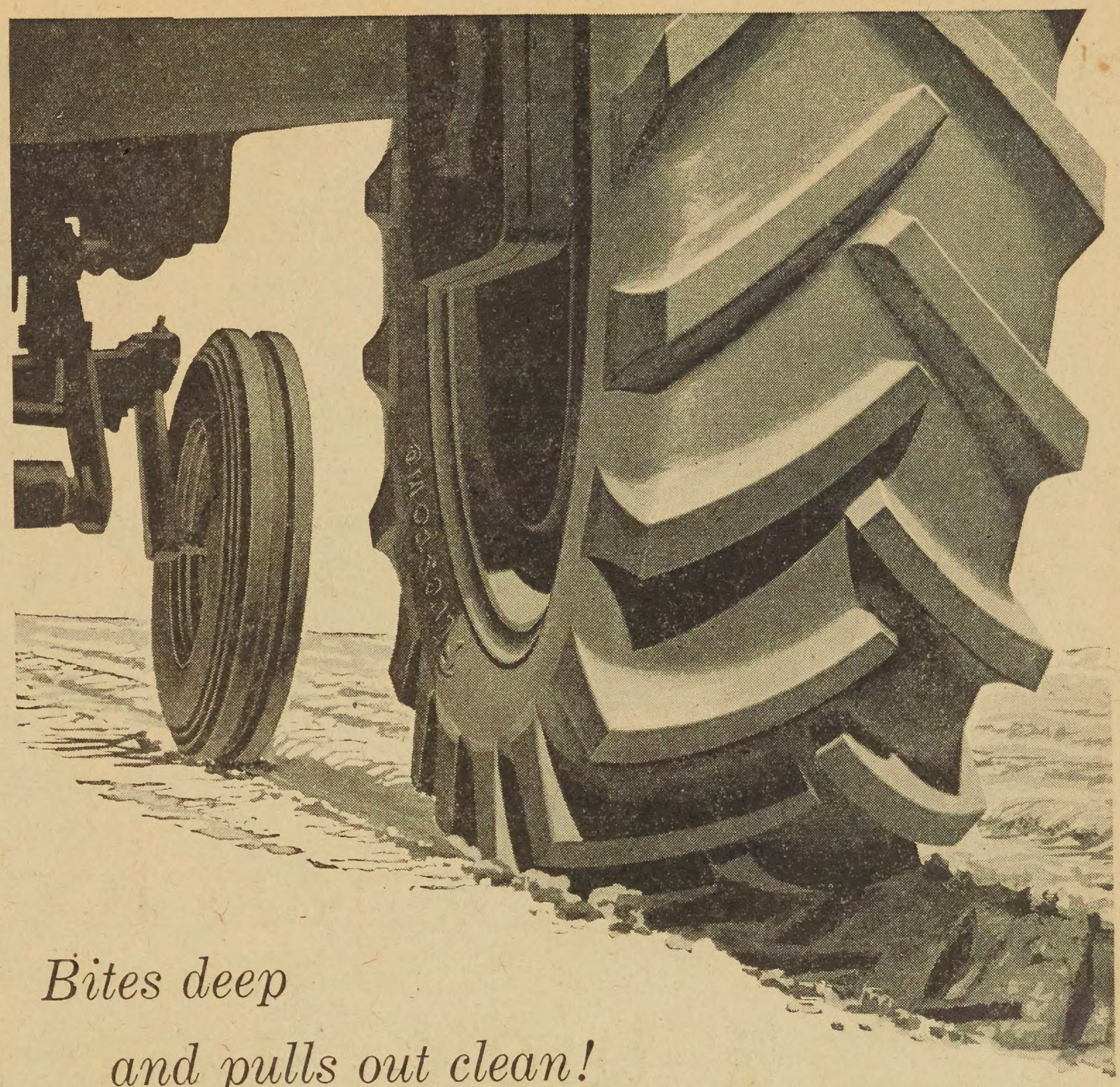
Congratulations and more power to your fine paper.—*E.A.W., Mass.*

— A. A. —

ALUMINUM ROOFING

IN A RECENT issue a reader asked about nails pulling out on aluminum roofing. I have been informed that if a galvanized nail is used with aluminum, an electrolytic action takes place between the aluminum and the zinc coating on the nail and enlarges the hole. Therefore, an aluminum nail should be used. This I did with some aluminum flashing and did not have this trouble.

—*C.N.S., N.Y.*



Bites deep

and pulls out clean!

FIRESTONE CHAMPION GROUND GRIP

a longer lasting tire that gets more work out of your tractor

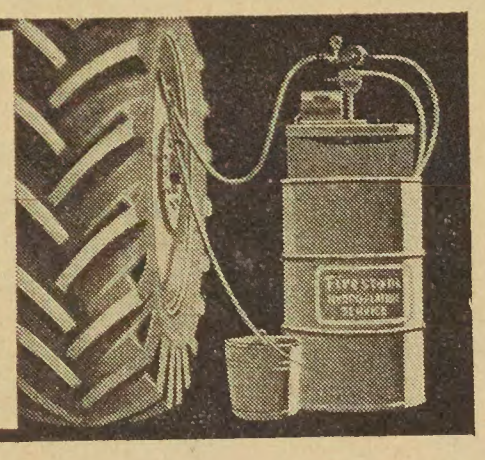
You hear a lot said about the importance of tread design on tractor tires, and it *is* important. The best rubber, the strongest tire body in the world won't help you unless it has a properly designed working tread—like Firestone Champion Ground Grips, for instance.

The traction bars are tapered and curved from the center for easier dig-in at the middle, for positive grip as the pressure moves out to the sides. But there's no wiping at the tapered center of the bar. It's prevented by a big double-thick tread base.

And they *do* pull out clean . . . flared tread openings, designed by Firestone after years of practical farming experience on the Firestone Farms at Columbiana, Ohio, make sure of it. Firestone Champions take full advantage of both rotational and flexing action to get positive cleaning.

See the Firestone Champion tractor tire at your nearby Firestone Dealer or Store. He'll be glad to quote you the low cost of exchanging tires on your tractor.

Your Firestone Farm Service Specialist . . . right at your front door with money-saving advice and maintenance service — Hydro-Flation for your tractor tires, free inflation and inspection of all your tires. Call him at your Firestone Dealer or Store.



Firestone

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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

IT WOULD COST TAXPAYERS MILLIONS

THE New York State Legislature appointed a legislative committee on "Assessment and Taxation of State Lands." Recently Senator Earl W. Brydges and Assemblyman Curto of western New York appeared before this committee to protest the loss of local taxes in western New York if the State, through the State Power Authority, takes over the development of additional electric power from the Niagara River. If the State, instead of private enterprise, develops this power, it will cost taxpayers hundreds of thousands of dollars because State enterprises are exempt from taxation.

For years now the private utility companies have been ready and willing to put up the capital to develop more electric power at Niagara. The project has been held up because of the efforts of some politicians in both parties, socialistically inclined, to have the Federal or the State government do the job.

Every major farm organization, practically every business organization, chambers of commerce, and the State Federation of Labor, are all on record against the State's developing this power and for private enterprise.

State Senator Brydges, Assemblyman Curto and Congressman Miller who are fighting for free enterprise in this matter are to be highly commended. Congressman Miller and nearly all the other up-state New York members of Congress are to be highly commended.

ALFALFA AND BIRDSFOOT ACREAGE IS JUMPING

"TEN years ago two pounds of red clover was seeded to each one pound of alfalfa, and today this figure is reversed."

The above statement was made to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST editorial staff by Professor R. P. Murphy and Professor R. E. Anderson of the Plant Breeding Department of the New York State College of Agriculture. It is right to assume that the same progress in the increased use of alfalfa is being made in other northeastern states.

But the story of the increased use of legumes is even better than that. New York State farmers are now planting about 150,000 acres of birdsfoot trefoil. They will plant more birdsfoot as soon as they can get the seed.

There are, according to Professor Murphy, four popular varieties of certified alfalfa—Narraganset, DuPuits, Vernal and Ranger. No one of these is best for all farms and all different soils. That is another place where soil tests are valuable. For the best variety of alfalfa for your soil consult your county agent.

No one can estimate what this big increase in legumes and in better grasses means in money to the dairy farmer.

WHY THE STONES SHOW UP

DID you ever notice that if your ground is on a slope, no matter how slight, there seem to be so many more stones on your garden or field crops after a heavy rain than there were before?

Of course there are really no more stones, but they show up after a rain because the soil has been washed away from around them. Unfortunately, the soil that is washed off is always the best.

By E. R. Eastman

We have a big garden on a slope. This fall the winter caught up with us before I could get the garden plowed. Maybe that was a good thing. It's handy to have the garden all ready to plant early in the spring, but perhaps the loss from erosion because of fall plowing more than offsets the advantages.

More and more good farmers are giving attention to the erosion problem. Some preventatives include spring plowing, diversion ditches, strip crop farming, plenty of humus in the soil, and cover crops.

AN INTERESTING HOBBY

IF YOU want to have some fun with a minor hobby, get yourself a barometer and put it up in your kitchen or some other convenient place where you will look at it several times a day. Call on the telephone the local airport or the nearest weather reporting office and ask them how to set your barometer for your locality. Some good barometers are also attached to a thermometer and hygrometer (a gauge to determine humidity), but these are not absolutely necessary.

Then set your barometer each day according to directions that come with it and you can become a good amateur weather forecaster for your vicinity by noting whether the barometer is rising or falling and how much.

Every old countryman is fairly good at foretelling weather within the next day or two. Add this knowledge to what the barometer tells you and you can forecast local weather almost as well as the weather bureau, and besides, it is fun. We do it at home all the time.

If you want to make a real hobby of weather forecasting, get yourself a rain gauge which will give you the rainfall in your vicinity in inches, an outdoor thermometer and a hygrometer to determine the humidity. Post them out of doors in a place easy to get to. The barometer which measures atmospheric pressure will work anywhere, indoors or out. But the hygrometer and thermometer measure humidity and temperature where they are, so to determine the humidity and temperature outdoors they must be posted outside. Then take daily recordings of the records.

There are books and bulletins available on weather forecasting which are very helpful. For information on these, visit your local book store or write Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

THEY COULD SAVE YOUR LIFE

A YEAR or so ago one of our sons made us a present of seat belts for our car. I thought they were something of a nuisance at first, but now I wouldn't drive without them. The experts say that the uncontrolled motion of the riders in a car is the principal cause of injury.

No one realizes the tremendous power in the velocity of a car traveling 50 miles per hour or better. When the car comes to an abrupt stop in an accident, the occupants keep right on going at the original rate of speed. This means that they fly through the windshield, through an open door, or are crushed against the steering wheel. Seat belts prevent this.

DO YOU HAVE WARTS?

WHEN I was young I was so afflicted with warts that one of my older brothers called me, "Warty Ed." Now I don't have one. Where they went and why I don't know.

Old-timers used to say that the way to get rid of warts was to rub them with a stone and bury the stone at a crossroad at midnight under a full moon. Another and meaner "cure" is to take half a bean with a dash of wart blood on it, wrap it in an ivy leaf, throw it away, and the wart will be transferred to whoever picks it up.

These and other wart superstitions were believed because warts have a strange way of coming and going without apparent cause. If they bother too much, doctors can take them off by electric needle or radium.

(Jim Hall says I don't know how to cure warts—that the real way is to rub on them, at midnight, under a full moon, in a cemetery, water from a decayed stump.)

FROZEN FOODS AND THE FARMER

WHEN we put a deep freezer in our home years ago it was something of a novelty, and an experiment. I doubt if there were more than one or two others in the entire community. Now nearly everybody has a freezer.

Many folks freeze their own garden or farm products, but prepared frozen foods have become so popular that commercial production is now 4½ times ahead of 1946. Nearly every grocery store carries frozen foods. Not only have they greatly improved the quality of our meals, but they are of untold value to farmers by increasing markets for their products.

FARM MANURE STILL BEST

WITH the increased interest in and use of commercial fertilizer, which is all to the good, I wonder if dairymen are forgetting that the best fertilizer of all is still farm manure. It is estimated that about three-fourths of the plant food nutrients eaten by dairy animals can be again applied to the land in the form of manure. But on many farms a large part of the value of manure is lost in handling.

While not always possible or practical, the best way to use manure is to put it on the land every day. Even if this is done, much of its value can be lost if plenty of bedding is not used to absorb the urine. The bedding, of course, has a further value in adding much needed humus to the soil.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

MRS. EASTMAN and Cousin Margaret have a friend down the valley a piece from us who loves to tell stories. Her latest is about an old man who was about to marry a young girl. A friend remonstrated with him, saying:

"Why don't you take somebody of your own age?"

To this the old man replied, emphatically:

"I'll tell you why. The girls smell so nice with powder an' perfume, while the old women smell of ointments an' liniment."

The story has a sequel. Shortly after we heard it Belle, Margaret and I were playing euchre. At first I was way out in the lead, then Margaret caught up, and bragged:

"Did you see me drive up 'side of you?"

"No," I said, "I didn't see you, but I smelt the liniment."

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MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

OUTLOOK: Business is expected to be good in 1957 with higher consumer incomes, more factory construction, more total government spending.

Gross agricultural income will be up; so will farm expenses, but net United States farm income is predicted as somewhat higher than in 1956. (Perhaps 5%.) Two things needed for further improvement in farm prices are the disposal of government owned surpluses and the bringing of supply and demand into closer balance. Attempts are being made to increase demand by expanding exports.

Outlook for dairy farmers is above average of other farm groups. Credit for November milk price of $4.83 for Metropolitan New York compared to $4.33 in November 1956 goes to the Federal-State Milk Order. **Claims that strike threats increased price of milk going to New York are unfounded.**

Uniform milk price for New York will continue to top same month in 1956. New York dairy cow numbers have reached a peak and are expected to decline. Government stocks of dairy products are low. Supply and demand will be in better balance.

POULTRY: Number of laying hens on farms is about same as last year, but production per hen is up. There is little prospect of better egg profits in next six months. Number of chicks raised will affect returns the last six months of 1957.

FREIGHT RATES: Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized eastern railroads to increase freight rates by a maximum of 7%. Increase in rates on most farm products will be less than 7%.

Railroads asked for 7% increase to cover increased wages, plus an additional 15% boost to bring returns to 6% on the net investment in railroads. Freight increases on many farm products were limited to smaller amounts but farmers will pay full increase on supplies bought.

INCOME TAX: It's time to begin thinking of your 1956 income tax report. A good help is "The 1956 Farmer's Tax Guide" a copy of which you can get, as long as the supply lasts, from your County Agricultural Agent. Booklet also tells how to fill out the form for Social Security Tax.

MORE CALVES: Tests show that conception rate of cows was 6% better when cows were turned outdoors twice a day during the winter. Heat periods were more easily detected.

WOOL: Deductions from 1955 wool payments to U. S. sheep men under the National Wool Act of 1954 totaled $3 million and were used for promoting wool and lambs by the American Sheep Producers' Council, Inc. The program will be continued.

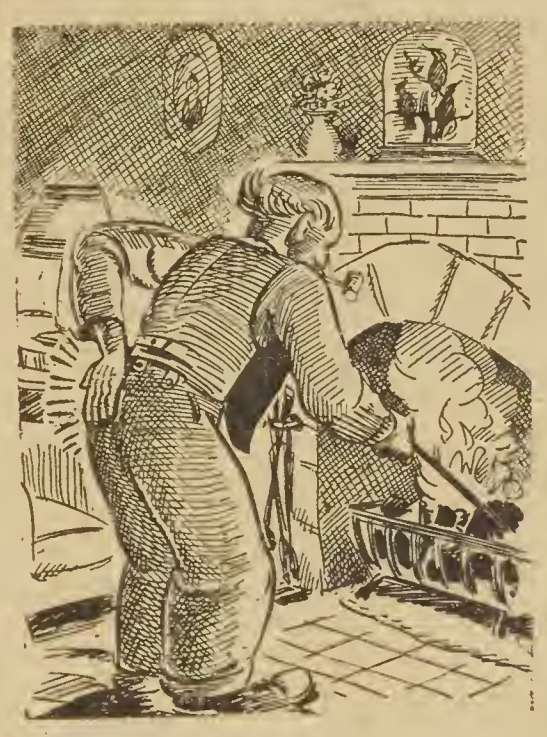
Those who argue that similar payments should be made to those who grow other farm products forget that the wool program is intended to **increase** wool production needed for national defense, not to encourage production of something already in surplus.

CORN REFERENDUM: A big minority (25%) of commercial growers eligible to vote recently made an important decision affecting all corn growers. Those who voted, failed to give the necessary two-thirds majority necessary to approve a new base acreage program, therefore the old corn acreage allotment program will be continued.

Base acreage program promised $1.31 support if each grower put acres amounting to 15% of corn acreage into soil bank. Aim was to permit same flexibility of supports (0 to 90%) now applied to other feed grains.

Now, with four million fewer corn acres allotted and 54 counties added to the commercial corn area, individual acreage allotments must be cut an average of 15%. Also, growers in commercial corn areas who ignore allotments **get no support price** while growers in non-commercial counties **are eligible for 75% of the $1.36 support price** available to commercial area growers who comply with acreage allotments! Changes in the corn program are expected to be made either by U.S.D.A. or Congress.—*Hugh Cosline*

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THERE'S nothing like a fireplace to wipe out ev'ry single trace of rheumatiz and other ills that old men get when weather chills. It don't take winter very long to make me feel completely wrong; the very sight of snow outside can cause an ache beneath my hide. As soon as wind starts feeling raw, that old dull pain begins to gnaw on ev'ry bone from head to toe; and if Mirandy makes me go outside to do some chores that she by rights should do herself, by gee, it's often anyways a week before my joints no longer creak.

In times like those it feels so good to pile up lots of fire wood and sprawl out where the hearth can bake the tenderness from ev'ry ache. There's no sensation quite as great as feeling that heat permeate into the marrow of your bones and gently stifle all your moans. As soon as muscles all get hot enough to untie ev'ry knot, you slip into a painless dream from which your spouse's loudest scream cannot arouse you even though she's calling you a so-and-so and claiming that your so-called aches are nothing but a bunch of fakes.

Natural tobacco taste...cool smoking...always fresh

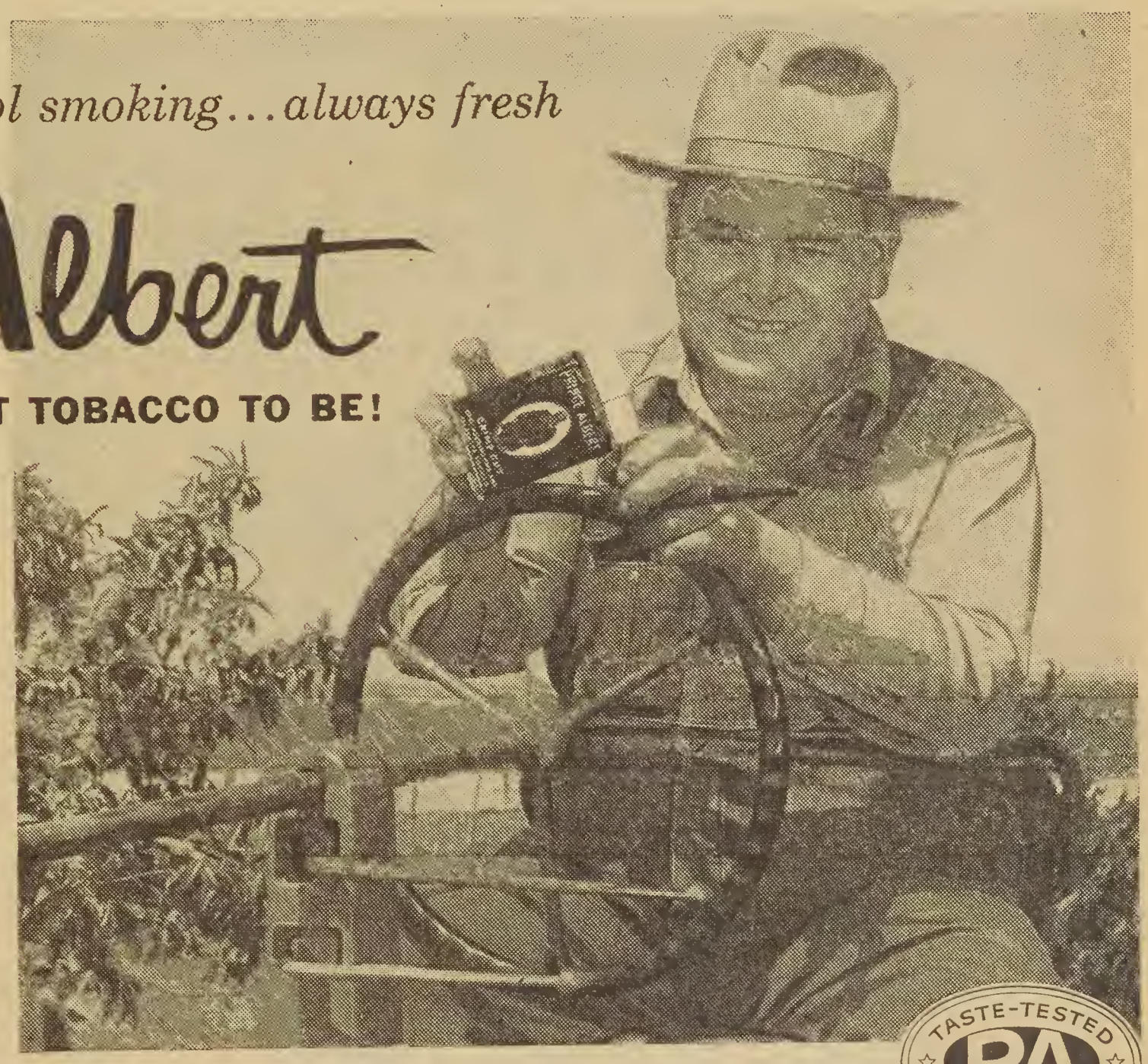
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TASTE-TESTED P.A. AND APPROVED

America's Largest-Selling Smoking Tobacco!



Planning the Beef Calf Crop

By M. D. LACY

Department of Animal Husbandry, New York State College of Agriculture

BUYING the first bull you see, turning him with the cow herd, and forgetting about the calf crop until the calves are dropped, is not good planning. Such a practice or lack of planning has cost some producers a lot of dollars.

One of the quickest and best ways to improve the quality of the calf crop and put more dollars in your pocket is to use a good herd sire—one that is better than the cow herd. If your present bull is not showing herd improvement through his calves, it is time to start looking for a new one. When you start looking for your herd header, try and buy a bull that is strong where the cow herd seems weak.

If a purebred herd is to be maintained and registered cattle sold, it is quite important to give consideration to popular blood lines and "fashionable breeding."

The new or inexperienced breeder should never practice close breeding. A breeder with a "one sire" herd should purchase another herd bull when his present bull's daughters are old enough to breed. This means purchasing a new bull about every 2 or 3 years in the "one sire" herd. Producers with herds of 30 of more cows can justify two bulls and may not need to change bulls so often.

We are often asked, "At what age should heifers be bred?" That depends on the development of the young females. If the heifers have been well

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

I am an old man, and have known a great many troubles, but most of them never happened.—Mark Twain

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

cared for and weigh as much as 700 to 800 pounds at 15 to 18 months of age they can be bred to calve when 24 to 27 months old. Otherwise wait and breed them to calve when 3 years of age.

The next question to arise is, "When should the calves be dropped?" The shorter the calving period the better. Calves of the same age can be easily grouped for winter feeding. A uniform group of calves is more appealing to a buyer, whether he be looking for breeding stock or feeder calves.

Spring calves are usually preferred to those born in other seasons of the year. Calves dropped at that time are the most economical to produce because the greatest part of the nursing period is during the pasture season when the brood cows produce the most milk at the least cost.

Calves born in mid-summer are not large enough to wean when the cows are yarded in the fall for the wintering period. Most producers do not like calves at this season.

Fall calves are most expensive because the nursing period is almost entirely during the winter. Considerably more grain is needed to produce a 500 pound fall calf than one of the same weight that is dropped in the spring.

Winter calves, those born in December, January and February, are also not very desirable for the same reason as above—too much of the calf's early life is spent in the barn.

True enough, purebred breeders who show cattle at fairs will want a few calves in the fall and early winter to help fill their show string. The dates that divide the classes at the fair are, January, May and September.

Some beef producers prefer to have their calves come, as they say, "on grass," or in other words, after the pasture season begins. This may eliminate scours and infections sometimes incurred when calves are born before the cow herd is turned to pasture. One objection however is that too many cows may not calve until summer and you have to contend with many small calves in the fall when weaning time arrives. These calves are not very profitable to the breeder if he is in a feeder calf program.

Probably the most ideal time for most producers to get calves is in late March and April. Calves born at this time of year are large enough to take the increased milk flow when the cows go to the pasture and are ready to wean in the fall when it is time to yard the cattle. for the wintering period. Commercial producers who sell feeder calves can also have calves of good weight produced with a minimum of cost.

Possibly the only argument against late March and April calves is the difficulty some may have with scours and other infections at that time of year. An ideal arrangement is to have a well drained permanent pasture or wooded area adjoining the cattle shed which will permit the cow to take her little calf away from the muddy yards. April weather is usually not too cold for this kind of program. The little calf can endure a lot of cold once it has nursed and been licked dry by its mother. Much of the difficulty with scours can be avoided if this is done.

Of course, if it is impossible to keep the sheds or barns well bedded during the calving season or provide a well drained area for the cows and calves, it may be necessary to delay the calving season until the cows are turned to grass.

Turn the bull with the cow herd June 15th to start the calving season about March 24th. Farmers who want April and May calves should start the breeding season about July 1st. Breeders who must have the calves come on pasture should keep the bull in the yard until about August 1st.



Ewe Replacements For

Commercial Flocks

By WARREN F. BRANNON

Cornell Animal Husbandry Department

ALL SHEPHERDS recognize that the replacement of old "worn out" ewes in the farm flock is a constant problem. From year to year such questions as where and what kind of replacement ewes shall I obtain arise many times. There are two main sources of such replacements. These sources are western or native young ewes. Western ewes may consist of any breed but predominantly fine wools which are produced in any of our range grazing states. Native ewes for the purposes of this article are any of those that are produced here at home. They again may consist of any breed but will represent the mutton-type or medium wools.

Several reasons have been stated as being advantages in favor of the western replacements. Some of these reasons are flocking instinct, mothering ability, freedom from parasites and diseases and good wool and lamb production. It is possible that such characteristics as flocking instinct, mothering ability and good wool and lamb production are strong points in favor of some of our native sheep. After all, many of the natives are crossbred ewes of similar breeding to that of westerns. New York has increasing numbers of Columbias and Corriedales which have stemmed from fine wool breeding. Mutton type rams have been used in the West for several years in the production of market lambs. Some of the best quality exhibited in mutton sheep can be found in the East. With similar breeding, is it possible for New York State to produce replacement ewes which are equal to westerns?

The claim that western sheep are healthier and less infested with parasites warrants some examination. First of all, we find that many of the westerns coming into New York are not free of parasites but are both worm and tick infested. However, due to the method of handling and grazing, western ewes have less opportunity to become heavily worm-infested than do the native ewes which are generally concentrated on small acreages in areas of high humidity. Just last fall I came in contact with a feeder of western lambs who had some death loss. Veterinary diagnosis showed this loss was caused by worms. In the second place, yearling ewes purchased in the spring or summer from the West may be the "tail-ender" lambs of the previous spring crop. Should culls be used as replacements? It is usually the small, runty lambs of a crop which are worm infested. A third factor is the possibility that home grown animals may have more resistance to the "home grown parasites". There is a small amount of evidence indicating that such a situation does exist. Old timers can point out ewes in their flocks which have always been apparently healthy when others needed drenching. A last point to be considered is—who knows what infectious diseases may have been present in the western flocks? Purchasing replacements as most New York producers do (buying sight unseen), it is entirely possible that a disease will be brought to the home flock which would cause a heavy mortality loss.

Regardless of your source of replacement ewes, you should keep in mind such points as: health, wool production, milking capacity and gaining ability of lambs.

There are several crosses of pure breeds of sheep which will produce a commercial ewe that will shear a good quality heavy fleece and at the same time have the ability to raise a high quality market lamb in 5 to 6 months. The U. S. Department of Agriculture in conducting crossbreeding experiments since 1947 has found that 2-way and 3-way crosses of mutton breeds have higher production indexes than do the purebreds used in the crosses. The Department has also demonstrated that 3-way cross sheep produced by mating 2-way cross mutton ewes to a Merino ram have higher wool production than do 3-way cross mutton sheep. Columbia, Corriedale, Panama, Targhee and others make good mothers that shear heavy fleeces. When these ewes are crossed to the mutton rams excellent quality fast growing lambs are produced.

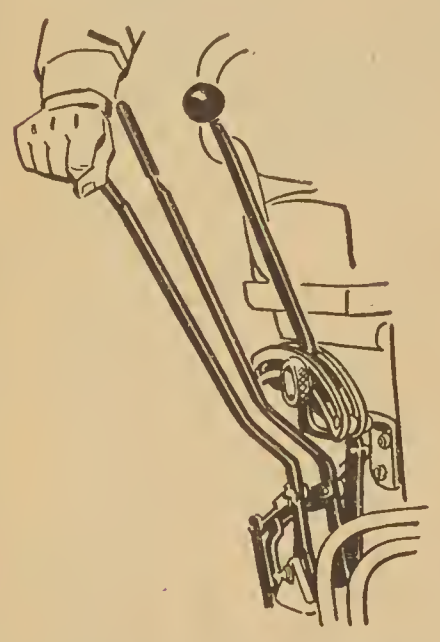
This discussion would not be complete without giving some consideration to cost of replacements. No doubt, western range men can raise them a little cheaper than can eastern producers. However, the addition of transportation and handling charges to the cost of raising make the cost delivered in New York about equal to that of native ewes.



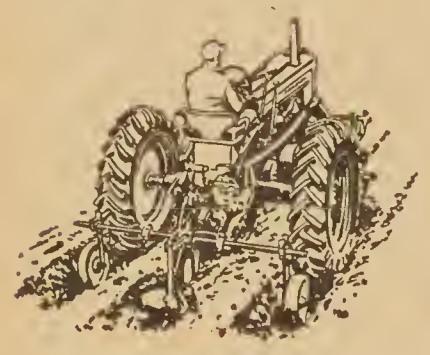
Either way, whether you like the cows themselves, or the milk checks, or both — good animals are well worth keeping clean. Here's bedding going down under Guernsey herd at Hall Farms, North Bennington, Vermont. Center cow is its herd leader, Birchtree Master's Grateful. Herdsman is Chester Cooley.—*William Gilman*

JOHN DEERE "520," "620," and "720" Tractors Offer You

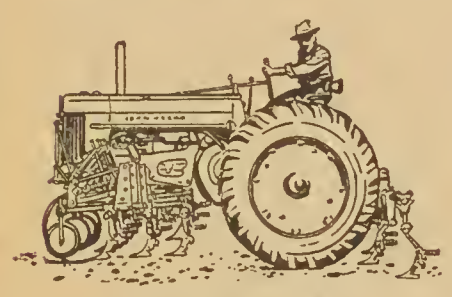
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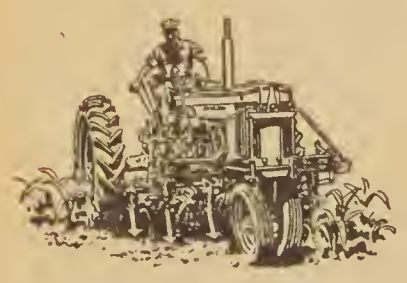
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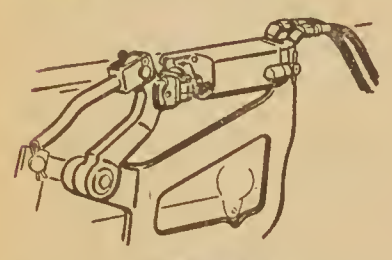
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Down Pressure On Front Rigs



New *Custom* Powr-Trol offers individual or simultaneous control of left, right, or rear rigs of this new 4-Row Quik-Tatch Cultivator.

Just look at all the modern hydraulic applications you can enjoy with John Deere's great new hydraulic system—*Custom* Powr-Trol for "520," "620," and "720" Tractors. This versatile hydraulic system offers you fingertip control of up to three completely independent "live" hydraulic circuits—plus ample lifting capacity to handle any equipment that's recommended for use with the tractor. What's more, you select and pay for only those functions you intend to use; add others later at moderate cost if desired.

Circuit No. 1 controls the new position-responsive rockshaft, basic unit of *Custom* Powr-Trol. It provides *single lift* for a wide variety of integral equipment and also controls the new Universal 3-Point Hitch. The position of the rockshaft is determined by the location of the control lever in the quadrant. An adjustable depth stop makes it easy to return the implement to the proper working position.

Circuit No. 2 operates a single remote cylinder for controlling *drawn* machines and providing *delayed lift* between front- and rear-mounted units of cultivators and similar equipment. The double-action remote cylinder attaches to a new front-mounted rockshaft and provides *down pressure* on front rigs for positive penetration in hard soils. This circuit can be quickly and easily adjusted to *single-action* operation for use with loaders.

Circuit No. 3 operates a second remote cylinder to provide *selective lift* between front gangs of cultivators, etc., as well as single lift, delayed lift, and down pressure. You can also control double hookups of drawn equipment individually or simultaneously.

Load-and-Depth Control is an outstanding feature of the new Universal 3-Point Hitch. It keeps you on the move without down-shifting by automatically compensating for variations in soil and for surface irregularities.

The new John Deere "520," "620," and "720" Tractors are on display at your dealer's store now. Stop in, and let him show you the many advantages of the new *Custom* Powr-Trol and the many other features available on these ultra-modern tractors.

"520" SERIES

Full 3-plow general-purpose tractors which developed approximately 36 belt h.p. on gasoline in factory tests. "520" Series Tractors are also available with LP-Gas engines and a wide variety of interchangeable front-wheel equipment to meet your crop requirements.

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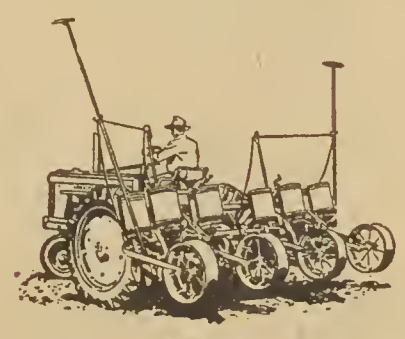
Here's heavy-duty 4-plow power for every purpose. The new "620" developed approximately 48 belt h.p. in factory tests on gasoline. Available with either a gasoline or LP-Gas engine in general-purpose and standard models.

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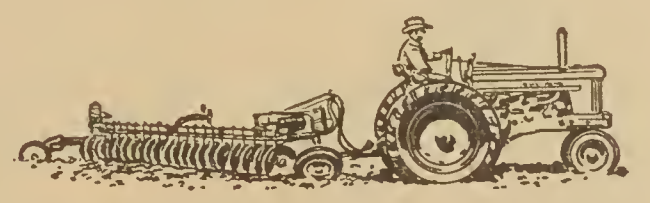
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Northeastern state winners in the Westinghouse 4-H Electric Program are shown looking over a fellow-winner's table-lamp at the 35th National 4-H Club Congress.

Left to right are: (kneeling) Theodore King of Athens, N. Y.; Charles Carfarelli of Hopkinton, Mass.; Andrew Kasznay, Jr. of Torrington, Conn.; Lauren Clauson of East Greenwich, Rhode Island.

Standing are Bert Allen of Epping, New Hampshire; Gerald Dowie of Yarmouth, Maine; John Smith, West Virginia winner who lives on RFD 2, West Alexander, Pennsylvania; and Dexter Willson of Danville, Vermont.

The program is sponsored by the Westinghouse Educational Foundation, which is supported by the Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

Four-H Winners



Raymond C. Firestone (left), executive vice president, The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company extends personal congratulations to Robert S. Kibling, Box 97, Granville, New York, who won an all-expense trip to the National 4-H Club Congress for leading his state (Vermont) in the 1956 4-H Club Soil and Water Conservation Contest.

New York State 4-H Club members who won national honors at the 4-H Club Congress at Chicago, from left to right: Otis Young Jr. of Cortland, winner in field crops; Claude J. Phillips of Amsterdam, winner in tractor program; Robert C. Herner of Rochester, winner in gardening; Robin C. Warden of Painted Post, winner in forestry; Evalyn Mills of Port Byron, winner in frozen foods; Carol Jean Comins of Clayton, winner in canning; George Powell Flint of Hempstead, winner in Recreation.



UREA--A Modern Source of Nitrogen

By RICHARD E. FULLER
Nitrogen Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp.

UREA IS not new, but is in reality centuries old, and farmers of all periods in history have used it in liquid manure on their crops. Modern agricultural research has, along with present-day volume production, brought the price of urea low enough for general use as a farm fertilizer.

Urea is the solid nitrogen product of the future, here today at a per unit cost worthy of careful study by farmers. It is the highest analysis nitrogen solid that it is possible to make. It is classed as water-soluble organic nitrogen, resistant to leaching, quick-acting, long-lasting, with excellent mechanical condition and storage qualities. It analyzes 46.65% Nitrogen but as commonly sold analyzes 45%.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

We should so live and labor in our time that what came to us as seed may go to the next generation as blossom, and that what came to us as blossom may go to them as fruit. This is what we mean by progress.
—Henry Ward Beecher

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Urea can be used wherever nitrogen is needed, on pastures and hayland, on corn either plowed down or side-dressed, and on potatoes, vegetables, fruit trees and small fruit, in irrigation water or as a foliar application.

Urea is readily soluble, therefore mobile until converted in the soil to a fixed, non-leachable form, then it gives long-lasting available nitrogen as crops demand it. Urea nitrogen is more resistant to leaching than the ammonium salts and better able to spread itself through a greater area of the soil thus lessening the tendency to burn crops. Its low salt index, the lowest of the more common nitrogen carriers, is also important in this respect.

Urea has been thoroughly tested by the U.S.D.A. and various state Agricultural Experiment Stations and found uniformly to be an excellent source of nitrogen.

— A. A. —

ROUGHAGE NOTES

If good cows are fed plenty of good palatable forage they will eat enough to produce from eight to ten thousand pounds of milk a year without any grain. That is the statement of Dr. R. E. Hodgson, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Dairy Production, U.S.D.A.

This is about 75 per cent as much milk from roughage alone as they would produce if fed a moderate amount of grain in addition. Thus, 75 per cent of the milk is produced with feeds that are usually much cheaper than grain.

* * *

In alfalfa harvest experiments at Beltsville, Maryland, 28%-46% of the protein was lost when cured into hay in the field as compared with the loss of only 17% when the crop was made into silage.

This saving in protein was 180 pounds per acre, or as much protein as there is in 415 pounds of 43-per cent soybean meal. This is enough protein for an average cow for eighty days.

* * *

A recent study on 91 dairy farms in central Pennsylvania shows that the net farm income on these typical dairy farms could have been 25% higher if an improved grassland program had been in effect. Proper adjustments in farming operations would have produced 52% more roughage and two-and-a-half times as much pasture feed.

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Sweet and Tender



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That's why Purina Calf Startena is "calf-adapted"... formulated and manufactured with baby calves in mind.

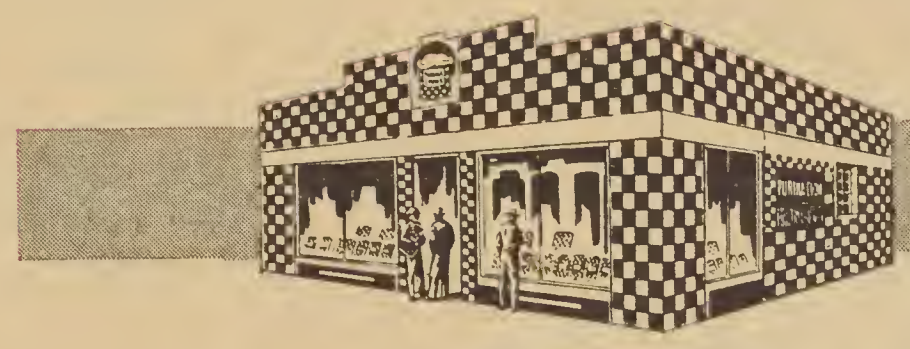
Pick up a handful of Purina Calf Startena next time you're in a Purina Store. Notice how sweet and clean it smells . . . the soft, mealy texture . . . the bright, plump grains and the absence of grittiness or impurities.

Crush the soft but dust-free pellets with your thumbnail. Only modern milling methods like Purina's can control hardness to the critical tolerances required in the manufacture of Purina Calf Startena.

Taste and form are secondary, however, when nutrition is the problem. Just as a calf's baby teeth can't chew a harsh, fibrous mixture, a calf's new digestive system can't handle "grownup" nutrients. That's why the proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals in Purina Calf Startena are calf-adapted, too, being supplied in a form Purina Research proves calves can use to best advantage.

Because it's calf-adapted, the Purina Calf Startena Plan grows calves averaging 320 lbs. at 4 months . . . 40% bigger than average. Feed Purina Calf Startena to your calves. It can help you grow some of the biggest calves you've ever raised on your farm!

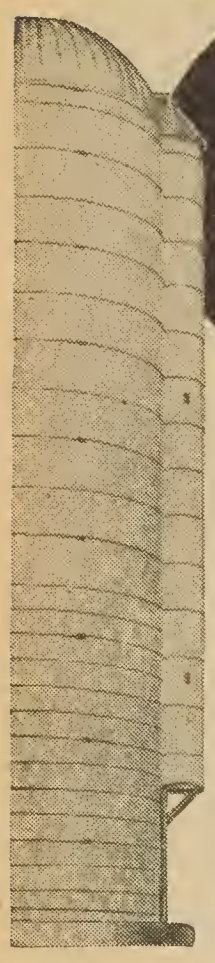




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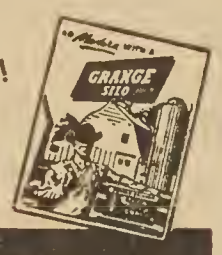
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CATS AND CATHOLES



By DAISY DOPP

MY GREAT grandfather came on this farm in 1846 so it goes without saying our home is not a modern one. As each new generation came along it made changes: one adding something new and another removing the old.

When I was a little girl there were four doors with catholes which fascinated me even as they do children of today. My mother eliminated all but two and now just one remains.

In case one is unfamiliar with the word, a cathole is circular in shape and about six inches in diameter. It is cut out of the bottom panel of a door. Over the hole is a round cover slightly larger than the cut out. This cover is hung on a string so that a cat seeking an exit from the room can easily push it aside with his nose and slip out. The cover swings back in place so that no flies or cold air can enter the room.

I feel sure the cathole idea must have originated in the northern part of Vermont because I have known in the past of many old places which had them. They were in the barns as well as the houses. In fact there are three left in our barn yet. It certainly affords peace of mind to one who treats his cat almost like a member of the family. Once they are trained to operate the exit, one never has to worry about putting a cat out doors unless something happens to upset kitty's confidence in the arrangement.

My dad had a grey mother cat, Tena by name. From the time she was a little kitten she was in and out of the cathole many times a day. The only time she had any difficulty in using it was during the last stages of pregnancy. I'll never forget the consternation on the face of my small nephew one day when she had to try several times to get through. Later we noticed him measuring her circumference with a tape measure and then the diameter of the hole. He said to my husband very earnestly, "I don't think Tena can make it, Uncle Jim." But she always managed to do so.

The next cat to travel the road through the cellar was Chico. It was after my mother died and I was lonely with no one to keep me company. It was in deer hunting season, Jim and some men were away on Black Hill which is several miles away. Near a deserted lumber camp, they found three little kittens living in a woodchuck hole. It was bitter cold and the little things were chilled and starving and extremely wild. The men managed to capture them and Chico was the one my husband gave to me; a little starved blue gray baby fighting desperately to the last to escape his captor.

After a few lonely, homesick days Chico became our privileged house cat for fifteen years. To him we were his family for he knew no other cat. The cathole jingled merrily through the years. When I went to the barn to care for the hens, I'd hear it rattle and by the time I'd get there, Chico would be waiting for me. He would remain until I was ready to return to the house. Then he'd go back by the cellar and I would hear the flap of the cover a few seconds after I'd reach the kitchen.

He was a beauty and many people knew him as the cat who was captured in the woods. But at long last the cathole had to be enlarged for him for he grew to weigh sixteen pounds. I noticed for some time it was a tight squeeze when he went through but Jim said he thought he'd make it. However, in the middle of the night, I was awakened by a rattle of the cover and a scuffling noise.

Finally I heard the indignant voice of Chico raised in protest. I gave my sleeping spouse a poke and said, "Jim, we'll have to get get up! Chico is stuck in the cathole!" He had twisted and turned until he was on his back and unable to right himself. We tried to get him out but could neither push nor pull him. Of course we were very careful not to hurt him but he did bulge on both sides. I became alarmed as well as the cat and Jim finally did a quick

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The final test of science is not whether its accomplishments add to our comfort, knowledge and power, but whether it adds to our dignity as men, our sense of worth and beauty.
—David Sarnoff

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

massage of his sides and after a little push Chico went through and bolted down the cellar stairs.

Jim took the door off and enlarged the hole to give him plenty of room. But it was some time before he would use it for purpose of exit unless he was forced to do so by our absence. If we were at home, he would stalk majestically to the hall door and ask to be let out.

After Chico's death I thought that I couldn't get any cat I'd like as well. After fifteen years he left quite a vacancy in the house. We had offers from far and near for all kinds of cats because people knew they'd have a good home with us.

Finally, I chose a tiny smoky blue dun from a family of kittens which with their mother nearly filled a good sized grocery box. Just as I was leaving with the squalling baby, a tiny pert little head was raised to get a better view of me. It looked like my old Chico and I reached for it. The lady of the house said, "You don't want that one for he is a cripple. He got lost down the partition for three days and he was most dead when we got him out. He can't stand up good yet and I don't think he ever will."

I looked at the wobbly little head and the bright blue eyes. I said, "He might as well die with me as with you," My husband was aghast they were so tiny to raise without a mother. For a few days we fed them by dipping our fingers in the warm milk and letting them lick it off. We named them "Ike" and "Smoky."

I have no idea how long this cathole has been in use. Through the years it has been an ideal way to have neat pets who housebreak themselves. But I'll wager when a new mistress takes possession of the old farm, among her first changes will be to do away with one of Vermont's last catholes.

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Sullivan Proved Sire Service, Jeffersonville, N. Y., 111.
Upstate Proved Sire Service, Pulaski, N. Y., 355; Ellisburg, N. Y., phone Belleville 4-2931; Durhamville, N. Y., 1494; Central Square, N. Y., phone Normandy 84201; Rensselaer Falls, N. Y., phone Canton 3041; Chaumont, N. Y., 24; Constable, N. Y., phone Malone 548; North Bangor, N. Y., phone Malone 2030.
Western Conn. Proved Sire Service, Box 196, Watertown, Conn., phone Crestwood 4-8253, Karl Johnsen.

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College Extension Services Lay Out Future Plans

IN A VISIT with New York State county agent leader Fred Morris and assistant county agent leader Cy Crowe with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST editorial staff, five of the immediate plans of the extension system for helping rural people were outlined.

First. Farming has become very much of a business operation. Therefore, the extension system is putting much more emphasis on farm management records and business management.

Second. Recognizing that food grown must be sold at a profit, much more emphasis is being put on the marketing problem. Two full time men are now studying how food is handled in the Buffalo market with the idea of being able to suggest better methods of handling food both on the farm and in the markets to increase consumption and to improve the farmers' price.

Third. Recognizing that there are now thousands of part time and nonfarm rural people, studies are being

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"The future of American agriculture depends largely on finding better ways of doing things. That is why we have progressed in the past and I have faith in that method for the future."—Charles Shuman, president, American Farm Bureau

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

made in Broome County to try to find ways by which the extension system can help rural people who are not full time farmers.

Fourth. Because farmers need to have the facts on both sides of all public questions, extension is making greater efforts than ever before to give farmers the facts.

Fifth. Of course the main job of the extension system is to extend to farmers the latest and the best results of research that will help them to produce crops and animal products at the lowest possible cost.

The interest in and support of New York State farmers of the extension system is shown by the fact that there are 70,000 members or cooperators who contribute $250,000 to the cost of maintaining extension.

The extension system of other states is also working along the same or similar lines as those stated above for the New York extension system. The same objectives are very similar to what we of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are trying to do.

The extension system of different states, the now independent farm bureaus, the farm organizations and farmers' cooperatives and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are all working toward the common goal of more financial success and happiness for farm people.



"Great Scott! More Replies to that Ad I put in American Agriculturist!"

Figure your profits on $1 worth of AEROPRILLS® *Ammonium Nitrate* with this chart

Crop	Approximate Yield Increase From $1 Worth Aeroprills	Crop Price (Av. 1943-1952)	Your Return On $1 Investment
CORN	2.5 bu.	$1.62	**$4.05**
WHEAT	2 bu.	$1.90	**$3.80**
OATS	3 bu.	$0.80	**$2.40**
GRASS HAY	0.1 ton	$20.00	**$2.00**
POTATOES	3 bu.	$1.45	**$4.35**

Note: *The yield increases in this chart are based on sound soil management practices. Some of these are referred to in paragraphs below.*

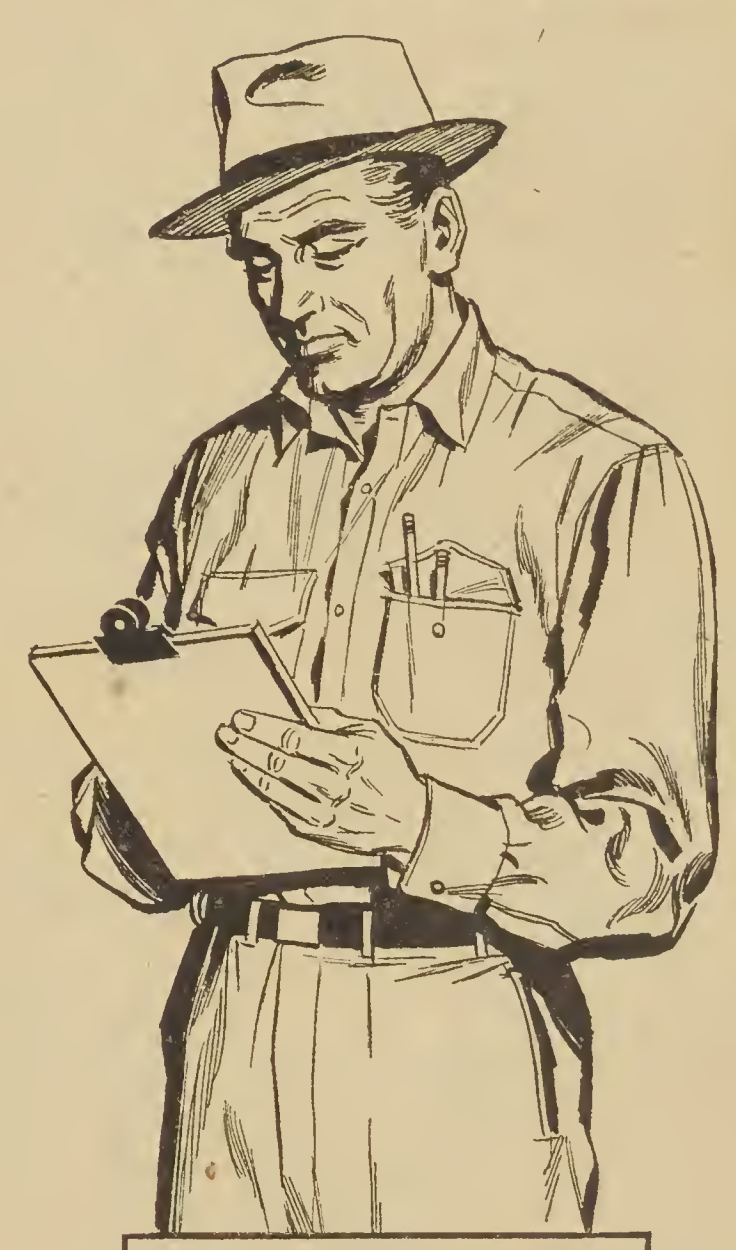
Your Aeroprills dealer has the know-how to help you make this profit

What you get out of supplemental nitrogen depends on the balance of potash, phosphorous and nitrogen in your soils; on adequate liming, soil organic matter etc. That's where your Aeroprills dealer can help — by helping *you* make crops, soils and fertilizers *work together*.

HOW HE HELPS

For example, your Aeroprills dealer can tell you where to get your soils tested . . . and help translate the results into the right ratio and amount of mixed fertilizers and lime for *your* needs. Because he's familiar with local conditions, he can help *time* your fertilizer applications . . . suggest how much to plow down *now*, how much to side dress later. And because he keeps in touch with your county agent and state agronomists, he can suggest ways of maintaining organic matter, improving rotations and general soil management.

Plan your whole fertilizer program *now* — with your Aeroprills dealer. He's a good man to know.

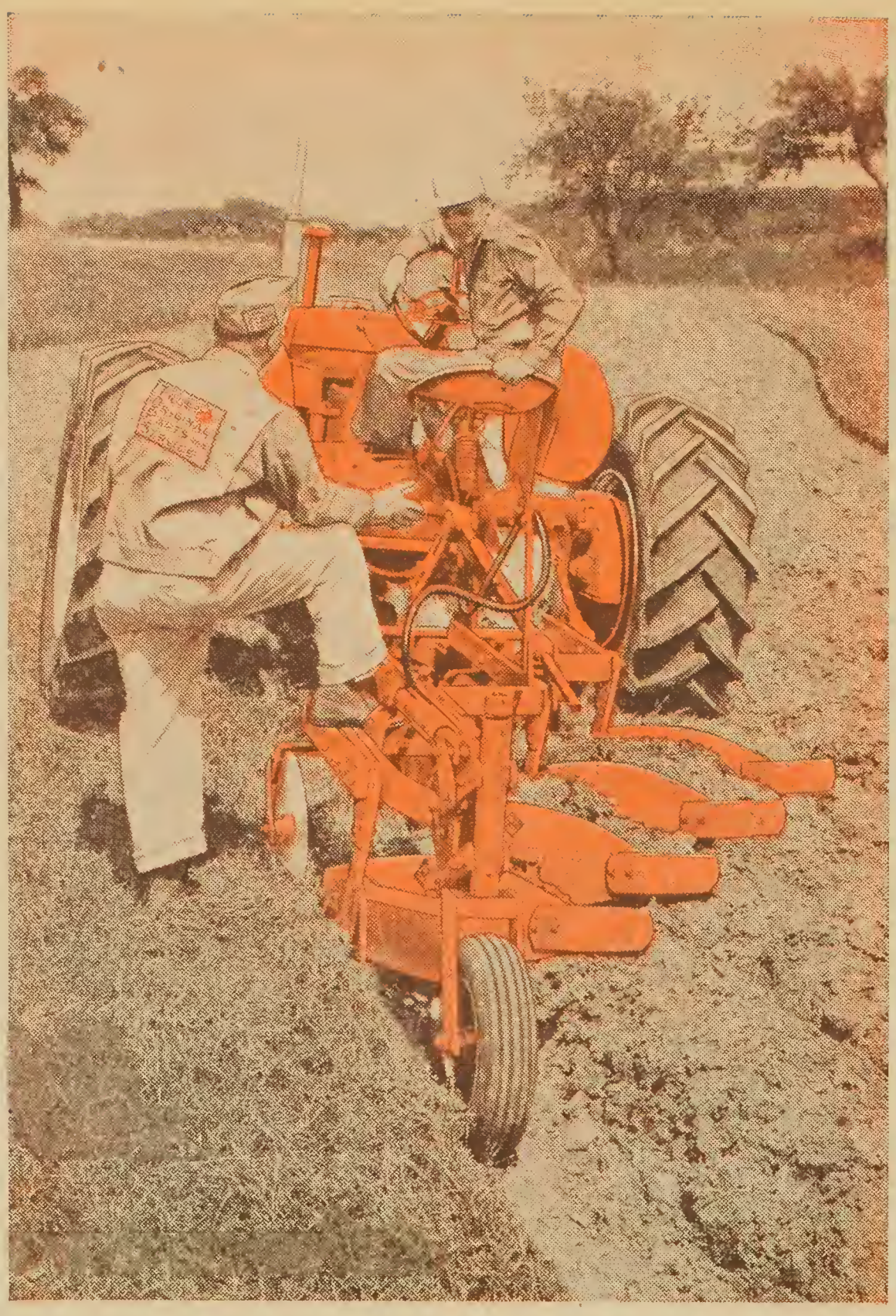


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All muscle ...no fat





The Dynamic 4-Plow WD-45 Tractor *with automatic TRACTION BOOSTER system shifts weight instantly to its drive wheels, the way a champion fighter shifts weight on his feet for a knockout punch . . . puts up to 2½ tons total on the rear wheels! Complete with Power-Shift Wheels, SNAP-COUPLER hitch, Two-Clutch Control. Natural-Feel Power Steering optional.*

Remember when Jack Dempsey held the championship of the world . . . pitting 187 pounds of muscle against bulky heavyweights scaling up to 245 pounds?

That's the way it is with tractors today. It's muscle that counts . . . not just size or weight.

The dynamic WD-45 is all muscle—no fat. Fuel-wasting, soil-compacting, tire-wearing, hard-steering "dead" weight has been engineered out . . . *two thousand pounds of it!*

Saving that expensive ton of difference enables you to move faster, do more, save time, make money . . . gives you up to one-third more work power per dollar . . . plus longer tractor life!

Yes, the 4-plow, 4-row WD-45 Tractor is truly a champion worthy of the name. On your farm this trained cost-fighter will make money for you on every job it tackles, and backed by Allis-Chalmers *True Original Parts and Service . . . T-O-P-S* . . . it will always remain in peak condition . . . *TOPS!*

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TRACTION BOOSTER AND SNAP-COUPLER ARE ALLIS-CHALMERS TRADEMARKS.

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ALLIS-CHALMERS

Engineering in Action

Perhaps We Should Brag More!

(Continued from Page 1)

with the larger numbers five years ago.

Our farmers are efficient.

The "New" states, New York, New England, New Jersey, are not as big when added together as the State of Montana, but our dairymen receive 17% of the total value of all milk produced in the entire country—well over a half billion dollars per year.

New York alone is second to Wisconsin in the amount of milk produced annually, but our Northeast produces more than Wisconsin and all eight states from Maryland to Florida added together.

New York, New England, and New Jersey, with only 4% of the land, and only 4½% of the farms in the country, also produce and sell 15% of the total value of all poultry products sold in the country. That's more than the famous Delmarva area and Georgia combined. Our poultry totals about one-third billion dollars a year.

Our eggs are **not** all in one basket, either. These "New" states, representing such a small physical part of America, also sell:

12% of all vegetables; 8% of all fruits; 21% of horticultural specialties; 13% of all forest products in America.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

It is not enough for the gardener to love flowers; he must also hate weeds.—Author Unknown

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Yes, if you'll just get people to peek out from behind our skyscrapers and factory chimneys, they'll see that New York, New Jersey, and New England farms in a big way—bigger than any comparable section of America—to the tune of more than $1.5 billion in sales each year.

Modern Farms, Old Ideals

Our Northeast agriculture is old and we can be proud that others oftentimes think we are pretty smug in sticking to the old idea that farming, while a highly eompetitive business, is still a way of life; that it is a partnership in which the whole family shares work and decisions.

However, as each generation of our farmers takes over from the previous one, it is just as modern in its thinking and methods as a new generation anywhere in the country; and just as quick to put to work the results of research and do a little of its own.

On top of this, our new generations have learned from the experiences of their fathers that, being completely overshadowed by nearby millions of non-farmers, they must maintain and constantly strengthen their own farm organizations.

I am writing this after church Sunday which reminds me that the Northeast has been called, "a land of cow barns and church steeples." These white buildings with their graceful steeples that you see in every hamlet and at every crossroad throughout this area are not there just for tourists to take quaint pictures. They are there because of a great faith in God, Nature, and fellow man, handed down, generation after generation, from the time of our Pilgrim Fathers. Cromwell once said "Put your trust in God but mind to keep your powder dry." That's just what our farmers are doing. The "powder" in the present situation is strength that comes by sticking together in such great farm organizations as the Farm Bureau, the Grange, our experienced milk organizations, and other groups which in our Northeast are as strong in numbers, and especially in leadership as anywhere in our great country.



Sharpening mowing machine knives with a portable electric drill fitted with a grinder.

Portable Electric Tools Lighten Farm Jobs

HAND in hand with mechanization, electricity is lightening the work load on 98% of the country's farms, and. by furnishing power for many jobs formerly done by hand, is improving the efficiency and productivity of the modern farm.

Increased production requires new pens, cribs, sheds, fences, truck bodies etc. to be built and rebuilt. Maintenance and emergency repairs are done on the job with such portable power tools as electric drills, saws, grinders, and welders in a fraction of the time and effort required to do them by hand.

A portable electric saw will pay for itself quickly, in time and labor saved, on building jobs such as wagon and truck bodies, chicken coops, pig feeders, fences, garages, sheds, corn cribs, dog houses—and for cutting aluminum and galvanized siding and sheathing.

An all-purpose drill for small diameter holes up to ¼" in steel and ½" in hardwood is good for such jobs as installing lightning rods, and drilling holes for hinges and reinforcing straps on gates, doors, and bins.

For cleaning rust, dirt, and paint from metal surfaces, a wire wheel brush is available.

A simple paint mixing attachment can make a fresh can of paint ready for the brush in a few seconds, or rapidly mix a liquid spray.

With a polishing bonnet attached, waxing and polishing cars, woodwork, and furniture becomes an easy matter of passing a light tool over the surface to be shined and allowing it to do all the work. The polishing pad is used to buff the horns and hoofs of show cattle.

A sanding attachment can be mounted on the drill in a few minutes, providing a complete fine sanding tool for finish sanding of cabinets and furniture.

A grinding wheel attachment can do light sharpening jobs on hatchets, axes, etc. and for finer edges on knives used in the kitchen or for butchering, there is a revolving hone attachment.

Portable electric shears may not be considered a common farm tool— but the following uses to which these shears have been put indicate that it is a tool that can be kept busy on many farms: lining and repairing grain bins with sheet metal; repairs to metal roofs; cutting wire mesh for fences and pens; making shields to cover exposed gears and belts on machinery and making sheet metal rat foils.

Portable jig saws are another unit not generally considered as farm tools, but the following list shows uses to which they can be applied: cutting openings for ventilating fans and louvres; holes for barn cleaners; pockets and holes for wiring installations; the making of valances, kitchen cabinets and other cabinet work; cutting openings of various kinds in chicken houses, bird houses, dog houses, outbuildings; making incubator shields and feed hoppers. And recently it was learned that a large poultry farm which dresses its poultry, is using the jig saw to halve chickens.

A large vacuum cleaner has certain farm uses, such as cleaning grain and feed bins, poultry houses, general cleaning, and as a blower.

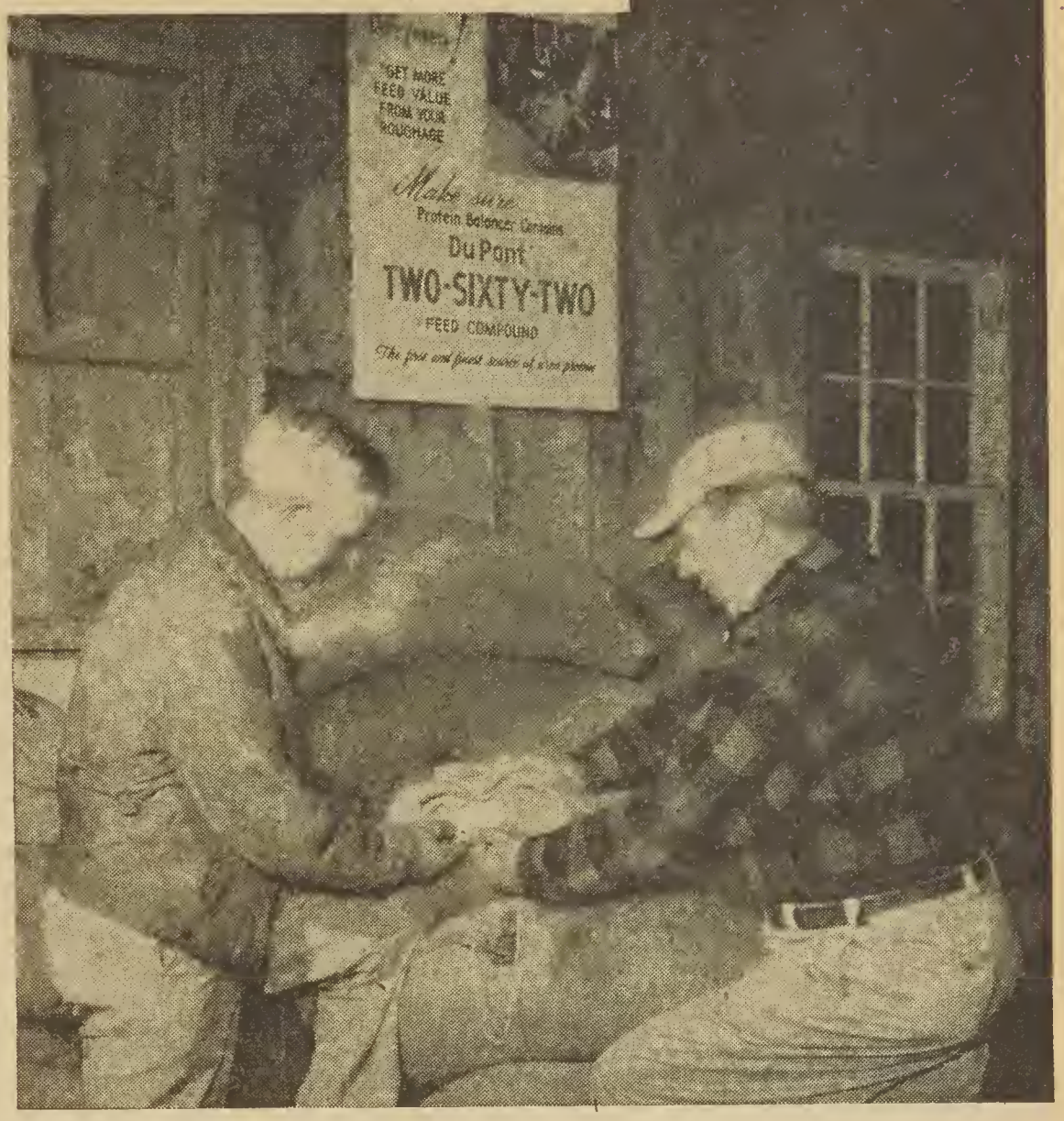
On farms with a heavy complement of motorized equipment, where maintenance and repair work is done in the farm shop—a valve refacer and valve seat grinder are important items for all types of engine valve reconditioning.

Repairs to buildings and machinery are year-round jobs on the farm. Portable electric tools can really speed up and lighten the work, and their value will increase as the farmer discovers more and more new uses to put them to.



An electric drill is an essential for many farm repair jobs.

Feed Facts Worth Talking Over



You can depend on your feed man to supply you with balanced rations and also information on economical cattle nutrition. Be sure to ask him about the advantages Du Pont "Two-Sixty-Two" offers in your protein supplement.

Ask your feed man how Du Pont TWO-SIXTY-TWO® makes FEED COMPOUND your ration more efficient

You: "I want to get as much nutritional value as possible from the feed I buy. Just how will Du Pont 'Two-Sixty-Two' in my ration help me get this efficiency?"

Your Feed Man: "The efficiency of your ration depends a lot on the ability of rumen bacteria to convert coarse feeds into a form that your cattle can digest thoroughly."

You: "Does 'Two-Sixty-Two' help these bacteria make my feed more digestible?"

Your Feed Man: "It certainly does, and Du Pont 'Two-Sixty-Two' also helps you get more feed value from your roughage. That's because 'Two-Sixty-Two' is a top-quality nitrogen source of simple protein. It nourishes and stimulates rumen bacteria—helps them multiply faster. Therefore, billions of them are better able to unlock milk-making nutrients from all the feed you give your cows."

You: "Well then be sure to make my feeds more efficient by including Du Pont 'Two-Sixty-Two' in my dairy supplement."

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BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . *THROUGH CHEMISTRY*

TWO-SIXTY-TWO®
FEED COMPOUND



New medication plus sound management can whip mastitis

Germ-starving nitrofurazone in Pen-FZ kills resistant bacteria in new, revolutionary way

A new treatment, teamed with good management, has proved it can control mastitis . . . even stubborn cases. This new treatment, Dr. Hess Pen-FZ, contains nitrofurazone — a revolutionary new germ-killer — plus low-level penicillin.

Puts sick cows back in the milking line — FAST

These two germ fighters in Pen-FZ team up to destroy mastitis-causing organisms with a double-edged attack.

Nitrofurazone in Pen-FZ KILLS the four kinds of bacteria which most commonly cause mastitis today . . . bacteria which often have become resistant to old-style "wonder drugs". Like other members of the lifesaving nitrofuran family, nitrofurazone fights infections by forcing germs to starve themselves to death . . . fast. And dead germs can't breed resistance.

Low-level penicillin in Pen-FZ teams up with nitrofurazone for a *synergistic* effect. Gives more germ killing power.

Controls stubborn cases

Because mastitis is caused by several kinds of germs, Pen-FZ can be doubly effective in controlling a broad range of cases. This includes stubborn cases where bacteria . . . like flies . . . may have developed resistance to old-style treatments.

The reason: Most old-style treatments do their job by merely holding down growth of bacteria. This leaves the real clean-up job to the cow's own body defenses, which are not always adequate.

But now, with Pen-FZ, nitrofurazone takes over this germ-killing chore . . . does its mastitis-fighting job by forcing bacteria to starve themselves to death. That's why scientists have found no significant resistance to nitrofurazone in over 10 years' testing . . . why Pen-FZ is guaranteed to give effective results when used as recommended.



Extra tubes free if you act now — Your Dr. Hess dealer is offering 2 full-size tubes of Pen-FZ free with your purchase of 10. It's his invitation to try revolutionary Pen-FZ. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED or your money back.

PC-6-3

those lifesaving **nitrofurans** *germ killers that last . . from*

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BRED TO ORDER FOR MODERN GARDENS. First Generation Hybrids Guaranteed to Bloom Early and Continuously.

RED SATIN is a brilliant non-fade scarlet-red or Comanche color but the plants, only 12 inches high, are globe-shaped mounds that do not sprawl but remain upright all season. As many as 30 blooms open at a time.

GLITTERS is orange-scarlet tipped or banded with white and the plants are only 10 inches high.

Imagine a border of these two! Seed ready Now—Plants in May—For details

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For complete information about these and other new Petunias - Phlox - Marigolds -New Vegetables, too.

Ask for Market Gardeners' and Florists' Catalog if you grow for market.

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296 2nd St., Hackensack, N. J.

Dealers Wanted



Rollin McGeoch and the board which gives current prices charged for poultry and eggs.

Retail Sales Help Farm Income

ROLLIN McGEOCH of Argyle, Washington County, N. Y., has a couple of interesting sidelines to his dairy farm. The dairy business is 30 producing cows plus young stock enough to total 45 to 50 head on 130 acres.

One sideline is 500 laying hens, with three-fourths of the production sold to consumers at the door. Also, all the old hens, as they are culled out, are dressed and sold on the farm. Prices are kept just a little below those in local stores. As they are available, a few potatoes and vegetables are also sold.

The other sideline consists of two brood sows. One had 18 pigs last spring, but the usual litter is around 10. The sows have two litters a year, and the pigs are sold when they are weaned for $10 to $12.

The McGeochs have a daughter who is married and a son, Paul, who was married this fall, and who is working with his father on the farm. The house was remodeled into two flats for the two families.

A home freezer is a much appreciated bit of equipment. It's not used to freeze and hold cull hens to sell because as Mrs. McGeoch said, it's not big enough. The 30 cu. ft. freezer is filled for family use with vegetables, their own meat (mostly poultry and beef) and with homegrown raspberries, strawberries, and rhubarb, and with peaches which are purchased. The aim is to use something from the freezer every day of the year when fresh produce is not available.

"I still do some canning," said Mrs. McGeoch, "but for most products freezing is much easier."

— A. A. —

NOMINATIONS WANTED

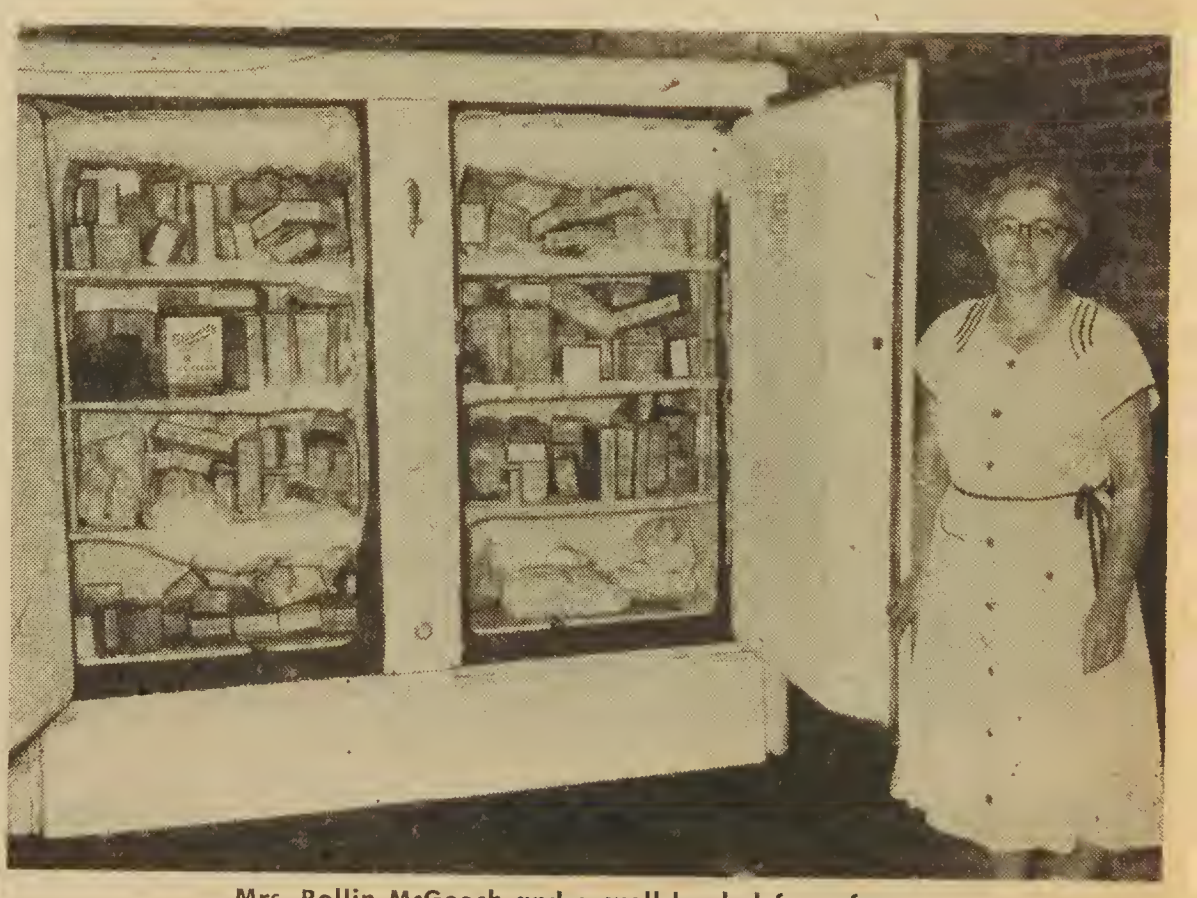
In our July 7, 1956 issue we ran a story about Carl Yunker, of Genesee Co., New York State winner of the Young Farmer of the Year contest conducted by the Junior Chambers of Commerce.

If you know of a young farmer who did not pass his 36th birthday in 1956 whom you believe to be eligible, ask your local Junior Chamber of Commerce for entry blanks, or write to: Outstanding Young Farmer, U. S. Jaycees, P. O. Box 7, Tulsa 2, Oklahoma.

— A. A. —

RABBIT REPELLENT

Rabbits were repelled from young dormant apple trees last winter under severe test conditions by several different materials. Two that were excellent repellents had been recommended elsewhere many years ago. One was a mixture of 7 lbs. of cheap rosin dissolved in 1 gal. of denatured alcohol in a warm room at a safe distance from fire. The other was concentrated liquid lime-sulfur. Tree trunks painted with either of these preparations were not attacked by rabbits—and the trees were not injured by the materials. In many instances the use of a repellent would be less expensive than wire guards.—*D. G. White*



Mrs. Rollin McGeoch and a well-loaded farm freezer.

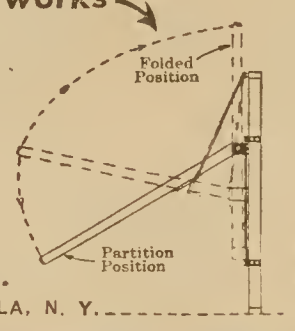
PROTECT Your Cows' Teats With UNADILLA PARTITIONS



Here's what it does: keeps cows from stepping on neighbors' udders; makes milking easier by folding up out of the way in safe position—never in way when bedding or cleaning stables; keeps cleaner—no iron pipe to gather manure, to rust, or break off.

Here's how it works —and here's how you Save

. . reduces cow injuries; fits any stanchion frame; fits in low-ceiling barns; saves work—easy to install—no outside help required—low first cost. Write for free folder on low-priced folding partitions and stanchions.



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Box BA-117, UNADILLA, N. Y.



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LOWER COST
BETTER PROTECTION

UNADILLA SILO

The wood Unadilla is the big silo value. Costs less to erect and maintain; gives you more years of surer protection. Nothing matches wood for insulation, acid-resistance or juice retension. And Unadilla is your best wood buy . . . Sturdier lock dowel construction (wind and storm resistant); Fewer maintenance expenses (acid-proof interior); Safer (with built-in 'Sure-Grip, Sure-Step' ladder); Easier pitching (opening always at silage level); Longer life (factory-creosoted pine or spruce); Lower in cost. See your dealer, or write for FREE catalog.

UNADILLA SILO COMPANY
BOX B-117, UNADILLA, N. Y.

UNADILLA SILOS

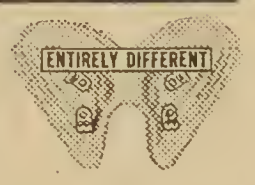
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of action, peace of mind and comfort at work or play. Proven patented MILLER holds your rupture back Day & Night — will bring you lasting relief! Has helped thousands of others! *For FREE facts in plain wrapper—Send Name and Address to*

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Manufacturer Hagerstown, Maryland

The ? ? ? ? ? ? QUESTION BOX

When will I get the best results from sidedressing vegetables in the home garden with fertilizer?

When the crop is about half grown. Nitrogen is the element that will give you the most results, but even so, you won't get much benefit late in the season. Put it on in bands close to the row and mix it into the soil, but not so deep that you cut off a lot of roots.

How much hay should you give calves and heifers?

The recent trend has been more roughage and less grain for all ages. At the Ohio Experiment Station, calves at six months of age have made normal gains and have an excellent appearance after eating 2 lbs. of hay for each pound of grain.

Needless to say, the higher quality roughage they'll eat, the less grain it's necessary to give them.

Are there any figures to show how much milk cows would give if fed roughage with no grain?

The USDA reports experiments that cows on top quality alfalfa produced 80% as much milk when fed the same roughage alone as when fed with a liberal amount of grain.

How much light will pass through glass blocks?

While you can't see through them, clear glass blocks will allow the same amount of light as windows, but blocks we speak of as translucent will permit about 80% of the light to pass through them.

How big a septic tank should we build?

Recently a 300 gallon septic tank was given as the absolute minimum and that should be for a two person family. A good rule is 120 gallons per person in the family.

Does the use of sawdust increase the acidity of the soil?

It was once commonly believed that it did increase the acidity, but tests show it does not. Sawdust or chips are a good source of humus but care must be taken to be sure enough nitrogen is present otherwise decay will tie up the available nitrogen, resulting in a decrease in the crop the first year.

We have an exposed water pipe which starts dripping before every rain. Is there some product available to stop this condition?

Your problem is due to the condensation of water vapor upon the cold surface of the water pipe. The moisture vapor in the air being greater before and during rainy periods than at other times.

There is available from plumbing supply houses an insulating paint that will prevent this trouble. Many people find it easier to box in the pipe with lumber and to insulate the pipe within the box with rock wool. One or two inches of rock wool around the pipe is sufficient. Some folks have used the asbestos insulation coverings designed for heating pipes—available in long ½ round strips requiring two halves to go around the pipe.

How much loss occurs when grass is put in so green that liquids drain out of the silo?

The loss is greater than you might think. At the University of Wisconsin, high-moisture grass put in the silo lost nearly half the green weight and more than one-eighth of the total dry matter. It is likely that more than one eighth of the food value was lost because the more digestible part was lost.

Will strawberries yield as heavily when grown by the hill system as in a matted row?

This question has been studied at the Geneva Experiment Station and the hill system consistently out-yielded the matted row. At the station the hill system consists of three rows 12 in. apart with plants set 12 in. apart in rows, with a 30 in. alley between each three rows.

Of course it takes more plants to set out by the hill system. It requires 30,000 plants per acre compared to 5,000 plants in the matted row system. It also requires some additional labor because in the hill system runners must be removed.

Does putting flower stems in warm water prevent wilting?

The New Jersey College of Agriculture says that water at about 110° moves up the stems faster than cold water and does help them to last longer.

The College also states that it helps to cut stems just before you put them in water, but it makes little difference if the cut is straight or at an angle. Take off the leaves below the water line.

The material you buy to put in the water to make blooms last does help. They contain materials that prevent decay and also chemicals that help the bloom develop naturally.

Mother's Lament



The Christmas tree now stands forlorn—
Of all its erstwhile splendor shorn.
Its lights are out—and just like me—
It's part of the Holiday debris.

I WAS JUST FIGURING... —by Cy Watkins



Ever since animals were first domesticated, since the very beginning of civilization, historians have made note of blights on man and beast that we now know were due to vitamin A deficiency: blindness, reproductive failures and poor resistance to colds and pneumonia. (See the Bible, Jeremiah 14:6.)

Knowing how keen I am on vitamin A, a good many of my farm friends like to heckle me. They say, "Cy, I've never added vitamin A and I've never had the trouble you talk about. That's just baloney!"

Well, the whole subject is mighty complicated, not to be covered in these few words . . . but let me just run over the high points of vitamin A and cattle.

THE TRUTH ABOUT VITAMIN A

Vitamin A deficiency may first become obvious as "sickness" in a cow's eyes. They'll water. She'll turn night-blind, stumbling at twilight. Later, she may go blind altogether.

Vitamin A deficiency weakens the mucous membranes and makes cattle and calves especially susceptible to respiratory disease . . . colds and pneumonia. Vitamin A deficiency causes many reproductive troubles. Failure to settle. Aborted, still-born or weak calves . . . that soon die.

These are all serious problems . . . and you'll know it when you've got 'em. But I think the REAL mischief comes from deficiency that isn't serious enough to be obvious. This is where you really lose money in wasted feed and poor-doing calves.

Where should cattle get vitamin A? Well, nature figured they'd get it from grass and legumes. These leafy green plants contain carotene, and cattle can turn carotene into vitamin A. But nature never figured on the efficiency of modern high-powered breeds . . . nor did she figure that men would "keep" cows in barns and feed them grass that has been saved from summer . . . in a hay mow or a silo. That is man's plan, not nature's.

So what happens? The natural vitamin A (carotene) in stored roughages oxidizes rapidly . . . sun, heat and moisture do the dirt. Tests show, for instance, that as much as 80% of the carotene in alfalfa hay may be destroyed in the first 24 hours of curing. Same with others.

And calves were supposed to get their vitamin A in colostrum and regular milk, according to nature . . . but how can a vitamin-starved cow put vitamin A in milk? She can't. And calves die.

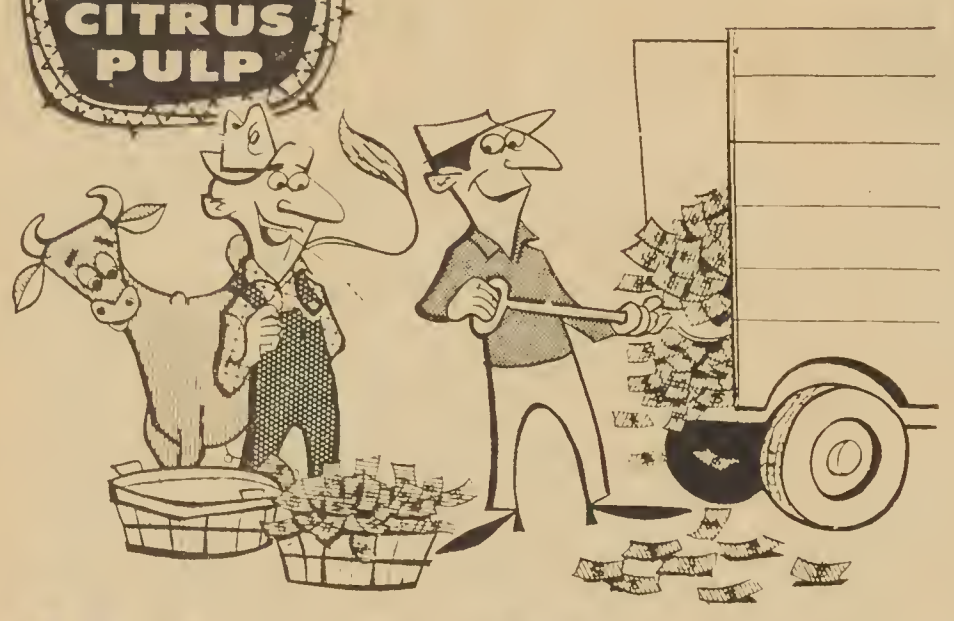
So since we've changed nature's plans, we've got to add vitamin A. I would say that almost every head in the country needs supplemental "A" by this time of year. And that's where Watkins comes in.

Watkins uses the finest, STABILIZED vitamin A on the market . . . in bonus quantities. (By stabilized, I don't mean it was made in a barn! I mean, that unlike fish oils and other "A" sources, it does not deteriorate rapidly.)

Watkins sells it in all kinds of products . . . from vitamin A & D Calf Capsules to all of the various Min-Vites for Dairy, Beef, Swine, Poultry, and so forth. Next time you see your Watkins Dealer, talk to him about the importance of vitamin A in winter feeding.

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

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MILK DOLLARS

Any dairyman interested in milk dollars has to be interested in pennies. The price of one feed against another may be only a matter of a cent or two, but what about cost on a TDN* basis!

Florida Citrus Pulp is a proven feed. It is a carbohydrate concentrate that is recognized as a good ingredient because it's high in TDN plus trace elements.

Feeding trials conducted under the best controls show that Florida Citrus Pulp has proven milk stimulating factors and in addition, Florida Citrus Pulp contributes to good skeletal development and helps to produce a glossy coat.

You should investigate Florida Citrus Pulp as an ingredient in your dairy feed. For information, fill out the coupon and mail to the address shown.

TDN* - Total Digestible Nutrients

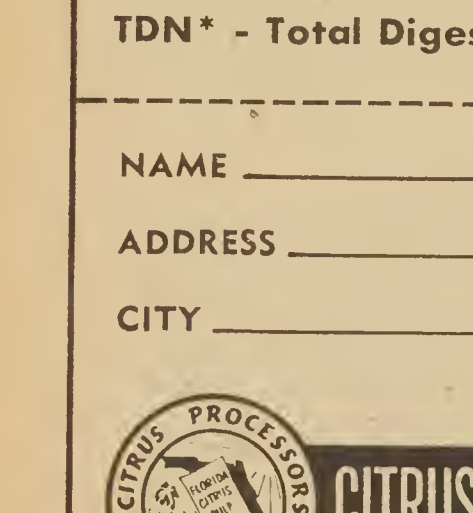
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NEW "ICE-BOX" WATERMELON

This little 5 to 6 inch melon developed in Japan has brighter red flesh, fewer and smaller seeds and better quality than any similar watermelon available today. It is early, productive, and should be picked as soon as ripe.

A very popular Roadside Stand item.
Ideal for Home Gardens, Too.

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Ringworm, Teat Sores

*Blu-Kote dries up cowpox lesions, controls secondary infection. Germicidal, Fungicidal protective wound dressing. Quick drying . . . deep penetrating. 4 oz. bottle $1.00 at drug and farm stores or write:

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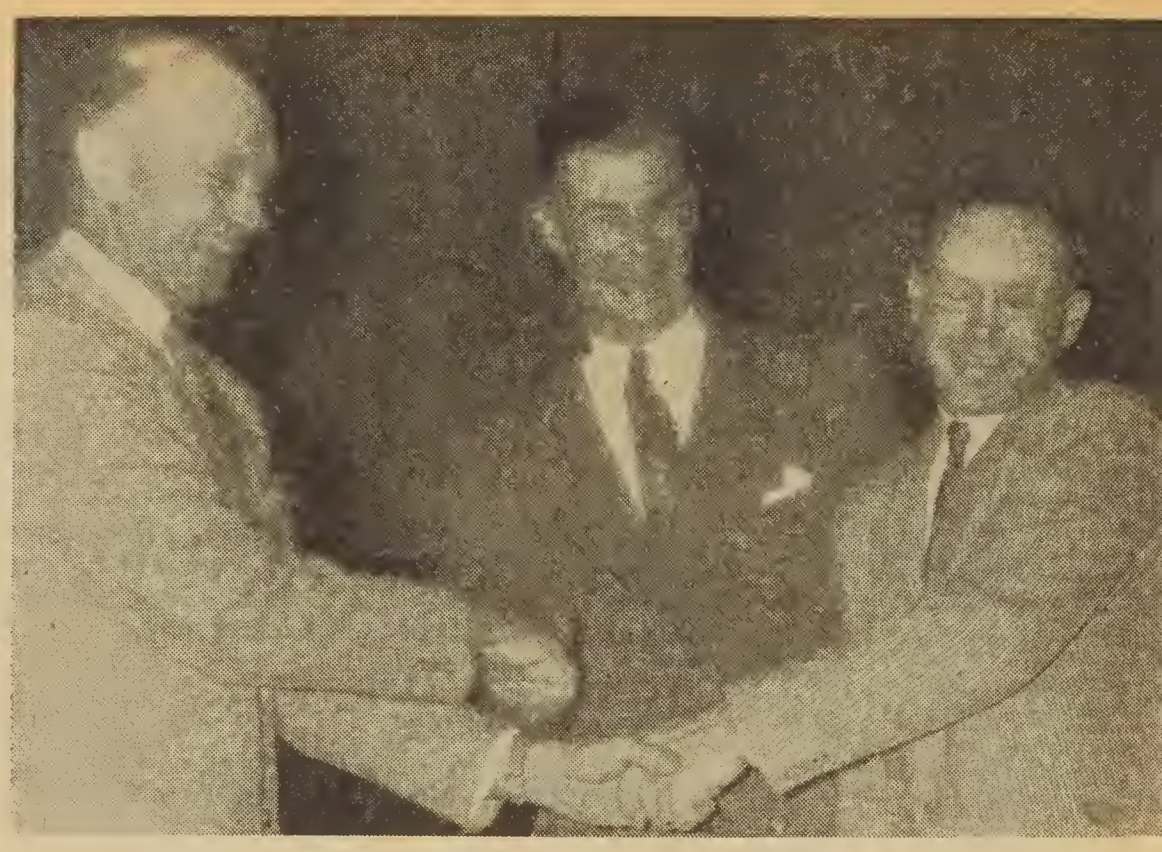


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Byron Culver (Left) congratulating John Roehr, Jr. and Albert Jacobs who tied for first place in the Three Acre Corn Yield Contest in Cayuga County, New York.

Cayuga County, New York, Emphasizes Corn for Grain

By BYRON CULVER

Cayuga County, New York Farmer

IN 1955 the Cayuga County New York Livestock Committee looked for a way to show the importance of livestock in the county. Because corn is important in the country and because the acreage was increasing (14,000 acres in 1949, 24,000 acres in 1954 and an estimated 30,000 in 1956), the committee decided to stage a county corn growing contest.

This past year in the Three Acre Yield Contest there was a tie for first place between Albert Jacobs of Aurora and John Roehr, Jr. of Union Springs with a yield of 138 bushels. Third place went to Harold Giles of Union Springs with 133 bushels and fourth to Floyd Chapin of Union Springs with 132 bushels.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Study the past . . . the past is a prolog of the future.

—Author Unknown

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

In the 150' Row Yield Contest where a grower was permitted to pick any 150' section, first place went to Robert Body of Union Springs with a yield of 143 bushels per acre, second to Lawrence Tanner of Scipio Center with 137 bushels and third to Malcolm Mitchell of King Ferry with 117 bushels.

Bruce Culver of Aurora received an award for the highest King's-Cross entry in the junior division.

In a class for juniors, Fred Ryan of the Union Springs FFA had a yield of 141 bushels with Pioneer 372, Ralph Minturn of the same school had a yield of 124 bushels with Pioneer 388 and Ralph Myers of King Ferry had a yield of 120 bushels with DeKalb 62.

A trade show was held in the Sherwood Central School in connection with the contest. The program is being actively supported by the Pioneer Seed Corn Co., Robson Quality Seeds and the Northrop-King Seed Co. The committee in charge of the program expresses the hope that other seed companies will cooperate in next year's contest which is already being organized.

At the show, corn growers discussed ideas about corn production methods with the following ideas being expressed:

1. Thin, poorly spaced stands account for some reduction in yield.

2. Planting early in May might well be considered because corn seed treatment has been so much improved.

3. The growing of corn varieties that are just a little too long seasoned will result in poor keeping quality and reduce shelling percentage. Maturity determines shelling percentage more than variety differences.

4. Given only yields and shelling percentage by varieties, farmers could not distinguish between long and short season varieties. Short season corns can yield very well and in many cases better than varieties with longer maturity.

5. One hundred bushel corn yields and over require adequate but not excessive fertilization. Some growers use too little fertilizer; others waste it.

The Cayuga County Livestock Committee membership is as follows:

Roger Bradley—King Ferry, chairman; Locke Bullock—Genoa; Tom Donley—King Ferry; John Roehr Jr.—Union Springs; Robert Body — Union Springs; Robert Rysupli — Auburn; Frank Hollier — Weedsport; Henry Power — Auburn; William Wright — Union Springs; Byron Culver—Aurora.



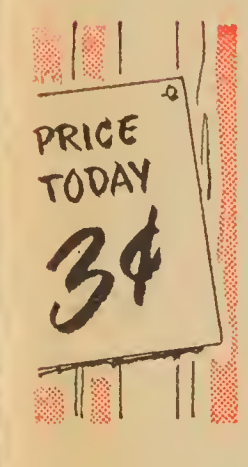
Miss Ann Vinestrond of the Cato-Meridian Central School, who was chosen as Corn Queen at the Cayuga County Corn Show. Girls were nominated for the honor by six different schools in the area and the queen was picked by a panel of six judges.

It's the 50th ANNIVERSARY of Your DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

Following are close-up views of decisive events that marked important turning-points in the lives of American dairymen during 50 critical years of struggle and achievement:

Fifty years ago, dairymen in the New York milkshed were a dispirited and hopeless minority . . . *forgotten men in a rapidly-expanding economy.*

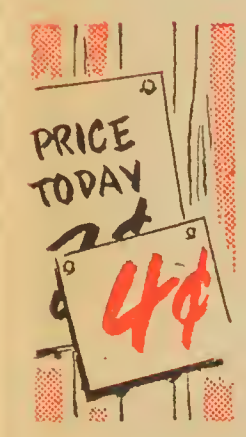
They rose before dawn to haul milk to the nearest railroad siding . . . to a plant owned by a far-off city dealer. Every month, a little white slip was tacked to the milk plant door. It told them the price they would receive for milk during the coming month. Usually 3¢ a quart ($1.385 a hundredweight). Sometimes the slip said the plant was being closed.



Desperate Farmers Tried to Organize

As early as 1903, efforts were made by Orange County Granges to organize dairy farmers. But no one knew what could be done. In 1907, at the suggestion of the Walkill River Grange, the Dairymen's League, Inc., was formed . . . the milkshed's first dairy cooperative, *a bargaining cooperative.*

For nine years it struggled for a foothold. And the price of milk paid to farmers continued to hover around 3¢ a quart. Professor Warren of the Cornell Agricultural College was saying that it cost at least 4¢ a quart to produce milk. League members knew that he was right. Until finally, 10,000 strong, they demanded that the October, 1916 price be upped to 4¢ a quart. But the little white slip on the milk plant door still said 3¢.



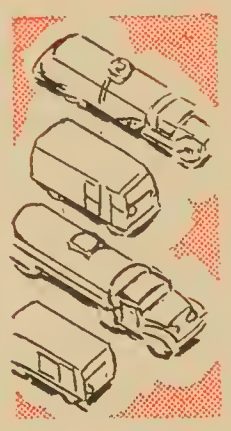
League Demands Cost of Production

Declaring that a price 1¢ below the cost of production was unrealistic and unjust, League members refused to sell milk at the 3¢ price. Dairymen all over the milkshed joined in the protest. Determined to break the so-called "farm revolt", the dealers went as far away as the Middle West and Canada to obtain milk. Two weeks later, they met the farmers' demand. The little white slips on the milk plant doors corrected themselves to say 4¢.

Evaporated Milk in an Evaporating Market



Came World War I, and a devastated Europe starving for milk! Condenseries began turning out tons of evaporated milk for overseas shipment. Prices skyrocketed to the point where sellers of evaporated milk were making more money than sellers of fluid milk. The Armistice changed all that. The market for evaporated milk vanished overnight. Thousands of Dairymen's League members who had been delivering to condenseries suddenly were without a market. To make matters worse, dealers in a final, die-hard attempt to torpedo the growing League, refused to buy milk.







A Brave Decision in a Brave New World

League officers read the hand-writing on the wall and without hesitation decided that the Association should market milk for its members. On May 1, 1921, the old bargaining cooperative, the Dairymen's League, Inc., gave way to the new marketing cooperative, the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc. Then, as now, its one great strength lay in the ownership and operation of a sufficient number of plants and outlets to handle all the milk produced by every member every day of every year.

$25,000,000 Worth of Facilities

Today League members own 67 country plants, 5 manufacturing plants, 3 cheese plants, 21 city distributing branches, 5 ice cream manufacturing and distributing branches, 6 ice cream distribution branches, 20 van trailers, 54 tank trailers and trailer tractors, 222 wholesale trucks, 433 retail trucks and 67 refrigerated ice cream trucks. No one but members themselves can shut down these farmer-owned plants and facilities.

A Valuable Trade Name, "Dairylea"

As much milk as can be sold there, goes to the fluid market. The remainder is processed and sold under the League's own brand name of Dairylea . . . processed and sold as ice cream, cheese, butter, cottage cheese, cheese spreads and non-fat dry milk solids. Each one a safeguard, helping to prevent distress milk from unsettling the fluid market.

And Fifty Years of Steady Improvement

The League's fifty-year fight for a living price for milk has completely changed the position and status of the Dairymen's League member and of his fellow dairymen as well. From being a dependent, half-a-life man with no voice in what the products of his brain, hand and money are worth, he has become a top-level businessman . . . an equal partner in the great city-food-distribution system, with an individuality, rights and dignities all his own.

Fifty years of peaceful evolution, not revolution, have produced the change. And the evolution goes steadily on. Who can say what new advances the next half century will bring? Join the League today and ride the upward trend.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.

GROWN SUCCESSFULLY FROM MAINE TO CALIFORNIA



america's best-tasting sweet corn!

"SENECA CHIEF"



DEVELOPED BY
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LEADING BREEDERS OF SWEET CORN HYBRIDS FOR HOME AND MARKET

Roadside market operators tell us that no sweet corn they've ever sold gets repeat orders faster or more often than Seneca Chief!

Make a trial planting this year and enjoy the tenderest, most delicious, sweet corn you ever tasted!

Ears are 8½" long with 12-14 rows of deep, narrow, tender kernels. Holds in eating condition on stalk longer than any other variety. Excellent for freezing.

Send for
OUR SEED CATALOG, IT'S DIFFERENT!

Our new seed catalog describes hundreds of vegetable, flower, and farm seeds, including 1957 All-America Award Winners. It's written in a chatty, informal manner with lots of helpful gardening hints.

MAIL COUPON TODAY

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☐ SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER
I enclose $1. Send me 1 lb. of Seneca Chief Hybrid Sweet Corn

☐ 5 lbs. $4.50 ☐ 10 lbs. 6.90

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FREE SEED BOOK

Before you buy farm seeds write for our illustrated catalog and price list. It gives an honest description of all popular varieties of Corn, Potatoes, Oats, Alfalfa, etc. Beautifully illustrated in natural color. You can depend upon every statement made in this interesting book. Write today.

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25 for $5. TREES ..

3 to 5 yr. healthy, selected trees, 6" to 16" tall. 5 each of: Colorado Blue Spruce — Norway Spruce — Austrian Pine — Scotch Pine — Douglas Fir.
Postpaid at planting time
Write for Free Evergreen Catalog

MUSSER FORESTS Box 83-A Indiana, Pa.

Home Garden Dusting

Of Fruit Trees

By A. A. LaPLANTE
Extension Entomologist, Cornell University

MANY times a home gardener finds it more convenient to dust rather than spray for fruit pests. It is often more economical to purchase a duster rather than a sprayer and since the dust is in a prepared form it is often more convenient than mixing measured amounts of wettable powders or emulsions in a measured amount of water.

Commercial growers find the generally higher cost of prepared dusts as compared to sprays a determining factor in their extensive use of sprays, but home gardeners are not so seriously affected by costs since quantities used are measured in terms of pounds rather than tons.

One of the more general points to consider when using dusts is that most of our contact poisons are more toxic to insects when freshly applied than is the case with wettable powder or emulsion sprays. This is because the dust particles stand out from the plant surface and insects come into contact with more poisonous particles.

Unfortunately this lack of close adherance to the plant surface exposes the dust to weathering more rapidly and effectiveness falls off at a more rapid rate than with sprays.

A general rule of thumb that has been worked out over the years is that 3 dust applications will approximately equal 2 spray applications in effectiveness.

Dusts should be applied when there is some moisture on the leaves and fruit. Such conditions occur more often in the morning or evening hours during the major portion of the day. When dusts are applied to dry surfaces they are much more easily dislodged by wind or rain.

If a heavy rain follows within a few days of a dust application the treatment should be repeated since heavy showers reduce the efficiency of dusts much more than sprays.

There are some pests that are not too easily controlled with dusts. The plum curculio requires frequent dusting especially when maximum temperatures go over 75° during the day and they are feeding voraciously. Oils, of course, for scale insects, mites and so on, have to be applied as a spray and it is more desirable to apply Dinitro materials for aphid and scale control as sprays. Trunk applications for borer control on all fruits are best made as sprays since the effectiveness of the materials often depends upon a long-lasting residue.

Most of our other pests can be adequately controlled by dusts providing applications are frequent and timely.

— A. A. —

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The highest reward for a man's toil is not what he gets for it, but what he becomes by it.
—The American Way

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

WINTER KILLING

Winter killing of alfalfa and clover is not altogether a matter of low temperatures; the speed with which the temperature drops may be more important than the actual temperature in causing damage.

Alfalfa and clover are usually damaged less by killing when they are grown with grass than when they are grown in pure stands. In any case the top soil temperature is warmer under grass and the rate of temperature drop is slowed down by the presence of grass.

As everyone knows a covering of snow retards killing damage and of course a grass stubble tends to hold the snow and prevent its being blown away.

— A. A. —

WHERE MORE FERTILIZER PAYS

CORNELL agronomists indicate a need for considerably more fertilizer than is being used on field crops in New York. They point out the following conditions where an increase in fertilizer consumption is most needed:

(1) Complete fertilizers for spring oats and barley. They point out that less than 25% of the farmers are applying as much 1:2:1 and 1:2:2 ratio fertilizers as is recommended.

(2) A moderate application of a complete fertilizer on corn. "Surprising as it may be, many farmers still apply superphosphate or 1:2:1 ratio fertilizers and use only low rates. Fertilizer for corn at planting should be a 1:1:1 or a 1:2:2 ratio."

(3) Extra nitrogen for corn on low-fertility soils.

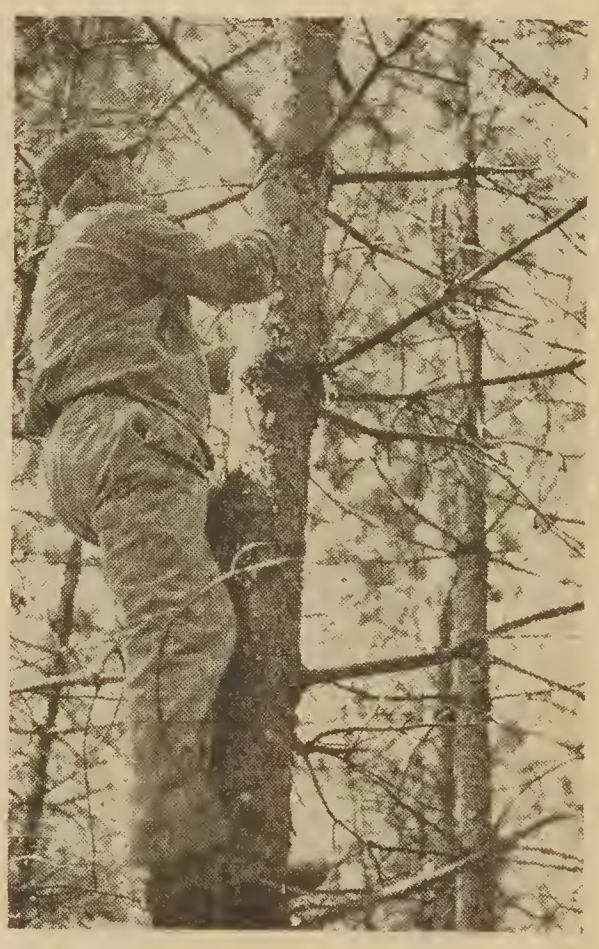
(4) Potash topdressing on good stands of legumes. "Alfalfa, ladino clover, and perhaps birdsfoot trefoil need a lot of potassium."

(5) Extra nitrogen for grass, meadows, and pastures.

(6) Nitrogen topdressing for wheat in the spring.

(7) More superphosphate in the stable.
—(Cornell Recommendations for Field Crops, 1956)

TRIMMING IMPROVES QUALITY



MERTON BEAN of McGraw, New York, trims forest trees to improve the quality of the timber. Starting at the highest branch, he works down, sawing limbs as he goes. Since 1926 Merton has set out 137 acres of trees with the idea of providing an income to help educate his grandchildren, of which he now has 13.

The idea of setting out trees for this purpose was helped along by income from 209 acres of natural woodland which helped to give his children an education.

Mr. Bean has already pruned over 70 acres of trees which he has set out.

Bunting's



BETTER STRAWBERRIES

Earlidawn, Surecrop, Redglow, Stelemaster, Pocahontas, Dixieland (U.S.D.A. developments just recently named and released for distribution), Empire, Armore, Vermilion, Albriton. Grown in chemically-treated soil; followed by a complete spraying and fertilization program. DISEASE FREE. Huge crops of larger berries easily produced from Buntings' plants.

Write for Information

Our New 1957 Catalog lists 25 other popular varieties of Strawberries, also a complete line of Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Fruit Trees, Garden Roots, etc., with most varieties illustrated in natural four-color. A valuable referenco and planting guide.

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Big Yield PEAR, APPLE, PEACH, CHERRY TREES, *Plus* SHRUBS, SHADE TREES, BERRY PLANTS, PERENNIALS, etc.



Get a huge harvest from small land area with these guaranteed-producing Northern-Grown dwarf peach, cherry, apple, pear trees. Choose from over a dozen varieties, all replaced FREE if they don't bear large, juicy fruit within two years. Beautiful, full-color catalog also offers hardy standard fruit trees, grapes, berry plants, flowering shrubs, perennials, fast-growing shade trees, etc., all fully guaranteed.

SAVE MONEY! Buy direct from Kelly Bros. One of America's most famous nurseries, in business for 77 years. Mail coupon for FREE catalog today. No obligation. No salesmen will call.

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77 YEARS AS NURSERYMEN
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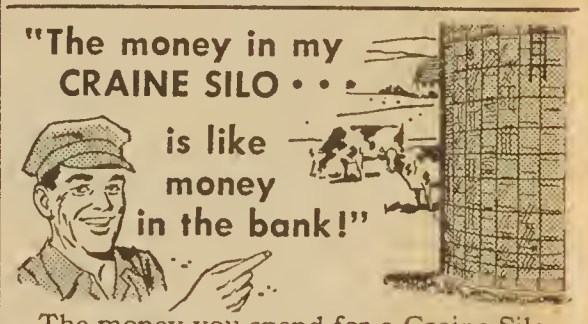
Rush me FREE the new Spring Color Catalog of guaranteed, hardy Dwarf Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Berry Plants, etc. Regular Kelly Customers: Your 1957 Catalog is on the way.

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The money you spend for a Craine Silo is an investment in profitable feeding that pays *real cash dividends* for years to come. And since Craine Silos cost no more — why settle for *less* than the best?

5 TYPES TO CHOOSE FROM . . .

Concrete stave, tile stave, tile block, wood or Triple-Wall — there's a Craine Silo built and priced to fit your needs. And you'll like to do business with the friendly folks at Craine — we're never satisfied unless you are, too. WRITE FOR FACTS and prices today . . .

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CRAINE SILOS

Burpee Seeds Grow

Send postcard or letter for Burpee Seed Catalog FREE

W. ATLEE BURPEE CO.
336 Burpee Bldg., Philadelphia 32, Pa.



These students from the Pennsylvania State University have reason to smile . . . this is the meat judging team which won second place at both the American Royal Livestock Show in Kansas City, Mo. and the Eastern National Livestock Exposition at Timonium, Md. Wisconsin was first in both contests. Center is Sandra Snowdon of Allison Park, Pa., who became the first girl ever to win the individual championship at the Royal. Left to right, Thomas Blose of Glen Campbell, Pa., coach Glenn R. Kean, Miss Snowdon, alternate Arthur Tennyson of Mount Lebanon, Pa., and Leslie Firth of Sugar Grove, Pa. Blose won individual judging honors at Timonium for the second time.

AFBF Presents Sound Program

PROPONENTS of high rigid price supports as a solution to the farm problem had little to cheer about from action taken at the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation at Miami Beach, Fla.

President Shuman in his annual address, proposed that the federal government stop the buying and storing of any farm product after they dispose of their present holdings. "Farmers would have received higher average prices for their total output of all commodities during the past five years if government supports had not, in effect, prevented price changes," Shuman said.

No action was taken on the proposal which will be discussed in Kitchen-Konferences across the country and perhaps voted on at next year's annual meeting at Chicago.

An important recommendation of the committee was that the Farm Bureau Board of Directors study the laws affecting agriculture and seek changes necessary to reach the Farm Bureau objective of "gradually eliminating government regulation of farming."

Resolutions acted upon by delegates from 48 states and Puerto Rico constitute the Farm Bureau program for the coming year. Delegates voted on 75 pages of resolutions. Following are some of the actions taken. The delegates:

Favored the production, transmission and distribution of electric power primarily by private enterprise with the restriction of federal development of electric power business to those cases where adequate development cannot otherwise be had.

Urged getting the government out of agriculture; increasing by all available means the volume of exported farm products.

Favored exemption from marketing quotas of wheat grown and fed on the farm. This is something that northeastern farm organizations have been working on for some years.

Approved marketing agreements and orders. The Federal-State milk order for the Metropolitan milk area has aided orderly marketing of milk and helped maintain prices to producers. Marketing agreements and orders are being considered for other products grown in the Northeast.

Urged that the soil bank be a temporary program to reduce surplus holdings built up under unwise government programs, and never used as insurance against crop failure.

Proposed prevention of the exercise of monopolistic powers by any group, government, industry, labor or agriculture.

Suggested a scaling down of foreign economic aid.

The delegates opposed:

Taxing cooperatives on savings returned to members.

The proposed rail freight increase (a 7% increase to eastern roads has since been granted).

Compulsory Social Security coverage of self-employed farmers.

Production payments (the Brannan Plan) as a method of raising farm income.

A general federal sales tax

New irrigation projects until new land is needed.

A vast expansion of federally subsidized housing.

The following statement taken from the policies for 1957 and approved by the delegates is worthy of special notice.

"Our unparalleled progress is founded on freedom, initiative, and individual opportunity. These concepts have allowed the development of an economic system which has provided unprecedented goods and services and supported widespread educational and religious opportunity. It is our constant challenge to work vigorously to maintain them and to build a better America on this firm foundation."

— A. A. —

JIM McCONNELL HONORED

A well-merited recognition was given recently to James A. McConnell of Ithaca, former general manager of GLF, former assistant secretary of agriculture. President Charles B. Shuman of the American Farm Bureau Federation, at the recent annual session of the organization at Miami Beach, Fla., presented Mr. McConnell with an award for distinguished service to agriculture.

Jim, as he is known to his multitude of friends, is now Professor of Agricultural Industry in the Graduate School of Business Administration at Cornell University.

BRIGHT SIDE

THERE ARE 162,922,000 Americans who are not members of the Communist party.

Some 37,011,400 couples in the U. S. will not apply for divorce.

The Internal Revenue department will get 43,846,154 correctly filed income tax returns.

Approximately 33,293,000 children really are learning something at school.

Eighty-three countries in the world do not have the hydrogen bomb.

—Changing Times



Don't let

SCAB TEATS

BRUISED TEATS

OBSTRUCTIONS

Close The Teat Canal

Dr. Naylor's Medicated Teat Dilators act both medically and mechanically to provide antiseptic protection, reduce inflammation and maintain free milk flow through the canal of hard milking teats. They provide gentle, non-irritating support to delicate lining of teat canal. Keep end of teat open in its natural shape to promote normal healing — natural milking.

ANTISEPTIC

Dr. Naylor Dilators are medicated protective dressings for the teat canal. Contain SULFATHIAZOLE — this medication in the Dilator is released slowly in the teat for prolonged antiseptic action directly at site of trouble.

EASY TO USE. Simply keep a Dr. Naylor Dilator in teat between milkings until teat milks free by hand. Fit either large or small teats. At drug and farm stores or mailed postpaid.



H. W. NAYLOR CO.
Morris 15, N.Y.

Large pkg. **$1.00**
(45 Dilators)
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Dr. Naylor's MEDICATED Teat Dilators

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The November New York blend milk price to farmers is $4.83. That's half a dollar more than last year.

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HOW IT HAPPENED

The increase was caused solely by a better adjustment of supply and demand as reflected in the Marketing Order for the New York city market. This adjustment was largely the result of a substantial increase in the farm price of manufacturing milk under the Order. Eastern Milk Producers fought for and won the manufacturing milk price increase.

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Cooperative Ass'n., Inc.
Syracuse 2, N. Y.

BABCOCK'S
Healthy Chick News

JANUARY 1957



Don't Over-Treat for Coccidiosis

I find many poultrymen unduly afraid of "cocci". Babcock Leghorns are remarkably resistant to cocci if allowed to develop a gradual, natural immunity. I suggest that you think twice before using a cocci preventive in the mash. Many poultrymen are finding their pullets raised on these preventives develop no immunity. They come down with cocci when taken off the preventive as they mature and are ready to lay. Production has been poor, financial losses heavy. Combs are pale, birds thin, look bad.

We never use a cocci mash of any kind here at Babcock Poultry Farm. I suggest you *do not use* a cocci preventive on birds to be raised for layers. If they do catch cocci use a sulfa drug at the manufacturer's recommended level for three days to clear it up. Give pullets plenty of room, enough heat to keep the house dry, encourage early roosting.

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Our Babcock *Bessies, Beauties* and *Barbara-Anns* are doing a terrific job for poultrymen. They stand up, they stay right in there with you. I personally believe we have the finest Leghorns being offered to you today. Please send for catalog. All Babcock customers are kept well informed on the poultry business.

Sincerely,

Monroe C. Babcock

Dear Babcock:
- ☐ 1. Please send '57 catalog and prices on Babcock's Healthy Chicks.
- ☐ 2. Please send other poultry information.
- ☐ 3. Please send names of hatcheries hatching Babcock Bessies near me.

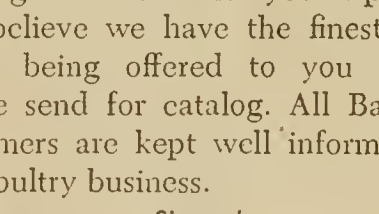
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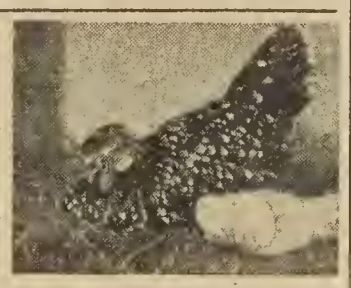
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Raymond S. Thomas, R.D. 6, Saltillo, Pa.

The Goose and I

By FRANCIS BATE



LAST APRIL, much against my will and better judgment, I became the proud owner of six geese. It was all the wife's idea. She read in some magazine that geese would weed strawberry plants and not touch the strawberries. The only trouble was, we had no strawberry plants.

A baby goose is about twice the size of a baby chicken, covered with greenish fuzz, with a black beak, shoe-button eyes and large paddle feet. We kept ours in the kitchen in a box. At least we did until they outgrew the box. They were only about two weeks old and, since it was still too cold for them outdoors, we boarded off one corner of the kitchen and put them on the floor. A baby goose grows very fast. When they were four weeks old one of them weighed five pounds. I expected any time to find they had taken over the whole house.

At last it was warm enough for them to stay outdoors. We bought 150 feet of poultry netting and set it up out in the field. A goose is a vegetarian, and in a few weeks they had eaten every spear of grass, so the pen had to be moved and another 150 feet of wire added.

Since geese are water birds, they were always trying to take a bath in the water pail. The wife got a bright idea and dug a hole about three feet across and six inches deep. Every morning she brought out the hose and filled the pond with water. The geese loved it. They also like mud to eat and before long the pond was more than twice its original size, and the well was in danger of being pumped dry.

The fifth time we moved the goose yard we put it in front of the hen house for the winter. It was then that we found geese like to eat rotten wood. They started with the hen house step. After they had eaten half of that they decided the wooden shingles on the back of the garage needed round corners and went to work on the idea. To date they have eaten several bags of grain, tons of grass and clover, all the cornstalks in the neighborhood, all the carrots, apples, turnips, cabbage, etc. they could get, parts of four burlap bags, about three feet of string, and several old newspapers. They have chased dogs and kids, and bitten anyone silly enough to get too close to the fence. They are better than a burglar alarm when someone comes into the yard.

We had planned to kill a goose for Thanksgiving and another for Christmas but by then everyone was so attached to them that we killed a couple of roosters instead.

Now the wife is waiting for the geese to lay some eggs so she can put the old hens to work hatching them so we can have more geese. She says she is going to sell the young ones next fall. I sure hope so, because it looks like the old ones are doomed to die of old age. And I am doomed to spend the rest of my life digging post holes. I just found out the life expectancy of a goose is from thirty to forty years.

It's an Old Ghashghai Custom

By L. M. HURD

IT IS surprising how many legends and stories there are in connection with poultry and eggs. Some of these stories go back hundreds of years. One such story is reported by Wm. O. Douglas in his book, "Strange Lands and Friendly People". This book deals with the experiences of Mr. Douglas in the Near East.

The story runs as follows:

Mullah Nasr-Ed-Din, the legendary Persian humorist, had served the Shah long and faithfully. When at long last he got an audience, he asked His Majesty for a favor. He wanted a royal commission, authorizing him to go

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

When you give your best, you never lose. There may be times you won't reach your immediate goal, but the effort will prepare you for a much greater one. When you give your best, you win.—John A. Kraft, Jr., quoting his father.

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about the realm interviewing the people and collecting one hen's egg from each man who feared his wife. The Shah, to humor Mullah, wrote out the commission and Mullah went his way.

Mullah traveled the length and breadth of Persia (which in those days was several times its present size). Everywhere he went the eggs rolled in. He traded eggs for flocks of sheep and goats; he traded eggs for Arabian stallions and mares; he filled the markets with eggs and with the money built a summer castle for himself high in the Zagros Range and a winter palace in Shiraz; he sold eggs and purchased plants and shrubs from all over the world and built himself beautiful gardens. Mullah was rich; he had dozens of servants, wonderful baths, luxurious food, and a good-looking harem.

Finally, he finished his tour of Persia and sought an audience with the Shah to give him an accounting. He reported at length of his journeys and his achievements. When he finished the Shah said, "Mullah, I am ashamed of you. You have got rich from the royal commission I gave you and you have not even brought me a present."

Mullah, raising his voice, replied, "Your Majesty, I am most grateful to you for your great favor. As I went about the country I kept thinking of you."

"Yes, I know," said the Shah, "but you didn't bring me a present."

"Yes, I did, Your Majesty," replied Mullah. And then in a voice that could be heard throughout the castle, Mullah added, "I brought you a beautiful, young Turkish girl."

"Sh-h-h," whispered the Shah, putting his finger to his lips.

"This Turkish girl is the loveliest you have ever seen," Mullah roared.

"Sh-h-h," the Shah once more admonished.

"She has beautiful eyes, silken hair, a shapely figure," Mullah bellowed.

"Not so loud, not so loud," whispered the Shah. "My wife is in the next room."

Mullah rose, bowed graciously, held out his hand and said, "Your Majesty, now you too owe me an egg."

Nowhere is this story more greatly appreciated than in Ghashghai Country. And nowhere in the Moslem World do women have a stronger, more authoritative position in family and tribal life than among the Ghashghais.

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Six men can trim grapes at one time, utilizing platforms built on the side of the tractor.

New Device May End

Old Grape Trimming Methods

By ROBERT DYMENT

A MECHANICAL device or help for trimming grapes, a device that is considered so revolutionary that Canadian grape growers have inspected it and are sending engineers over to obtain specifications, has been developed by John Archer of North East, Penn. Mr. Archer is the area's largest grower of grapes and one of the largest individual grape growers east of the Mississippi.

This new invention may eventually be the beginning of the end to the old, slow method of trimming grapes individually and only when weather permitted.

The device consists of a tractor with side platforms attached to the vehicle and an enclosed shelter built around the tractor, which hangs out over two rows of grapes. The two platforms, located on each side of the tractor, are 17 feet in length, while the shelter consists of a canvas canopy, plexiglass windows and a metal roofing. Angle irons are used for the frame to assure steadiness of the structure.

These platforms, which are adjustable, allow three men to stand on each side of the tractor for a total of six men trimming grapes at one time.

As the tractor moves down through the vineyard, between the rows of grapes, the men work as a team and keep the vines trimmed on two rows of grapes.

The metal and canvas canopy keeps workers out of the weather, while the heat generated from the tractor keeps the trimmers hands warm, thus increasing efficiency regardless of daily weather conditions. Because of the heat from the tractor, the men, regardless of rain or snow, are able to trim grapes on a regular schedule.

Should the tractor strike a grape post or heavy root, it automatically kicks off the mechanism and stops the tractor before any damage could result. A radio inside the shelter keeps the men entertained during the normally monotonous task of trimming grapes.

Building the device cost Mr. Archer approximately $700. Ed Little, Jr., a machinist living near Ripley, N. Y. and a friend of Mr. Archers, helped him develop plans.

Many grape growers from North East and other sections have been over to see the machine in operation. Mr. Archer believes that any grower with 50 acres or more of vineyards will find it a sound investment to equip one of his own tractors for trimming, thus avoiding lost time due to unfavorable weather.



John Archer, left and a friend stand near the grape machine he designed, a machine that may revolutionize the old method of trimming grapes.

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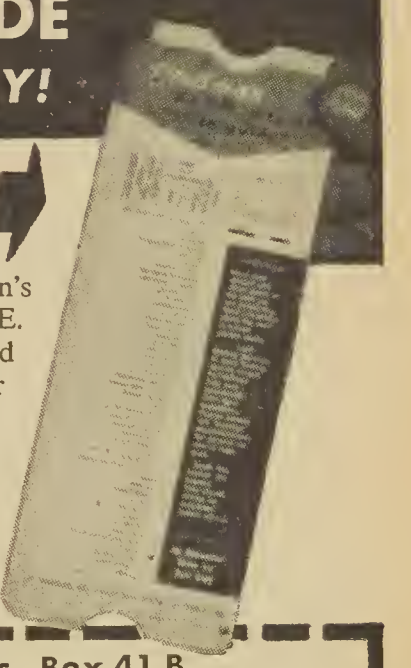
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PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Jan. 19 Issue.....Closes Jan. 4
Feb. 2 Issue .....Closes Jan. 18
Feb. 16 Issue.....Closes Feb. 1
Mar. 2 Issue.....Closes Feb. 15

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50,000 CEDAR POSTS and rails, best quality, price list on application. Deliver anywhere. W. H. Martin, Plainfield, Vermont.

CEDAR POLES for pole barns. Penta treated for durability, 5 ft. electric fence stakes pointed for driving, 15 cents each at yard. Truckload deliveries. Telephone 683121 or write for prices of all size posts and poles. Murray Snell, Northeast Townline Road, Marcellus, New York.

CEDAR Posts, all sizes for log cabins, fences, etc. We deliver. Vermont Lumber Corp., Newport, Vermont. Tel. 10.

CEDAR posts and poles, also special orders cut to specifications. Floyd Fisher, Madrid, N. Y. Tel. DAvenport 2-1338.

PLANTS

STRAWBERRY Plants: Jerseybelle (N.J. 7-A). The fruit of this new variety is delicious and extra large. Price now reduced for quantity use. $18 per 1000. Order early, circular on request. Universal Farms, Robbinsville, New Jersey.

NURSERY STOCK

SAVE MONEY. Buy Allen's hardy Northern grown fruit trees including peaches, apples, pears, plums. Best money-making varieties. Heavy bearers. Also Everbearing and June bearing strawberries, red and black raspberries, blueberries, grapes, shrubs, roses, evergreens, shade trees, nut trees, flower and vegetable seeds. Everything necessary to successfully plant your garden or farm. Special quantity discounts. Free catalog contains hundreds of nursery bargains. Everything guaranteed. Write today. Allen's Nurseries and Seed House, Box 126, Geneva, Ohio.

SAVE MONEY on hardy Northern-grown nursery stock! Get your free copy of Kelly Bros. new color catalog of guaranteed dwarf fruit trees, berry plants, ornamental shrubs, etc. Write now to Kelly Bros. Nurseries, AA1-5, Dansville, N. Y.

HAY

ALFALFA mixed, good dairy hay, delivered by truck load. Stewart's Produce Service, Maplecrest, New York.

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT

PATZ BARN Cleaners, Silo Unloaders, Manure Spreaders. Famous for their high quality and longer life. Engineered for buyers who demand the best. Used trade-ins of other makes, silos, low cost steel buildings, grain bins, cribs. Barn equipment. Easy terms. Free literature, no obligation. Some dealer territories available. Nold Farm Supply, Rome, New York.

CANVAS COVERS—Tarpaulins . . Save—Direct from Factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9 x 8-8, $5.04; 7-9 x 11-8, $7.78; 11-8 x 13-8, $13.44 FOB Factory. Write for complete list of Sizes and Samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, New York.

GUARANTEED Silo-Matic silo unloaders—also auger bunk feeders—feeds up to 300 head in 20 minutes automatically. Wet, hard packed or frozen silage no problem. 30 days free trial. Low cost. Write Railoc Co., Inc., Plainfield, Illinois.

PROFIT-MAKING Machinery at Money-Saving prices at your Caterpillar Dealer's. Casellini-Venable: Cat D4-44" tractor, 5T series with La Plant Choate bulldozer and Hyster winch, as is, $2500. Cat D2-40" tractor, 4U series, bare, in good condition, $2500. Cat D4 tractor, 7U series, with cable traxcavator, 1 yd. bucket. Buy & Try, $3300. Cat D2 tractor, wide gauge, with electric starting system, radiator, crankcase and roller guards. Unusually good, $3500. International TD6 tractor, crankcase, rollers and radiator guards. Good running condition, excellent for farmer or logger—new low price, $1950. International TD14 tractor with Isaacson hyd. bulldozer, good condition, $4500. Cat D318 power unit with extended base, outboard bearing, new 1954, excellent condition. Bonded Buy. Many other great buys. Contact us for your needs! Casellini-Venable Corp., Barre, Vermont, Tel. GRanite 6-4164. Caterpillar and Cat are registered trademarks of the Caterpillar Tractor Company.

HIT THE PAY DIRT with these used machine bargains at the Houghton-Arnold Machinery Co., your Caterpillar Dealer! TD6 International equipped with Drott skid shovel. Model 6K3 and model E Carco winch. 1954 unit, just taken in trade, a good buy. TD35 International tractor, only $800. Caterpillar D2-50" tractor equipped with Cat 2A angledozer Cat. No. 44 hyd. control, and Hyster D2N towing winch. 1955 machine, new last fall, run less than 700 hours. In absolutely top condition, a solid bonded buy! Cat D4 tractor with HT4 traxcavator and No. 44 hydraulic control. Recently repaired, in top shape; a Certified Buy. Cat D6-74" tractor equipped with Hyster D6N towing winch and Industrial logging canopy cab. Really good, $5000. Cat D2-50" tractor which can be purchased at a very low price. Many other machines in stock. Send a postcard, write, wire or phone for complete listing. Houghton-Arnold Machinery Company, Portland, Maine; Tel. SPruce 5-3121. Caterpillar and Cat are registered trademarks of the Caterpillar Tractor Company.

DEPRESSION prices—we sell cheap. Save 75% off new and used tractor parts, crawlers and wheel tractors. 160 makes, models. 1957 catalog ready—send 25¢ refundable. Surplus Tractor Parts Corporation, Fargo, North Dakota.

20 CRAWLER tractors with loaders, dozers and backhoes. HG 68 suitable for ski tow, $485. 40 used wheel tractors all makes with or without loaders. Ford with Wagner loader and backhoe, $2150, 35 pull type and self propelled combines, $200. up. 50 new-used balers, AC Roto baler used 10 acres, save $300. New Holland 66, big savings. Several rebuilt 77 balers with electric, $1295. IHC 50 T balers, $895. New Idea pickers, $350. up. Corn shredders. Power units, $200. up. 14 acre selection farm equipment. You come in, we deliver. Don Howard, Canandaigua, N. Y.

COCKSHUTT "40" Diesel Tractor with Myers 8 ft. snow plow, new in March $4,000. K. S. Pelton, Lafayette Rd., Hampton Falls, N. H.

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT

SILOS. Fair prices. Prompt service. Write Charles Mundy, R.D. #2, Norwich, New York.

BUY U. S. Government Surplus. Wholesale prices! Illustrated catalogue free. Box 22F, Thomasville, Penna.

GIGANTIC Surplus Sale—Tremendous savings. Government, and excess inventory, power plants, motors, hydraulics, compressors, pumps, power winches, transit levels, tools, hundreds items. Free new giant catalog Surplus Center, 851 C Street, Lincoln, Nebr.

CONDE 400 stainless steel tandem stall pipeline milker. Used four years Perfect condition, $300. Ivan Mereness, Worcester, New York.

WINTER specials — Grassland Drill, 60 tractor. Want to buy Deere 74 corn head. Marshall Tractor Co., Middlebury, Vermont.

CLOSE OUT Prices! Oliver 50 twine baler; 10 ft. fertilizer spreader; 32 and 36 ft. Cardinal elevators; 3 new Scott-Atwater outboards; 16 ft. boat trailer; Allis-Chalmers B plow, cultivator; '51 GMC pickup, perfect; '56 GMC V8 pickup; '56 GMC ton stake. Will take big tractors or ponies in trade. Bill Costic, Canastota, New York. 7798.

BETTER tarpaulins of polyethylene. Strong, weatherproof, reinforced tie holes. Cover machinery stored outside, truck tarps, many farm uses. 16'x16'—$7.50, 8'x12'—$3.50 postpaid. Research Products, West Winfield, New York.

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PROFITABLE Farm Supply and Feed Store for sale, near Waverly, N. Y. In business over 50 years, Werts Real Estate, Johnson City, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

NEW YORK State and Pennsylvania farms for sale: 136 acres, Tioga Co., N. Y., $3500; 72 acres, near Waverly, N. Y., $7700; 164 acres, Bradford Co., Pa., $6400; 400 acres, 2 houses, near Endicott, Broome Co., N. Y., 66 acres, 20 head stock, tractor and tools, near Waverly, N. Y. Werts Real Estate, Johnson City, N. Y.

STROUT Catalog—Free! Farms, homes, businesses; 3,020 properties described. 36 states, coast-to-coast. World's largest; 57 years service. Strout Realty, 251-R 4th Ave., New York 10, New York.

DAIRY farm for rent in northwestern Connecticut to reliable farmer with good references. 160 acres, suitable for 25 cows. 28 stanchion barn. 6 room tenant house. Caretaking responsibilities. Write Box 511-NC, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

DAIRYMEN — 360 acre, Genesee County Dairy farm. Completely modern 2-family dwelling, improved macadam road, Buffalo milk market, bulk milk cooler, accommodations for 40 cow dairy. This farm is ready to go. Possession can be given immediately. Purchase farm with milking herd if desired. Brokers cooperation invited. For further information write Charles N. Hunt, Oakfield, New York or call Oakfield 5019.

NEW YORK STATE: 45 acre poultry breeding, hatchery, fruit farm; stocked, equipped, fully operated; going business. Details, Gervin Schaeffer, Valois, New York.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED on large Dairy Farm. Steady year round employment. Paid vacation sick benefits Life insurance. We want sober and reliable men Telephone Plainsboro 3-2750 Walker Gordon Lab Company, Plainsboro N. J.

SALESMEN WANTED—Sell mineral supplement and animal tonic, udder ointment, etc. to farmers. Old established line Liberal commissions. W. D. Carpenter Co., Inc., 111 Irving Ave., Syracuse, New York.

EXCLUSIVE Franchise available. Sell liquid fertilizer to farmers, full or spare time. Liberal profits, free local advertising. No investment, no experience required. Write "Na-Churs" Plant Food Co., 500 Monroe Street, Marion, Ohio.

WOMAN: School for retarded, Westchester County, needs mature woman. Steady job, good home. Soundview, Yorktown Heights, N. Y.

INCREASE present income $75-up weekly. Dealers, farmers, agents, demonstrate nationally known Gro-Green Liquid Fertilizer Nutrients. Results guaranteed. Full, part time. Samples free. Campbell Co., Rochelle 220, Illinois.

SITUATION WANTED

FRUIT MAN, young, reliable, married. Small operation preferred. Graduate Stockbridge School of Agriculture. Experience is main thing. Harold Whittemore, Watch Tower Road, Darien, Conn.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—1822-85.00 Old pay $10,000.00. 1913 Liberty Head Nickel $1,000.00. 1891-S Dime $2,000.00. 1876-CC—20¢ piece $1,000.00. 1901-S — Quarter $40.00-$400.00. 1922 — 50c — $6.00-$60.00. 1928 Hawaiian 50c—$90.00. 1885 Trade Dollar $1,000.00. Uncirculated Dollars 1804 to 1839, 1893-S, 1895-P, 1903-O—$100.00-$5,000.00. Certain Dates—small cents before 1924, $325.00; halfcents, $500.00; 2¢ pieces, $70.00; 3¢ pieces, $90.00; halfdimes, $500.00; dimes before 1943, $300.00; quarters before 1924.—$1,000.00; half dollars before 1905, — $1,000.00. Hundreds of others worth $10.00—$1,000.00. Canadian Coins. —1921—5¢ silver.—$50.00 1889—dimes.—$25.00. 1875 Quarters—$50.00. 1921 — 50c — $200.00. Wanted—large cents, gold coins, paper money, etc. Know their true value. Our large illustrated Guarantee Buying-Selling Catalogue, send $1.00. Purchase catalogue, giving complete allcoin information before sending coins; none C.O.D. Catalogue dollar refunded on $20.00 sale. Thousands of persons have sold us coins. Worthycoin Corporation, Leaders Numismatic Quotations K-217-C, Boston 8, Massachusetts.

SAWMILL, good condition. State size and price. Roger Shannon, Lisbon, New York.

TRAVEL

JOIN OUR wonderful low priced conducted Country Tour. Tip to Toe circle Tour of Florida, plus 500 miles in rural Cuba and Havana plus boat trip to the Isle of Pines. Gem of the Caribbean, seventeen days. Leave Buffalo, New York February twenty-second, return March 10, low price of $249.00 includes all taxes, transportation, hotels, sightseeing, insurance etc. Send for free leaflet. Dept. AA, Shanly International Corporation, 528 Blue Cross Building, Buffalo 2, New York. Reservations limited.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

New Holstein Auction Series Successful

A NEW market place for purebred Holsteins, The Canandaigua Holstein Sale, has taken root at the Ontario County fairgrounds. The Harris Wilcox Sales Organization promoted the first sale on November 24, where 89 head sold for a total of $26,388.00.

A cold, stormy day did not discourage dairymen from filling the modern heated sales barn where 18 animals sold about $400. A lovely Spring Farm Fond Hope heifer topped the sale at $670, selling to Harold Weigert of Victor by Allan Jones of Jamestown.

Hill Brothers of Spencerport, who purchased five choice cows for the day, paid $520 for a 7-year-old cow from Paul Simpson of Savona. Harold Thomas of New Hartford paid $500 to Maynard Hall of Clyde for the third highest cow.

The Canandaigua Sale is designed to serve dairymen in the western half of the state. Harris Wilcox states that he has been encouraged by farmers to sponsor a purebred Holstein sale series for some time. The continued rapid growth of Holsteins in the area and the completion of the excellent sales facilities at Canandaigua, were the deciding factors to begin the auctions.

Mr. Wilcox, whose headquarters are in Bergen, New York, plans to hold four fall and winter sales each year beginning on the last Thursday of September on alternate months continuing through March. Next sale day is Thursday, January 31.

Both buyers and sellers expressed satisfaction with the initial sale. The 59 selected consignments sold for the fine average of $337.54. Wilcox hopes to see each consignment before sale time to maintain a high quality sale of healthy animals.

Two small purebred herds were also dispersed at this first auction. The James Packard herd of Stafford, New York averaged $275 while the Dana Pratt herd of Waterlook, New York sold for an average of $248.

The fairgrounds is easily located just east of Canandaigua and near routes 5 and 20. The modern sales barn includes two offices, lunch room and rest rooms. Two long 200 x 42 feet cattle barns forming an "H" with the sales barn will house 180 animals comfortably. Loading chutes, hard surface parking area and the modern efficient layout of the buildings adds real pleasure for buyers and sellers. — *Carl W. E. Almquist*

— A. A. —

HOW TO TELL WHEN A COW IS ABOUT TO CALVE

1. Careful breeding records should be kept on each animal. The normal cow's gestation period of 282 or 283 days will give you her approximate calving date.
2. In most cases the udder will fill.
3. A few days ahead of calving the cartilage along the tail head softens and falls away.
4. A day or two before calving the cow's temperature rises about 1° above the normal of 102°, and a few hours before calving the temperature drops to 101°.
5. The cow's disposition changes just before calving. She is likely to refuse her grain and act very uneasy and nervous.

Many a good animal can be saved and the lactation period increased by the dairyman being on hand to give the cow proper care when she calves.

— A. A. —

RABIES STILL A PROBLEM

Commissioner Carey of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets had the following to say about the rabies problem in a talk to the Western New York Dog Wardens Association at Geneva.

"The rabies problem is still with us and still is dangerous. Through the control program supervised by the Interdepartmental Committee, representing the Conservation, Health and Agriculture and Markets Departments, the spread of rabies has been checked as much as possible. But just when we think the program is working fine, we hear of another outbreak. Just recently we had claims in for nine cows in one herd.

"We must keep our control lines, and I am happy to say that the three Departments plan to ask the 1957 Legislature for the continuation of a much needed program. We feel sure that the request will be granted, for we know everyone concerned about agriculture is aware of the need for a continuing program to control rabies."

Commissioner Carey urged assessors to be "a little more conservative" in making appraisals of dog damage, to "make it much easier for us to approve the appraisals without delay. We want to be certain our determination is fair to all parties concerned." Only disputed appraisals are submitted to the Department for final approval.

— A. A. —

SIMPLE GEOMETRY

"A straight line is the shortest distance between two points."

Brooks meander, bovines too;
Human beings, on occasion,
Follow paths the cows have made;
Birds fly straight, likewise a man
When he knows his destination.

—*Gertrude C. Whitney*



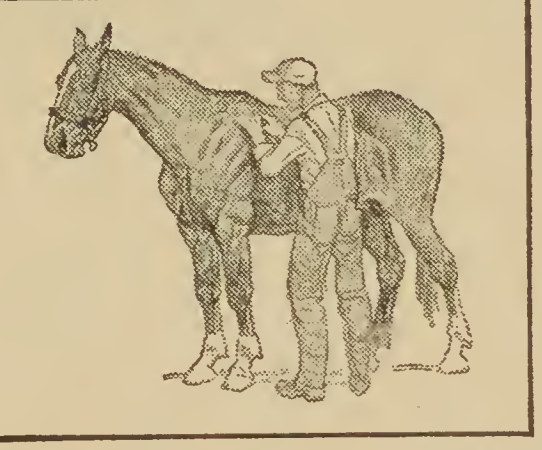
When Service Counts--
Count On NYABC

FOR SIXTEEN years, member-owners of New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative located in New York and Western Vermont have gotten high herd conception, dairy animals that grow well, milk profitably, sell at a premium, and win at shows by relying on artificial breeding to NYABC sires. Here's a service proved in 47,000 members' herds. Sires of your choice as available through the new Planned Mating Service, or low-cost regular service. There's a trained, competent NYABC technician—one of 201—in your neighborhood. For his name, write:

New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc.

Box 528-A ITHACA, N. Y.

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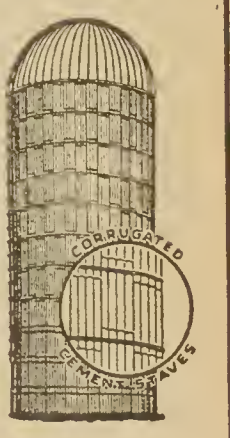
How to keep your horse at work

● A rubdown with Absorbine Wash right after work helps prevent galled shoulders, sore necks, stiffness across the back, shoulders and loins. Absorbine applied to a blemish or at the first sign of puffiness helps stop a more serious condition like ringbone or spavin. Does not remove hair nor blister skin. Horse can be treated on the job. Only $2.50 for a large bottle at all druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

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Dept. A-1, 151 Mission St., San Francisco, California



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GRADES WHILE IT CLEANS
Removes dirt, stems, and unwanted weed seeds. At same time separates cleaned seed into TWO GRADES.
Breed up your seed. Make planting easier — stand evener — plant only choice kernels of uniform size. IMPROVE YIELDS.
VAC-A-WAY cleans oats, wheat, barley, soybeans, clover, lespedeza, alfalfa, etc.
FARM & CUSTOM sizes. Electric, gasoline, and hand models.
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VAC-A-WAY SEED CLEANERS — TREAT-A-MATIC SEED TREATERS

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

WOMEN'S INTEREST

RUG STRIPS—Free Samples for braiding and hooking. Only finest selvedge 100% pre-shrunk wool, right from the coat factories (no dirty mill ends). And you get the colors you want. Used by leading teachers. Money-back guarantee. Mention this magazine. Quality Coat Factory, 51 Elm Street, New Haven, Connecticut.

50% PROFIT Baking New Greaseless Doughnuts in kitchen. Grocers buy daily. Free plans. George Ray, 3605 South 15th, Minneapolis 7, Minnesota.

GOOD Money in weaving. Weave rugs at home for neighbors on $69.50 Union Loom. Thousands doing it. Booklet free. Carlcraft Co., Adams St., Boonville, New York

GIVEN without one penny cost to your Church or Group—sensational 48-cup automatic electric percolator. Just have 10 members each sell only five bottles Famous Flavoring. No money needed, ever. Write Anna Elizabeth Wade, 2279 Tyree Street, Lynchburg, Va.

STRANGE "Dry" Window Cleaner. Sells like wild. Replaces messy rags, liquids. Simply glide over glass. Samples sent on trial. Kristee, 106, Akron, Ohio.

DISCOUNT Catalog, Name Brand gifts, appliances. Free delivery, double S & H Green Stamps, all purchases. Send $1, refundable. Akron Distributors, 12 Cedar, Akron, New York.

EMBROIDER Stamped Linens. Buy direct from manufacturer and save. Send for free catalog. Merribee, 16 West 19th St., Dept. 243, New York 11, New York.

QUILT PIECES! Beautiful Colors! 1½ lbs., $1.00; 3½ lbs. $2.00. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Ward, 42-A Manchester, Springfield 8, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

LEATHER jackets renovated expertly, reasonably. Free circular. Dept. 64 Berlew Mfg. Co Freeport, New York.

BUSINESS Cards $2.98 per thousand, postpaid. Inquiries invited. John C. McGrath, Feely Road. Caledonia. New York.

UPHOLSTERY Mill end remnants $2.50 yd. Krizek Enterprises, 202 Roat St., Ithaca, N. Y.

ATTENTION: TOWN OFFICIALS. Rural houses being numbered with city-type system. Cost low. Device measures roads, indicates house numbers direct. Details free. Century System, Ithaca, New York.

SOMETHING New under the sun. "Definite addresses for residents along our highways and in rural areas." Pamphlet by Harry M. Parmley, 427 N. Tioga St., Ithaca, New York. Price twenty-five cents. All worth while projects were once only ideas.

WHOLESALE! Cameras, Watches, Housewares. Appliances, etc. Catalog $1.00. Refunded first order. White Distributors, Box 287, West Haven, Conn.

BUTTERNUT, black walnut or hickorynut meats, $1.00 package. Evelyn Beasley, Barrington, Rhode Island.

MOVING? So that you will not miss a single issue of the *American Agriculturist*, send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BREAD-BAKING CONTEST

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL BAKING CONTEST SPONSORED JOINTLY BY AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST AND NEW YORK STATE GRANGE



FROM now until next fall, bread will be not only "the staff of life" but also the key to a treasure chest of valuable prizes! If you are a member of a New York State Subordinate Grange, you're cligible to enter this exciting and rewarding baking contest, sponsored jointly by American Agriculturist and the State Grange . . . and if you're not already a member of this fine organization, why not join your local Grange now so that you can take part in the fun?

This is the twenty-second time that this publication and the Grange have teamed up together in a statewide baking competition, and we think that this will be the biggest of them all! If you've never baked a loaf of bread, don't let that keep you out of the contest. It's easier to bake a perfect loaf today than it ever was, for recipes and methods have been simplified . . . and once you begin, your family will spur you on. Who doesn't love the tantalizing smell of homemade bread fresh from the oven, or a crusty slice of it spread with good sweet butter?

Ready, Set, Go!

The contest starts this month, and some of the Subordinate Granges will undoubtedly get off to a quick start. So now is the time for you to get in touch with the chairman of your Grange S. & H. Committee! She will be able to tell you the time and place for your local contest, and to give you an extra copy of the score card to send in with your bread entry. Every Pomona and Subordinate Grange S. & H. chairman in New York State — over 1,000 of them!—has received a copy of this announcement and score cards for contestants.

Mrs. Alice Eastman of Ellisburg, chairman of the State Grange Service and Hospitality Committee, and Mrs. Mabel Hebel, home editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will direct the contest for the entire state. With 5,000 contestants expected to take part in the competition, it looks as though they'll have their hands full!

Below is a copy of the score card that will be used by the contest judges. Study it carefully, as it tells what points the judges will be looking for, and it will help you to bake a prize winning loaf. Now here are the contest rules:

Contest Rules

1. Each contestant must be a member of a New York State Subordinate Grange. All Grange members (men and women) are eligible, with the exception of professional bakers.

2. Each contestant is to enter one loaf of white yeast bread, baked in a single loaf tin approximately 9 x 4 x 4 inches. Your pan may be a little larger or smaller than these measurements.



Mrs. Mabel Hebel



Mrs. Alice Eastman

Heading up the contest are Mrs. Mabel Hebel, Home Editor of American Agriculturist, and Mrs. Alice Eastman of Ellisburg, chairman of State Grange Service and Hospitality Committee. With 5,000 contestants expected to take part in the contest, they will certainly have their hands full!



Homemade bread will star at Grange meetings on Bread Contest night! Find out now the date of your local contest. and plan to enter a loaf of your own making.

3. Bread made with a *mix* is *not* eligible. See Score Card on this page.

4. Contestants will compete first in their Subordinate Grange Bread Contest. Each Subordinate Grange winner will then take part in a county contest, and next fall the county winners will eompete in the finals at State Grange annual session.

Prizes Galore!

"It's just like Christmas!" is what winners have said in past years when the prizes began to pour in after the state finals . . . and it will be that way again this year. Household appliances and grocery prizes will be awarded to the top winners in the finals by American Agriculturist advertisers, and they will be super duper as in other years! If you saw the exhibit at State Grange of all the prizes that went to the State winners in the 1956 Chocolate Cake Contest, you have some idea of what is in store for this year's lucky winners.

Watch for the announcement and pictures of these prizes in a Spring issue of American Agriculturist. As soon as our list of them is complete, they will appear in these pages.

The State winners will also receive cash prizes: $159.00 in entry prizes from State Grange ($3.00 to each contestant in the finals), and $100.00 from American Agriculturist, to be awarded as follows:

First Prize	$25.00
2nd	20.00
3rd	15.00
4th	10.00
5th	8.00
6th	6.00
7th	4.00
8th	3.00
9th	2.00
10th	2.00
11th to 15th	1.00 each

Pomona contest prizes will also be awarded by American Agriculturist advertisers, and additional Pomona prizes will be furnished by the chairmen of Pomona Grange Service & Hospitality committees, who will have charge of the county contests.

Prizes for the Subordinate Grange bread contests will be arranged for by the chairmen of the local S. & H. Committees, who will conduct the Subordinate contests.

Names of county winners will be published in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, together with any good pictures we receive of them. Watch for these . . . and also for pictures of those wonderful prizes that we will be showing you before long. And now, how about starting right now to practice baking the kind of loaf of bread that will make the judges nod and say: "This is it!" You'll have fun competing, and, who knows, you may have the thrill of being named the state winner next fall. Grange winners of past years can tell you there's no thrill equal to the one you experience when you get that news, and when the prizes start arriving at your house!

YEAST BREAD SCORE CARD

EACH contestant will enter one loaf of white bread, baked in a single loaf tin approximately 9 x 4 x 4 inches. Pan may be a little larger or smaller. For this contest, any white bread made with bread flour or all-purpose flour is eligible. Breads made from *mixes* are *not* eligible.

		Perfect Score
GENERAL APPEARANCE		10
Size (right size for pan, neither too thin or flat, nor too high and badly shaped)	5	
Shape (good proportions with loaf filling out corners of pan and ends about same height as middle of loaf; uniformly rounded shape on top)	5	
CRUST		15
Color (top and bottom a very nearly uniform bright, golden brown color without streaks or grayish cast; sides of loaf somewhat lighter in color)	5	
Texture (a. crisp (not steamy) b. tender (not tough nor hard) c. smooth (without bubbles, lumps, or cracks))	5	
Thickness (top and bottom crusts uniformly of about ⅛-inch thickness)	5	
CRUMB (inside of loaf)		40
Lightness (well raised, not heavy for size)	8	
Grain (cells small, even, and uniform in size throughout, with no heavy or dense streaks or lumps; free from large air bubbles; not heavy nor crumbly)	8	
Elasticity (springy when lightly pressed, tender, not solid, nor doughy)	8	
Moisture (slightly moist, not dried out)	8	
Color (uniform creamy whiteness of "white bread" throughout and without streaks)	8	
FLAVOR (odor and taste)		35
Odor (no suggestion of sourness or yeast, or undesirable fat in crumb or crust)	18	
Taste (pleasing, well-baked flavor, with moderate salt and sugar flavor, without undesirable fat flavor, and with wheat flavor predominating)	17	
TOTAL		100

Easy-Sew Casuals

PRINTED PATTERN

9144. Stunning and sew-easy with our new Printed Pattern! Even a beginner can make this new jacket quickly. Misses' sizes 12 to 20; 30 to 42. Size 16 takes 2⅞ yds. 54-in. 35 cents.



9144

4688
SIZES
14½—24½

9253
SIZES
12½—24½

PRINTED PATTERN

4688. Flattering 'round - the - house dress proportioned to fit the half-sizer without alterations. Whip it up in a jiffy! Half sizes 14½ to 24½. Size 16½ takes 3⅝ yds. 39-in. 35 cents.

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9195. It's our new Printed Pattern with instructions clearly printed on each pattern part. Misses' sizes 12 to 20. Size 16 takes 4½ yds. 39-in. 35 cents.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern size and number clearly. Enclose 35 cents for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York.

9195
SIZES
12—20

Our New Printed Patterns

HAVE you noticed that we are showing more and more styles in Printed Patterns? In the patterns shown above, there are two of our new Printed Patterns: the jaunty little coat, No. 9144, and the beguiling dress pattern, No. 9195. Soon all of our patterns will be printed to make your sewing easier for you.

Cutting and sewing directions are printed right on the pattern, enabling you to see at a glance what to do. That's why sewing with our printed patterns is as easy as ABC. And you'll not only sew faster with them, but more enjoyably too.

We wish we could take you on a tour of our pattern service headquarters in New York City, where expert pattern designers are constantly working to bring you the newest ideas in styling and home sewing methods. Our patterns are made there from start to finish, and a crew of workers handle your pattern order the same day it is received, insuring speedy delivery to you. Our patterns are easy to order and easy to use.



7 OUT OF 10

TOP WINNING CAKES MADE WITH BAKER'S CHOCOLATE

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The "lucky seven" weren't just lucky. The winners' skill and special recipes had *Baker's Chocolate* working for them.

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Try this fine recipe of the first-prize winner, Mrs. Bernard Cukrovany, of Schaghticoke, N. Y.:

FIRST-PRIZE CHOCOLATE CAKE

Measure into bowl:

3 squares (3 oz.) *Baker's* Unsweetened Chocolate, melted
2 cups sifted cake flour
2 cups sugar
½ cup vegetable shortening
1 teaspoon salt
1½ teaspoons baking soda
¾ cup milk

Blend by hand or mixer (medium speed) for about 2 minutes. Stir in ¾ teaspoon baking powder.

Add mixture of

½ cup milk
3 eggs
1 teaspoon vanilla extract

Blend by hand or mixer (medium speed) for 2 minutes. Pour into two square pans 9 x 9 x 2 which have been rubbed with shortening and lined with heavy waxed paper. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) for about 40 minutes.

You, of course, can add a wonderful creamy *Baker's Chocolate* frosting! Recipes on every package of Baker's Unsweetened Chocolate!



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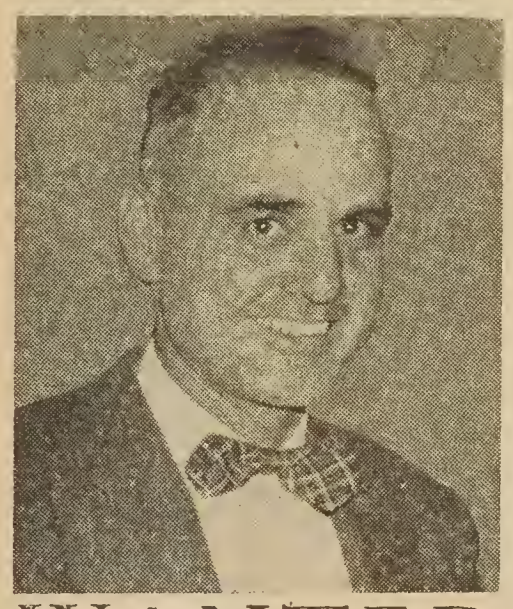
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Now! You can get the fast relief you need from nagging backache, headache and muscular aches and pains that often cause restless nights and miserable tired-out feelings. When these discomforts come on with over-exertion or stress and strain—you want relief—want it fast! Another disturbance may be mild bladder irritation following wrong food and drink—often setting up a restless uncomfortable feeling.

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REWARD



WANTED

American Agriculturist is looking for two field men of the character of Charles Heath, Cazenovia, N. Y. (pictured above). During the last 2 years Mr. Heath has been very successful in our field organization. His income has been better than average.

If you are between the ages of 22 and 50—have a dependable car—like to meet farmers—want a year-round job with a guaranteed income to start with, write Mr. D. C. Weatherby, American Agriculturist, 420 Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y., and claim your reward.

Four Wonderful Tours In '57!

EVERY MAIL brings us a letter from one of our readers asking the familiar question: "What tours will AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST conduct this year?" Although 1957 is just getting under way, our plans are all made for four wonderful tours!

First, there is our **Caribbean Cruise**, which sails from New York on January 23—a delightful, relaxing, fascinating 15-day cruise that will take our party to the beautiful sunny isles of Jamaica, Haiti, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Curacao, and the fabulous city of Caracus in Venezuela. Minimum all-expense rate for this cruise is $515.00.

Next will come our **Mexican Tour**, March 11-30. Words cannot describe the pleasure we will have on this tour, the interesting and beautiful places we will visit—New Orleans, Houston, Mexico City, and then one glamorous Mexican scene after another. This is a trip you will always remember—but then all AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tours are that way. They have a special combination of fascinating sights, carefree, easy traveling, and friendly company which is absolutely unequaled anywhere.

Our third tour this year will be a **European Tour**, August 14 to September 24, and we will visit the same places we did last summer, because everyone who went on that trip said it was out of this world. We will tell you more about it in an early issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Our fourth and last tour this year will be to **Hawaii**, and will be conducted by Verne BeDell. If you happen to know anyone who went on our Hawaiian Tour in 1954, you already know what a marvelous trip it was — and this will be another just like it! We'll tell you more about it soon in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

So if you want to do some happy traveling this year, plan to come with us on one of these four outstanding tours. For further information about any of them, write to E. R. Eastman, Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y. And if it's the Caribbean Cruise you are interested in, you'd better phone us right away. The time is getting short!

— A. A. —

One-Act Plays

Holloway's Hired Hand
Three Cheers for Woody
Henpecked
A Spinster's Telephone Call
The New Hired Hand
Out of the Night
Oh Doctor!
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The Electric Fence
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Something new and flavorsome in apple pies in this Molasses-Top Apple Pie fresh from "The Apple Kitchen." See tested recipe below.

Favorite Molasses Recipes

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

FLAVORFUL and nutritious, molasses can add interest to your day-to-day cooking. For that "something different" touch, it sparks beverages, baked and stewed fruits, desserts, frostings, sauces, spreads, cookies, and confections. Its richness in iron, plus good amounts of calcium, makes it rate tops as a sweetener. If one of your recipes calls for brown sugar, you may use ¼ cup molasses plus ¾ cup granulated sugar in place of 1 cup brown sugar.

You will like these favorite tested molasses recipes. The Molasses Top Apple Pie is a new version of an old favorite. The Spice Gems, Molasses Cookies, and Plain Gingerbread make welcome lunch box sweets—and they're good at any time with a glass of cold milk! The Raisin Brown Bread slices well for sandwiches, and your whole family can join in the fun of making Taffy and Popcorn balls.

MOLASSES TOP APPLE PIE

- 1 9-inch unbaked pastry shell
- 6 to 8 large apples
- ½ cup sugar
- ¾ cup gingersnap crumbs
- 1 tablespoon flour
- ½ teaspoon cinnamon
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ½ cup chopped nuts
- ¼ cup melted butter
- ⅓ cup molasses

Wash, core, and slice apples, and place in pastry shell. Combine sugar, crumbs, flour, cinnamon, salt, nuts and melted butter. Mix well and spread evenly over apples. Bake in a hot oven (400°) about 30 minutes. Heat molasses and pour evenly over top of pie and bake about 15 minutes longer or until apples are tender. At serving time, decorate with whipped cream. If desired, fold 1 to 2 tablespoons molasses into the whipped cream. Serves 6 to 7.

RAISIN FILLED SPICE GEMS

- ½ cup shortening
- 1 cup brown sugar
- 2 eggs
- ½ cup molasses
- 2 cups sifted all purpose flour
- 1 teaspoon baking soda
- 2 teaspoons cinnamon
- ½ teaspoon cloves
- ⅛ teaspoon nutmeg
- ¾ cup sour milk or buttermilk
- Raisin filling

Cream together shortening and sugar, add the eggs, and beat well. Stir in the molasses. Sift the dry ingredients and add alternately with the sour milk or buttermilk. Place in greased muffin tins and bake in a moderate oven (350°) about 25 minutes. Cool slightly and remove from pan. When completely cooled, slit each cake and fill with cooled raisin filling. Dust tops with confectioners' sugar, if desired. Makes 18 large gems.

To make Raisin Filling: Combine and cook until slightly thickened (about 5 minutes) 1 cup seedless raisins (chopped, if desired), ½ cup sugar, 1 tablespoon flour, ½ cup water. Add 1 tablespoon butter and ½ cup chopped nuts. Cool.

BAKED BROWN BREAD

- 1 cup flour
- ⅓ cup sugar
- 2 teaspoons baking soda
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 1½ cups whole wheat flour or cornmeal
- 1 cup molasses
- 1 cup sour milk or buttermilk
- 1 egg
- ½ cup seedless raisins

Sift dry ingredients. Combine molasses, sour milk or buttermilk and egg, and add to dry ingredients, stirring just enough to moisten. Fold in the raisins. Place in greased bread tin

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The biggest problem in the world could have been solved when it was small.—Witter Bynner

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

about 8 x 4 x 2½ inches and bake in a moderate oven (350°) about 1 hour. Remove from pan and cool. When completely cooled, store in tightly covered container. Makes about 20 medium slices.

GINGERBREAD WITH VARIATIONS

- ¼ cup shortening
- 1 cup brown sugar
- 2 eggs
- 1 cup molasses
- 3 cups sifted all purpose flour
- 2 teaspoons baking soda
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1 teaspoon ginger
- ⅛ teaspoon cloves
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- 1 cup boiling water

Cream together sugar and shortening, add eggs, and beat well. Stir in molasses. Stir in the dry ingredients sifted together and then the boiling water. Place in 2 greased 8 x 8-inch square cake pans or an oblong pan about 8 x 13 inches and bake in a moderate oven (350°) about 30 to 40 minutes. Cut in squares and serve warm with whipped cream, ice cream (pink or green peppermint is tops), apple-

sauce or other fruit topping, chocolate or lemon sauce. Serves about 12.

Upside Down Gingerbread. Spread 1½ cups mincemeat or sliced apples or pears in 1 greased 8-inch square cake pan. Cover with ½ of the recipe for gingerbread. Bake as for gingerbread. Serve warm, cut in squares. Serves 6 to 8.

DROP MOLASSES COOKIES

1 cup shortening
1 cup brown sugar
3 eggs
1 cup molasses
3½ cups sifted all-purpose flour
2 teaspoons baking soda
2 teaspoons cinnamon
¼ teaspoon cloves
¾ teaspoon ginger
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup sour milk or buttermilk

Cream together shortening and sugar, add the eggs, and beat well. Stir in the molasses. Add alternately the sifted dry ingredients and sour milk or buttermilk. Drop by teaspoonfuls on greased cookie sheet. Bake in a moderate oven (375°) 12 to 15 minutes. Makes about 4 to 5 dozen cookies. You can keep this cookie mixture covered tightly in the refrigerator and bake as needed.

MOLASSES MINT TAFFY

¾ cup brown sugar
¾ cup granulated sugar
1½ cups molasses
½ cup water
3 tablespoons butter
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon baking soda
8 drops oil of peppermint

Combine sugars, molasses, and water in a large pan. Stir over low heat until sugars are dissolved. Boil gently until a small amount of the mixture forms a hard ball when dropped into cold water (260° to 265° on candy thermometer), stirring occasionally to prevent sticking. Remove from heat and add butter, salt, baking soda, and peppermint. Stir until foaming stops and pour onto a greased shallow platter.

As candy cools, draw edges toward center of platter and press into a ball with lightly buttered fingers. Repeat until ball is slightly firm and light in color. Then pull candy into one or two long ropes about 1 inch thick. Twist each rope and cut into 1-inch pieces with knife or scissors dipped into hot water. Wrap pieces of candy in foil or waxed paper, if desired. Makes about 1¼ pounds.

MOLASSES POPCORN BALLS

⅔ cup molasses
1½ cups sugar
½ cup water
½ teaspoon vinegar
½ teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons butter
2 teaspoons vanilla
3 quarts unsalted popcorn

Combine molasses, sugar, water, vinegar, and salt. Stir over low heat until sugar is dissolved. Boil without stirring until a small amount of the mixture forms a hard ball when dropped into cold water (265° to 270° on candy thermometer). Remove from heat, add butter and vanilla, stirring only slightly. Pour over popcorn in large bowl and stir until every kernel is coated. Butter hands lightly to form mixture into balls using just a small amount of pressure. Makes about 2 dozen balls.

MOLASSES REMINDERS

Molasses Milk Shake: Mix 1 tablespoon molasses in each cup chilled milk.

Molasses Spread for pancakes, waffles, biscuits, French toast. Combine 3 parts of molasses and 1 part of butter and blend well. Heat, if desired, for sirup.

Taffy Sauce for ice cream. Pour cold or heated molasses over scoops of vanilla ice cream.

Molasses Hard Sauce. Combine ⅓ cup butter, 2¼ cups confectioners' sugar, 1 tablespoon milk, 2 tablespoons molasses, and 1 teaspoon grated orange rind.

Molasses sweetened cereals. Stir in 1 to 2 tablespoons molasses per cup of cooked whole wheat cereal.

Molasses double boiler frosting. Combine 1 egg white, ¼ cup water, 1 cup sugar, 2 tablespoons molasses, ⅛ teaspoon salt in top of double boiler and beat over boiling water until consistency to spread. Add 1 teaspoon vanilla and use to frost a 9-inch layer cake (perhaps spice).

Molasses Baked Apples. Fill centers of apples prepared for baking with equal parts of molasses and sugar.

When Your Baby Doctor Says:
"Start Feeding Meat"

By Kathleen Berresford, Nutritionist

PERHAPS you have read lately about a doctor who thinks babies should start eating meat when they are a few weeks old. Some other doctors tell mothers to start feeding meat when their babies are three months old. And probably most babies start at about six months. This leaves you wondering when is really the best time to acquaint your little one with this flavorsome food.

The **best** time is the day **your** baby's doctor advises **you** to start the meat. Every baby's needs are different. If Dickie eats well and looks healthy, his doctor may suggest beginning it later; while Susie—a fussy eater—may need meat earlier. Usually, anyway whether the starting date is at two, four or six months, babies thrive and grow to be normal healthy children. So remember, there's no particular deadline.

Fortunately, meat is a very popular food—served strained at first, and then chopped fine. Beef, veal, lamb, chicken and liver all add to the supply of vitamins, minerals and protein that build sound, well developed bodies. We think of meat particularly as a protein food along with milk, eggs and cheese —all building and repair foods.

Of the meats, doctors usually emphasize serving liver at least once a week. One reason liver is important is that it brings a lot of iron to the blood. And when blood has plenty of this mineral in it, the whole body feels better. Liver also is rich in some of the B vitamins that are harder to find in other foods.

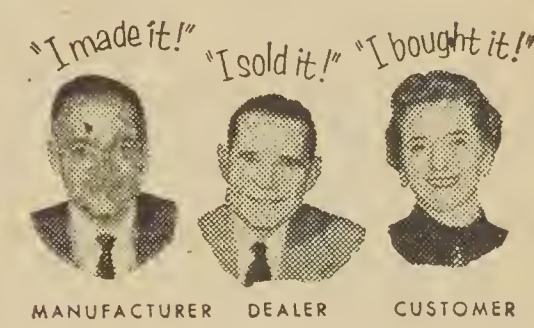
Just a suggestion here, though. Liver seems to be a food which many people have to learn to like over again when they are older. Often, some time in their lives they have taken a dislike to it. So let's see how to prevent this from happening.

Once Johnny starts eating liver, if you continue serving it at least once a week, this will keep him accustomed to the flavor. Then when he's old enough to change from junior foods to liver cooked for the family, make sure his portion is cut up fine and any gristly parts have been removed. Braising or any other way of cooking which keeps the meat tender is best.

Also, keep this in mind with any meat when first giving your baby some from the family table. Small portions at first—and allow small chunks to be eaten with fingers. This may look messy to you, but learning to like a food is far more important than table manners at so young an age. The time for teaching these is later.



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THINGS WOULD BE BETTER

(First Prize)

WOULD I live my life over again if I could? Of course! Think of the fun of being 16 again, with the future stretching out 60 years ahead!

There would be many advantages in being young again today. Better opportunities for education are available to young people whose parents cannot afford to pay their college expenses. Remembering what long hours I worked, and how I scrimped to earn my teacher's certificate, I consider myself lucky to be starting my college education today instead of 50 years ago.

Would I marry if I were young again? Of course, if the same man could be young with me, so we could spend another 35 years together.

Perhaps, with the newer developments in medicine, my husband and I wouldn't be so plagued with illness next time. Today's young people seem to fare better that way.

One of the advantages of today is that young mothers are more fortunate than I was. We wanted 5 or 6 children. We had to settle for one. Two of the children we lost at birth could have been saved by modern hospital care—but they were born 30 years too soon. Today most babies can be saved to grow into healthy children. If I were young again today, I could look forward to having a houseful of children. It would be worth living a second lifetime just for that.

If I were 16 again, there are things I'd change about myself. As children, we were taught the sterner virtues—fear of God, honesty, courage, thrift, industry. The softer virtues of tolerance and courtesy were neglected. If I had my life to live over, I'd try while I was still young, to learn tolerance of other's weaknesses, and be more thoughtful of their feelings and their welfare.

Thirty years ago my father-in-law told me, "I'd just as soon live my life over if I didn't have to make the same darnfool mistakes I made the first time around." I feel the same way.

—*H.B., N.Y.*

WOULD MAKE MISTAKES

NATURALLY, if I had my life to live over again, knowing what I know, I wouldn't make the same mistakes twice. However, even with my present store of knowledge, I would doubtlessly make other mistakes. On the other hand, in the more important things like falling in love and way of living, my decisions would remain unchanged, with the exception of a better educaion. (I went to work at the age of thirteen.)

On the whole, I feel little regret for past blunders; for I'm sure that without disappointment, the joys of achievement would lose some of their sweetness. Constant struggle creates character in my opinion, taken for granted that the effort is progressive.

—*S.K., N.Y.*

WOULDN'T GO BACK

I AM eighty-seven and I've had a pretty good life. But I would not live it over for any consideration; not even if I could be sixteen today with all the splendid promise of a future with practically unlimited possibilities.

After all, this isn't too happy a world. There are things in the past, good and bad, that I wouldn't wish to forget, or change. There are dearly-bought lessons and deep disappointments, happy times and sad times, heartbreaks and heartlifts. I've had them all and I've had enough. Now, with all my nearest and dearest gone on before me, I sit in peaceful solitude waiting—and remembering. But, endure it all again? Definitely not!—*C.D.C.*

ONCE IS ENOUGH

I HAVE learned in the school of experience many long, slow lessons, and now that I have passed life's tests, I do not want to take them again. Rather, I prefer to benefit by them.—*G.B. N.H.*

TODAY IS BEST

I HAVE no wish to turn the clock back, because I would not exchange the peace of maturity for the uncertainty and emotional agony of the growing years. Nor would I want to part with my half-century of memories, BUT if I could relive my life . . . I'd try to welcome new experiences instead of dreading and avoiding them. I'd work hard at cultivating strength of character, courage, perseverance and self-control. I'd make a real effort toward genuine, lasting friendships and think less about how to be popular.

I'd learn a few skills well, so I could always be sure of earning a living. I would train for a teaching position because it would give me a living income as well as time off for other things; it would give me at least one satisfying career and would be my contribution to the world's betterment.

And I'd remind myself that every age has its blessings, that Today is always the best time of life, not the Happy Yesterday nor the Golden Tomorrow.

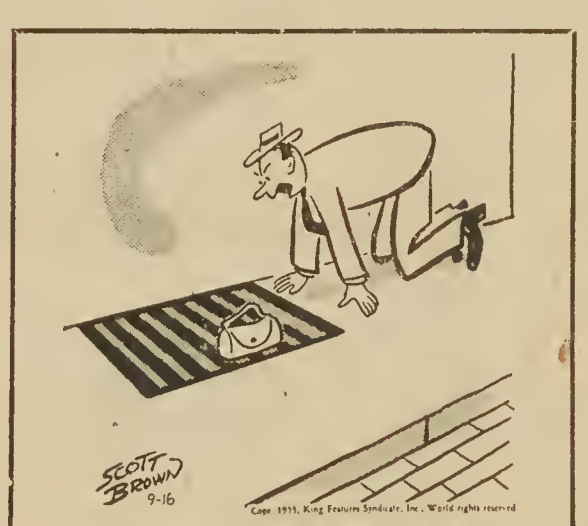
—*Mrs. M.McC.F., Vt.*

HAPPIEST NOW

WOULD I live my life over again? From the words of an old song, "No, no, a thousand times no." Not because I haven't enjoyed it, but because I have and because I am happy and contented and have a wonderful family, and unless everyone I know, and probably thousands of others I don't know who have indirectly affected my life, were to live their lives over also, my life couldn't possibly be as it has been.

In short, my happiest time is now — close to middle age — with a loving husband and children who all need me as I need them. We don't have much in worldly goods but we have so much that money can't buy. There is so much each day to thank God for.

—*Mrs. N.L.W., Jr., N.Y.*



"I told you you've been overdoing this dieting business."

WOULD BE LESS CAUTIOUS

SIXTEEN again? What a lot of things I'd do differently. The main difference would be in ME. Instead of a cautious approach to experience, I'd do the things I yearned to and not be so scared of experience. I'd go to Europe as I planned when 22, instead of letting fear of distance between me and my folks deter me. I'd experiment with every inkling of talent to see where it would take me instead of thinking, "Oh, I haven't a chance against all this stiff competition!" I'd pay more attention to dress and grooming, as being essential factors in getting ahead. And would I be happier? I wonder!—*P.L., N.Y.*

WOULD TAKE MORE CHANCES

WE HAD always been afraid of debt, and so when we started farming on our own we started slowly and without borrowing. If we had dared to take a chance and borrowed the money and bought one of those early balers when few had them and custom work was plenty, we could have paid for it in no time and made money, too. It was not until our second son got disgusted with our chicken-heartedness and bought one himself that we really got started getting up-to-date machinery. It was almost too late then.

If I had my life to live over, I would get started on things in time to clean up financially. I have always been sorry that we were afraid to take a chance. Many times my husband and I have thought about this. Too late now.

It is not necessary to dive in and maybe lose everything, but there is such a thing as being too cautious. We have watched many who have dared to take chances and they have so much more than we who were always so cautious.

You can't go back, so take some chances anyway! They may work out fine!—*C.W.F., N.Y.*

MIGHT MISS SOMETHING

I AM 60 years old, I have two sons and two daughters-in-law, also a wonderful little granddaughter and I feel that if I had to live my life over again, I might miss the gifts that God has given me.—*E.M., N.Y.*

THIS WONDERFUL WORLD

MY HUSBAND and I are both in our sixties and have lived on our 50-acre farm for 43 years and have seen many changes.

If we could turn back the clock and calendar, we would like very much to live our lives over again. I think with the knowledge we have gained from experience, observation and know-how, and without the infirmities that always come with age, we could really live.

Much of the drudgery has been taken out of farm life by electricity and po er machinery. No more doing things t hard way.

We work to suit ourselves no though of course Mother Nature ways has her say . . . but give us t wide open spaces and we don't ca how long we live in this wonderf world!—*Mrs. O.H.S., Penna.*

DID HER BEST

I AM 75 years old or young, and I like an old friend of mine who sa she had done the best she knew how the time. And so have I. We have tak AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST ever since can remember, just couldn't get alo without it.—*M.W., N.Y.*

THINGS WORK OUT

I AM thirty years old and wouldn change places with any teen-ager anyone else younger than myself. we get older, I think we enjoy life a l more, knowing that things work o for the best somehow.—*Mrs. I.K., Con*

WOULD BE THOUGHTFU

WOULD I live my life over again Yes: if only to be able to say my long-passed-on, self-denying mothe "See, Mother, what I have brought y for your very own!" or, "I want you have a new dress this time, Mother; do not need it;" or, "I'll wash t dishes and clean up tonight, Mothe you have done more than your share work today."—*Mrs. E.B.S., N.Y.*

TURNING BACK

OVER 60 years ago my father die suddenly. There were nine of us, m own age under 3 years. Our farm w "just average," yet none of us ev went ragged or hungry. My life h been beyond measure rich and happ and busy . . . so much greater and mo beautiful than time or circumstanc that there can be no "turning back! The past is ours: our eyes search t future, know that like the past it h hidden treasures for us.—*P.F., Mass.*

MORE OPPORTUNITIES TODAY

I AM 67 years old and had a good ed ucation in my youth, but oh, the op portunities of youth today! Better edu cated parents, good homes, well ba anced meals to grow strong bodies Medical care, dental care, and immuni zation from all the diseases!

I am amazed by the vastness of th opportunities of youth to travel, t learn of the universe, and of th sciences that are making history s fast.

This wonderful United States to liv in and be a part of is now so muc greater, and there is no end to wha the youth of today can achieve if the care to.

I was born in the United States an had all the advantages of youth at th time I was 16, but that was over 5 years ago. Oh yes, I sure would lik to relive my life!—*Mrs. O.M.P., Pa.*

HOW MUCH HELP?

Most parents want to see their children "get ahead". How much financial help should parents give to married children? Do children appreciate financial help? Do gifts of money (or even loans) help them, or does it make them dependent and anxious for more help?

These are questions which bother most parents. What do you think? For the best letter on the subject, we will pay $5.00, and $1.00 each for all other letters printed in whole or in part. Address your letter to Dept. F. H., Box 367, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York. Mail it in time to arrive before January 18, 1957.

New Cattle Movement Regulations Effective January 1, 1957

DAIRYMEN and persons purchasing cattle for movement across state lines after January 1, 1957, must have their animals meet certain federal interstate regulations. These regulations affect the movement of Brucellosis reactors, cattle for immediate slaughter, (movement of steers, spayed heifers and calves under 8 months of age not restricted) and the movement of cows for dairy replacements.

According to the U.S. Animal Disease Eradication Branch, brucellosis reactors must be tagged with a reactor tag, branded, and be accompanied by a certificate prepared and signed by an accredited veterinarian or a state or a federal inspector. Trucks transporting reactors interstate must be cleaned and disinfected at the point of destination. Brucellosis reactors may be slaughtered only at establishments operating under federal meat inspection or those specifically approved for this purpose, when moved into another state.

Cattle (not reactors) sold for immediate slaughter in another state must be killed at an establishment operating under federal meat inspection or at one that has been specifically approved, and sold direct or through approved livestock markets or public stock yards for slaughter at federally approved slaughter houses. A certificate must be prepared and signed by the owner or shipper of the cattle stating the destination of the animals, the purpose for which they are moved, the number of animals in the shipment, the point from which the animals moved interstate and the name and address of the owner or shipper.

Dairy animals for replacements must be negative to a blood test within 30 days of movement or originate in certified herds or certified areas. Officially vaccinated cattle (vaccinated from 4 through 8 months of age) under 30 months of age may move interstate on a record of vaccination only.

Further information concerning these regulations may be obtained by contacting the U.S. Animal Disease Eradication Branch, 19th floor, State Office Building, Albany 1, New York.

—C. G. Bradt

— A. A. —

BRUCELLOSIS ERADICATION PROGRESS

By June 30, it is expected that several New York State counties will be approved for the certification as brucellosis-free areas. The counties include: Greene, Franklin, Essex, Albany, Schenectady, Niagara and several in the New York City area.

In order to become a certified area, 5% or less of the herds can be infected and 1% or less of the number of cows in the county.



Anita Hollmer of Schuylerville, Saratoga County, New York, 4-H Club member. Anita won the National Youth Fire Prevention Contest. One of the prizes was a trip to the National Convention of Mutual Insurance Companies in Cincinnati in October. She won the New York State fire prevention contest in 1955, carried on a 4-H Fire Prevention project for four years by inspecting nine farms for fire hazards, gave two fire prevention talks, participated in her community's fire safety program, and assisted in preparing fire prevention exhibits.

NEW LAW FOR LIGHTS ON TRUCKS

FARM TRUCKS in New York State must meet regulations of the state's truck-lighting law effective January 1, 1957.

The New York Farm Bureau has telegraphed Gov. Harriman requesting a month's extension to give farmers time to get the equipment installed.

(Governor Harriman has said that he will ask the legislature to postpone the effective date for complying with the new law on truck lighting to April 1.)

Stop-lights and directional-signals will be required on all trucks (including those with $1 license) under the new law.

All trucks operating after dark must have on the back:

2 red tail lights.
2 red stop lights.
2 red directional signals (class A, type 1 or 2, or class B).
2 class A or B red reflectors.
At least one white license plate light.

And on the front:

2 white headlights.
2 parking lights.
2 directional signals.

Trucks that are wider than 80 inches must have the above (type 1 directional signals and class A reflectors) plus clearance lights and a three lamp cluster, both front and rear. They must also have on each side: one amber marker light, one red side marker light, one amber class A reflector, one red class A reflector. The three lamp cluster is NOT required on 1) platform truck or trailer, 2) stake body, 3) rack body without fixed top 4) open-top box type.

Complete instructions on placement and size and color needed can be obtained from the Bureau of Motor Vehicles and a summary is available at County Agricultural Agents' offices.

— A. A. —

BROWN SWISS BREEDERS ELECT

At the recent annual meeting of the New York State Brown Swiss Association, Robert Cullings of Scottsville was elected president. Other officers re-elected are Irving Baldwin of West Edmeston, vice president; Frank L. Jewett of Oneida, secretary-treasurer. Two new directors were chosen. They are C. P. Champlin of Darien Center, and Edward Schillawski of Auburn.

Karen Goodwin of Guilford was honored as State Champion Brown Swiss girl and Larry Bradt of Fonda as State Champion Brown Swiss boy.

— A. A. —

COMING MEETINGS

Jan. 10-12 11th annual meeting of the Northeastern Weed Control Conference at the Sheraton-McAlpin Hotel, New York City.

Jan. 14-18 Pennsylvania Farm Show at Harrisburg.

Jan. 23-25 New York Horticultural Society Annual meeting at Rochester.

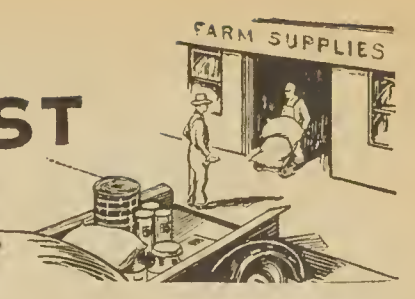
Jan. 24-28, Boston Poultry Show, Boston, Mass.

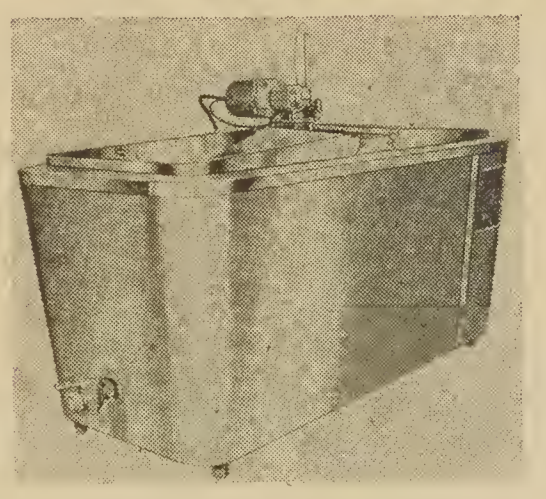
Jan. 28-30 Pennsylvania State Horticultural Association Annual meeting at York, Pa.

Jan. 30-Feb. 1 Eastern New York Horticultural Society meeting at Kingston.

March 18-22 Farm and Home Week at Cornell, Ithaca.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers





This is an ice bank bulk milk tank which is offered by the JAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY of Lancaster, Pa. and Fort Atkinson, Wis. The purchase of Engelke Engineering, Inc., Slinger, Wis., completes the Jamesway line of Sani-Kool bulk milk coolers.

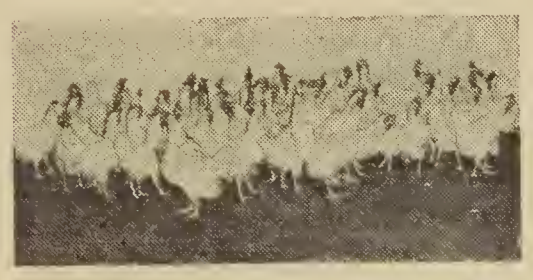
The coupon clipping habit is a good one. It is amazing how much information is available without cost from booklets and other services offered by our advertisers. Look through each issue and clip out the coupons most interesting to you. The easiest way is to clip the coupon, fill it out, and paste is on a postcard.

ARMOUR AND COMPANY, Chicago 9, Illinois, recently announced a new chemical which they call Dynafac. Dynafac promotes growth of ruminants (animals that chew their cud) from 10% to 15%. Dynafac is mixed in feed at the rate of 1 lb. per ton and will soon be available in all parts of the country.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis., has recently published a well illustrated booklet called "Allis-Chalmers Milestones in Farm Mechanization." In it you will find much agricultural history. All that's necessary to get a copy is to drop a post card to Carl F. Meyer, Sales Promotion Department, Tractor Group, Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Box 512, Milwaukee 1, Wis.

This is a time of year when rats invade farm buildings. The claim of the WISCONSIN ALUMNI research men that robber rats die when warfarinized is founded on established facts. The important thing is to continue to put out bait as long as it is eaten. Warfarin is slow acting, but sure, and by its constant use rats can be eliminated from farm buildings.

BADGER NORTHLAND INC., Kaukauna, Wis., has announced the appointment of BELLOWS & MAY of Middletown, New York as distributor of Badger Barn Cleaners and Badger Silo Unloaders in the following counties in New York: Greene, Ulster, Dutchess, Sullivan, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, and Westchester. In Pennsylvania, the counties are: Wayne, Pike, Monroe, and Northampton, and the entire State of New Jersey.



Highest Three Year Average, Seventh California Official Random Sample Egg Laying Test, DeKALB AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, INC., DeKalb, Illinois. This entry of DeKalb Chix averaged 254 eggs per pullet (based on the number of pullets at one week of age) in the last three test years. Average Income over Feed Cost for this period was $4.71.

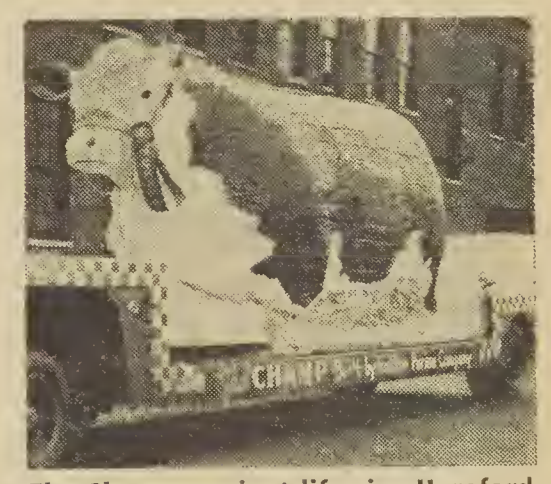
THE ARIENS COMPANY of 109 Calumet Street, Brillion, Wisconsin, has two rear-mounted rotary tiller attachments for Ariens garden tractors, also front-mounted rotary mower attachments.

THE RALSTON PURINA COMPANY, Checkerboard Square, St. Louis 2, Missouri, recently announced its Research Fellowship Awards program for 1957-58, under which ten outstanding students will be able to do graduate work. Application blanks and rules have been sent to agriculture colleges throughout the U. S. and Canada, and ten winning students will be selected by a committee of five people representing various associations connected with agriculture.

Raising young stock is an important job on every dairy farm. If you would like a copy of the calf manual and guide to raising young animals, drop a post card to BLATCHFORD'S at Waukegan, Illinois or Des Moines, Iowa.

MORTON SALT COMPANY, 120 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Ill., has designed a new salt bowl for economy feeding of loose salt. It can be mounted either on a stanchion or wall.

THE NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT COMPANY has added a new PTO spreader in the popular 95 bushel size, giving five different spreader models designed for every farming need. One lever controls five different rates of spreading.



The Champ, a giant life-size Hereford steer mounted on a 34' trailer, is being exhibited by the Ralston Purina Company of St. Louis, Mo. Visitors actually walk through the giant body and see demonstrations of how feed and roughage are made into beef.

The ROTO-HOE & SPRAYER CO. has recently announced a new riding sulky, steering type, for use with their Model 300 Roto-Cutter. It will work on most garden tractors or self-propelled mower which has enough power to pull the tractor or mower with a rider.

For 10c you can get from the NEW HOLLAND MACHINE COMPANY, Box 174, New Holland, Pa., a calculator which helps you figure birth and service dates of farm animals rapidly.

A beautifully colored booklet telling the story of Herefords is yours for the asking. It's called "Cow Country U. S. A." and you can get it by sending to the AMERICAN HEREFORD ASSOCIATION, Dept. D-Q, Hereford Drive, Kansas City 5, Missouri.

The first series of three Farm Service Bulletins, "Soil Sampling for Soil Tests", "Granular or Pelletized Fertilizers", and "Organic Matter" is now available to farmers, agents and dealers on request from the I. P. THOMAS DIVISION, Dept. B., PENN-SALT CHEMICALS, 3 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia 2, Pa.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By TOM MILLIMAN

AT Hayfields Milepost 372, N. Y. Thruway

AM STUCK — NEED HELP

FOR THE second time in two years I've been asked to speak to Cortland County, N. Y. dairymen. The subject is "A few significant things". Point blank I refused to speak on milk marketing, enticing as it is to one who spent 6 years of his early working life at it, in the Dairymen's League. Too many experts, all important fellows, are telling dairymen and the nation what to do on milk marketing, and many are getting paid for it. Now my appearance in Cortland County is for free, and occurs the afternoon of Jan. 23rd.

When Ira Blixt, the County Agent, phoned to say the committee wanted me again, I was so pleased to find it was for afternoon instead of evening that I succumbed to Ira's persuasion. After about 2000 speeches in night meetings in 40 years, pitching under lights now leaves me sleepless and upsets my system.

As this is written on the morning of Dec. 19, I am suddenly struck with the truth that I can't possibly select better than others the issues of significance in dairying today, and unerringly suggest rewarding courses of action. Many a man can point more surely than I to situations he has faced and conquered, or upon which he is making progress, or from which he has retreated.

Help is Needed

First I made the subhead to read "help is wanted" which is not nearly as right as "help is needed". That is really accurate. Now dairymen themselves or through their wives acting as secretaries, are invited to write me, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Ithaca, N. Y. Please set forth one or more significant things now facing cow farm operators, upon which dairymen can do something for themselves to lower costs, lighten labor, improve length of productive life, increase regularity of calving, lower need for grain by improving hayfields and pastures, lessen feed bill by growing grain corn, or anything else. Anything at all, small or large, except milk marketing.

For each idea used, the donor's name and address will be mentioned at the Cortland meeting, and published here in the early March issue. Mailing should occur by Jan. 19 at the latest. Then I'd get the letter on 21st, and 23rd is when I shoot!

This appeal is written in the belief that the best source of knowledge about dairying is dairymen. Usually dairymen are "bottled up" in their ideas with little chance to speak. I'm anxious to take the cork out. Use pencil, pen or typewriter and try to hold it to the length of letter you would like to receive. Don't shy away from small ideas. They are sometimes more important than better known big ones, and I'm looking for all sizes.

WHAT SIZE FARM?

AT THE 125th annual meeting of New York State Agricultural Society at Albany, three men will pay their respects to the trend to fewer and toward bigger farms. The date is Jan. 16, 1957.

The first of the three is Dr. Lou Cunningham of Cornell, who will stake out the spot where the family dairy farm stands today, and then rate it for income according to size and other factors, all based on actual farm records.

Earl Hughes of Northern Illinois will next take over. Mr. Hughes operates 1600 acres near Woodstock, some owned, some rented, where corn growing for home feeding and for hybrid seed, dairying, and feeding of beef cattle are under way. Because he was for a short time head of Commodity Credit Corporation in Washington and has positive views on the subject, he was asked to speak on "The Probable Future Impact of Government upon the Family Farm." He is not unfamiliar with the Northeast, having lived at Ithaca for some years.

The final speaker of the trio is Mr. Carl B. Bender of New Jersey, on the subject "The Family Farm 10-20 years hence." Formerly dairy and grassland specialist at Rutgers, Mr. Bender is Director of Research in Grassland Farming for giant Sperry-Rand Corporation, which owns a farm equipment company. A pioneer in fertilizing grasslands, in grass silage and in breeding and feeding dairy cows for production, it is unlikely that Mr. Bender will list as the first step for success in farming the acquisition of more land. He has just returned from a round-the-world tour for Sperry-Rand, which included the International Grassland Congress in New Zealand.

Yet the above is not to deprive Ralph Poole, beef farmer of Geneva, N. Y. of hitting the bullseye with "There is a place for beef raising in the Northeast." Ralph knows.

Screenings

For 30 years intensely interested in use of chemical plant foods, I've often wondered about applying fertilizer to growing timber, and could never find any sound information on the worth of it, if any. Now it is beginning to come. N. Y. State College of Forestry at Syracuse has had startling results from use of potash on red pine in potash deficient sandy New York soil. A 40% gain was had on 11 acres of 28 year old red pine on low fertility soil owned by Rutgers University, when 400 lbs. of 12-12-12 complete fertilizer an acre was applied by airplane in Sussex County, N. J.

* * *

CORRECTIONS — Hayfields' wheat yield was overstated here a while back. It was nearer 40 than the 51 reported. Another factor looms up to help explain why the Cornell M4 on heavy sod, although a good crop, yielded only 9 bu. more than a much poorer field. With a pH of 6.0 there was a need for lime, and two tons limestone an acre have since been truck-spread on the 16 acres of stalks and ryegrass cover for corn again in '57. As earlier stated, far too little nitrogen was used on the heavy sod field. Slightly acid soil also must have been a retarding factor.

* * *

Spinky says that a cow bred in the morning will tend to have a bull calf, while one bred in late afternoon or evening is likely to have a heifer. Says he can prove it in the Hayfields herd and by the testimony of elderly dairymen in Wyoming County, N. Y. I'm elderly too, and yet am wholly new to this one. But I do believe that when a cow is delayed in calving she is more apt than not to drop a bull.

* * *

By January we shall have started feeding dried apple pomace for the 3rd or 4th consecutive winter. Although some dairymen have the dried apple mixed with other ingredients at the nearest feedmill, we prefer to feed it straight by sprinkling on 1st cutting hay. This winter some of our hay is browned from the rainy season, and the dried apple acts as an appetizer, somewhat as ketchup does when used to make "old cow" hamburger palatable to humans. The crisp, sweet, tangy apple pomace is fed once a day on the poorest hay at the rate of 1 to 1½ lbs. Perhaps the apple helps prevent Ketosis?

* * *

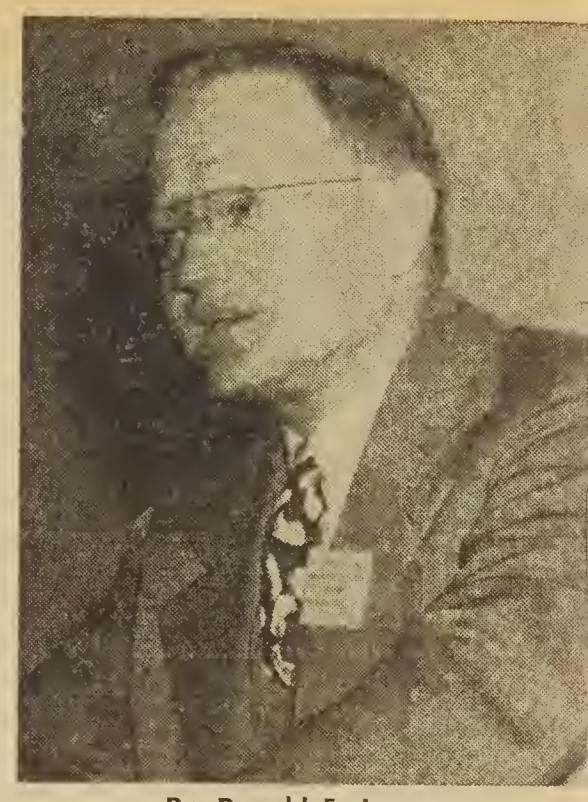
Onion and cabbage growers have had a tough time pricewise on the 1956 crop. The slump in prices is a clear cut supply and demand situation, and is not due to lowering of consumption as is true with potatoes. Quality and flavor of onions and cabbage have been improved even while the grading and packaging have been made better. In potatoes Katahdin, the smooth spud with no flavor; still dominates the scene and makes up about 75% of the total supply. Katahdin is always marketed without a variety name, and some are poorly graded. An encouraging sign is that other varieties are beginning to be retailed by name at higher prices.

* * *

In packaged foods, especially canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, the big food chains have exerted great effort in 1956 to shift more and more food to their own private labels as a replacement of the advertised labels of food processors. Some processors who were able to sell their own label a year ago can now supply food chains only under the latter's labels. Is this good?

* * *

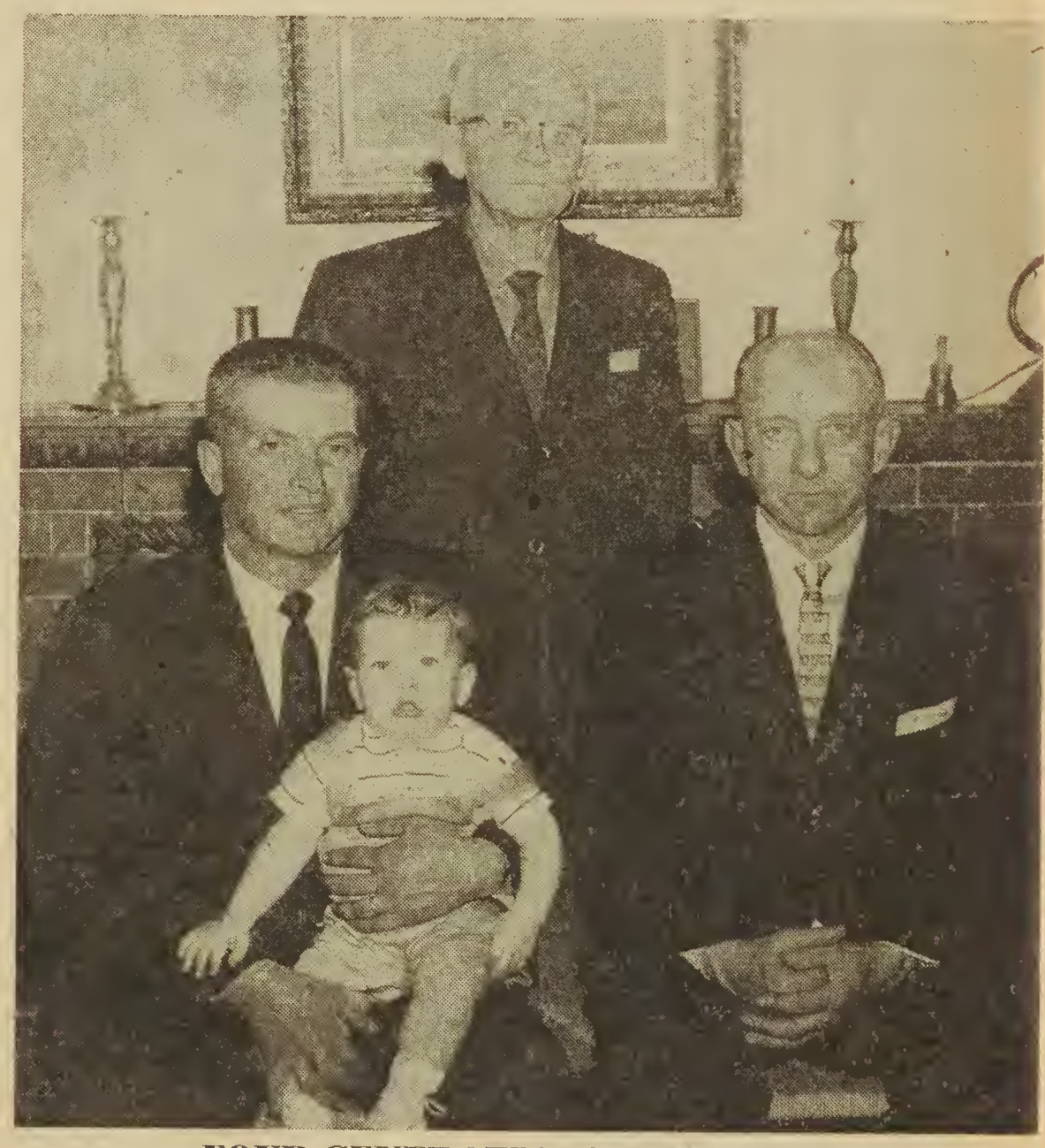
The answer is not easy to arrive at. Frankly, I don't know the answer. But I do know that shortly after big chains launched their drives to put their own labels on as much processed food as possible, the wholesale price level of frozen vegetables declined and as of mid-November the drop has been steep. If the processor is unable to sell food chains at a profit, the farmer contract grower is likely to be held down the following year.



Dr. Donald F. Jones

CONNECTICUT DADDY OF HYBRID CORN

THE REAL birthplace of hybrid "double cross" corn was at New Haven on the grounds of Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. The father of the double cross method was no other than Don Jones, who started with single crosses before 1917. In 1918 while working for his Doctor's degree, Don Jones planted the first seed of double cross hybrid corn in America. From the results of these and later plantings of Dr. Jones rose the giant hybrid corn industry of this nation, which is now so vital a part of American agriculture, and industry too. For 39 years Dr. Jones has been head of the Dept. of Genetics of University of Connecticut, and at the New Haven station is still going strong at age 66. His Ct. 870 is a wonder in the long season areas of the Northeast. Hayfields can grow it for silage if planting is by May 22.



FOUR GENERATIONS OF BROWNS

AT THE TOP is Harry L. Brown, fruit farmer near Waterport on Lake Ontario, Orleans County, N. Y.; to the right his son Robert Ralph; to the left his grandson Ralph Robert, with great grandson Robert M. on his young daddy's lap. A difference of 89 years exists between Harry L. and Robert M. All live on the same farm in 3 separate houses.

The Browns have expanded their fruit plantings while the New York State acreage has shrunk. The core of the Brown farm was purchased in 1804 from Holland Land Company.

Nine years ago in 1948, the Browns received the Century Farm Citation from N. Y. State Agricultural Society.

SERVICE BUREAU

TIMBER TRESPASS DOES NOT PAY

By JAMES D. POND, *Consulting Forester*

SOME TIME ago we reported on a timber trespass case in Town of Dryden, Tompkins County, New York whereby Bert Card recovered triple damages on basis of civil suit against a logger who said he did not cut the timber. Now we have another timber trespass, this time up near Rochester, N. Y., in which a woodlot owner collected from a neighbor who admitted selling timber and sending loggers into the first man's timber.

Just east of his other farm near Spencerport, Evan King bought a long, narrow farm which runs way back north of Ridge Road, with 12 acres of woodland on the north end adjoining some timber owned by a neighbor. About Thanksgiving time, 1954 Mr. King noted some noise like a power saw off that way, so he investigated. He found a number of trees had been cut and also picked up a power saw parked under a tree. Then he called the sheriff and turned over the saw to him.

It was finally shown that the neighbor had sold timber to some loggers and that some on Mr. King's lot had been included even though they had to cut through two fences along a lane to get to Mr. King's woodlot. It was claimed that no one knew the lines, and that the timber all belonged to the neighbor.

Mr. King could come to no agreement with his neighbor, who offered small sums to cover the damage. Finally civil suit was filed and case came to trial this November. With the consulting forester as a witness and the jury drawn, the judge brought the lawyers together and a settlement was made out of court.

Mr. King obtained money damages for full value of timber cut and most of value of small material and other trees damaged and wasted. His neighbor is to replace some 80 rods of 4-strand barbed wire fencing, and the loggers are to clean up the tops and brush of trees cut and damaged.

Due to Mr. King's persistence in following up the noises he heard near his woodlot, and in having the cooperation of the sheriff and his deputies, he was able to get practically full value for the timber that was taken. The expenses for the forester and his lawyer he is writing off as costs which he would have paid out in measuring the timber and in making a sale. It pays to know and observe boundary lines.

— A. A. —

A BAD DEAL

"Two months ago I paid over $700 for 16 vending machines. The salesman told me that each time the machine emptied it would contain $13 to $80, but it only takes in $9 to $10 at tops. He also said I had 3 months to try it out and if I didn't want them he would resell them and give me my money back.

"I notified the company that I did not want them and they told me it was out of their hands and it was up to me to get rid of them. The ad I answered said you could make $400 a month but in 2 months I made $23. I wish there is some way you could help me."

We have had a number of letters from subscribers relating similar experiences. Remember, in a deal like this, that any verbal promises the agent makes to you are not binding on the company. The contracts we have seen state definitely that this is a purchase and belongs to the buyer.

We have had a number of people tell us that the returns were way below what the agent promised them and, as a result, they lost a considerable amount of money. However, unless the company violates the printed contract, there is nothing that can be done.

NOT A CRIME

"Recently two men came to my door and asked if I would like to buy a piece of linoleum which had been cut to the wrong length. They claimed it cost them $81.00 but they would sell it for half price. I bought it but later discovered that it sells for 98c a square yard in the store here and would have cost me about $23.00 instead of the $40.00 I paid. They told me they represented a store in Scranton, Pa. but I investigated and found that there is no such store. They drove a Chevrolet with a New Jersey license number."

There was a time when this linoleum racket (with some variations), was very prevalent, but essentially like this report. Apparently they milked the prospects dry or at least we haven't heard of it for several years. This may be the first of a new crop of customers, with gyps ready to cash in. The answer is, of course, to be exceptionally careful—compare prices, check on reliability, etc.

We want to congratulate our reader for taking the license number, which we have given to the Pennsylvania and New Jersey State Police for their information. Of course, no crime was committed. The fact that our subscriber took it, which was her privilege, would give the police nothing on which they could make an arrest.

— A. A. —

GLAD TO HELP

"At last I can write you that the railroad has erected a whistle post below our crossing to warn us of approaching trains. They have also cleared the track of brush in both directions. This does mean so much to our safety.

"We are most appreciative for your excellent cooperation in this matter and sincerely thank you."—*O.G., Vermont*

— A. A. —

ADDRESSES WANTED

Does anyone know the whereabouts of:

Mabel Grace Gobar, whose mother was Myrtie Carter Gobar? Her niece would like to locate her.

* * *

John Sawyer, formerly of Danvers, Massachusetts, who may be in Key Largo, Florida? An old friend would like to locate him.

* * *

Wilkie Matt Owens, about 63 years old if living? He served in World War I and in Army of Occupation in Germany; in 1920 married Catherine Osterhout. His son would like to get in touch with him.

CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED

NEW YORK

Mr. L. Taylor Valois (settlement for damage)	$ 49.95
Mrs. George Whitney, Middle Grove (refund on order)	8.42
Mr. Byron C. Adams, Altamont (refund on order)	2.50
Mr. Mello Jurjens, Delhi (insurance claim)	65.00
Mr. Stephen R. Genis, Broadalbin (adjustment on refrigerator)	30.00
Mrs. Edna D. Earley, Fort Plain (insurance refund)	130.80
Mrs. Willis Amidon, Berlin (refund on order)	10.74
Mrs. Clair Robords, Elmira (refund on payment)	25.00
Dr. M. W. Sullivan, Marcellus (r fund on order)	2.00
Mr. Robert G. Steves, Whitehall (settlement for damage)	400.00
Miss Abbey E. Oreutt, Ithaca (refund on skillet)	14.95
Mr. Harry T. Field, Oneida (payment for hay)	20.00
Mrs Manuel Echevarria Walton (refund on wringer head)	5.08
Mr. Alfred La Rue, Rensselaer Falls (refund on jacket)	16.34
Mrs. Werner Gurtner, Youngsville (payment for pups)	60.00
MAINE	
Mr. Earle M. Brackley, Strong (settlement of claim)	38.85
Mrs. James B. Fletcher, Dexter (refund on kit)	2.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Mr. Charles Messer, New London (refund on rhubarb)	1.50
PENNSYLVANIA	
Mrs. Carl Lanning, Montrose (refund on insurance)	32.03
Mrs. Freda Overfield, Meshoppen (refund on order)	6.90
Mr. C. D. Hammann, Hollidaysburg (refund on insurance)	223.40

"$1827 Net Profit in 68 days of part time cutting"

HOMELITE CHAIN SAWS



With his Homelite Chain Saw, Mr. Henry L. Hughes of Table Grove, Illinois cleared 40 acres of land and cut 4,000 fence posts in just 68 days of part time work. Mr. Hughes sold the posts for $2,000. His total expenses — including skidding, hauling, maintenance and depreciation on his Homelite — were only $172.90, leaving a net profit of $1827.10. In addition to this profit, Mr. Hughes will plant the cleared land for an extra annual cash crop.

HARVEST YOUR WOODLOT with a HOMELITE

For instance, the Homelite EZ — the world's lightest, most powerful direct drive chain saw packs 5 full horsepower into only 19 pounds. Brings down trees up to 3 feet in diameter . . . cuts through 8" Oak in 5 seconds, 18" Pine in 14 seconds.

HOMELITE ANNOUNCES FOUR $1600 4-H Forestry Scholarships

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Homelite builds and sells more chain saws than any other company in the world.

4 models available 3½ to 7 horsepower 19 to 29 pounds straight blades, bows, brush cutter and clearing attachments

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Town/City.....County.....State.....



The NEW PAPEC "32A"

You can't buy equal capacity or comparable performance for anywhere near the price of the Papec "32A". It's a husky, dependable, big capacity forage harvester that outperforms many bigger, more expensive machines. And it sells at the LOWEST PRICE.

3 Quick-Change Attachments

The Papec DIRECT CUT Attachment chops all types of standing green forage crops fast and clean. The HAY PICK-UP Attachment does an exceptional job on large or small windrows. For row crop performance the Papec ROW CROP Attachment is in a class by itself.

The new Papec QUICK-CHANGE mechanism makes changing from one attachment to another a fast, easy operation even for one man. See your Papec dealer.

FEATURES: Adjustable Axles . . . Patented Silage Shelf . . . Side and Rear Feed Delivery at no extra cost . . . Automatic Delivery Pipe Cantral . . . Adjustable Hay Pick-up Fingers . . . Straight, Easy-to-Sharpen Knives . . . PTO Drive.

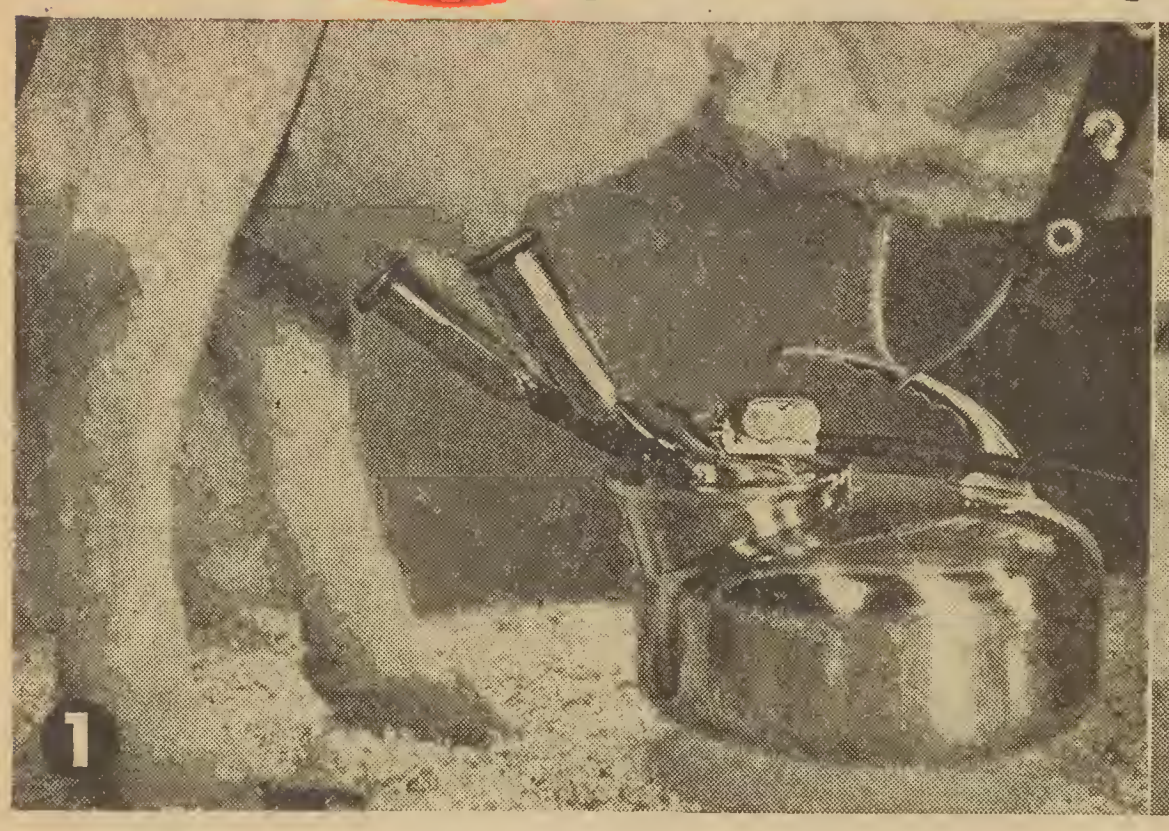
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FORAGE HARVESTERS CROP BLOWERS ENSILAGE CUTTERS
HAY CHOPPER-SILO FILLERS HAMMER MILLS FEED MIXERS

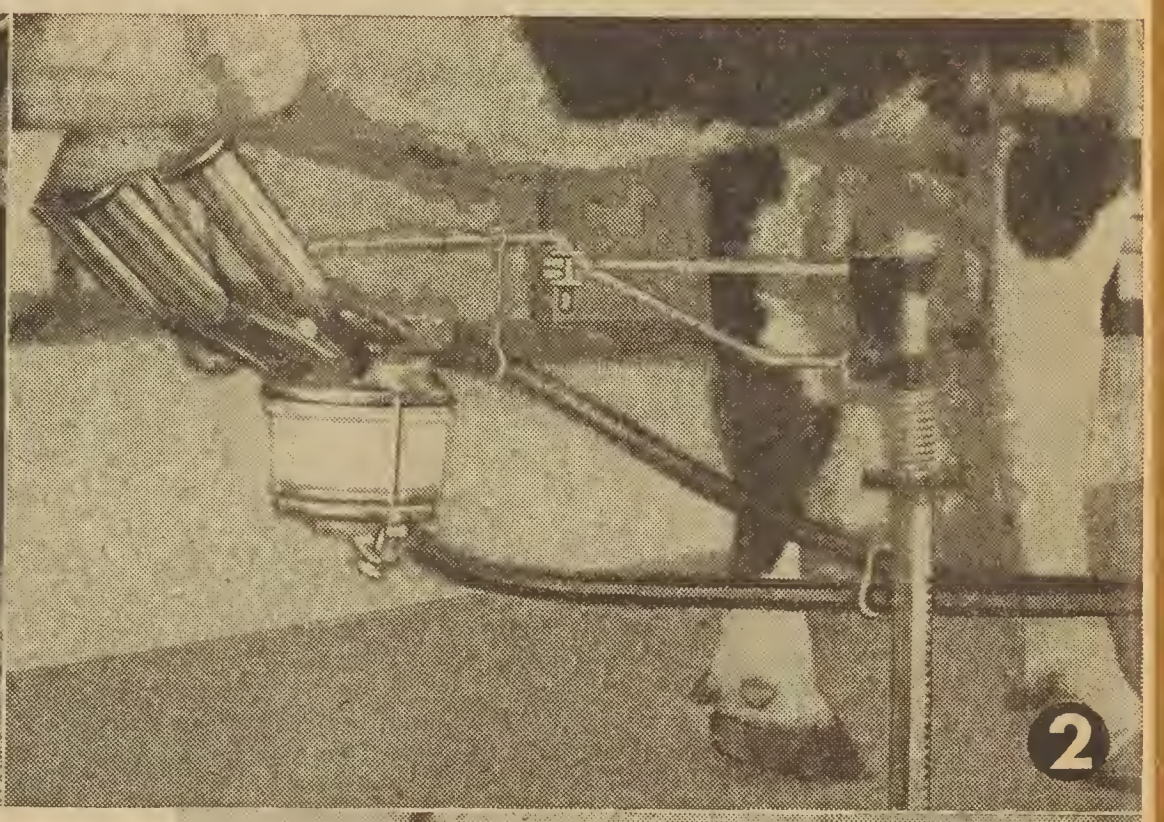
MORE THAN JUST MILKING

SURGE DOWNWARD AND FORWARD TUG & PULL CONDITIONS YOUR COWS

and every Surge System Has it —

❶ Surge Bucket Milker ❷ Surge Parlor Pipeline ❸ Surge Stanchion Pipeline





Every milking system on this page has Surge TUG & PULL, the matchless Surge milking action that:

Keeps teat cups **DOWN.**

Protects udder from creeping teat cups.

Gets more milk — by itself.

Milks faster — shortens your milking job.

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The last word in automatic Pipeline Push-Button Washing —

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"The right routine locked up in a box that has no key"

Automatically cycles the rinses at correct temperature. Meters detergent and sanitizer. Saves hundreds of hours of washing labor.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

JANUARY 19, 1957

An Issue Devoted to FARM RESEARCH

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST





The old-timers on our staff maintain that the artist slipped up badly on one detail in the above picture. Can you find it? The reader who sends us the best letter telling us what is wrong, and why it is wrong, will receive a check for $5.00.

Better Living Because . . .

By E. R. EASTMAN

MOST of us think of research as dull and uninteresting, something confined to college and industrial laboratories, far removed from any effect on our own work and lives.

The contrary is true. You cannot name anything you use today that is not the result of invention or research. Without research we would still be back in the dark ages, with none of the modern implements and resources that are necessary in our civilization, and that mean so much in our lives and work.

The chief reason why so many of us live longer than our fathers and grandfathers is the years of patient, careful experimentation of the medical scientists. For example, millions of people are leading active and happy lives today who would have been dead many years ago had it not been for the experiments of Drs. F. G. Banting and J. J. R. Macleod, the discoverers of insulin.

Another example of (Continued on Page 14)

THE OUTSTANDING CHICK STARTER OF THE NORTHEAST NOW BACKS ITS QUALITY WITH THIS UNUSUAL GUARANTEE ...



Your Baby Chicks are Guaranteed to live when fed G.L.F. Chick Starter

OVER the past 30 years, poultrymen who now raise 20 million chicks a year on G.L.F. Chick Starter have proved there is no better chick starter, at any price. These chicks raised in all parts of G.L.F. territory, under practical farm conditions, year after year, prove that G.L.F. Chick Starter contains *all* the nutrients necessary for rapid, healthy growth of replacement pullets.

Year after year, G.L.F. has used new findings in nutrition research to make the best possible chick starter including the right kinds of protein, the correct energy-protein ratio, the added vitamins and antibiotics that promote growth and feed efficiency.

These are the reasons G.L.F. is proud of its Chick Starter, why it is more than willing to back its guarantee of quality with this unusual additional guarantee. G.L.F. is *sure* of its Chick Starter.

GUARANTEE POLICY

Effective January 1, 1957, the original cost will be refunded of any chick which dies while being fed G.L.F. Chick Starter, including those that die of disease.

COVERAGE

The guarantee covers the 6 weeks (42 days) birds are fed G.L.F. Mills Formula Chick Starter. Chicks purchased from hatcheries in G.L.F. operating territory, Pullorum-Typhoid Clean, adequately housed and cared for, are covered. Only unnatural losses or losses normally considered the responsibility of the hatchery are not covered.

BROILERS INCLUDED

The G.L.F. Chick Guarantee also applies to broilers up to 6 weeks old, when fed G.L.F. Mills Formula Broiler Mash.

Get complete details and your written guarantee at your local G.L.F. Service Agency.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

G.L.F. Chick Starter

Quality that pays off on the Farm



Industry Invests $200 Million To Help Its Own and Farmers' Income

AMERICAN BUSINESSES SPEND ABOUT AS MUCH FOR FARM RESEARCH AS FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS COMBINED

BETWEEN $150,000,000 and $200,000,000 is the sum private industry will spend in farm research this year. The total is about equal to the $187,000,000 spent in farm research by the Federal and State governments added together.

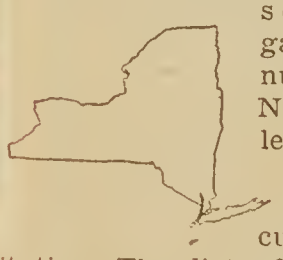
That's a lot of money but the benefits from research—for both producer and consumer—run into the billions. Efficiencies brought about by research have enabled many farmers to "get by" during these past two years of cost-price squeeze. At the same time, it has been estimated, that if farmers were no more efficient than before the war, consumers would be paying $8 to $10 billion more a year for food.

Many private companies, large and small, have their own research facilities in which they search day after day for new or improved materials or machines that will give them more business by providing for the farmer something better than he has now. Others are much more indirect, spending good money on projects that, if successful, cut down on some of their own sales. It's the theory of such concerns that anything that will improve the financial lot of a farmer will make him a more substantial customer. This has been demonstrated by feed companies underwriting costs of improved roughage research projects designed to reduce the percentage of farmers' income spent for feed.

In addition to their own laboratories, research farms, etc., hundreds of private firms pay the costs of much research carried on at our land grant colleges and experiment stations. Many of these grants are made to have results of their private research checked under different conditions by scientists with no personal interest in a product.

New York

Some idea of the part industry plays in college and experiment station research may be gained from the annual report of the New York State College of Agriculture and the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station. The list of special gifts and temporary grants from a long list of companies and associations will total nearly $200,000 in the 1956 report. This does not include Public Health Funds, contributions of machinery and other laboratory equipment, or any of the millions business annually gives in the way of cash scholarships for students.



The grants are made for a huge number of studies, varying from "evaluation of chemicals for weeding vegetable crops," and the "study of possible benefits of certain antibiotics on the health and milk production of cows," to such other things as "breeding of halo blight resistant beans" and the "evaluation of the corn-ear silage system of harvesting, storing and preserving grain."

Just a sample of the many firms putting from a few hundred to many thousands of their dollars behind farm research at Cornell includes: American Cyanamid, Carbide and Carbon Chemicals, Commercial Solvents, Grange League Federation Exchange, Diamond Black Leaf, Distillation Products Industry, Distillers Feed Research Council, E. I. DuPont de Nemours, International Minerals & Chemical, Monsanto Chemical.

Lederle Laboratories, Olin Mathieson Chemical, New York Artificial Breeders Cooperative, New York Farm Electrification Council, Food Machinery and Chemical, Nitrogen Division of the Allied Chemical & Dye.

Rohm and Haas, Shell Chemical, Squibb Institute Medical Research, Stran-Steel, Velsicol Chemical, Western Condensing Co.

Rhode Island

Among those companies sponsoring research at the University of Rhode Island Experiment Station are: Lederle Laboratories, American Plant Food Council, American Potash Institute, Eaton Laboratories, duPont, Hood Foundation, Naugatuck Chemical (U. S. rubber), Owens-Corning Fiberglass, Chas. Pfizer, Vineland Chemical. Many others sponsor turf research for which Rhode Island is outstanding.



Connecticut

Many of these companies grant sums of money to dozens of experiment stations across the country to help finance research studies of importance to farmers. For instance at Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of Connecticut, 40 different projects are underwritten by industry. At Storrs there are 14 projects in poultry science alone. Among private concerns that have given research grants for work at Storrs are:



American Cyanamid, Dr. Salisbury's Laboratories, American Feed Manufacturers, Charles Pfizer & Co., Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, Merck & Co., Chas. M. Cox (Wirthmore Feeds), DeLaval, B. F. Goodrich Chemical.

Hood Foundation, Climax Molybdenum, E. I. duPont de Nemours, Commercial Solvents.

Vermont

At Vermont's Agricultural Experiment Station, Eastern States Farmers Exchange is sponsoring research in the production of superior strains of ladino clover and birdsfoot trefoil, from the laboratory to the demonstration field plots.



Important work in connection with improving milk flavor is sponsored by the George H. Walker Research Fund to determine the influence of loose housing on milk flavor; effect of silages and time of feeding on flavor of milk; and tests to determine at which point milk should not enter the fluid market.

Of great importance to Vermont and other maple syrup areas is a study sponsored by General Foods Corp. to determine what factors affect periodic sap flow in sugar maples.

Altogether there are more than 70 different research projects being carried on at the Vermont Station which are of particular significance to the economy of Northeast farmers.

New Jersey

According to William H. Martin, Dean and Director, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, 81 grants totaling one-third of a million dollars in annual value are currently helping to strengthen New Jersey's research program. Dean Martin says, "These grants provide stipends for 75 graduate students, about one-half the total number enrolled. In addition, they augment tremendously the cost of equipment, supplies and other operating expenses."



As with most of the experiment stations, these funds from industry are in the form of outright donations to help step up research work.

Dean Martin says that "Another benefit that often accrues from cooperative research is the interest of the sponsor in seeing that the results are applied. The work of the extension service is greatly bolstered by the desire of the commercial concerns to sell their product. We have seen this in the rapid adoption of hybrid corn, high-analysis fertilizer, improved farm machinery and a host of other products in experiment station research."

Following are some of New Jersey research sponsors and fields of work they are helping to support: American Cyanamid, insecticide, swine nutrition; American Potash, soils; Campbell's Soups, soil; Diamond Black Leaf, insecticides; duPont, fruit nutrition; Esso, insecticides; Cooperative G.L.F., poultry nutrition, cover crops; Merck-Sharp Dohme, poultry nutrition.

Norwich Laboratories, animal nutrition; Olin Mathieson Chemical, swine nutrition, plant disease, fertilizer; Shell Chemical, insecticides; Sperry Corp., farm machinery, hay drying; Stran-Steel, hay storage; Union Carbide & Carbon, food packaging, insecticides.

Several other donors have contributed grants for research in asparagus, entomology, grassland farming, pasture renovation, shade tree, weed control.

The millions industry invests in farm research is only a fraction of the $4 billion it spends in all research. And much of this other work benefits farmers directly. For instance: better fuels, new uses for electricity, faster transportation, and even better health!

Business men know that these billions are an investment rather than an expense because anything discovered that helps farmers' income, or the economy of the whole nation, helps industry.

Massachusetts

At the University of Massachusetts Experiment Station research projects ranging all the way from fertilizer studies in cranberry plants to the study of quality of fruits and vegetables packed in glass, are underwritten by many private companies with grants ranging from $500 to $10,000.



Some of the organizations cooperating by supplying money for research in the Bay State are: A. D. Makepeace, Corning Glass Works, Koppers, duPont, Glass Container Manufacturers Institute, Chas. M. Cox, Norwich Pharmacal, American Cyanamid, Lederle Laboratories, Hood Foundation, Boston Market Gardeners' Association.

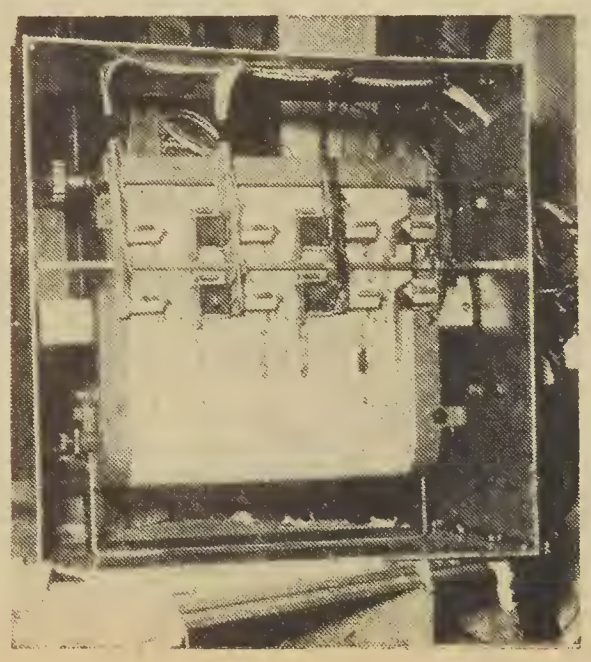
Maine

In addition to the usual funds for research, the Maine Experiment Station at Orono this year had more than $68,000 raised for research through the industry-wide taxation on potatoes and blueberries. Maine's tax on potatoes of 2¢ per barrel is used for both promotional and research purposes. Tax on blueberries is about 4½¢ per bushel.



Special research grants of more than $52,000 made up better than 7% of Maine's Experiment Station income. Some of the firms supplying these funds were American Cyanamid, American Potash Institute, California Spray Chemical, Carbide and Carbon, Chas. M. Cox Co., Eastern States, Hood Foundation, Lederle Laboratories, Merck & Co., Niagara Chemical, Charles Pfizer, Shell Chemical Division and Tennesee Corp.—*Jim Hall*





On the Proctor Maple Research Farm at Underhill, Vermont, researchers are seeking ways of making more syrup with less work and expense. They're seeking to find why some trees start running ahead of others; and why some consistently give sweet sap. At left, Dr. James Marvin looks at the automatic recorder of the internal temperature of trees. At right, machine records sap flow and temperature of each test tree.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

IT WILL INTEREST YOU

THE WORD "research" somehow has a dry, uninteresting meaning for most of us. Quite the contrary is true. All progress is built on the discoveries of the researchers and inventors. Their job is as fascinating as that of the miner who occasionally finds a nugget of gold, and what they find is important to all of us.

Because research is so important and so interesting, we are using most of this issue to tell you about some of the great accomplishments which researchers have made and are making, especially in farming. If you start reading this issue, you will find it too interesting to lay down until you have finished it.

THE NEW DAY IN FARMING

THE OTHER day, my friend Jerry Stiles was telling me about his big diesel tractor and what he could do with it in a day with three 16-inch bottom plows. He said that by working a long day he could easily plow fifteen or twenty acres. Then with a big disk harrow hitched with a spring tooth harrow, in one operation a good seedbed could be prepared in an amazingly short time.

As Jerry talked, I thought how power, developed by the researchers and inventors, has changed the whole business of farming in my own time. When I was very young my father had a yoke of oxen, and probably the best he could do in a short day with them would not be much over a quarter of an acre. With horses, under good conditions, in a long day a man could plow an acre or a little over.

Then came power generated by gasoline and electricity, with results that my father, who never saw a tractor, would rub his eyes in amazement at, were he suddenly to return to earth.

But what is of even greater interest, especially to young people, is where we go from here in the mechanical revolution in farming caused by power. Will the changes continue? The answer is "yes," of course. They will continue even more rapidly. This has been the age of gasoline, but the results of atomic power will be even more startling.

What an interesting world our children will live to see, both on the farm and in the cities, provided we learn how to maintain the peace and keep spiritual values apace with our marvelous mechanical gadgets.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS TAKE NOTE

WITH ALL of the fine research that is being done in agriculture and industry, it is indeed strange that there has been little basic study or research to help the American homes. To be sure, some scattered research on family life and its problems is being done by colleges of home economics in the states, and similar studies by industry in order to sell its products. But there is no national coordinated effort to do this work and to bring its results together on a national scale. There is no need to emphasize the fact that if the home, the basic unit of society, does not progress to meet changing conditions, then there can be no progress along any other line.

Recognizing at last a need for research studies in connection with the home on a national basis, the American Home Economics Association is

By E. R. Eastman

urging setting up a Home Economics Institute in the Federal government. The sole duty and responsibility of this Institute would be, first, to study the American home to find new and better ways to meet its problems, and second, to bring together and make available all the other research work on the home being done in the states and in industry.

If the Home Economics Association succeeds in setting up such an Institute, it could in time have tremendous effect on homemakers' work.

Here is an opportunity, therefore, for women's organizations, large and small and everywhere, to get busy and put their support behind this important project. For full information write the American Home Economics Association, 1600 Twentieth Street, N. W., Washington 9, D. C.

TAX TIME

THIS IS THE time of year when farmers and the rest of us have to struggle with income tax reports, and get the money together to pay all of our taxes. They are ruinous. Who could guess even a few years ago that most Americans today would be working at least a quarter of our time for government?

William the Conqueror, with his Doomsday Book which recorded all the property in England for taxation purposes, had nothing on the modern tax collector. Our politicians throw our money around on a thousand and one government enterprises, most of which should be done by the citizens themselves.

I don't know what you think, but I do not hesitate to say for myself that I am entirely opposed to the United States trying to carry the whole world on its back. If continued, we will surely go broke ourselves. I do not believe that giving away billions of dollars in foreign aid helps the cause of peace one little bit. On the contrary, many of the countries that we have helped come finally, if not at first, to hate us.

FLOCK REPLACEMENT IS COSTLY

"Regardless of how it is figured, it all boils down to the net price per dozen farmers secure for all eggs sold.

"It is not the feed that licks us. It is replacements."—*F.H.S.*

MR. F. H. S. has put his finger squarely on the chief cost of producing eggs. Dairymen have the same problem—replacements. It is indeed unfortunate that the best productive life of either a dairy cow or a hen is so short. I wonder if more research on the flock and herd replacement problem would not help. It is absurd when you think of it that a poultryman now has to replace his entire flock in one or two years, and the dairyman most of his producers in five or six years.

DON'T WAIT FOR IT TO STRIKE

THOUSANDS of American fathers and mothers may bitterly regret that they didn't take advantage of Dr. Salk's vaccine against polio if their children develop this dreadful disease.

There is plenty of vaccine available, in fact there is an over-supply. But many parents seem indifferent or careless to what polio would mean if it struck in their homes. Dr. Salk's vaccine is almost positive insurance. Proof of this is now available, for in 1956 only about one-half the number of children developed polio as compared to the average for the past five years. There would have been far fewer still if all children had been vaccinated.

NEW ROADS DESTROY FARMS

THERE IS an old legal procedure called the right of "eminent domain," by which national, state or local government can condemn your property for public use and pay you what officials think it is worth. That law can cause vast injustice.

Using the right of eminent domain, the state and federal governments have cut through hundreds of farms in order to build new roads or straighten or widen old ones. It is plain that a fast modern highway cutting through a farm will often nearly ruin the farm. For example, I am informed that a new or improved highway in Chemung County has cut several good farms into two parts. No farmer needs to be told how difficult or impossible it is to farm land on one side of a fast highway with the buildings on the other side. No money which the state will pay can fully pay for such damages to say nothing of the sentimental value which the farmer and his family have for their home and land.

The answer to the problem is difficult. We must have roads and good ones. They must be enlarged and straightened for modern traffic. A partial answer is a sympathetic understanding by public officials of the farmers' side of the situation and a willingness to pay the full value of the damage.

Farm organization leaders should make sure that the road officials involved fully understand the facts and the farmers' point of view.

SHOULD A YOUNG MAN FARM?

FARM LAND is at an all-time high. That makes it difficult for a young man to get started, as does also the need of capital for the purchase of stock and equipment.

However, if you really want to farm, you don't have much choice, for you will never be any younger, and you have to decide now whether you want to farm or do something else. In spite of the difficulties thousands of young people are starting to farm every year. Some set up partnerships with their fathers, or other older men who have to begin to take it easier. Others get started on a part-time basis, earning money by outside work, and some have already accumulated some property through 4-H or Future Farmers projects, or in other ways.

Farming today is both a profession and a business, and unless you like it, and are willing properly to train for it as you would have to do in any other trade or profession, you had better give up the idea.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

R. H. STINCHFIELD, editor of "Better Crops With Plant Food", tells a story about Sam who was bringing the doctor back home with him to deliver his wife of their fourteenth child. As they turned into the barnyard the doctor noticed a duck waddling up the driveway.

"Is that your duck?" the doctor asked the expectant father.

"That ain't no duck," moaned Sam. "That's the stork with his legs wore off."

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MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

DAIRY PROFITS: All figures show that average cows return little profit. Planning can bring yearly improvement in milk production. Here are ways:

1. Buy heifer calves from high producing dairies.
2. Sell two cows and buy one good cow at private sales or responsible auctions, (insist on health certificates.)
3. Use artificial insemination to raise better replacements.
4. Have a production goal and raise it as your herd approaches it.
5. Feed up to each cow's inherited ability to produce.

POPULATION: **Demand for milk caused by population increase will not solve the dairy price problem.** Milk production per cow, which has been increasing steadily, will continue to increase for some years.

Neither is government help the answer. Each dairyman can help himself most by cutting production costs. Two important ways are more milk per cow and more cows per man.

POULTRY PROFITS: Most poultrymen will continue in business, but conditions are less favorable than a year ago. It will be important to cut costs in every possible way, for example to maintain high egg production, prevent death losses by disease, prevent waste of feed, avoid broken eggs, sell for the best possible price.

INFLATION: Economists say that union wages have been increasing faster than production has increased. That means higher prices. (For example doubling everybody's profits and wages without any increase in production would soon double prices.) Prospect is for continued slow increases in the price level. Lay your plans with this in mind!

When more product per man is made, the results should not go entirely to the worker. It should be split between labor, management, capital and the consumer. Lower prices because of increased efficiency benefit everyone, union labor included.

WHEAT: U. S. winter wheat acreage is 36,800,000, smallest since 1913, nearly 20% below last year and nearly a third less than average. New York acreage is 250,000 acres, nearly 25% below last year. U. S. Crop is forecast as 625 million bushels, which would be 15% below last year and 28% below average.

POTATOES: Total U. S. potato production in fall states was 165,990,000 cwt., 12% above 1955. On Long Island summer and fall crops combined were 4% below last year, but upstate yields put production 7% above 1955. There were substantial increases in Maine, Michigan, Minnesota and North Dakota.

PORK: A better year than 1956 is being predicted for hog raisers with the first six months of '57 being the best. The 1956 pig crop was down about 6% below 1955 and farmers indicated an intention of breeding fewer sows so the 1957 spring pig crop may be 2% below last year and 4% below average. **However, the downturn in pig production is just about over!**

SLAUGHTER CATTLE: New federal requirements covering the movement of cattle between states went into effect January 1st. Any farmer who takes cattle across a state line for immediate slaughter must have a waybill or similar document or a statement signed by the shipper of the cattle giving their destination, the purpose for which they are moving, the number of animals covered, the point from which they were moved and the name and address of the shipper.

For a 90-day trial period commission auctions (after they are approved by federal authorities) will operate about as they have been with enforcement being handled by state officials. —*Hugh Cosline*

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MIRANDY'S getting old and gray, she's down to just a 10-hour day, she can't zip through her housework now and still have time to disk and plow; however, she still rates the prize for turning out the world's best pies. When she gets out her old pie tin and goes to work with rolling pin, I stand around and watch with awe the slickest thing I ever saw. Whatever the variety, it always plumb amazes me how she can stir and mix and roll and make such music for my soul; no famous artist could create a thing of beauty quite so great.

I hear that in this modern day a lot of gals prefer to pay somebody else to make their pies; I s'pose they think they're awful wise but they can have their bakery, no mass-production stuff for me. Those store-bought pies may be okay, but there just isn't any way that you can buy the sweet perfume a baking pie puts in a room. And I won't stand for any tricks like using that there ready-mix; I just don't think a decent pie can come from can or box you buy; it's 'bout like the comparison between a light bulb and the sun.



When you're fighting C.R.D. or Blue Comb

Gallimycin®

does the job!

Ask any poultryman who has used Gallimycin to fight C.R.D. or Blue Comb . . . he'll tell you it's the poultry formula that really *does the job!*

Here's why

GALLIMYCIN is effective and fast acting. Helps keep sick birds from slowing down . . . helps keep broilers gaining and layers laying. Increases water consumption in a matter of hours and quickly gets them back on feed.

GALLIMYCIN saves you money! When you use this antibiotic, your birds continue to get the vitamins they need from their regular feeds. No extra, expensive B-Complex vitamins are needed!

GALLIMYCIN hits hardest against organisms associated with Chronic Respiratory Disease (Air Sac) and Blue Comb (mud fever, nonspecific enteritis). Unlike ordinary antibiotics, GALLIMYCIN searches out and uses its full power against these infectious organisms. Proved 500 to 1,000 times more active against five separate strains of infectious organisms associated with C.R.D.

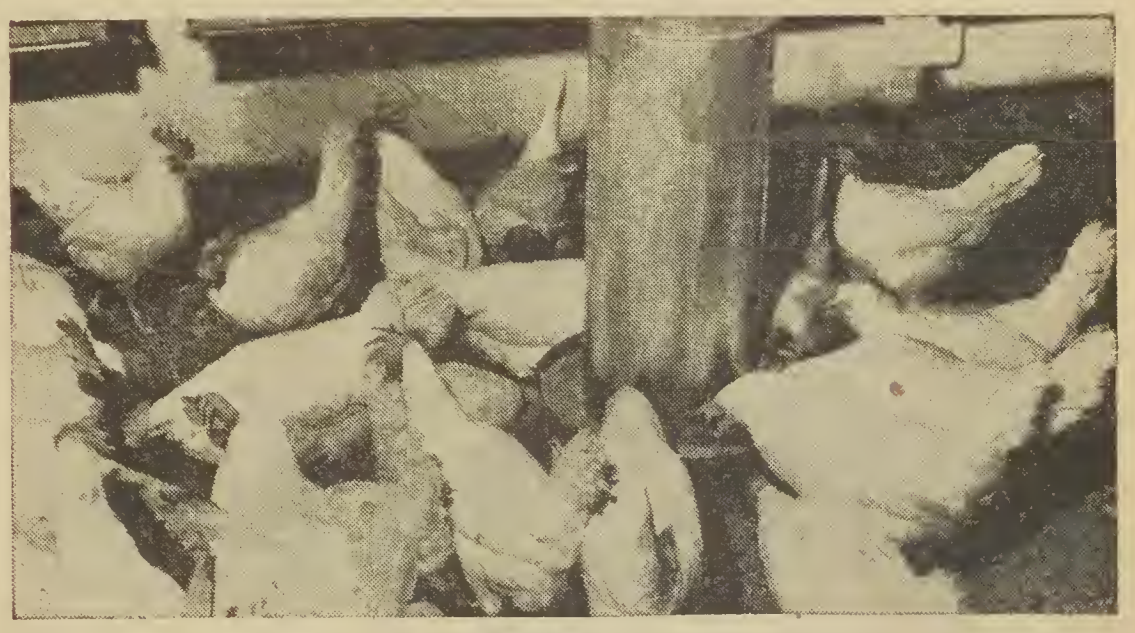
GALLIMYCIN is completely absorbed into the blood stream to fight disease-causing organisms. It's protected against strong intestinal acid action—while some antibiotics may be partially destroyed before they have a chance to go to work.

GALLIMYCIN maintains intestinal balance—doesn't harm useful organisms necessary for good health. Fungus infections and forms of enteritis, sometimes seen following treatment with commonly used antibiotics, are not a problem when GALLIMYCIN is used.

GALLIMYCIN does the job! Get it the next time C.R.D. or Blue Comb strikes your flock. Dealers in most areas have it in ½, 1, and 5 lb. packages.

If your veterinarian, serviceman, drug store, or dealer, doesn't have GALLIMYCIN, ask him to write Abbott Laboratories, Veterinary Division, North Chicago, Illinois.

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GALLIMYCIN does the job! Helps keep egg production high . . . even when CRD or Blue Comb strikes. Helps get sick layers back on feed fast . . . increases water consumption in a matter of hours. Helps keep broilers gaining and hens laying!

701452



Some Important Needs At Cornell and Geneva

By W. I. MYERS

Dean N.Y.S. College of Agriculture

IN MOST of the agricultural colleges of the United States, it is possible to pick out one or two or three departments that are outstanding and rank well among the leaders in the United States. One of the greatest advantages of Cornell has been the general excellence of all departments, both at Ithaca and Geneva.



Wm. I. Myers

In my opinion, you can take any department in the College of Agriculture at Cornell, and experts will tell you that it will rank among the top half dozen in the United States — quality of staff and program considered. In most cases we will rank well toward the top of this selected group.

I have been told that North Carolina is making 100,000 soil tests a year. In New York we are making only 12,000 to 15,000. However, the comparison is not as unfavorable as might appear. New York has an enormous variety of soils, and in order to be useful and helpful, the soil tests need to be interpreted by competent men familiar with the characteristics of the soil in question. We are expecting to step up this testing to about 20,000 samples this year and 40,000 next year. However, more space will be necessary before this program can be expanded farther.

A Diversified Agriculture

In New York State we need a large staff because of the importance and diversification of our agriculture. This means that we require a large budget, and our total state support would probably rank us among the top three or four colleges of agriculture in the United States. However, a growing college needs money, and we are always in need of additional financial support.

The most serious problem is that for the last three years we have had no expansion for the College of Agriculture from state funds. Fortunately, we have obtained modest increases in federal grants for research and extension, but we have had no new professional positions and no new research project except one for the current year to handle spray residues. The State University of New York has given very good support to our requests for increased funds, but we have not obtained approval from the Budget Director and the Governor. We have obtained a little more money to pay salary increases and higher costs of maintenance, but we have had no state funds to provide for increased growth. As I see it, our major financial needs are as follows:

Losing Good Men

1. The most important factor is substantial increases in salaries of our younger key professors to enable us to meet the competition of some of the leading colleges in the West. Of course, our salary scale is higher than that of most of the agricultural colleges in the country, but a few of the leading institutions are from $1000 to $1500 ahead of us in salaries paid to associate and full professors.

Of course, our older men will stay, but we must get our salary scale on a competitive basis with the best agricultural colleges if we are to retain a large proportion of our most promising younger men. These men will determine the reputation of the college in the next two or three decades.

If the College were a private business, we would raise the salaries of the key men at once to a competitive level. Since we are dealing with the state, we cannot do that, but we obtained substantial increases for about one fifth of our key men this year, and we have requested similar treatment for another 20% in the next fiscal year. By continuing this program for three years more, we will be in a competitive position so that we should be able to maintain our place by the usual increments provided under the state classification program.

2. The next important factor is increased maintenance funds to meet rising costs. While economy is essential, it is foolish not to provide adequate maintenance funds so that efficient use can be made of our outstanding professional staff.

3. Buildings: The postwar building program was a great idea, but it has been carried out at too slow a pace to meet real needs. As you know, we have obtained two splendid new buildings—Mann Library and Riley-Robb Hall for the Department of Agricultural Engineering. We have also obtained an appropriation for a new building for the Department of Food Science and Technology at Geneva, and architectural plans are practically complete. We hope that the contract for this building will be let within the next few months.

Growing Pains

The most serious building needs of this College at the present time are for animal husbandry, agronomy and new greenhouses at Ithaca and for Entomology and Plant Pathology at Geneva. An architect has been obtained for the animal husbandry building, and we have reasonable expectation of an appropriation as soon as the plans are completed.

The building program of the College of Agriculture has been delayed to some extent because of the even greater needs of the Veterinary College and the School of Industrial and Labor Relations. It is impractical to have too many state buildings under construction on the Cornell campus at the same time, and hence, our plans were delayed a year or two to provide adequate quarters for the Veterinary College. The School of Industrial and Labor Relations is to take the old site of the Veterinary College, and, of course, its needs are acute since the temporary structures in which it is housed cannot last much longer.

We will urge the construction of the new agronomy building as soon as the animal husbandry building is under way. The need for greenhouses is acute because of their importance in enabling plant scientists to carry on research throughout the year. The requirements, as estimated by our departments, involve an expenditure of several million dollars, and this amount of money is hard to come by.

4. Strengthen present program: We also need modest additional funds to strengthen our teaching program in food technology to provide a few additional professorships and a number of nonprofessional positions to increase the efficiency of the professional staff.



Joe Lane's Openhouse Masterpiece Lois, sired by a NYABC bull, has completed three records: 9420 lbs. of milk, 11140 lbs. and 12300 lbs. She has consistently tested over 4% and her latest fat record is 551 lbs. Since the story was written, Joe has completed his 1956 figures with a herd average of 13194 lbs. of milk and 513 lbs. of fat.

Delaware Co., N. Y., Dairyman Reaches Production Goal

JOE LANE of Sidney Center in Delaware County, N. Y., set out to build a herd with a 500 lb. fat average. He hasn't done it yet, but the 1956 average will be over 490 lbs. and it looks like the goal will be reached in 1957.

Joe started 13 years ago on the present farm which had not been farmed much for several years. He bought several Holsteins as foundation animals and was lucky in getting one real good one, Suza Piebe Ona, from Dr. V. Ogden Bush of Delancy.

She was in the herd 10 years, during which time she produced around 150,000 lbs. of milk. She made over 17,000 lbs. when she was 11 years old, and well over 12,000 lbs. when she was 16. At the present time, 13 of her descendents are in the herd and the cow pictured on this page is her granddaughter.

It takes time but the knowledge required to build a high producing herd is now available. Joe sums it up as:

1. Starting with foundation animals that have the ability to produce.

2. Feeding adequately, especially with high quality roughage.

3. Using artificial breeding to get quality and eliminate some of the risk. The wrong bull can do a lot of damage but you don't find it out until his daughters come into production.

4. Having a goal.

Joe wants his heifers to freshen at 24 months, have a fat test of at least 3.5%, and produce at least 350 lbs. of fat in their first lactation.

Following this program he has increased production from an average of 285 lbs. of fat to about 490 lbs. in 10 years.

As you can well imagine, the farm needed lime and fertilizer when Joe started farming. On old pastures he used lime at the rate of 3 to 5 tons per acre. Last year he spread 35 tons, but for several years he used from 40 to 50 tons a year. On legumes he uses 0-20-20, spreading with a small machine like a road sander which is pulled with a tractor.

This is a hill farm, yet some fields are suited to alfalfa. Acreage on the Lane farm is 15 and varieties are Ranger and Narragansett. Five years ago Joe put in some birdsfoot and now has 17 acres.

Joe reads AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST from cover to cover. With so many new things all the time, Joe can't see how a farmer can afford not to read. He has developed the ability to read rapidly and when he has a few minutes he grabs the latest farm paper or bulletin.

STIFF MEAT PRICES?



STIFF-LAMB disease might be contributing to high meat-counter prices if it weren't for Cornell's intensive 24-year research program with this problem. Animal Husbandry Profs. R. G. Warner (left) and J. P. Willman show a lamb typical of those that become "stiff." "Research indicates a nutritional deficiency as the possible culprit," says Willman. For prevention or cure, recommended amounts of Vitamin E are fed.



What Has Agricultural Research Accomplished?

By C. E. F. GUTERMAN

Director of Research, New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics

LARGELY because of research and education, the productivity of the American farmer today is 2½ times per man-hour what it was in 1910.

At a total cost of 15 million dollars, the discovery and introduction of hybrid corn has made 100-bushel yields commonplace in good corn country. This brings farmers an added return of close to 1 billion dollars per year—an increase that is more than 20 times the entire costs of operating all State agricultural experiment stations for a year.

A broiler producer can raise a chicken to 3 pounds weight in 10 weeks with only 8 pounds of feed—an accomplishment that took 13 weeks and 10½ pounds of feed a few years ago.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"Automation is spreading to farms and devices to electrically round up cattle, harvest fruit, and spray fields by remote control and 'not impossible' in the future." — Karl H. Runkle, the General Electric Co.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Less than 20 years ago, laying hens averaged 1 egg every 3 days; now they lay an egg every two days.

In the past 15 years, potato yields have been doubled, corn yields have increased 50%, and milk production per cow about 20%.

Farmers are saving at least 3 million pigs that formerly were lost because of cholera. Today, they send steers to markct at 15 months, instead of 18 months.

Farmers have turned rapidly to the use of new and improved methods of operation. Weed killers and other chemicals are now applied to upwards of 30 million acres, a development of just the past few years.

Research has saved agriculture billions of dollars through the discovery of new and improved varieties of crops and through disease and insect control, and has thereby helped provide more abundant food at lower costs for consumers.

The research that produced the famous Beltsville Small White Turkey cost $20,000. Today, sales of this turkey amount to about 30 million dollars annually.

Livestock parasites were causing serious losses to stockmen. It cost $10,000 for the research that developed a drug to control these parasites. The saving to animal producers is at least 10 million dollars a ycar—an annual return of 1000 to 1.

The "wonder drugs" penicillin, aureomycin, chloromycetin, streptomycin, and terramycin, are examples of the products of agricultural research. These discoveries benefit not only agriculture but are important, as well, to human welfare all over the world.



"Now here's what I mean by a farmer's tractor"

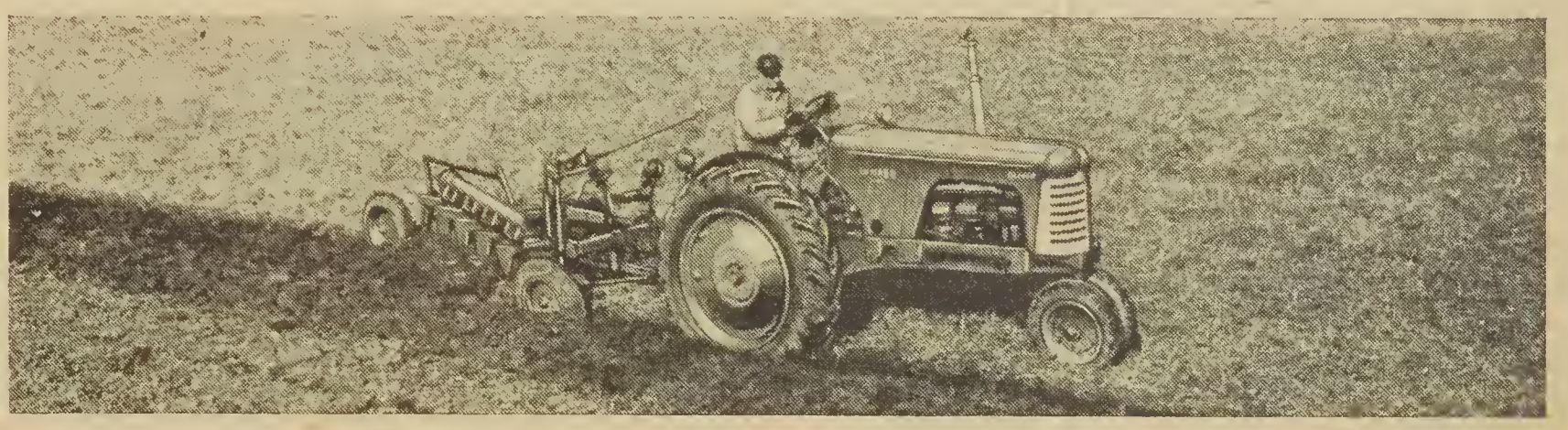
"Let me say right off, I've always been partial to Oliver. But the way I look at it, so's Oliver been partial to me. It just stands to reason. I'm their big business—*me*, the farmer. Why, right here where I'm standing, I can reach out and touch a dozen things that show where Oliver's got the farmer in mind. The power steering, for one. 'Hydra-lectric' controls. The rubber spring seat. Now there's even a power-shift to change the rear wheel spacing! And the Independently Controlled PTO—the others are *still* catching up with that one. So when you talk about a *farmer's* tractor, I just naturally think about Oliver—I know Oliver thinks about me. Oliver gives me the power to produce at the lowest possible cost."

YOUR OLIVER DEALER REMEMBERS: "Oliver has *always* thought of the farmer first. The very first gasoline tractor was an Oliver. The first line of diesels—*Oliver*. Look to Oliver first—for the finest in farm machinery."

Buy your new tractor on the "Pay as you Produce" purchase plan. Ask your OLIVER Dealer

OLIVER OLIVER "FINEST IN FARM MACHINERY"

The Oliver Corporation, 400 W. Madison St., Chicago 6, Illinois



What Is New In Vegetable Crops?

By E R Eastman

BECAUSE I know how interested you are in new things in agriculture, I spent an afternoon last summer studying laboratory tests and experiments in vegetable crops at New York State College of Agriculture. With me were Dr. W. I. Myers, dean of the College; Dr. C. E. F. Guterman, Director of Research and of the Agricultural Experiment Station; Dr. Henry M. Munger, head of the Vegetable Crops Department; and Mr. Charles N. Silcox, General Manager of the G.L.F.

In one afternoon it was of course impossible to do much more than make a start on seeing what is being done. Not only are these experiments and tests being conducted in the laboratories and in the field tests in several different places surrounding the College at Ithaca, but similar work is going on in other communities under the direction of the College and State Experiment Stations, and of course by other colleges and experiment stations in practically all of the states in the Union.

Search for Quality

Research work not only in farming but in hundreds of business organizations cannot be commended too highly for it is the foundation of much of our progress in every way. What I saw in just one afternoon was an eye opener to me, and I am sure it would be to you.

I have always been interested in better marketing practices. There is no use of growing two blades of grass where one grew before unless both can be sold at a profit. But with farming, good marketing begins with high quality products grown at low costs of production. A quality product helps to sell itself.

For example, all of us know that sweet corn is never so good as when we can get it out of the garden and pop it promptly into the kettle. I never buy sweet corn in a restaurant because I might just as well eat field corn. But maybe I'll have to change my mind on that, for researchers are now learning how to get corn to the consumer while it is still sweet. Dr. J. D. Hartman and Dr. F. M. Isenberg told us that at an 80° temperature corn will lose practically all of its sugar in four hours after picking. But it will lose only one-fourth of its sugar at a 50° temperature. The trick, therefore, is to find a cheap way of marketing corn at low temperature. Research workers and some growers are learning how to do this.

Farmers in New York State, particularly those in western New York, have always been large producers of the red kidney bean. I think we grow something like 90% of the total supply. But we have to import practically all of the seed from the West because of bacterial disease called halo blight. Researchers at Cornell, headed by Professor D. H. Wallace, are working, and with some success, to reduce this disease by breeding red kidneys (beans, I mean!) to resist it.

The earliest vegetables or fruits on the market always get the biggest price. The trouble is, early varieties are not always good in quality as the later ones. Cornell has experiments under way to breed early tomatoes that will have the quality and the weight of the later varieties.

I have grown strawberries for years in the garden, usually with much back-breaking work because of weeds. No matter how much you cultivate them, the weeds still grow in the row unless you pull them. Cornell has interesting plots of strawberries, sweet potatoes, and melons, in a hill system, entirely surrounded with plastic fitted closely over each hill. This keeps off weeds, and produces large fruit.



A plastic greenhouse at the New York State College of Agriculture. See article.

All of us know what the coming of the hybrid corns have done, enabling us to get big yields in a shorter season. Research workers have been busy for years in breeding other hybrid field and vegetable crops. One professor the other day showed us some hybrid onions, and said they might very well produce yields and quality to equal the progress made with corn.

You would be interested in the test of the new chemical weed controllers which I saw being demonstrated with sweet corn. Although most of these new chemicals are not yet on the market, Dr. R. D. Sweet and his associates believe that one of the newest discoveries will control weeds without damage to the crop, and may easily be a competitor for 2,4-D.

Incidentally, research work needs to be done for the thousands of non-commercial gardeners like myself. Too many chemicals, too much equipment, are manufactured for the use of large growers. No, that is wrong, I should say instead that not enough is manufactured for small growers and gardeners. There are millions of small operators, increasing in number all of the time, whose combined volume of purchases is now large, who need to buy materials in small quantities, and who especially need to know how to figure out quantities to be used without a course in higher mathematics. I had a bad experience with 2,4-D. I apparently didn't use the right quantity, or have the right equipment, and it stunted some of my sweet corn. I lacked the proper information.

Because it seems that nearly all consumers are complaining about the quality of potatoes, College research people, led by Dr. F. M. Isenberg, are trying to find out what it is that does or does not make a good quality in potatoes. As I write I have on my desk a letter from a potato grower friend of mine who says that potato growers are not to blame because potatoes lose their qualities so fast after they leave the farm. There's a lot of truth in that. College experimenters are proving that potatoes exposed under bright lights, as they are in many stores, soon do some greening. Tests are being conducted to determine the effect of this store greening on quality and taste.

Experiments are under way to test the best kinds of containers and other methods of handling, shipping and displaying potatoes to hold their quality.

An interesting field test of snap beans which we saw was the attempt to develop a variety that keeps the pods high on the vine, up off the ground, making them much easier to harvest. One of the worst handicaps in growing beans for canning or freezing is the tough job of getting them picked. We were told that mechanical pickers are being perfected that will do this job and take the place of the hundreds of pickers that are now necessary in a big growing and canning bean operation.

Cucumbers are frequently injured by mosaic disease. After 14 years of breeding and experimenting, disease resistant cucumbers are being found. My own experience with hybrid varieties shows them very much better in quality and in disease resistance compared to the non-hybrids. These experiments are in charge of Dr. Munger. Henry is well known to farmers in his own right as a research scientist, and also as the able son of an able and well loved father, H. B. "Hi" Munger, formerly president of the Farm Credit Administration of District No. 1, which includes the northeastern states.

I didn't have to be told by the College authorities that 1956 was not a good year for melons. In 1955 I had bushels to give away. Last year, with the same amount of vines, we barely had enough for the family. It was a cold summer, and melons are much affected by the weather. Our professor friends didn't even want to show us their melon tests.

We saw some 40 varieties of hybrid cabbage, probably the largest series of tests grown anywhere in the United States. From them undoubtedly will come cabbage that will surpass any variety that we have now, both in production and in quality.

Of particular interest to me is Cornell's new plastic greenhouse, in charge of Dr. Raymond Sheldrake. For a few hundred dollars the framework of a large greenhouse was set up, and instead of glass it is covered with an inexpensive plastic. Testing is underway to determine the best plastic at the least cost. There are many different kinds. I have a non-commercial glass greenhouse, but I have found that even with glass it pays to keep it covered with a plastic in order to save heat in the winter-time and to cut out too much sun during the summer.

Cornell has found that plastic has the ability to tighten up in cold weather so it can resist a heavy wind or snow storm.

Very impressive indeed are the facts about some results of irrigation with vegetable crops. In intensive farming, like the commercial growing of vegetables, a producer can hardly afford to do without irrigation. Our group was informed by Dr. A. J. Pratt, that the right application of moisture alone increases yields in potatoes at least 50% a yield of 600 bushels per acre as compared to 400 without irrigation. Tomato yields show increases of 200%. If no creek or river is near enough, growers can almost always provide a farm pond, good not only for use on crops but also for fire protection.

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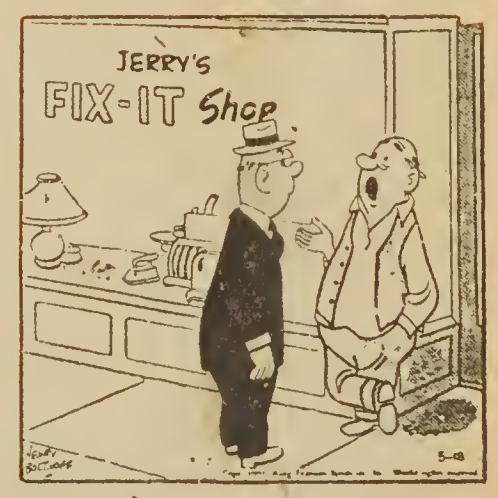
"What a farmer does on his own farm is most important—not what the Government does for him. It is on the farm where most of the benefits of research and education can be applied."—True Morse, Under Secretary, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Well, there are other interesting comments that could be made from just this one afternoon's visit. But perhaps I have given enough to prove the point of how important research is both in industry and especially in all kinds of farming. I have often said that if one-tenth of the money which government has wasted on agricultural schemes had been spent in research in production, and particularly in the marketing of farm products, farmers should be in a far better situation today.



NaPCP applied at about 15 lbs. to the acre at time of transplanting gave good control of annual weeds in cabbage. Note center row. This chemical is often harmful if used on seedbeds.



"Not so good. Three people brought in traffic tickets, and a shady-looking character came in mumbling something about fixing a fight!"

Research Gets Results

Protein Levels

When the acute shortage of high-protein feeds existed during World War II, dairy farmers in this country were extremely fortunate to have the results available of the protein experiments begun at Cornell in 1927 and conducted by the late Professor Savage and his associates in Animal Husbandry.

In this series of experiments, supported financially by the G. L. F. Exchange, Inc., and the Dairymen's League, cows produced just about as much milk on a concentrate mixture that furnished 16% total protein as they did on 20 or 24% protein mixtures when fed with mixed hay and corn silage. On the other hand, the cows produced decidedly less milk when the protein level was reduced to 12% in the concentrate mixture. The mixed hay was of good quality and contained 30 to 50% legumes.

These results showed that the high levels of protein previously fed by New York dairymen were unnecessary and that the optimum level is between 16 and 20% protein when fed with mixed hay. Lower protein mixtures, under most conditions, are usually somewhat more economical.

More Poultry Profits

The discovery by the New Haven, (Conn.) agricultural station that the addition of Vitamin D to poultry feed made it possible to raise the birds without sunlight resulted in making poultry a source of year-round income.

By the early 1920's the poultry researchers at the University of New Hampshire, working with poultry breeders in that state, had developed the New Hampshire breed, the backbone of today's tremendous broiler industry.

Development of high-energy rations by the Storrs, Conn., station resulted in reduced production costs of over $5 million in 1955 alone on the broilers raised in New England.

Legumes and Lime

The Storrs station discovery in the late 1800's that legumes had the ability to take nitrogen from the air proved the importance of legumes in hay and pasture seeding mixtures.

Rhode Island discovered in the late 1800's that lack of lime in the soil was a severely limiting factor in crop production on New England's mineral soils. Since that time millions of tons have been used to correct soil acidity.

Hybrid Corn

The development at the New Haven station of a practical method of producing seed for hybrid corn raised yields per acre by 15% and is estimated to have produced millions of dollars in new wealth. In fact, this single piece of research has more than paid for the operation of the nation's agricultural research stations for all of the years that they have been in existence.

Penicillin

Work on large scale production of penicillin was conducted at USDA's utilization research laboratory at Peoria, Illinois. The chemists there did three things. They found a new strain of mold which produced more penicillin. They got the mold to grow submerged in the culture medium instead of on the surface which greatly increased production efficiency. And then by feeding the mold milk sugar and corn steep liquor, they multiplied the penicillin yield many times.

Florida scientists have found that as little as a third of an ounce of antibiotic in a ton of feed may boost pig growth from 10% to 20%. At Beltsville, antibiotics in the sow's feed result in the birth of more live pigs and these have better ability to survive.

Potatoes

The Maine station has been a leader in potato research and in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture has developed several important potato varieties including the Katahdin, the most widely planted variety in the Northeast today.

The early discovery of potato ring rot and the development of control measures are estimated to have saved $1.5 million annually, nearly three times the budget of the Maine Agricultural Station.

Maple Sugar

Heavy snow conditions in most maple sugar woods in Vermont have brought headaches and backaches to many sugar makers. Instead of the tedious, tiresome job of wallowing from tree to sled through hip-deep snow, Leland Manley of Westford carries a one-inch hose from bucket to bucket and sucks sap to his gathering tank with a vacuum pump. Planning his round with the hose to avoid obstacles Manley can reduce his travel by letting a gasoline engine do the gathering.

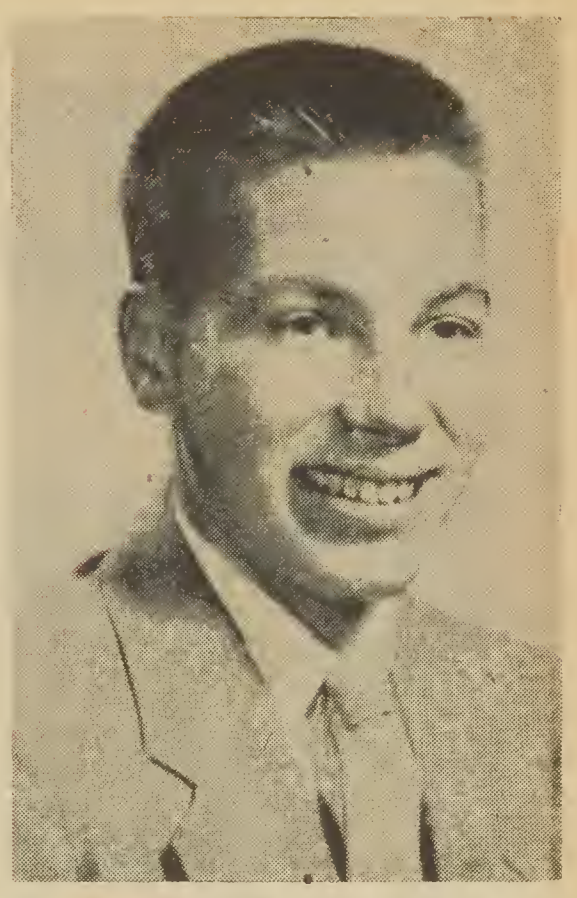
Disease Resistant Oats

Research has won a nip-and-tuck race against oat diseases that threatened disaster to growers at least three times in the past 20 years. Whether this victory is lasting or not, it has meant to growers more than a billion dollars in added returns at a total cost of slightly more than $3 million for research—$1,000 for every $3 expended.

Milk Production

Vermont research in dairy production resulted in the application of work simplification techniques to dairy barn chores and the harvesting of roughage.

Another outstanding achievement of the Vermont station was in the conservation of nutrients in farm manure. The discovery of using superphosphate with the manure had eliminated, by 1952, at least one-half of the million-dollars lost annually by Vermont farmers as a result of nutrients escaping into the air.



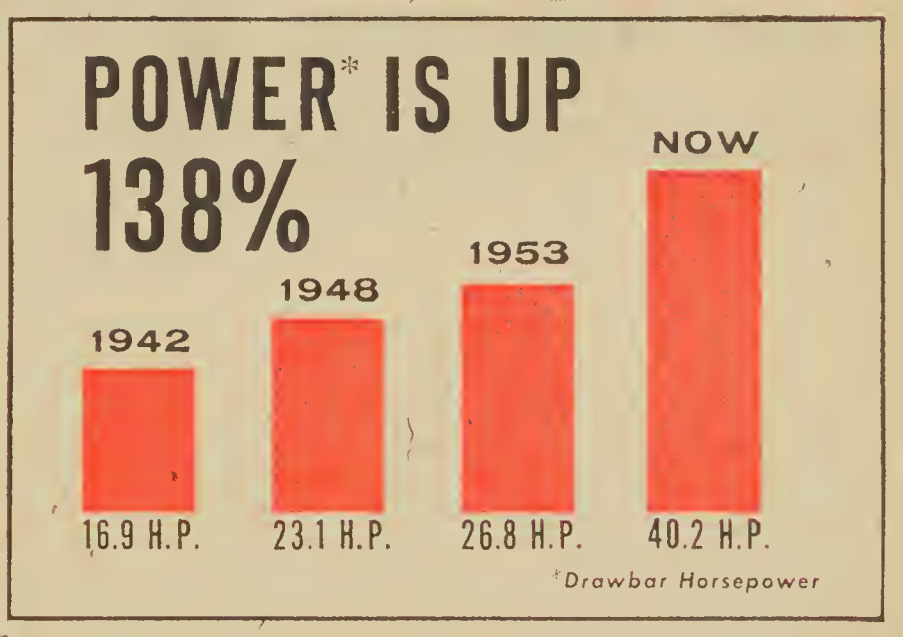
John Van Vleet, who last year graduated from Ovid New York Central School, was named New York State FFA Star Farmer.

The award was made at the last FFA convention. John was also made an Empire Farmer and was named winner of the Soil and Water Management Contest and the State Farm Mechanics Contest.

John is the son of Mrs. Lovina Van Vleet of Lodi, and was Valedictorian of his class. He has been active in 4-H Club work, school and community affairs.

FORD PUTS THE POW IN POWER





Smashing power, to pull three plows with ease—under many conditions *four* plows! This is the power you get in new Ford Tractors. In the Ford 800 Series, you get big 40 drawbar horsepower and approximately 47 belt horsepower. As shown in the chart above, this is an increase of 138% over earlier Ford Tractor model!

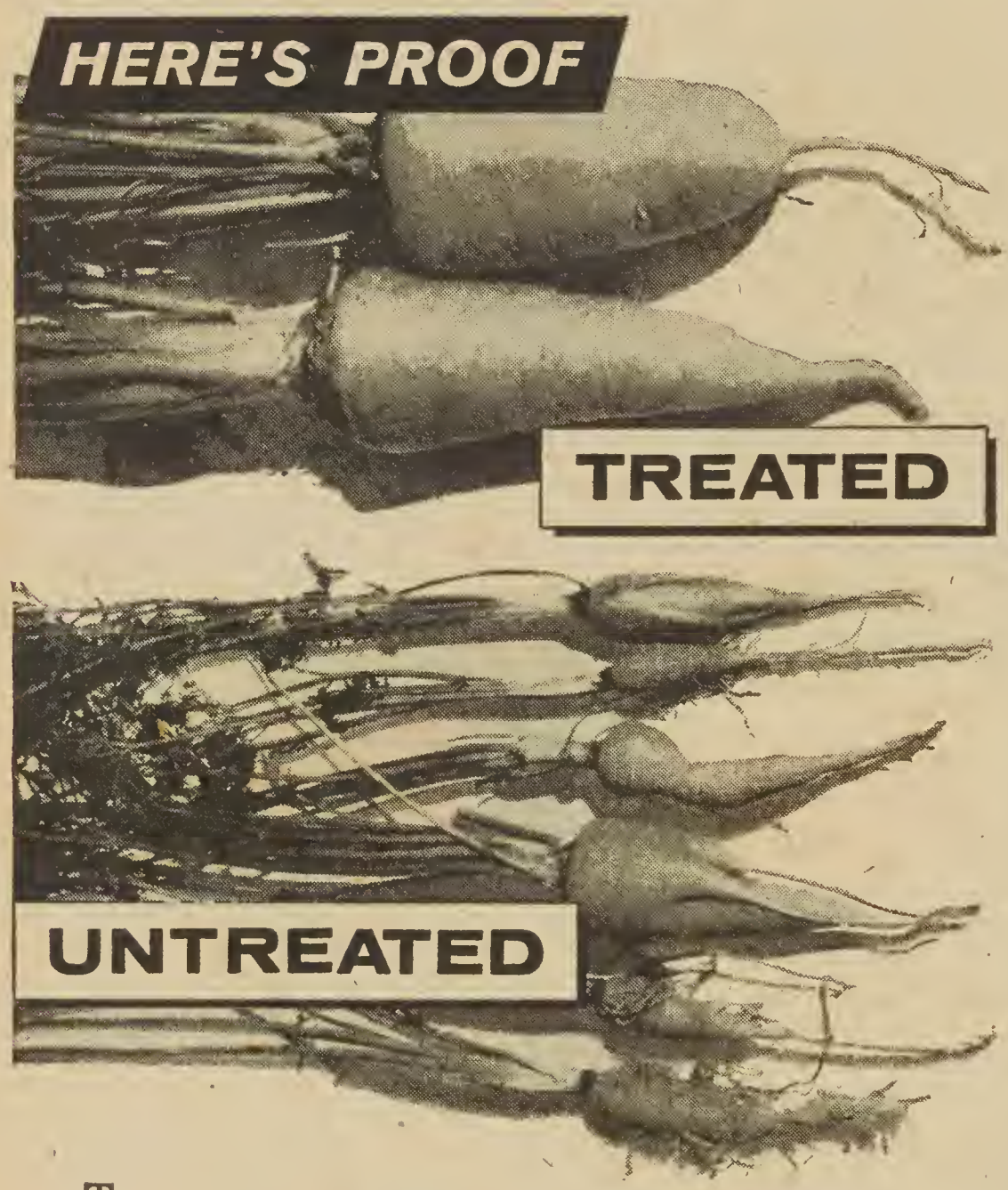
Ford Puts a *PLUS* in Performance

You'll be amazed that Ford Tractor power can be so easy-going . . . so easy to handle. Ford gives you advanced design and performance features like live-action hydraulics . . . live P.T.O. and many more. See these new Ford Tractors *soon*.

See your nearby FORD TRACTOR and IMPLEMENT DEALER

D-D® kills SOIL FUMIGANT nematodes

. . . for bigger and better quality yields



The proof is in the harvest! Without effective control, nematodes destroy vital root systems. Plants become stunted, greatly reducing the size and quality of yields. That's why more growers are protecting their vegetable crops with powerful D-D soil fumigant.

D-D soil fumigant is an easy-to-use liquid. Injected into the soil with inexpensive tractor attachment or gravity-flow plow equipment, it becomes a potent gas, killing nematodes as it spreads. And it's economical, too. One preplanting treatment per season is all you need for effective control.

This season get your crops off to a good healthy start. Before you plant, use D-D soil fumigant. See your local pesticide dealer. He'll be glad to give you latest information on D-D soil fumigant and its application.

SHELL

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AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL SALES DIVISION

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Prof. L. B. Darrah (left), Cornell poultry marketing specialist who developed the idea of selling naked eggs, shows the finished product to Dexter S. Kimball, Jr., member of the Cornell Board of Trustees. These eggs, soon to be sold in 12-compartment polyethylene packets, should be cheaper and will be just as good as eggs in the shells.

Giving the Consumer What She Wants

By L. B. DARRAH and MAX BRUNK

Professors of Marketing, Cornell University

RESEARCH in marketing is relatively new. When first started, consumers were frequently asked questions, either individually or by questionnaires as to what they preferred to buy. Unfortunately, some wrong conclusions were reached because the consumer told **what she would like to do** rather than **what she would actually do.** More recently, store tests have been set up for various products in different packages, in different locations and at different prices, and a record kept of how many purchased the products. That shows real preference rather than guesses.

There are many things we can learn through market research. The principal objective is to learn how the consumer's purchases can be influenced. The effect of prices as related to quality, displays to attract attention, the availability, all these do have an effect on what the consumers buy.

Take eggs for example. In one super market where eggs were attractively displayed in a separate refrigerated case, sales of eggs increased 38%.

The ordinary one dozen egg carton doesn't show the contents, so a test was conducted with cartons having several openings or windows so the housewife could see the eggs she was buying. Nearly ½ preferred eggs in window cartons in preference to old types, equally as well displayed. In a test in four stores, egg sales were 26% higher than eggs sold in the ordinary one dozen carton.

Now we are finding out what effect if any, the offering of eggs in transparent plastic cartons will have on sales. At present these cartons are more costly than cardboard ones, but many housewives are willing to pay the premium for eggs of equal quality in transparent cartons.

When eggs are candled commercially, about 4% show shell cracks. Recently a test was made in selling these eggs in a special carton labeled "Econ-O-Crax," at a reduced price. Total sales in stores where these cracked eggs were offered increased between 14% and 148%, depending on the size of the store, the location, and the kind of eggs offered for sale.

It has been shown quite definitely that purchases of poultry can be increased by the following practices:

a. Offering cut-up, whole fryers plus parts.

b. Pre-packaging the cut-up, whole fryers in any type of transparent package, particularly cellophane.

c. Adding an attractive, colored label to the package.

d. Displaying attractively packaged fryers in a refrigerated aisle display table.

The sales volume increased with each practice listed above.

In one store a mass display featuring a "boat-load of chickens" combined with attractive window displays increased sales of frying chickens 125% when compared with regular purchases without advertising and promotion.

It was also found that sales were increased when customers were given wider selections, including packages with 1, 1½, and 2 cut-up fryers as well as packaged parts.

Some interesting facts were the result of rather extensive trials of different displays for apples. Highest sales came from a combination of apples displayed in bulk and displayed

(Continued on Opposite Page)

POULTRY HOUSE VENTILATION

In a recent issue of "Electricity On The Farm", Ralph Bugbee proposes ventilating poultry houses by forcing air in rather than pulling air out of the building. He says, "It would be premature for us to make definite statements regarding how this new method can be obtained. We do not know enough about it yet to do so. It does, however, seem timely to pass on some experiences we have had in Vermont with this system so that practical poultrymen can be thinking about it."

The author goes on to report the experiences of a Vermont poultryman who had a forced ventilating system with fans pulling the air out of the house. However, the system was not satisfactory and the owner experimented by reversing the fan so that the air was brought in from the outside instead of being pulled from the building. Windows were opened slightly to let out the excess air. The system operated on a thermostat to prevent freezing of water pipes.

The change was made about ten years ago, is still operating, and is much more satisfactory than the original installation.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

in polyethylene bags varying from 2 lbs. to 6 lbs. Total quantity of apples handled during one test showed that 4% was lost through spoilage with much greater spoilage in bulk displays than when sold in bags. In some cases price seemed to have relatively little effect on volume of purchase,

At the time the apple merchandising studies were made, retailers were selling apples in bulk displays with prices quoted in two and three pound units. The polyethylene bags used in the packaging tests then cost over 10 cents each, (an impractical cost except for research purposes), but were so popular with consumers that the volume produced lowered manufacturing costs. Today many produce items are prepackaged in this material. Apples are commonly sold in 5 lb. polyethylene bags which now cost less than 2 cents each. Consumers are better satisfied and more fresh apples are sold.

In recent years there has been much interest in vending machines and at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, some tests have been made with milk, eggs, and apples. In general these vending machines are two types. One type is for individual sales and is located inside buildings, and the other

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In 1955, there was expended in the United States almost $4 billion for all industrial research. Less than half of this was provided by private industry—the rest by government. There were more than 400,000 people employed in research work; and it is estimated that by 1975 there will be a million researeh people employed. By then, research expenditures will be $16 billion or more.—Dr. Karl D. Butler, Farm Counselor, Avco Manufacturing Corp.

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type is designed for bulk sales and is located outside.

Where vending machines have been installed to sell milk for drinking on premises, consumption has been greatly increased. In fact, it has been stated that in some industrial plants installation has resulted in removing soft drink vending machines because of lack of patronage. About a year ago it was estimated there were 2,000 milk vending machines for on-premise consumption in New York State and the number is being rapidly increased.

The outdoor milk vending machines sell quarts and sometimes larger units. The big advantage here is availability so that the housewife who runs out of milk can buy it easily rather than wait for delivery the next day.

The same advantages are present in outdoor egg venders where eggs in dozen cartons can be puchased by putting the purchase price in a slot. Some grocery firms are now installing banks of vending machines outside their stores to serve customers when stores are closed. One store has installed machines for vending baked goods, milk, eggs, cold meat cuts and fish.



Automatic fruit venders that deliver one apple or some other type of fruit to a customer were first tried in 1925, but the first refrigerated fruit vending machine was installed in 1940. Unquestionably fruit vending machines have increased consumption, but this isn't a low cost sales method and high sales locations must be available if sales through vending machines are to be profitable.

The idea that advertising increases sales is commonly accepted, but experience shows that the kind of advertising and the way the products are displayed, the availability of those products, and the price have a great effect on purchases. In other words, advertising must be accompanied by effective merchandising

The more we can learn about what the consumer wants, the higher sales will be and the better satisfied the consumer will be with the product.

— A. A. —

NEWCASTLE VACCINATION

THE major work on vaccination against Newcastle disease in New Jersey concerned a comparison of the results of intranasal (nose) vaccination with vaccination by the drinking water method. Briefly, it was found that when the virus was administered individually by the intranasal method every bird became immunized as did pen contacts. The immunity was tested after a lapse of nine months and was found to be adequate for a challenge with a highly virulent Newcastle strain.

When vaccine was given by way of the drinking water, there were occasional birds which did not develop immunity if tested two weeks after the application of the vaccine. However, some of these later acquired infection and hence immunity from their cage mates.

In the end, an occasional bird might not get immunity and, of course, does not resist challenge. However, those which did get immunity seemed to retain enough after nine months to resist the same kind of challenge as that administered to birds vaccinated intranasally.

Another part of this experiment concerned the administration of virus into the crop in a capsule so as to prevent accidental infection of the respiratory tract. None of these birds developed any immunity and all were susceptible to infection nine months later.

—F. R. Beaudette, Chairman, Rutgers Department of Animal Pathology

Can you afford NOT to use feeds containing DR. SALSBURY'S 3-Nitro** when you get UP TO 12 EXTRA EGGS PER BIRD WHICH MORE THAN PAYS THE COST* OF LITTER HOUSING LAND AND EQUIPMENT TAXES AND INSURANCE

*Based on average costs reported by 135 Maryland Egg Producers

No single feed ingredient costs so little and does so much for you!

Dr. Salsbury's 3-NITRO more than pays its way in increased egg production. It has been positively proved in controlled tests, on farms, and by commercial egg producers . . . layers on feed containing 3-NITRO have added vitality to persistently lay more eggs — *up to 12 extra eggs per hen*, the first year!

In addition, you can actually *see the difference* in your birds. They have redder combs, yellower shanks, better feathering, more uniform over-all development. They resist disease better and you have fewer culls, lower mortality and less feed waste.

If you want finer flocks, consistent top production and increased profits, start your chicks on feed containing 3-NITRO. Ask your supplier NOW for starter, growing, and laying feeds with Dr. Salsbury's 3-NITRO. Write for literature.

HELPS BREEDERS AND PULLETS, TOO

Feed containing 3-NITRO helps *breeders* develop better. Pullets mature earlier, lay up to 15 days sooner, without forcing, go into full production as healthier more vigorous birds.

**3-Nitro-4-Hydroxyphenylarsonic Acid

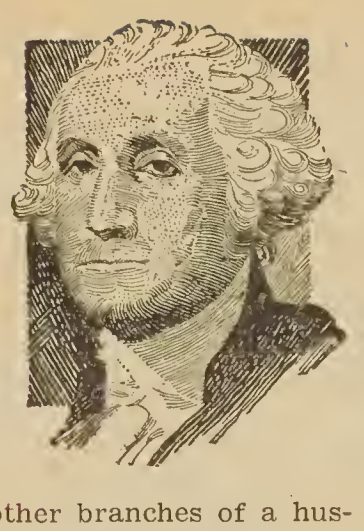
Nation-Wide service to the poultry industry

Dr. SALSBURY'S

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City, Iowa

UNCLE SAM'S PIONEER Experimental Farmer

By JAMES ALDREDGE



WHO WAS Uncle Sam's most famous pioneer experimental farmer?

The answer may surprise most Americans. All records go to show that this title rightfully belong to George Washington, the Father of Our Country.

There is plenty of evidence to prove this. On their Virginia estate at Mount Vernon, Washington and his good wife, Martha, carried out a number of surprising ventures in agriculture and home economics. Their efforts were so successful that their big plantation could now be looked upon as America's first scientific agricultural experiment station.

Probably no pioneer crop-raiser ever found more pleasure in farming than the great Virginian. When the halls of political debate became a deadly bore, Washington was glad to return to his rolling fields and his carefully-tended acres.

A farsighted citizen, he early realized the importance of agriculture to the nation's future. After the surrender at Yorktown, the victorious Commander-in-Chief made this comment: "I know of no pursuit in which more real and important services can be rendered to any country, than by improving its agriculture, its breed of useful animals, and other branches of a husbandman's cares."

Unquestionably Washington had this purpose in mind when he began his own experimenting. On his Virginia acres, he set out to test every new seed, implement and method that he could get from England or other parts of the United States. Any idea that flashed into his fertile brain was promptly tried out.

Meanwhile, Martha Washington was just as busy on her own account. Bustling about in her "speckled apron", she supervised the domestic activities on the big estate. From the big colonial mansion all the way down to the smallest of the rambling outbuildings, she was on the go, keeping a watchful eye on the spinning house, the laundry, the smoke house, the dairy and the huge kitchen. The textile work was all carried out under her skillful direction, starting with the spinning of the yarn and ending up with the sewing of garments. There are records which prove that Mrs. Washington was just as methodical as her famous husband and no less energetic.

Side by side George and Martha labored, always with keen thought about what they were doing. Their object was to improve every process and product that came to their notice. While the husband tested vegetables and grasses new to Virginia—among them trefoil, rye, timothy, spelt and the strange new lucerne (none other than today's familiar alfalfa)—the wife gave orders that her Negro cooks should try out every available wood in the kitchen fire, in order to find out which made the best fuel for cooking.

American agriculture was in a bad way when Washington began his experiments. Land was cheap and plentiful, but all too soon exhausted. The common procedure was for farmers to stick to one area until they had drawn out the last atom of fertility, and then to move on to new country. Fields, planted to tobacco and Indian corn, soon gave out. There was nothing left to do but pull up stakes and strike out anew.

But this was not George Washington's way. From the very beginning he kept in touch with the leading agricultural authorities of his time. He opened a lively correspondence with two famous English experts—Sir John Sinclair, President of England's Board of Agriculture, and Arthur Young, the writer. Letters passed regularly back and forth, and in this way the owner of Mount Vernon kept up-to-date about the latest methods, grains, plants and implements that were being used on the farms in England.

Whenever Washington had an experiment up his sleeve, he would turn to his "Botanical Garden." It was a special plot he had laid out, close to the flower garden at Mount Vernon. Here, as well as in other plots, he was constantly trying out fertilizers, new seeds, stands of grain, rotation of crops, and the conservation of the soil itself.

The Father of Our Country showed remarkable ingenuity in his methods of testing ground and fertilizers. He would lay out a large box in ten divisions, placing within various soils which he treated with various manures. In each division he planted three grains each of wheat, oats, and barley. All were watered "equally alike, an hour before sunset." Then he awaited results, setting down what happened to the minutest detail.

Wheat was Washington's favorite crop. Always he was endeavoring to improve its quality. In the big barn at Mount Vernon there was room for thirty hands to thrash. Washington had little use for the old-fashioned method of putting horses to tread it outdoors; that was too risky as the grain was exposed to all kinds of weather. His extreme care with his own crop explains why the three mills he owned turned out the finest flour in Virginia.

Along with grain-growing, the master of the big plantation was a successful horticulturist, and his orchards became as famous as those of the Shenandoah valley in a latter day. By grafting, Washington succeeded in producing fine varieties of plums, grapes, pears and apples.

As a stock-raiser, he was also one of the experts of his time. He found the animals on most Virginia estates badly fed and poorly cared for. But this was not the case at Mount Vernon. After carefully studying methods of better breeding, his skill showed in his many horses, sheep, cattle and hogs, all of improved strains.

Of all Washington's experiments, none afforded him so much fun as devising some new implement. The Father of Our Country was possessed of real Yankee ingenuity. "She answered very well," was his report on a plow that he put together. Perhaps his chief pride was a seed-drill or "barrel plow." It would provoke smiles today, but as it went creaking along, the farmer-inventor found it everything he had hoped for. It was a truly "modern improvement", in his own words.

Some Startling Statistics:*

66% of dairy farmers reported calf scours in the PAST YEAR!

57.5% of calf scours occurs in WINTER!

31.4% of calf deaths due to disease is caused by SCOURS!

To Beat These Statistics:

Bolus KAO-STREP® with VITAMIN A

(Dihydrostreptomycin Sulfate with Kaolin, Pectin, Alumina and Vitamin A)

Most dairy farmers don't need statistics to drive home the financial threat of calf scours. They *do* know, however, that they can rely on the effective, proved formula of BOLUS KAO-STREP with Vitamin A to cut losses, secure profits!

Why? Because BOLUS KAO-STREP provides Streptomycin to kill the calf scours "germ"; Kaolin, Pectin and Alumina to coat, soothe and protect the irritated intestinal lining; and Vitamin A to increase the animal's natural resistance to infection—to promote rapid healing of damaged intestinal walls and speed recovery.

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SIMPLE TO USE, PROVED EFFECTIVE

(Also recommended for enteritis in sheep, enteritis in swine, swine dysentery and pig scours.)

Supplied: Package of 2 (single treatment) Package of 10 (multiple-dose)

Protect your profit with Wyeth Products!

AVAILABLE FROM YOUR DRUGGIST OR OTHER ANIMAL HEALTH PRODUCTS SUPPLIER



*Source: Hoard's Dairyman

Retail Milk License Provisions Eased in New York State

NEW YORK's Commissioner of Agriculture, Daniel Carey has taken some steps to liberalize milk licensing restrictions. In the recent past there have been about 2,000 milk dealers licensed for limited areas, usually in a city, an incorporated village or a town.

Now, following Commissioner Carey's announcement, these dealers can legally sell milk at retail in any part of the county in which they are licensed. If a dealer is licensed in an area which now is in two or more counties, he can sell milk in any part of those counties.

In making the change, Commissioner Carey stated that a county-wide marketing area was established in Nassau County, Long Island in 1955 and experience there has indicated that increased competition between dealers and increased consumption of milk will result from allowing retail dealers to extend their operations to an entire county.

It seems to us, while this move might increase competition between dealers temporarily, that it might eventually result in reduced competition. If the new regulations tend to favor the good-sized, well-established dealer, it could result in squeezing some of those less fortunately situated. As we have stated before, we would favor some lessening of the present restrictions which make it extremely difficult for a new dealer to get a license permitting him to sell milk at retail. That, seems to the editors of A.A., would surely increase competition.

— A. A. —

MILK HEARING DELAYED

Secretary of Agriculture Benson has delayed the resumption on a separate milk order for northern New Jersey from January 7 to February 4. This action, we are told, was taken to give interested organizations an opportunity to come to an agreement and present a united front.

Loyd B. Wescott, chairman of the Governor's Milk Committee for New Jersey, says that while the Committee favors a separate Federal Order for Northern New Jersey, members will consider an entirely new order covering both states, with safeguards for New Jersey dairymen. He added that the Governor's Committee would not support extension of the present Metropolitan Milk Order to New Jersey without changes.

— A. A. —

PREDICTS HIGHER MILK PRICES

Milk Administrator, C. J. Blanford, has predicted lower production and higher prices in the first six months of 1957. Specifically, he estimates that prices paid to farmers will average 24¢ a hundred more than in the first six months of 1956. He figures that production will drop a little more than 7%. In 1956, the average to producers in the first six months was $3.73, in 1957 it is estimated that it will be $3.97. The average class one (fluid) price is estimated at $5.33 compared to $5.06 a year ago.

— A. A. —

A JUDGE SPEAKS OUT ON CHILD LABOR LAWS

IN A RECENT issue of *American* magazine and reported in condensed form in *Reader's Digest,* William C. Long, Judge of the Superior Court in Seattle, Washington, says:

"As a Judge, I have heard 50,000 cases involving boys and girls picked up for everything from playing hooky to murder. To my sorrow, many more boys and girls, 78% more, are being brought in to me than when I first took office. I have had a chance every day to study the factors which cause so many of them to get into difficulties, and I think I have discovered one reason behind their behavior that may also contain the remedy.

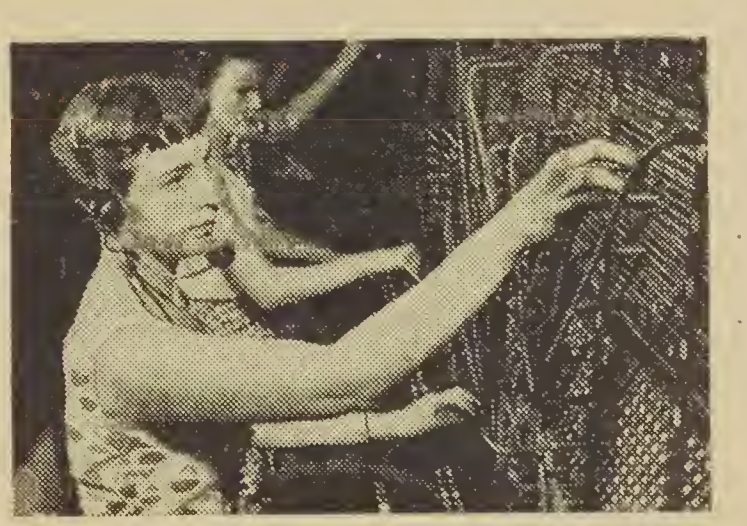
"I have yet to see a really serious offender whose trouble was not caused, to a large extent, by idleness. On the other hand, I have seen many whose lives were salvaged through plain old-fashioned work. It is my considered judgment, therefore, that most young people who get into tangles with the law today do so because they have nothing else to do. Labor-saving devices in the home have made family "chores" for youngsters largely a thing of the past. And old, so-called "child-labor" laws make it difficult, if not impossible, for the average youngster under 18 to take a useful job. Thus, many adolescents, particularly those who are not in school, are forced into idleness."

There speaks a voice of experience, stating what we of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST have been saying for a long time. Of all the unfair and harmful laws on the books, those making it difficult or impossible for young people to work are the worst.

The Child Labor Laws must be repealed or amended in the state legislatures this year. Write or talk to your Assemblymen and Senators urging them to correct this dangerous situation.



IN OREGON, Darrell Perry, lineman, helps bring some 52 miles of telephone line into Powder River Valley. This $50,000 project connected 56 ranch families with the world and helped them overcome fire, grazing and water problems.



IN KANSAS, Mrs. Dorothy Veach, operator in Abilene, helps serve 200 rural customers each day. Her home is a 240-acre farm. Because of her background, she understands farm problems. "That's why I always try to be extra helpful on rural calls," she says.



BEST TELEPHONE CROP IN TEN YEARS!

More telephones were added in rural areas during 1956 than any year in the past decade. Across the land, thousands of telephone men and women worked together to bring you more and better service.

These people are typical of those in the telephone office in your town . . . and those out on the lines and in our laboratories. They work toward a common goal—more and better rural service. During the past year this Bell System team brought telephone service to about 350,000 customers and improved service for hundreds of thousands more. Truly they are working together to bring people together.

We'll continue that job in the years to come.

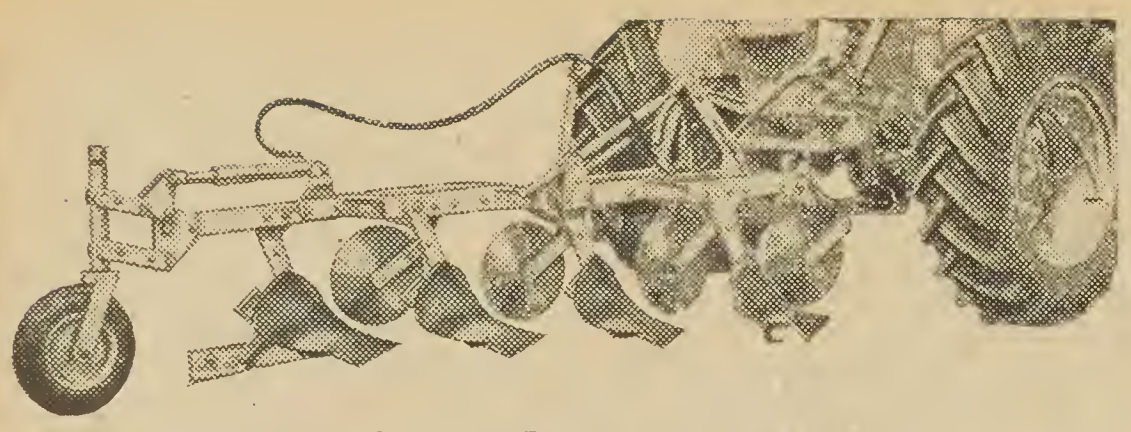
Working together to bring people together

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

IN ARIZONA, Cecil J. Smith, right, manager at Willcox, spends a good deal of time out in the fields talking to farmers and cattlemen. From such conversations came telephone service to farmers like J. J. McAllister, left, who lives 14 miles from town.



"— and if unexpected company arrives, you'll be glad to know this sofa DOESN'T turn into a bed."



HIGH-STRENGTH PLOWS

FOR TOUGH PLOWING

With today's faster, more powerful tractors, farmers need and expect better plows than ever before. That's the big reason for the growing popularity of the new Allis-Chalmers tractor plows with SNAP-COUPLER hitch.

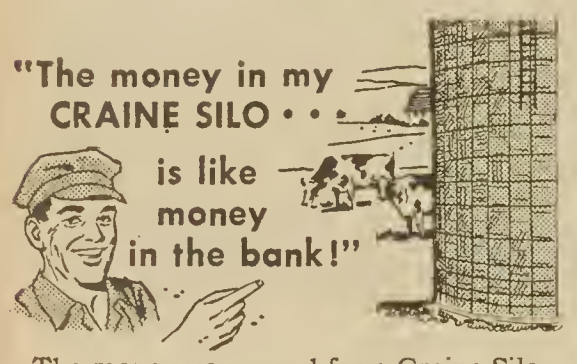
Frame, beams, tongue and bolts are of tough, heat-treated, alloy *spring steel* — much stronger than ordinary plow steel. Single-point hitching permits plow to follow where led. New soil-piercing Bullet Blades wear longer and are self-sharpening.

Ask your dealer to demonstrate an Allis-Chalmers plow on your farm. See for yourself the big difference between today's precision-built Allis-Chalmers plows and the plows of yesteryear. Sizes and styles to fit your farm and soil.

SNAP-COUPLER is an Allis-Chalmers trademark.

ALLIS-CHALMERS, FARM EQUIPMENT DIVISION, MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN

ALLIS-CHALMERS A-C



The money you spend for a Craine Silo is an investment in profitable feeding that pays *real cash dividends* for years to come! And since Craine Silos cost no more — why settle for *less* than the best?

5 TYPES—ALL FARM-PROVEN!

Concrete stave, tile stave, tile block, wood or Triple-Wall — there's a Craine Silo built and priced to fit *your* needs. And you'll like to do business with the friendly folks at Craine — we're never satisfied unless *you* are, too! MAIL THE COUPON for facts and free get-acquainted gift...

Get the SCOOP on Craine!

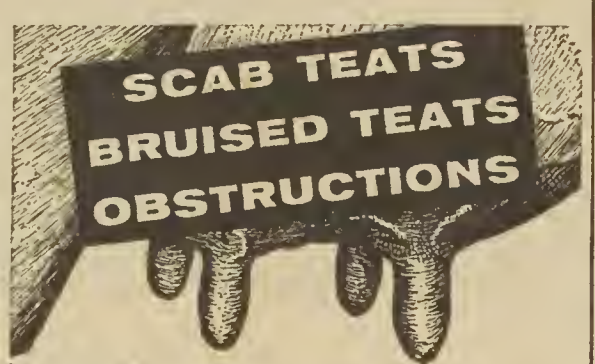
CRAINE, INC., Dept. A-127, **Norwich, N.Y.**

I am interested in a new silo. Send me facts and *free 1 lb. grain scoop* at no obligation.

Name .....

Address .....

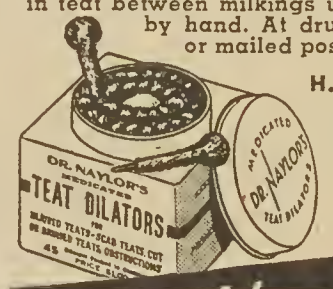
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Keep teat OPEN

Keep it HEALING . . Keep it MILKING

Dr. Naylor Dilators act both MEDICALLY and MECHANICALLY to provide antiseptic protection, reduce inflammation and maintain free milk flow through the canal of hard milking teats. Provide gentle, non-irritating support—keep end of teat open in its natural shape to promote normal healing — natural milking. EASY TO USE — keep a Dr. Naylor Dilator in teat between milkings until teat milks free by hand. At drug and farm stores or mailed postpaid.



H. W. NAYLOR CO.
Morris 6, N.Y.
Large pkg. **$1.00**
(45 Dilators)
Trial pkg. **50¢**
(16 Dilators)

Dr. Naylor's MEDICATED Teat Dilators



Sweet Spanish Onion Plants

HARRIS SEEDS

GROW HUGE SWEET SPANISH ONIONS

From Harris' FRESH Plants

Fresh because they are shipped by over-night, refrigerated planes, from our Texas grower the same day they are "pulled" there.

Easy to grow, these little plants produce the mildest, sweetest, largest onions you have ever eaten. Use the "thinnings" for green onions. Those allowed to mature often weigh a pound, and will keep for months after harvest.

We ship to points East of the Mississippi and North of Virginia between April 15th and May 10th only.

SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOG

(Ask for our Market Gardeners' and Florists' catalog, if you grow for market.)

JOSEPH HARRIS CO., INC.
25 Moreton Farm Rochester 11, N. Y.

1957 CATALOG *now ready*

Better Living Because - - -

(Continued from Page 1)

medical research is the discovery by Dr. Salk of the vaccine for infantile paralysis or polio. The work of Dr. Salk and his associates will result in wiping out this dread disease.

When you think of the scourges of tuberculosis, pneumonia, typhoid fever, to name a few, you will realize what research in the medical field alone has meant to the human race.

Now turn for a brief glance at what invention and research have done for us in mechanics. When Benjamin Franklin risked his life with his kite in a thunderstorm to learn something about electricity, he was doing research work. Just recently in New York City as I rode up "the Great White Way" of Broadway in the evening, I thought how electricity has lighted up the world, and what it has meant not only in terms of light but in all its applications of power. We wouldn't have it today had it not been for men like Franklin and Edison.

What home is there in America today that doesn't have a telephone? So common is it that we all take it for granted. Yet I can remember when there were few or none at all on farms. The telephone was invented by a researcher, Alexander Graham Bell. Other men of science have brought the telephone to its present perfection, as well as given

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"Research abolishes hunger, destroys disease, lengthens life, saves time, creates ease, provides abundance, simplifies living, assures progress, economizes resourees and enriches nations."—Chemurgie Digest

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us those other miraculous gadgets, the radio and television.

It was another researcher, Samuel Morse, who developed the telegraph. The people of his times called him a fool to think that messages could be sent over a wire.

Old-timers can remember, with me when Henry Ford's first automobile appeared. Remember what it looked like? Think how the automobile has changed your life, and thank Henry Ford and thousands of other men who developed the cars and other means of transportation by painstaking and often discouraging research.

If gasoline — the result of years of laboratory testing — could power a car on the road or a stationary engine in the barn, why couldn't it be used to drive a tractor? Again remember the first tractors, with their iron wheels. You have the modern tractor, far removed in efficiency from the first one, and all its attachments, because of years of studying and testing and research.

It wasn't so many years ago that the farmer did everything by hand. So did his wife. My own mother spent the best part of her Mondays bent over a washtub, scrubbing the clothes on a washboard. We carried water for the kitchen from a pump in the yard. The floors were swept with brooms. There was no central heating system, none of the things that the modern housewife thinks so necessary.

Recently I looked at some advertisements of women's clothes in old issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST published in the 1920's. You would have to compare those clothes with what your wife or mother wears today to believe the changes in just the one respect of new materials that have come about by research. Nylon stockings and shirts are good examples.

All of these, and the thousand-and-one canned and packaged foods from the store, are ours because of scientific research.

Our fathers cut their grass with a scythe, their grain with a cradle. Their crops were cultivated at first entirely by hand, and then for years with a one-horse cultivator. When I was first married I ran a farm with 40 cows. One hired man and myself did the milking.

Then, all of a sudden, the inventors and researchers turned their attention to farming. McCormick invented the reaper, a miracle machine that could tie a knot. Tractors followed the cars. Milking machines took the place of hand milking. Gutter cleaners, manure spreaders, choppers—the list is too long to give here of the mechanical gadgets that within the space of one man's lifetime have changed the whole business of farming and brought a mechanical revolution, doing away with most of the hand work.

Add to the mechanical changes in farming those that have been brought to pass by the scientists and researchers in the development of fertilizers, hybrid corn and other hybrids, all of the new and better crop varieties. Without modern insecticides and fungicides we would starve because of the increasing number of insect and plant and animal diseases.

In short, because of research we have an agriculture that our great-grandfathers would not believe if they should return to earth and see it with their own eyes.

All of these changes have come through the seeking after truth, the determination to discover the application of Nature's laws, by the thousands of men and women in college laboratories and in the thousands of laboratories maintained by the great business concerns. Not long ago a young college student was in my office and said to me: "Mr. Eastman, there's nothing in the way of pioneering left for my generation to do. It has all been done."

I told him that I had seldom heard a more foolish statement. Research is never done. It's just as much pioneer work as was that of the American settlers who pushed their way ever westward across the continent.

Looking toward the future, it can be said with emphasis that this determination to pioneer the truth and to apply it in our lives and business has just begun. We have only scratched the surface. If a hundred years ago any man had had the foreknowledge to tell what was ahead in the coming century, he would have been called a liar and a fool. What the researchers have discovered in that hundred years is just unbelievable. By the same token, we can be sure that what will come in the next hundred years is beyond our present imagination.

Of one thing about the future I can be very sure. Something must be done about the big lack—shall we call it failure?—of the researchers to do more to solve our marketing problem. If even a small part of the billions of dollars that have been spent on foolish schemes to help agriculture and the consumer, if the same skill and attention, had been given to marketing that has been to production, the spread between what the farmer produces and the consumer buys would be greatly reduced. Fortunately, the men and women of science are waking up to this lack, and are beginning to work on the problem.

Yes, far from being dull and uninteresting, the word research is just about the most important one in our language. Because of its importance, your editors have devoted a large part of this issue to some of the work and the problems of research that mean so much in your life and mine.



Clifford Snyder

We Want The Latest Information

By HUGH COSLINE



Henry Bibus, Jr.

I RAN into two good New Jersey farmers the other day, and as we chatted about many things, we finally got around to the subject of farm research.

The two men were Clifford Snyder of Pittstown and Henry Bibus, Jr. of Bordentown. Cliff farms 500 acres with 100 cows, including 65 milkers, 9,000 to 10,000 laying hens, and a considerable acreage of grass, corn, wheat and oats.

Henry is primarily a crop grower, including some certified seed, but he keeps 16 brood sows and sees the possibility of increasing the number to 30.

Hogs Bred Artificially

One of the things that Henry would like to have developed through research is artificial breeding of hogs. He understands that some experimental work has been done in Wisconsin on a hormone which will bring sows in heat. This, plus artificial breeding, Henry points out, would do several things. It would cut the cost of producing pork by eliminating the necessity of keeping boars. Also having several sows farrow at the same time would cut down on labor. Moreover (and most important) it would allow sows to farrow every month in the year rather than to farrow only in the fall and spring, thus making possible more uniform marketing throughout the entire year.

Clifford Snyder grows 130 acres of corn and there are some questions for which he would like answers. He said, "I like to plant corn 9 inches apart in the row, but it is difficult to do that at present. The seed varies in size, and I am not sure but we need an entirely new approach to putting seed in the ground.

"With one set of plates on the planter the kernels may be 10 inches or 11 inches apart, with another they may be 7 or 8 inches, and if kernels are small, and two are dropped instead of one, the corn is just too thick.

"Furthermore," he continued, "we need a corn that is resistant to stalk rot. It isn't so much that the stalk rot cuts the yield, but it does affect the stalks so that a moderate wind will tip them over, making it practically impossible to harvest with a corn picker.

"I prefer a corn population of 15,000 to 16,000 per acre. If you get too heavy a plant population, the damage from stalk rot tends to be greater."

At that time Henry chimed in with an observation. "Farm equipment has been improving steadily, but, occasionally, with the yield we get, we still run into trouble with corn pickers and mowers that we would like to have more rugged."

Easy Weed Killing

One of the results of research stressed by both men is the chemical control of weeds. Henry would like to see a low pressure sprayer adaptable to applying liquid nitrogen. One trouble has been that the nitrogen solution corrodes equipment, but this is something he believes will be corrected. "The aim will be to have several jobs done with one piece of low-cost equipment. The same equipment for spraying could be used to apply fertilizer as well as fungicides and insecticides."

We discussed research as it affects dairying. Cliff was enthusiastic about the results of research in artificial breeding, but mentioned that information which would increase the average productive life of dairy cows would save millions of dollars to dairymen.

Being a poultryman, Cliff remarked that poultry feeds were much better than they once were. "Are they good enough?" I asked. He replied that they never will be. In a nutshell, that is research. The job will never be finished.

Cliff pointed out that some plan whereby poultrymen could be paid for eggs on the basis of quality would do much to improve the quality. Candling is relatively slow, and costs money, but Cliff told of some work now being done on an electronic egg grader. While the cost of the machine is high, it would grade eggs rapidly and better than it can now be done. The machine would remove eggs with checked shells, blood spots and other imperfections and even grade for quality. Through its use a poultryman could be paid according to quality and once he found that caring for eggs according to the best recommendations would bring him more money, he would be anxious to adopt those practices.

Winter Oats

Henry brought out the need for a variety of winter oats that could be grown in the north. In New York, winter oats are inclined to be light in weight and lack hardiness but the farther south you go, the poorer results you get from spring oats.

Finally we got around to discussing research in marketing. I made the comment that both men had stressed production methods and asked if they considered that type of research more important than market research. Their replies were practically identical. "After all we are producers and not marketers." Nevertheless, they agreed that marketing is extremely important and far more research is needed in it.

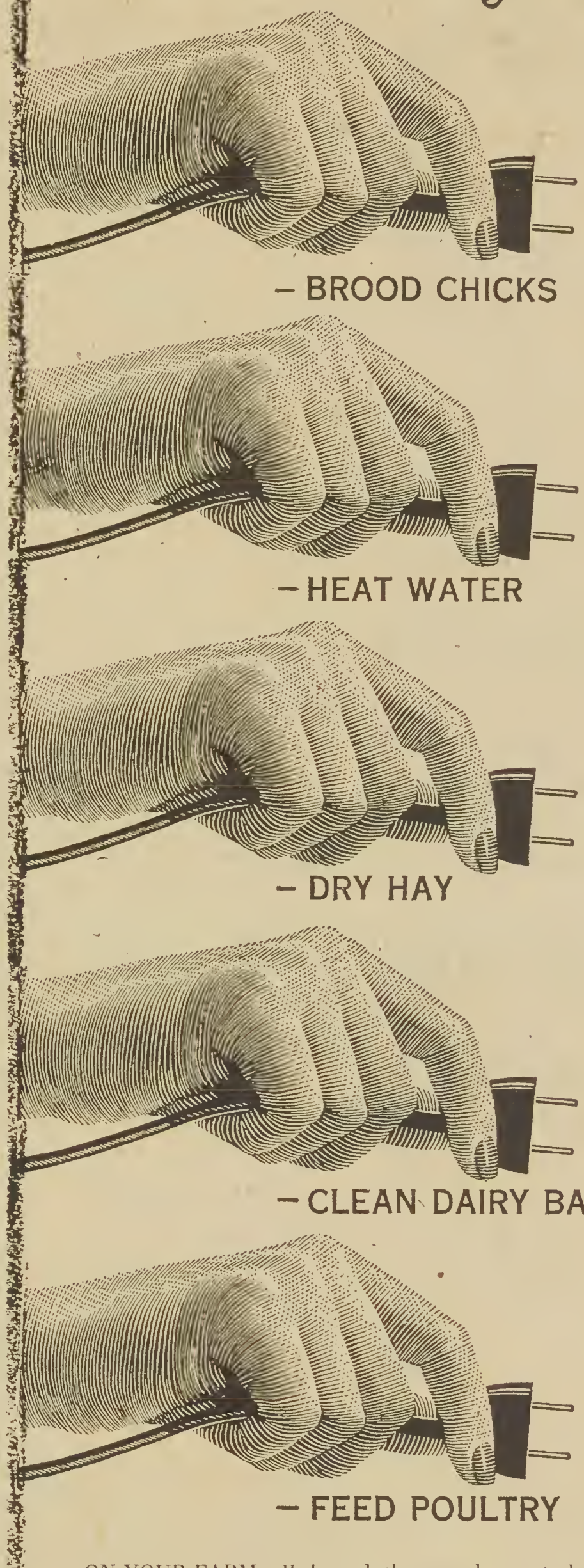
Henry illustrated the point by referring to his hogs. By following the results of research, he grows hogs of a quality which often brings him $1.00 cwt. premium over the market price. This premium could, under some circumstances, double his profits, or on a very unfavorable market, make the difference between profit and loss.

"If research could cut marketing costs $1.00 a cwt.," he said, "and if I could get the dollar returned to me, that would be just as important to me as the research in producing methods has been."



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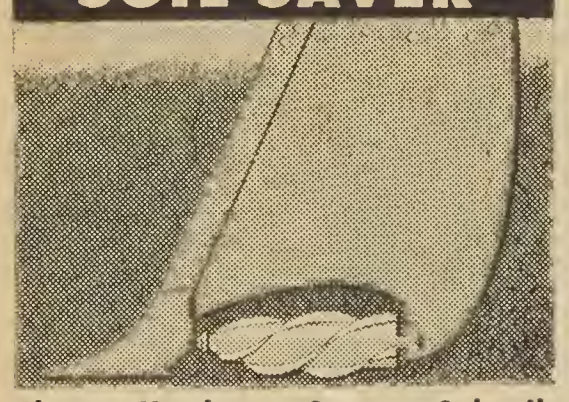
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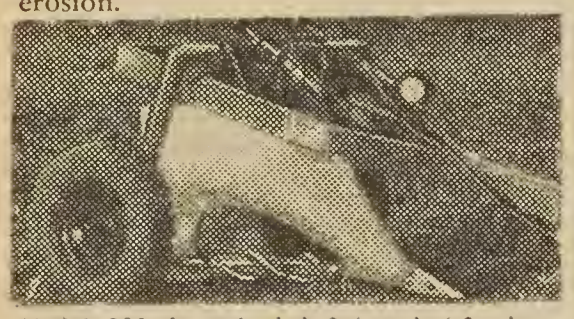
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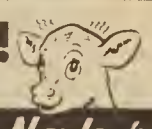
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ELECTRICITY Comes To the Farm

By Henry Simons
Farm Service Representative, N. Y. S. Electric and Gas Corp.

WITHIN THE span of a few years, in fact the lifetime of many of us, we have seen electricity used more and more to make life easier and more enjoyable.

It all began nearly eighty years ago when Thomas Edison succeeded in making the first lamp bulb. That first bulb was the result of many hours of experimenting and trial and error. And it is equally true that the host of electrical gadgets that we now take for granted has been the result of endless hours of planning and experimenting by countless individuals. These individuals have been members of State College staffs, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, manufacturers of electrical equipment and power supplies.

It was only natural that business and industry should be the first to benefit from this new source of power. However, the last twenty-five years has seen the development of electrical equipment for the house and farm operations that would have seemed like just wishful thinking at the turn of the century.

Much of this progress has come through a need and desire to cut down on the time spent on tiresome daily chores. For instance, just think of the number of hours such appliances as the automatic water heater, washer, dryer, and freezer in the home saves the homemaker today. Hours that may be used in doing those things that make life more interesting.

In the barn we have seen the widespread use of the barn cleaner to eliminate a time consuming and undesirable daily chore. A flick of the switch will clean a 100 foot cow barn in ten minutes, a job that would have required more than an hour of hard labor.

Climbing a 40 foot high silo twice each day to throw down is hard work and sometimes dangerous. Modern mechanical silo unloaders will do this job by simply pressing a switch while the operator tends to other chores.

The poultryman too, has come into his share of labor saving equipment. One man can now care for three or four times more laying birds than he did 20 or even 10 years ago. In this type of farming, since 1946 we have seen automatic watering devices, automatic feeders, egg washers and a host of new equipment made available at a reasonable cost.

All of this equipment just didn't come about. Weeks, months and sometimes years have been spent in designing, testing, studying and redesigning the machines now in common use. And by this method the search goes on year after year to not only improve our present electrical equipment but to develop new and better methods of using it.

Adequate Farm Wiring

With electricity being used in ever increasing amounts the wiring systems in most farm buildings are being overloaded. As on our present highway systems where the number, speed and horse power of automobiles has increased faster than the roads were modernized to accommodate them so has the number and power requirements of electrical equipment grown faster than the wiring system has been modernized.

As a result of many years of study and observation we know that much of



the wiring material originally used in farm buildings is not suitable for damp corrosive locations. Because these conditions are not only found on farms but in business and industry, manufacturers looked for new materials that would resist rotting. There are now on the market several types of wiring materials using plastic for insulation that are ideally suited for dairy barns and poultry houses. Switches and wiring fixtures of many types and description either borrowed from industry or especially designed for farm use are now available.

Probably the biggest problem that remains in this field is one of estimating the present and future electrical load requirements on a farm. As stated earlier the last ten years has seen many new electrical appliances and machines come into common use. How to design wiring systems today that will be large enough ten years in the future is a project now under study by several State Colleges throughout the country.

Forage and Feed Handling

With the increase in size of dairy herds and poultry flocks the problem of reducing the labor required to move feed materials is of concern to dairymen and poultry raisers. The mechanical silo unloader is one example of the type of equipment that has stood the test of several years of research and field trials. Twenty manufacturers throughout the country now have this equipment on the market. Several makes of bunk type mechanical feeders are now also available and have proved entirely satisfactory for feeding corn and grass silage to stock in the open barn yard.

In the area of forage handling considerable time has been spent in the development of elevators and conveyors for moving chopped hay from the wagon to the mow and into the silo. Very good results have been obtained with this equipment in moving more hay or silage per hour with considerable less horsepower than is required by tractor powered blowers. Some of the equipment used is commercially available. However, there are problems, such as adapting existing equipment to a particular job, bulkiness, and high initial cost that need to be worked out before package units are generally available for general farm use.

Larger dairy herds and poultry flocks mean that larger quantities of feed must be moved into and out of storage. Over the years considerable research has been done on the proper design of feed storage bins. Manufacturers have made available elevators, conveyors, hoists and grinders that are easily adapted for most any use. The problem now remaining is not one of equipment but of using present equipment and know-how to design a set-up that will fit into a particular building and meet the farmers individual needs.

Egg-Rooms and Coolers

How do we keep an egg fresh from the time it's laid until it reaches the customer's market basket? That's a problem to which most poultrymen should and will be giving serious

(Continued on Opposite Page)

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



A 16-page booklet has just been published by the ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis. It is called "Give Yourself the POWER to Farm at LOWER COST". ALLIS-CHALMERS will be glad to send you a copy if you drop them a post card.

Crag Brand Mylone made by CRAG AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS, CARBIDE AND CARBON CHEMICALS COMPANY at 30 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York, is a new pesticide now being used experimentally to control weeds, nematodes and soil diseases on tobacco, vegetables and some flowers.

A new 40-page booklet covering all phases of hog raising has been announced by WIRTHMORE FEEDS. Profusely illustrated, it contains recommendations for caring for sows and newborn pigs, tells how to feed and manage through growing and finishing periods, and gives suggestions on housing, breeding, health and sanitation. Available without cost from WIRTHMORE dealers or from WIRTHMORE FEEDS, Department AA, Malden 48, Mass.

You can easily figure which feeds give you the most nutrients per dollar of cost by using a little wheel designed by the NEW HOLLAND MACHINE COMPANY of New Holland, Pennsylvania. There is a nominal charge of $.10 but it is well worth the money.

The COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE is expanding its loading facilities at the Buffalo mill at a cost of $700,000. A 500 ft. metal-covered shed will provide space for spotting 20 freight cars and a 60 x 120 foot concrete block structure will give space for handling nine additional trucks.

The WAYNE RESEARCH FARM near Libertyville, Illinois, recently purchased Quintuplet Holstein calves from Mr. Alfred Gaser of Valley City, Ohio. It is estimated that the Quints were seen by 1½ million people during a tour of fairs and shows.

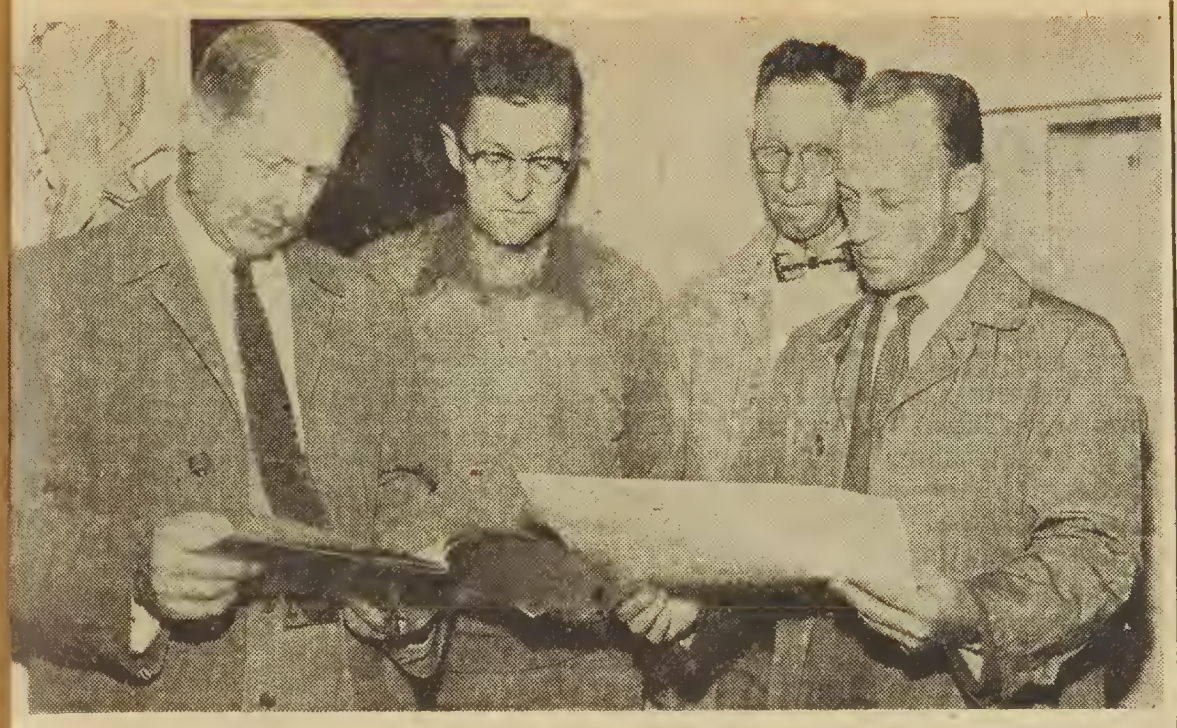
Dr. James Gwin, well-known in poultry circles and who has been general manager of the Poultry and Egg National Board, is joining the executive staff of the RALSTON PURINA COMPANY, St. Louis, Missouri.

A new series of farm elevators was recently announced by KING-WYSE of Archbold, Ohio. Lengths vary from 26' to 42' and with possible elevations as high as 28'.

The NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT COMPANY of Coldwater, Ohio has a rugged new hydraulic loader that fits seven popular tractors including two models of ALLIS-CHALMERS, three of JOHN DEERE and two FARMALLS.

Tests have shown that hens drink more water when it is colored green and that the more water chickens drink the better their health. MYZON, INC. is offering a product called Myzon Poultry Builder which is used in the drinking water and turns the water an attractive green color and which in addition carries a new speed-up factor.

"Harvest Your Milk Crop" is the title of an 18-page booklet which you can get for the asking. It contains a wealth of information about milk production and milking and it's yours for the asking from BABSON BROS. CO., 2843 West 19th Street, Chicago 23, Illinois.



Fast Figuring on Cow Records

BOTH old and new dairy herd record-keeping methods (above) get a going over outside the Pringle Farm office in Tioga County. Comparing the records are George Pringle, owner of the herd, and Nathan Mosher, Verona, president of the New York Dairy Herd Improvement Cooperative. Holding a 1912-13 herd record is George R. Barrett, left, Brattleboro, Vt., superintendent of official testing for the Holstein Friesian Association of America. The early record was kept by hand and all the calculating was done by the human brain.

Shown with a new electronically produced record is Paul D. Bradshaw, right, sales representative of IBM. The record he holds was completely calculated and printed electronically by IBM equipment now in use at Cornell.

Not only can the machine make more than 600 calculations in a few seconds, it also makes recommendations such as "how much grain should I feed this cow?"

Professors James Burke and Wilmot Carter, who are using this electronic wonder, said they hope the machine will be calculating data on 100,000 cows a month by this time next year.

Here's how it will work: DHIA field supervisors visit the farms at milking time and obtain information on the cows' body weight daily milk weight, butterfat test, and the amount of feed given the cows each day.

This information is fed into the machine, but before that can be done, the machine has to receive instructions. A total of 1800 instructions, prepared by scientists at the college, are fed into the machine on cards. This takes about two minutes.

Once it gets its instructions, the machine is ready to go to work on a farmer's herd. So, if a farmer has 35 cows, the machine would take about 35 seconds to calculate the following for each cow:

Daily and monthly milk and butterfat production, value of the milk in dollars, income over feed costs, grain fed, breeding dates, and day of calving along with other useful information.

— A. A. —

ELECTRICITY COMES

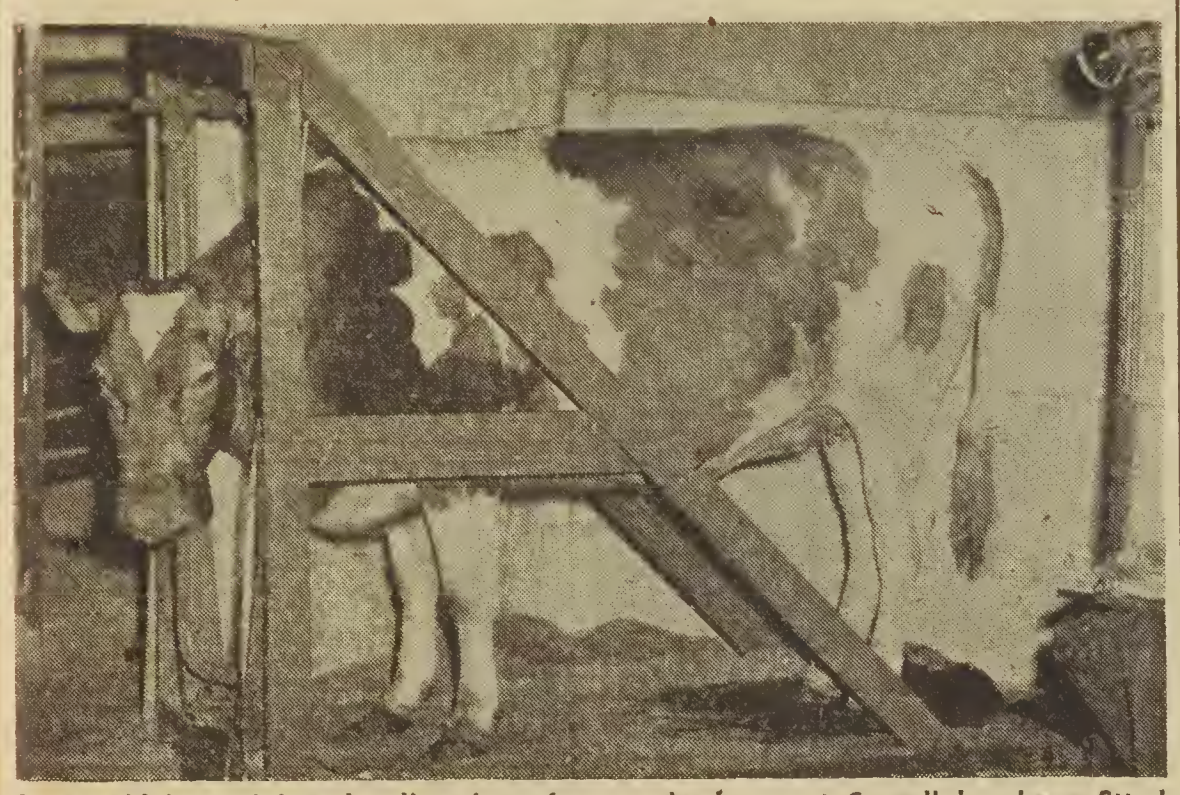
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thought for the price received for eggs depends on quality. Rapid cooling, proper storage temperature and humidity are the three things necessary if the producer is to market high quality eggs. This of course means well constructed egg holding rooms with mechanical equipment for maintaining the right conditions.

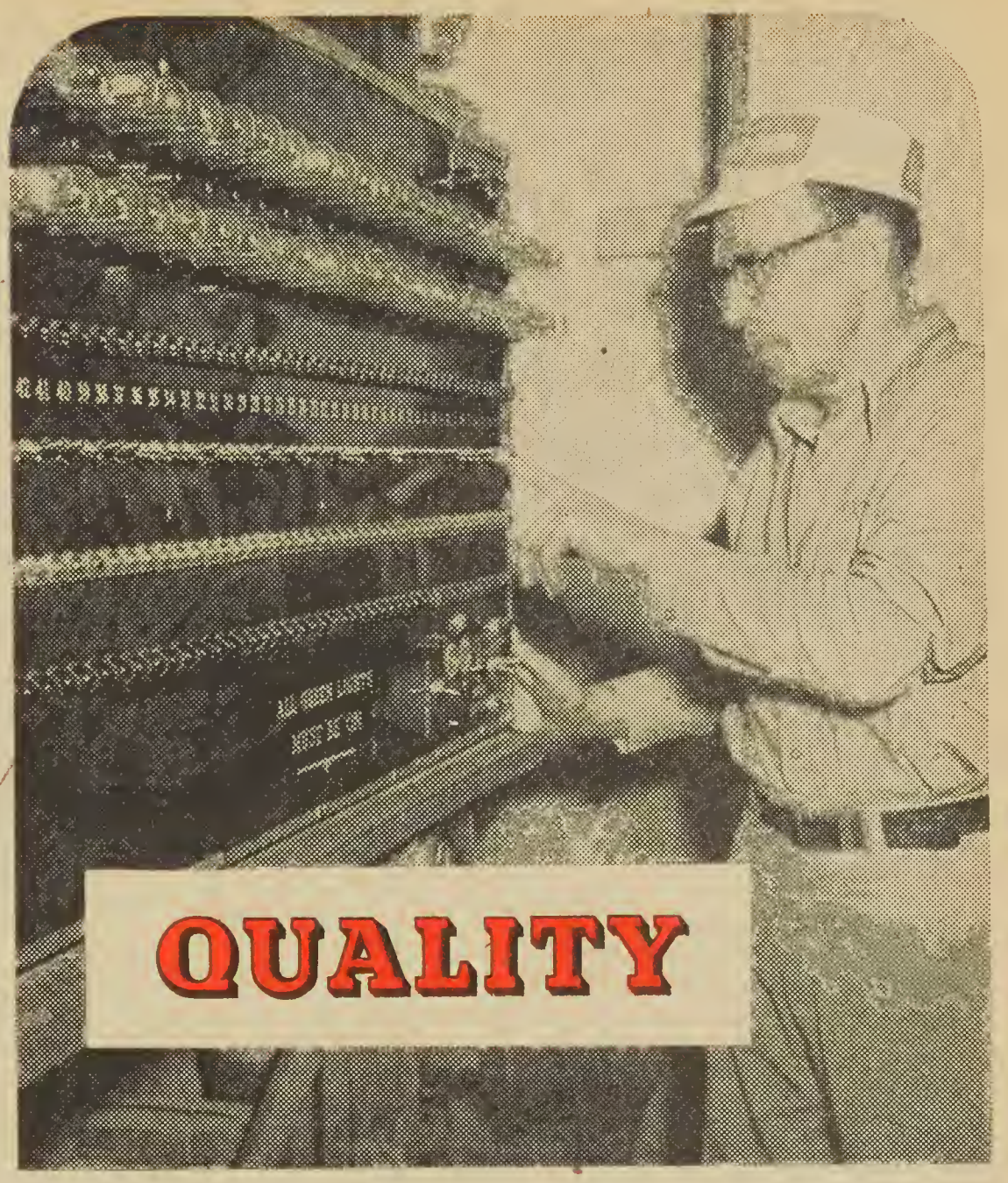
Plans for building egg processing and holding rooms are available through the Extension Service and from some manufacturers. The past three years has seen an increased interest on the part of manufacturers in designing equipment for egg storages. This equipment varies from humidifiers that spray a fine mist around the room to refrigeration units. Some even have complete storage cabinets that hold up to a dozen cases of eggs.

A recent trend in this whole business is for buyers of eggs to actually purchase the egg as it is laid and to furnish all of the facilities on the farm for processing and storage.

Certainly the trend among poultrymen is to move the job of cleaning, grading, and storing eggs from the cellar of the home to specially constructed rooms in or near the laying house. Here again the problem is one of applying present knowledge and equipment to provide the best facilities on an individual farm.



As an aid in studying the digestion of cows, the bossy at Cornell has been fitted with a removable window in her stomach. It can be opened and a sample of the contents of the stomach can be removed and analyzed. The cow seems to be bothered less than a human would be by a new set of "store teeth."



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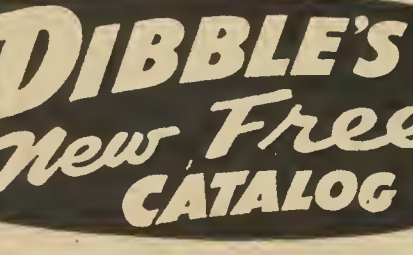
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Vegetable and Potato Growers Take Stand on Vital Issues

RESOLUTIONS passed at the recent annual meetings of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association and the Empire State Potato Club touched many similar subjects. For example, both organizations by resolution:

1. Favored the discontinuance of trading in futures on both potatoes and onions. (a bill has already been introduced in Congress).
2. Opposed further reclamation of land until needed.
3. Favored the increase in size of trucks which could be registered as farm trucks from 18,000 lbs. to 24,000 lbs.
4. Requested elimination of duplication in migrant camp inspection.
5. Opposed restrictions on work of children for their own parents and requested some easing of restrictions of work by children of migrant workers.
6. Opposed compulsory workmen's compensation for farmers.

In addition, potato growers:

1. Recommended the continuation of the present program to control Golden Nematode.
2. Favored the inclusion of potatoes in the soil bank program with compensation equal to that for basic crops.
3. Requested the elimination of the "unclassified grade" of potatoes in New York State.
4. Asked for a change in state income tax laws so that farm losses could be spread over five years.

The Vegetable Growers asked for a program to control birds that are doing serious damage to crops.

There was disagreement on one resolution. The Vegetable Growers okayed a resolution asking that the use of potato diversion programs be denied to areas where acreages suggested by the U.S.D.A. were ignored. The Potato Growers defeated the resolution by a narrow margin arguing that diversions helped all growers no matter where it occurred. It was also pointed out that acreage goals as suggested by the U.S.D.A. have no force behind them.

Last summer's Potato Queen, Sue Bleik, chosen at the Annual Potato Field Day, was a guest of honor at the meeting. Since last summer, her name has been changed. She is now Mrs. Sue Bleik Van Houte.

Phillip Luke of Fulton was reelected president of the Potato Club. Other Potato Club officers chosen were: William Hodnett of Fillmore, vice president; and John K. Jackson of Savannah, secretary-treasurer. New directors are: Thomas Norman Jr., Saranac Lake; John Humphreys, New Hartford; Perry Conklin, Aqueboque; Kenneth Tuthill, Southold; and David Smith, Canastota.

Donald Shoemaker of Webster was elected president of the Vegetable Growers' Association. Vice presidents elected are: Leon Swing, Penn Yan; Kenneth Sheldon, Oswego; A. L. Wally, Albany; Carl Salmonsen, East Syracuse; and Stuart Allen, Waterville. William B. Giddings of Baldwinsville was reelected secretary-treasurer. Mosey Roy of Utica was named to the executive committee.

Mrs. Stephen M. Merchant of Ballston Spa was elected president of the Women's Auxiliary.

Potato Grade Winners

In a report on the results of the grading demonstration and contest, Mr. Firth reported that 24 samples were below grade, but none fell below the next lower grade "U. S. commercial." In previous years, some pecks were graded as culls. Fifteen samples were 8 to 12% below grade and one or two perfect potatoes replacing some of the defective ones would have put them in the top grade. Six samples showed 15% defects and three showed 20%.

"There is room for improvement as to dirt," said Mr. Firth. New York State is behind others in washing and brushing potatoes. Red Evans asked if the potatoes in the demonstration that were clean were priced higher, and after consulting his figures, Mr. Firth reported that the average price of washed or brushed potatoes was 4¢ a peck above those that were not washed or brushed.

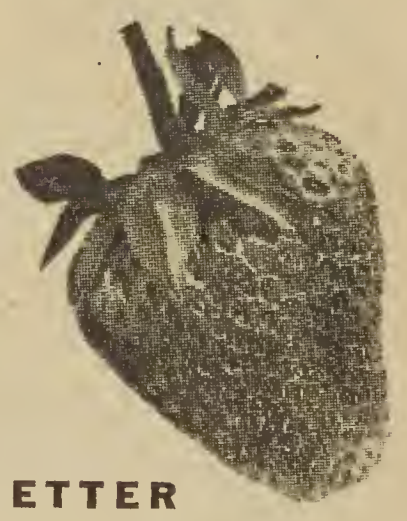
Red made the point that farmers could not afford to wash and brush potatoes unless consumers were willing to pay the extra cost.

The speaking program was well thought out and well attended. One subject covered was irrigation with Professor Arthur Pratt reporting on recent trends and experiments and State Senator VanLare, chairman of the State Commission on Irrigation, speaking on legal problems.



From left to right, John Jackson of Savannah, secretary-treasurer of the Empire State Potato Club, J. F. Firth, Marketing Investigator of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets and William Hodnett of Fillmore, vice-president of the Potato Club. In the background are 104 pecks of potatoes which were graded by Mr. Firth with first prize going to the Rosko Produce Company, Southampton, Long Island, second to the Long Island Produce Company, Riverhead, Long Island and third to Karl Hoffman of Springville, N. Y.

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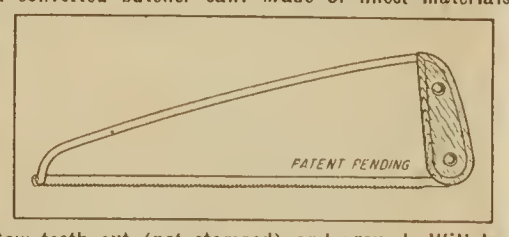
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Claude Barclay, Hilton and Charles Beaujon, Ovid, New York, inspect bean plants stricken with Halo Blight at Cornell's 1956 Farm and Home Week and compare them with blight-resistant plants.

Peach Breeding at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station

OVER fifty peaches and nectarines have been named as a result of the breeding program at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Many of these are no longer of importance as commercial varieties but they filled a real place at the time of their introduction. The New Jersey Peach Council still offers 23 peach and 5 nectarine varieties for sale. These varieties give a succession of yellow- and white-fleshed peaches ripening over more than two months. This extended ripening season seems to pay in New Jersey, since it is possible for many growers to pick, pack and market their peaches with relatively small labor crews and with limited packing facilities.

At the present time our specific objectives include the development of: (1) early, yellow, freestone peaches; (2) disease resistant midseason varieties; (3) firm, attractive late-ripening selections; (4) canning clingstones; and (5) large, yellow nectarines. Ultimately, we would like to have a sequence of freestone varieties with nearly identical fruit characters ripening over a period of 2½ to 3 months, and another series of clingstone varieties.

More than 430 varieties, selections and related species have been collected from this country and foreign countries for use as parents in the breeding program. Many of the plant introductions have been assembled in a block which Professor Blake appropriately named "The Foreign Legion."

— A. A. —

CONTROLLED ATMOSPHERE STORAGE OF APPLES

RESEARCH on the possibilities of using the English method of storing apples in high carbon dioxide and low oxygen levels was started at Cornell in 1938. That research is still in progress trying to find the right atmosphere and temperature for various varieties.

By 1941 the first successful controlled atmosphere room was built in the Hudson Valley. At present time over 1,000,000 boxes of apples are stored in this way in New York and New England.

One can estimate that the net profit to growers who store apples in this way after all costs are paid is between one-half and one million dollars a year.
—*R. M. Smock, Cornell Pomology Department.*

— A. A. —

WHEAT VARIETIES

OVER the years the amount of money spent for research on the development of new wheat varieties at Cornell was $225,000. Annually, these new varieties are producing wheat valued at about $2,000,000 a year more than the varieties they replaced.

— A. A. —

SAWDUST BEST FOR RASPBERRIES

The use of sawdust as a mulch produced the highest yields of Latham raspberries in tests conducted this year by the University of Kentucky. The average yield per plot where sawdust mulch was used was 43.44 pints, compared with 42.63 pints for ground corn cobs, 38.94 pints for straw, and 34.50 pints on an unmulched plot.

FERTILIZING NEW YORK PEACH ORCHARDS

THE fact that our peach orchards are apt to be planted on the lightest, best-drained soils of a farm and are cultivated throughout much of the growing season has meant that nitrogen fertilization is almost a universal necessity. Potassium deficiency leaf scorch was found on young trees located on the old orchard sites often enough so that now it is recommended that a complete fertilizer in a 1:1:1 ratio be used for young trees. Periodic supplements of muriate of potash, manure, or complete fertilizer are used to control leaf scorch in mature peach orchards.

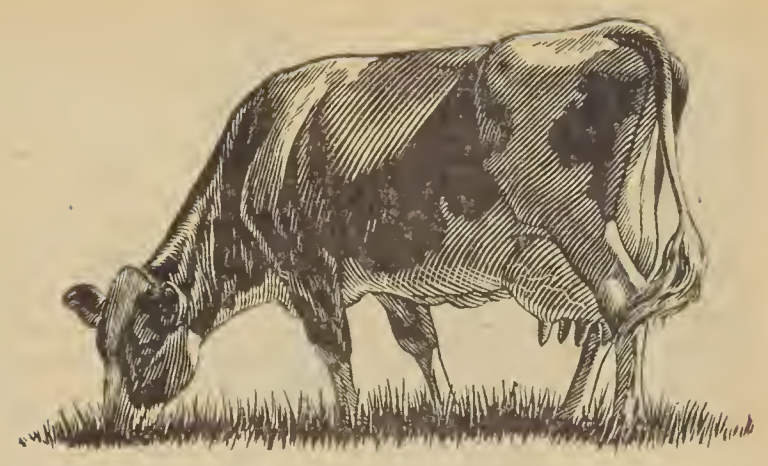
Cases of magnesium deficiency which have appeared during the last few years have been successfully controlled by liming with dolomitic limestone. Thus far, neither zinc nor boron deficiency in peach orchards has been encountered.—*D. Boynton*

— A. A. —

TO CONTROL QUACKGRASS IN POTATOES

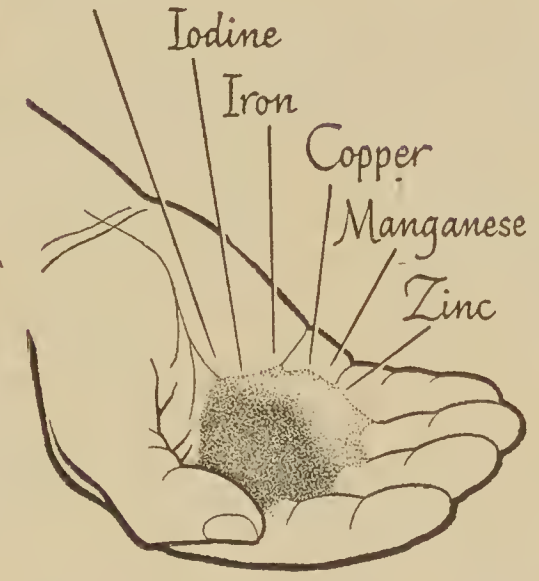
Dalapon, one of the newer chemical weed killers, is a safe, low-cost way to control weeds in potato fields, according to Horticulturist John Schoenemann at the University of Wisconsin.

On test plots this past season, here's what the results show: Land getting no dalapon and fall plowed only, yielded 400 bushels to the acre; land with the quackgrass cultivated six times the preceding fall yielded 420 bushels; land on which 10 pounds of dalapon were applied per acre in the fall increased yields to 502 bushels; but land with 5 pounds of dalapon applied in the spring yielded 660 bushels, or 260 bushels more than on land that got no dalapon and was fall plowed only.



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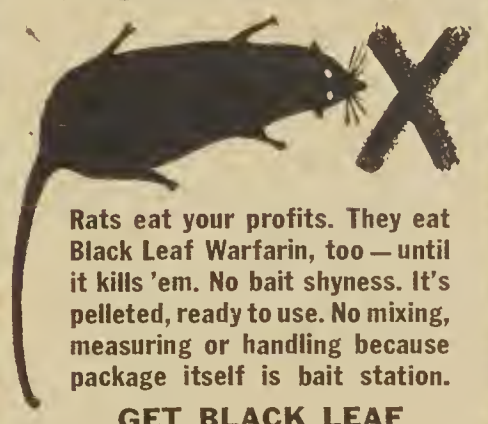


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Give Confinement-Raised Pullets Space to Eat and Grow!

By L. M. HURD

IF YOU want to start a hot discussion, just ask a group of poultrymen which method will produce the best pullets, range rearing or confinement rearing. About as many will be for one as the other. However, most poultrymen will agree that pullets that mature before the grass starts to grow in the spring, should be raised entirely in confinement because of adverse winter conditions. It is poor efficiency to move the birds to a range for a short time when they are about mature and then move them to laying quarters.

Given a choice between the two methods and the proper season of the year, many poultrymen think they can raise better and stronger birds when they run out on range where they can have green food and sunshine. This is probably true when one takes into consideration the facilities usually available. There is also some saving in feed. Probably about 5 or 10%, if there is good forage during the entire growing period. This may amount to 10¢ a bird.

However, on just about as many other farms there is likely to have been serious losses due to predatory animals as well as unaccountable losses of half

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Some people find it hard to park a car; others put it over with a bang.
—Author Unknown

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

or full grown pullets year after year. These losses of valuable birds often more than offset the gains in the condition of the remaining birds.

Then there is the labor of moving the birds to the range, unless they are there in colony houses, and finally in rounding them up for final housing. In any case, when they are on range, they must be fed, watered and otherwise cared for which takes considerable time. Of course, if they have an automatic water supply and feed is trucked to a good set of supply feeders the work is less and easier, but this requires considerable investment. Faced with these and other conditions, especially labor, many poultrymen have turned to complete confinement rearing in order to have a less troublesome and profitable business.

Experience has shown that excellent pullets can be raised in confinement. Much, however, depends on the birds, feed and management. Other things being equal, good or poor results depend to a large extent on floor space and equipment, and of course, the man in charge.

Plenty of floor space is without a doubt, one of the more important requirements for successful confinement rearing, and is most often the essential that is lacking. Over-crowding slows up growth, increases the chances of disease, and leads to cannibalism and feather-picking.

The smart poultryman will give the birds elbow room for growth, and space to breathe. If he crowds them there is likely to be unevenness, lack of thrift, wet litter and last, but not least, all the ills to which chickens are subject.

Replacement pullets that are grown to maturity in confinement need more space as they grow. The usual rule is to provide each bird with not less than 1¼ feet of floor space up to six weeks of age; 2 feet from 8 to 12 weeks of age and from 3 to 4 feet after 12 weeks of age, depending on the breed.

When the above rule is followed, replacement pullets may be moved from the brooder units to their permanent laying quarters when they are 8 to 10 weeks old, thus requiring only one moving.

Pullets grown in confinement should make good growth and be as completely developed as possible when laying starts. The kind of feed a chick receives during the first few weeks of its life, has an important bearing on its growth and development.

This is particularly true of the chicks grown in confinement. Normal chicks triple their weight about every two weeks during the first six weeks of their lives. After six weeks, growth is less rapid. The ration must contain all the food elements, but particularly, the vitamins, minerals and protein, if normal growth is to be made early in life.

Because cereals alone are low in minerals, vitamins and protein, mash must be depended upon to supply the proper levels of these elements. This is why all mash feeding is recommended during the first few weeks. Beginning at about six weeks a limited amount of cracked grain may be fed and the amount increased as the birds grow.

From about eight weeks to maturity, a growing mash may be fed with grain. This replaces the starting mash. Both mash and grain are fed in through feeders and kept before the birds constantly. The chickens should, however, not eat so much grain by weight as mash until they are three months of age.

Occasionally, it may be necessary to restrict the grain to get proper mash consumption. If the all-mash system of feeding is followed, attention to the proportion of grain to mash is eliminated.

Confinement reared flocks tend to mature early. It may be necessary on this account to limit the total feed or cut down on the amount of grain fed, slightly, to try to delay maturity. Too early maturity results in small egg size when the birds begin to lay.

Adequate feeder space is an important part of the management of the flock. Most caretakers give the necessary amount of space when the chickens are small but fail to increase it as the birds grow. A shortage of feeder space usually results in a more uneven flock and there is more chance of cannibalism. The timid individuals just cannot get their fair share of the feed. At least two linear feet of hopper space should be allowed for every 10 birds from 8 to 12 weeks of age. From 12 weeks on, from 3 to 4 feet is necessary.

Fine, insoluble grit should be given from the start and later on oyster shell or limestone grit should be provided in separate containers.

In rearing replacement stock, it is well to remember that next years profit or losses depend largely on the way the pullets develop, whether they are grown in confinement or on range; therefore, special attention should be given to every management detail.



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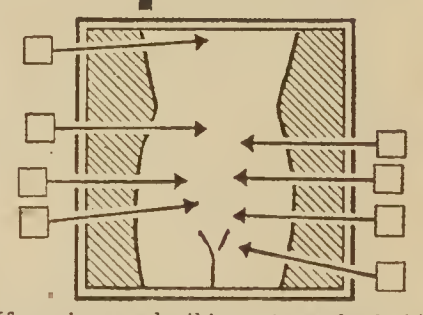
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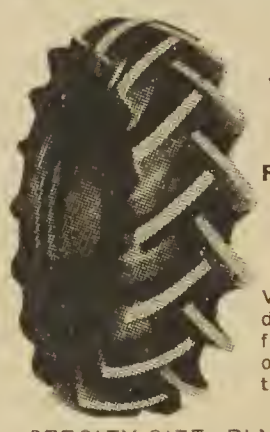


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HOW RESEARCH INCREASES *Profits from Grassland*

By J. B. WASHKO

Professor of Agronomy, The Pennsylvania State University

THE most important crop in the Northeast on an acreage basis is grass. In fact 51% of all the farmland or 29 million out of 57 million acres are used for the production of pasture, silage and hay crops.

Since the Northeast's agricultural economy is geared to livestock, feed must be provided for the 5 million livestock units present on farms of this region. Various Agricultural Experiment Stations have shown that the cheapest source of feed nutrients for this livestock comes from grassland crops. Since all ruminants (cud-chewers) thrive on ample supplies of good forage, the 29 million acres of grassland in the Northeast provide a sound economic basis for livestock enterprises as well as conserving water and soil and improving soil structure and productivity.

How good a job are the present grasslands doing in feeding the livestock on farms in the Northeast? The 5 million animal units in the region are being fed on 5 million acres of improved pasture, 15 million acres unimproved pasture and 10 million acres of hayland. This means that approximately 4 acres of pastureland and 2 acres of hayland, on an average, are required to carry each animal unit on Northeast farms. Obviously, this is an inefficient use of land, and such acres need to be upgraded if they are to make an economical contribution to livestock production.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"All research work is founded upon the faith that, in the long run, knowledge is a better guide to human action than ignorance."—Senate Document 65, 1939

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Research conducted by Agricultural Experiment Stations indicate what can be done to increase grassland productivity. Forage production on permanent pastures of bluegrass and white clover can be increased 50% to 100% just by fertilization as was demonstrated in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. The addition of 400 lbs. per acre of an 0-20-20 fertilizer on a previously limed bluegrass pasture increased forage production from .8 tons of dry forage to 1.7 tons annually over a 3-year period.

Pasture renovation is another practice which pays handsome dividends. By replacing poor native vegetation with a birdsfoot trefoil-grass mixture, liming and fertilizing, and grazing in rotation, yields have been increased from .95 tons of dry matter per acre to 2.81 tons annually.

Similarly, experiments have shown that late summer small grain seedings can extend the grazing season in both late fall and early spring and thus cut down on barn feeding. Every day that small grain pasture provides enough forage to meet an animal's requirement for roughage will save, on an average, barn feeding of 10 pounds of hay and 30 pounds of silage. One acre of small grain can furnish 100 or more days of grazing in both fall and spring.

The use of improved, high-yielding, disease-resistant forage varieties results in greater forage production from our grasslands. Experiments have shown that hay yields can be increased at least ½ ton or more per acre just through the use of improved forage varieties.

Some idea of the value of this research to farmers is presented in the table on this page. Obviously, this value is in proportion to the degree to which farmers accept and adopt the practices found best. The cost of this research is but a fraction of one per cent when measured in terms of potential returns that can be expected.

GRASS PROBLEMS THAT NEED ANSWERS

WHILE notable contributions have been made by research on grassland problems, others remain unsolved. Some of the more important grassland problems confronting agronomists and others in the Northeast are:

1. Develop methods for reseeding permanent pastures that will assure stands of legumes at low cost.
2. Determine relative efficiency of feed production with grass alone with nitrogen fertilization versus legumes-grass combinations in animal production.
3. Establish grazing and mowing management practices for birdsfoot trefoil conducive to maintenance of stands.
4. Determine the economic feasibility of different pasturing methods, including continuous, rotation, strip, and green-chop, and ascertain conditions under which one or more is most advantageous.
5. Determine the costs of barn drying forage with heated and unheated air, and determine whether the costs involved are justified on the basis of improved feeding value of the forage.
6. Establish the most profitable fertilization levels of the important forage species for the major soil situations.
7. Evaluate the new forage varieties for the production of milk, meat and livestock products.
8. Appraise the effect of more grass, resulting from greater acreage, increased yields, or both, on kind and amount of feed produced, on labor, power and equipment requirements, on overall operating expenses and farm income.

Not until each animal unit can obtain all the high quality feed it can consume off of one acre of pastureland and one-half acre of hayland for grass silage and hay on a 12-month basis can the Northeast afford to decrease its research activity in behalf of its grasslands.

RETURNS THAT CAN BE EXPECTED FROM SEVERAL GRASSLAND RESEARCH FINDINGS

Practice	*Estimated Acreage Involved*	*Annual Value Based on Degree of Acceptance of Practice** 25%	50%	75%	*Annual Cost of Research*
Liming and Fertilization of Pastures	2,750,000	$15,468,000	$30,937,000	$ 46,406,000	$4,000
Pasture Renovation	2,750,000	33,687,000	67,375,000	101,062,000	6,300
Grazing Small Grain	460,000	2,542,000	5,083,000	7,624,000	3,400
Use of Improved Varieties for Hay	2,240,000	7,000,000	14,000,000	21,000,000	9,000

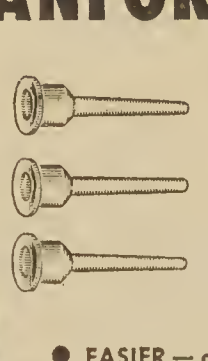
*Calculated on basis of hay at $25 per ton and grass silage at $6.40 per ton.



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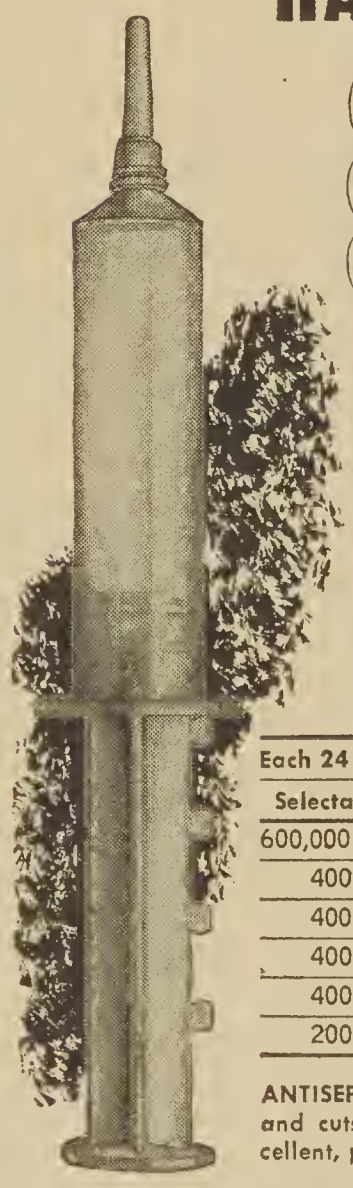
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400 mg.	1,000 mg.	Dihydrostreptomycin	100 mg.	250 mg.
400 mg.	1,000 mg.	Sulfathiazole	100 mg.	250 mg.
400 mg.	1,000 mg.	Sulfanilamide	100 mg.	250 mg.
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PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Feb. 2 Issue ..... Closes Jan. 18
Feb. 16 Issue..... Closes Feb. 1
Mar. 2 Issue..... Closes Feb. 15
Mar. 16 Issue..... Closes Mar. 1

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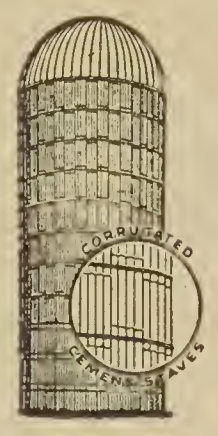
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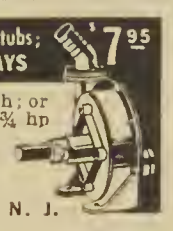
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A brief review of some of the work done there will give you an idea of its importance.

Following the purchase in the fall of 1931 of a foundation herd of 40 Holstein females and 4 sires, a study was started to determine whether Holsteins could be bred to produce high fat milk. The attempt was successful and a herd testing about 4% was built up. During this study methods were developed for breeding with desirable conformation, constitution, and high milk production with a high fat test.

A great amount of research has been done on roughage for dairy cows. In fact the second long-time program to be undertaken concerns grassland farming under the leadership of Carl Bender, who was then a professor at Rutgers.

Through the years research workers have investigated construction of silos, preservatives, nutritive values, different crop combinations for silage, methods for feeding, and improved machinery for harvesting and storing silage. Later, through a grant from the Herman Frasch Foundation, feeding tests were made to compare the value of different lots of grass silage with molasses, phosphoric acid, and ground grain used as preservatives compared to corn silage. Also after several New Jersey silos burst because of pressure, a careful study was made through a grant by the National Silo Association, American Steel and Wire Company, and the Portland Cement Association to determine how to build and reinforce silos to withstand the pressure of grass silage.

Following World War II, a hay storage barn was constructed at Beemerville into which was built a dual batch drier. The flow of air from one compartment was re-used to finish drying process of the top layer of the first batch, thereby reducing the time required for drying.

Pastures were recognized as a very important part of roughage feeding. Early studies at Beemerville indicated that well-managed, fertilized and limed pastures were a cheap form of roughage for dairy cows. Ladino clover was first seeded in New Jersey, and as a result of trials there bluegrass has been replaced on many farms by combinations of bromegrass and ladino, orchard grass and ladino, and birdsfoot trefoil and timothy.

The first cooperative in America for artificial insemination for dairy cattle was organized in New Jersey. Semen from bulls at the Dairy Research Farm has been used to improve herds and research has been done on the use of frozen semen and other problems which come up in artificial insemination.

Soil conservation is important to dairying and a study on soil loss and water run-off has been conducted. Three years' results showed that soil loss on hillsides seeded to a mixture of grass legumes was .05 tons. In comparison the soil loss was 8.29 tons on an acre of similar soil planted to corn.

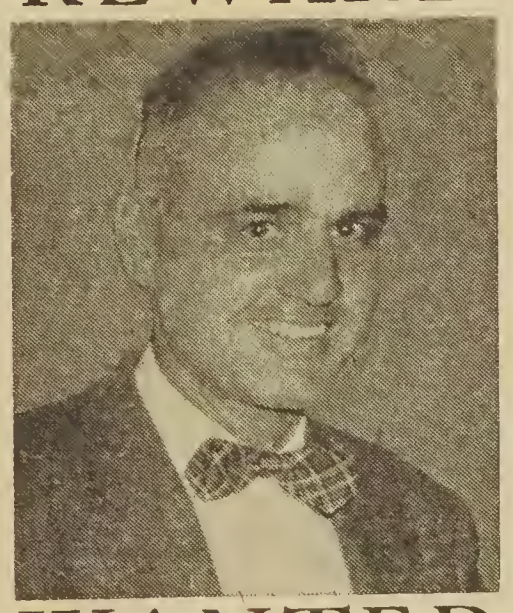
The experimental work has covered many angles of feeding. In addition to the silage studies already mentioned, a study was made through a grant by the Limestone Products Company of Newton, N. J. to determine the effects of calcium added to a cow's ration. When molasses became plentiful and cheap, feeding trials were made to determine the best use of molasses, including its use as a grass silage preservative, also spraying on hay and feeding directly from open tanks. The Industrial Molasses Corporation helped support these trials.

Truly the range of subjects investigated is so broad it is difficult to cover briefly. At present among the studies being made is one designed to increase roughage yields per acre with help from the Grange League Federation Exchange and the Dairymen's League and a study of the feeding value of high nitrogen grass produced by heavy nitrogen fertilization with help from the United States Steel Corporation, American Cyanamid Company, Sperry Corporation, Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation, E. I. duPont Nemours and Company, and the Eastern States Farmers Exchange.

Recently the New York State College of Agriculture received a gift of the famous McDonald Farms near Cortland, New York, which doubtless will be used for research for a type similar to that performed at Beemerville and in the years to come will have a vital effect on dairy farming in New York State.

— A. A. —

REWARD



WANTED

American Agriculturist is looking for two field men of the character of Charles Heath, Cazenovia, N. Y. (pictured above). During the last 2 years Mr. Heath has been very successful in our field organization. His income has been better than average.

If you are between the ages of 22 and 50—have a dependable car—like to meet farmers—want a year-round job with a guaranteed income to start with, write Mr. D. C. Weatherby, American Agriculturist, 420 Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y., and claim your reward.

COMING MEETINGS

Jan. 21-26—New Jersey Farmers Week at Trenton.

Jan. 23-25 New York Horticultural Society Annual meeting at Rochester.

Jan. 24-28 Boston Poultry Show, Boston, Mass.

Jan. 28-30 Pennsylvania State Horticultural Association Annual meeting at York, Pa.

Jan. 30-Feb. 1 Eastern New York Horticultural Society meeting at Kingston.

Feb. 22—First Egg Quality Conference, Department of Poultry Husbandry, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania.

Feb. 26-27 — Poultry House and Equipment Conference, University of Pennsylvania, University Park, Pennsylvania.



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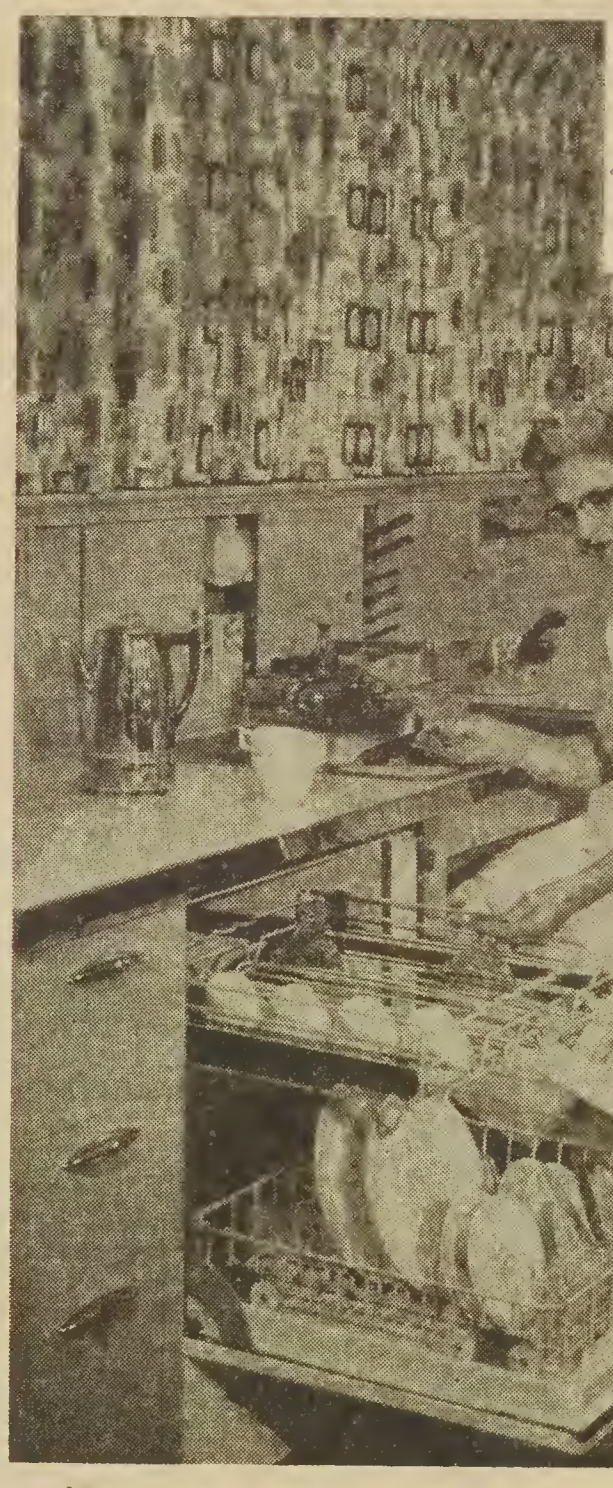
GENE SLAGLE, Auctioneer

DIVIDENDS FOR HOMEMAKERS

By

ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

HOW MANY benefits are you and your family enjoying as the result of all the time, effort, and money being spent on research in this country to help all of us live better? See how many of the following questions you can answer "yes" to.





Easy-does-it in the new energy saving kitchen designed by USDA housing specialists. Above, oven set at proper height in wall makes it easier to lift a heavy roast from the oven.

At left, the homemaker sits comfortably at the sink and quickly disposes of dishes with the aid of her automatic dishwasher. Cart on wheels at her right saves steps in transferring food and dishes to and from dining table.

— USDA Photos

Your Kitchen

Is yours a time and energy saving kitchen? Can you reach everything easily in it? Do you take few or many steps? Can you sit for some of the work you do? Can you pull out drawers or push doors with little effort? Do you have adequate space for preparing and serving food, for storing food and utensils, and for doing your laundry? Are your counters covered with easy-to-clean materials? Do your eating arrangements allow for plenty of elbow room?

All these time and energy saving features are found in the new kitchen design and arrangement planned for either handicapped or able-bodied homemakers by housing specialists at the USDA Agricultural Research Center, located near Beltsville, Maryland. Every feature of it was planned to cut down fatigue in standing, walking, reaching, and stooping as you prepare your meals for your family. Pictures of some of these features are shown on this page.

Your Meals

Do you treat the adults in your family as well as the children? In your zeal to give your children nutritious meals, do you forget to see whether the grown-ups in your family are eating what they should? (That means you, too!)

The USDA Human Nutrition Research Branch and various State Experiment stations have studied diet patterns of large groups of people in the United States, and the results showed that the adults were eating too many high calorie foods—foods low in protein, vitamins, and other nutrients; also, that calcium and ascorbic acid were particularly low in their diets. Serious overweight in a large number of adults was noted, indicating the need for cutting calories but at the same time increasing other nutritional essentials.

How about your family? Does every member of it drink enough milk? Michigan State College research on diets eaten by older women showed that milk was the food most frequently neglected because it was thought to be expensive or "fattening"—and that overweight was the most frequently occurring nutritional defect in older women. Are you taking advantage of this information by emphasizing dairy products and vitamin-rich fruits and vegetables in the diet of yourself and your family?

Your Nutrition I. Q.

In good times like these, why are some families less well fed and nourished than they should be? Doesn't the homemaker know what foods provide a nutritionally adequate diet for her family? Doesn't she use what she knows? What problems does she have? To get answers to these questions, Cornell's School of Nutrition recently interviewed over 600 homemakers in two upstate New York State cities, and here is what they found out:

Only about a quarter of these homemakers seemed to have a fair understanding of nutrition. They did seem to know the nutritional value of meat, fish, poultry, potatoes, and other vegetables and fruits, but they did not seem to realize the **importance of milk for adults,** even though they saw to it that their children had plenty of milk.

Here are the things those women needed to know more about:

Ascorbic acid-rich fruits and vegetables (citrus fruit, tomatoes, cabbage, melon, strawberries).

Carotene rich fruits and vegetables (yellow, green, and leafy vegetables).

Adults' need for milk.

Nutritional values of whole grain and enriched breadstuffs and cereals.

Nutritional value of butter.

When it came actually to feeding their families, the homemakers seemed to do better than their knowledge indicated—**but the foods about which they knew the least were the ones found to be lacking in sufficient amounts in diets.** Do you know the importance of these foods to your own family's health and well-being?

Your Home Canning

Home canning still ranks important for many families, as shown by a recent USDA food consumption study in 12 North Central states. Nearly all farm families, and 8 out of 10 other rural families, did some canning during the year. How about you? And do you know that cooperative food preservation research from Texas Agricultural Experiment station and the USDA has established **easier methods for a safe and good-tasting product?** Also, **minimum safe processing times and temperatures for each product?**

The new easier, flavor-saving, **raw pack** method may be used safely for asparagus, green peas, sweet corn (cream style or whole kernel), snap beans, fresh lima beans, black eye peas, summer squash, and carrots. Directions for the raw pack method will be available in time for canning the coming season's supplies. You may prefer the hot pack method because of the saving of space in jars and cans.

Pastry Bank

Perhaps you would like to try the "pastry bank" suggested by the same piece of research. This is how you do it:

Triple or quadruple your favorite pastry recipe. Roll out rounds for pie tins and stack them on a piece of cardboard covered with foil, separating pastry layers with double thickness of cellophane or freezer paper. Put stack of rounds in plastic bag, tie, and freeze flat. Remove round from freezer 10 minutes before fitting shell to pan.

Fillings for pies may be frozen separately—fruit, lemon, and pumpkin freeze satisfactorily. Thaw lemon filling in a double boiler, stirring mixture as it heats.

Chain Cooking

Does your freezer save you time in meal preparation? Do you often wish that you could get meals on the table in less time without sacrificing quality? Do you realize that you spend about 26 hours or approximately one-half of your homemaking time in preparing, serving, and cleaning up after the 21 meals you serve your family **weekly?**

Research at Cornell on the home preparation of frozen prepared foods showed that "chain cooking" allows greater flexibility in the choice of time to market and cook. What is chain cooking? Either "bonus cooking" (doubling or quadrupling recipes when preparing meals), or "option cooking" (choosing a convenient time during the week to prepare large quantities of food for freezing).

You may save as much as 43 per cent less time in **getting a meal** if you use frozen prepared foods than when the meal is started from scratch. If you use both a casserole and dessert from the freezer, you save as much as 50 per cent time in your meal preparation.

Here are some things to remember when you "chain cook":

Use high quality foods and tested recipes.

Choose freezer containers carefully. Home baking pans were found to be satisfactory and cheaper for storage than those especially manufactured for freezer use.

Freezing, cooking and serving in the same container lessens handling and clean-up work.

Shallow pans reduce time for thawing and baking.

The less completely a dish is prepared for freezer storage, the higher

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quality the final product. For instance, if possible, freeze starch ingredients of a meat sauce separately or prepare the starch part at meal time. Leave sauces thick, and thaw at meal time by adding hot water. If casserole ingredients are combined, undercook the starch ingredient.

Brush surface of casseroles with thin coating of melted fat to prevent drying out of top.

Use frozen prepared foods as a "checking account" for regular use and not as a "safety deposit" to be disturbed only in an emergency.

Saving Your Time

Do you scize upon all the new ways to save time in preparing foods? Research into the use of unseparated eggs in making high quality sponge cakes with an electric mixer is just one example of this kind of help. Cornell research shows it is possible to make completely satisfactory sponge cakes without separating the eggs if salt is either omitted or added with the flour, and if the lemon juice is added to the eggs before beating.

Do you always get the same results when you make gravy or when using cornstarch as a thickening agent? Cornell is studying the problem and may soon come up with an answer to failures. We already know that waxy rice flour used to thicken sauces in frozen dishes prevents separation of thickening and liquid during freezing, thawing, and heating.

More "convenience foods" are predicted as a result of planned research in the business of selling food. In the future you'll probably be able to buy in ready-prepared form almost every popular dish. Last fall one food company alone tested twenty new products, and during the past year made fifty improvements in their products already on the market.

Every kind of research dealing with food and nutrition pays big dividends to alert homemakers. It's all aimed at making life easier, better, and more enjoyable for you and your family.

(Note: For further information about the new energy-saving kitchen pictured on page 20, write to Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Maryland. Every feature of the kitchen has been planned by USDA housing specialists to minimize expenditure of energy in reaching, stooping, standing, and walking.)

— A. A. —

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

There is no duty we underrate so much as the duty of being happy.
—Robert Louis Stevenson

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

CREATING WITH FLOWERS

My hobby is making tiny flowers of unusual materials and using them for paperweights, pictures, shadow boxes, wall plaques, miniature gardens, earrings, brooches, and greeting and place cards. Some of the materials that I've used are: seeds, copper, tin foil, leather, plastic, goat's skin (real parchment), fur, feathers, and of course paper and silk.

My miniature gardens have a mirror for a lake, white gravel stones for the walk, with cattails made of ground coffee, and flowers of plastic with centers of cream of wheat or turnip seeds.

Starting when I was 12 years old, making flowers for a parade and a church altar, I have spent many pleasant hours and had nice contacts with countless people. I am now 83 years old. With a creative hobby, life's more interesting. I wonder if other people make flowers of different materials. If so, I would like to hear from them.
—Mrs. Minnie Bloom, Bellemead St., Wynantskill, N. Y.



High-protein breakfasts...
different and delicious with Mother's Oats and a variety of toppings

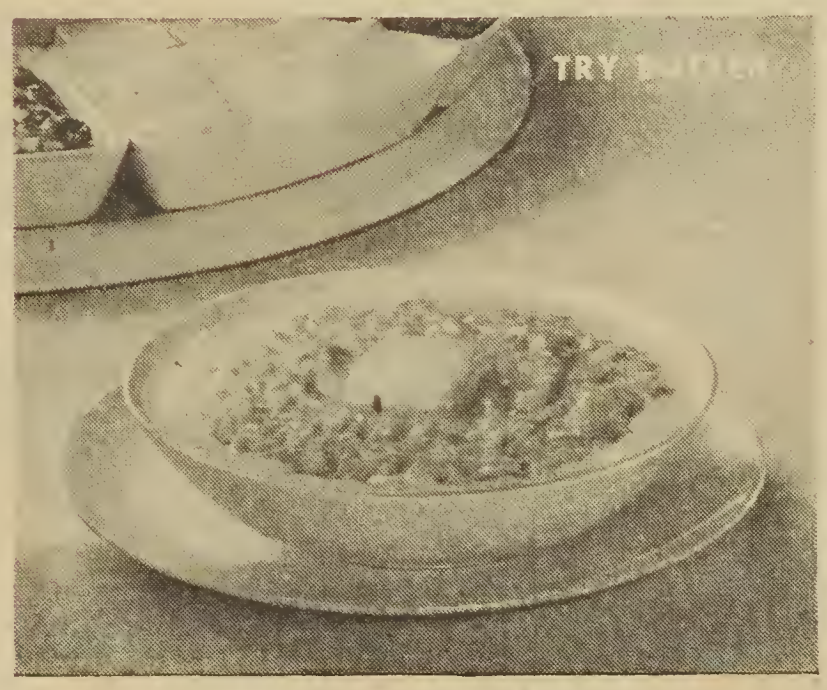
Chances are, you'd prefer to give your family a *hot* breakfast. And you know that adequate protein is a daily "must" for both adults and children.

That's why a bowl of piping hot Mother's Oats — so rich in protein — makes an ideal stick-to-the-ribs breakfast every morning. With different toppings for variety, it's easy to please the whole family.

Try the suggestions illustrated, or make up your own. A hot oatmeal breakfast can be as different and delicious as it is nourishing.



Look for China, Carnival Ware, Cup and Saucer, or Aluminum Ware inside the big square packages of Mother's Oats





WATCH "SERGEANT PRESTON OF THE YUKON" ON CBS-TV



Has enjoyed cooking since childhood

Young Mother from Altamont, New York Wins 5 Awards in First Cooking Competition

Little daughter Wynanne seems to think that ribbon is good enough to eat . . . and while son James and Mr. Raymond Munroe won't go that far, they agree that it's mighty nice! In fact this ribbon is one of the 5 awards Mrs. Munroe won for her cooking skill—at last year's Altamont Tri-County Fair.

Like so many prize-winning cooks, Mrs. Munroe enjoys cooking with yeast . . . and, of course, she uses Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "It's fast and easy," she says. "And so convenient, the way it stays fresh right on my shelf."

It's certainly not surprising that top cooks all over the country use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. In fact out of more than 10,000 prize winners surveyed, 9 out of 10 use Fleischmann's. This dry yeast is so handy, it stays fresh for months, always rises fast. You'll find it easier to serve yeast-raised specialties with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast on your shelf. When *you* bake at home, use Fleischmann's —and try the new "Yeast-Riz" Main Dish recipes. There's one on every "Thrifty Three" strip.

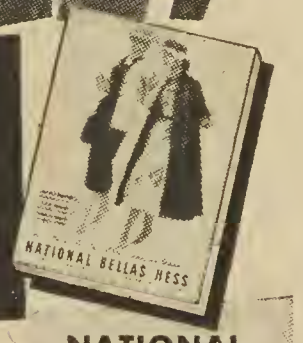
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Rip Van Winkle Couldn't Sleep with Nagging Backache

Now! You can get the fast relief you need from nagging backache, headache and muscular aches and pains that often cause restless nights and miserable tired-out feelings. When these discomforts come on with over-exertion or stress and strain—you want relief—want it fast! Another disturbance may be mild bladder irritation following wrong food and drink—often setting up a restless uncomfortable feeling.

For quick relief get Doan's Pills. They work fast in 3 separate ways: 1. by speedy pain-relieving action to ease torment of nagging backache, headaches, muscular aches and pains. 2. by their soothing effect on bladder irritation. 3. by their mild diuretic action tending to increase output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes.

Find out how quickly this 3-way medicine goes to work. Enjoy a good night's sleep and the same happy relief millions have for over 60 years. Ask for new, large size and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!

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If you suffer asthma attacks, choke and wheeze, find sleep impossible because of the struggle to breathe . . . try FRONTIER ASTHMA MEDICINE now! Get immediate, blessed relief from the dreaded symptoms of bronchial asthma. Over 1,000,000 bottles sold! FREE TRIAL bottle by return mail. You pay nothing. Send name and address now to: FRONTIER ASTHMA CO. 575-A Frontier Bldg., 462 Niagara St., Buffalo 1, N. Y.

Shrinks Hemorrhoids New Way Without Surgery

Science Finds Healing Substance That Does Both—Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

New York, N. Y. (Special) — For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in *suppository* or *ointment form* under the name *Preparation H.** At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

More Satisfying Living

By MABEL HEBEL, Home Editor

LAST MARCH at Cornell Farm and Home Week, Dean Helen Canoyer of the New York State College of Home Economics remarked that no one in this world is completely satisfied with what he or she has.

"Most of us," she said, "remain unsatisfied during a good share of our lives, partly because there is such a great gap between learning and living.

"The things we don't know as consumers," she added, "make us inefficient homemakers, wasteful, and lead us to buy the wrong thing at the wrong time at the wrong price."

The morning I heard Dean Canoyer speak, she was talking to the Farm and Home Week visitors who filled Bailey Hall, and she was telling us about the homemakers' program.

"In this college," she said, "we believe we have information that will help you to have more satisfying living."

That was putting it mildly, as I found out when I made the rounds that week. The women who came to Farm and Home Week had an opportunity to learn a lot in a short time about good home management — and especially about how to be a good shopper. The week's theme was "Consumer Learning Makes Better Living," and if a woman went home and put her new knowledge to work, the result was sure to be more satisfying living.

But you don't even have to go to Farm and Home Week at your own state college in order to profit in a big way from home economics research. You can get the results of it in hundreds of easy-to-read bulletins that will give you expert advice on every kind of household problem from refinishing furniture to how to get rid of those annoying cluster flies.

All over the United States, specialists are studying families, trying to understand their problems better and to find answers to them. If you are not using the help of your Extension Service and your county home demonstration agent, you are overlooking the best and cheapest help you can get.

To help you solve your own particular problems, you should get first a list of bulletins published by your own State College of Agriculture or Home Economics. Also, the list of United States Department of Agriculture publications, which include fascinating and helpful bulletins on every phase of homemaking. The state lists are free; the USDA one costs 45 cents.

Besides bulletins on homemaking, the lists include many on farming — s they are doubly useful if yours is farm home. Below are the addresses write to. Those starred will fill out- o state requests for lists and bulletin as well as requests from residents their own state:

Connecticut: "List of Extension Se vice Bulletins." Write to Publicatio Office, Extension Service, University Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut. Res dents of state only.

Delaware: "List of Extension Bull tins." Write to: Extension Service, Un versity of Delaware, Newark, Delawar

Maine: "List of Extension Servi Publications." Extension Service, Un versity of Maine, Orono, Maine. Resi dents of Maine only.

Maryland: "List of Farm & Hom Publications." Write to: Agricultu Bulletin Room, University of Maryla College Park, Maryland. Residents o Maryland only.

Massachusetts: "Publications fo Farm and Home," Leaflet 104. Write to Mr. Radie H. Bunn, Extension Servic University of Massachusetts, Amhers Mass. Residents of Massachusetts only

***New Hampshire:** "List of Ne Hampshire Publications." Write to Mail Service, University of New Hamp shire, Durham, New Hampshire. R quests for bulletins from residents o New England will be filled; also, fro AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers Northeastern states.

New Jersey: "Catalog of Availabl Publications." Write to: Bulletin Cler Experiment Station, Rutgers Univer sity, New Brunswick, New Jersey. Ne Jersey residents only.

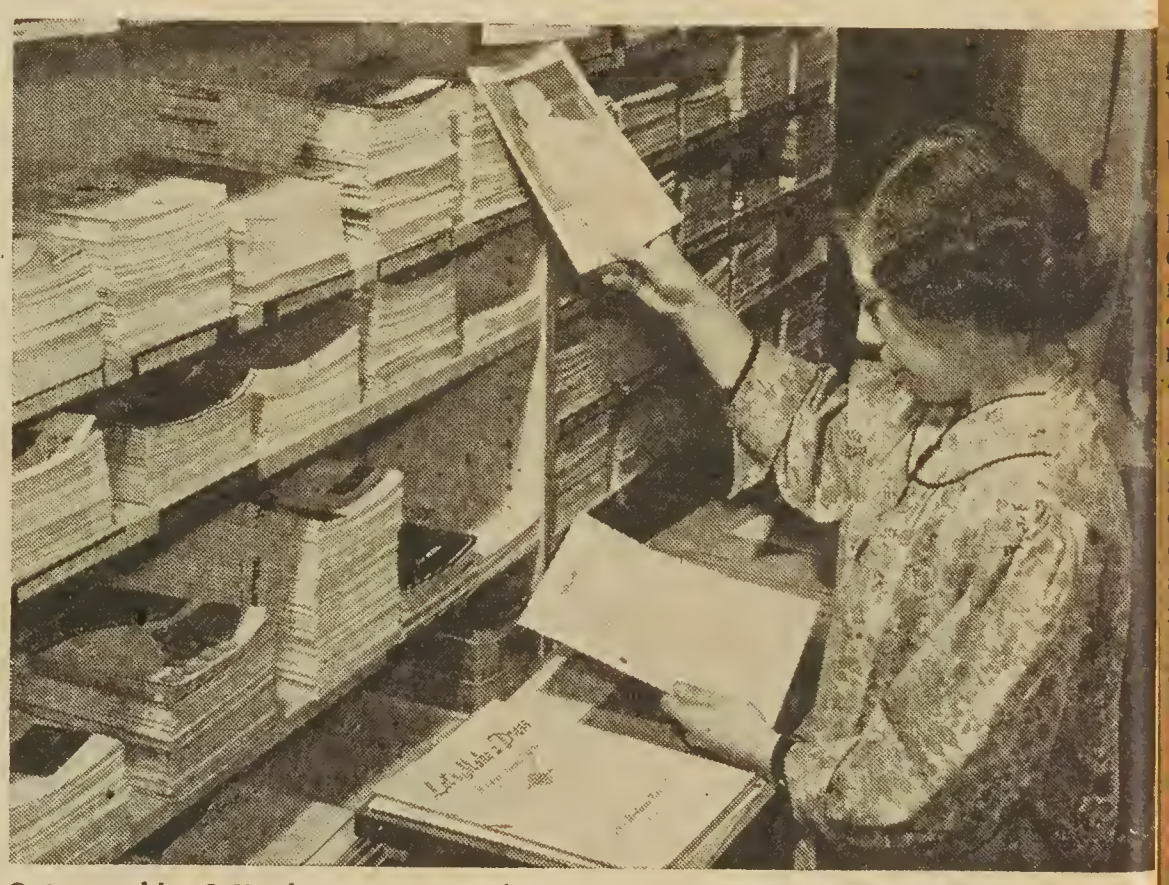
***New York:** "List of Publications," Cornell Extension Bulletin 47. Write to Mailing Room, New York State Colleg of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. Most o the Cornell bulletins are free to resi dents of New York State, and ar available to residents of other state at 5 cents a copy, except as otherwis priced in the list.

***Pennsylvania:** "List of Publica tions." Write to: Mailing Room, Colleg of Agriculture, 5 Armsby Hall, Pennsyl vania State University, Universit Park, Pennsylvania. Out-of-state resi dents, as well as Pennsylvania resi dents, may obtain free copies of a lim ited number of Pennsylvania bulletins

Rhode Island: "List of Publications." Write to: Extension Service, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, Rhod Island. Rhode Island residents only.

Vermont: "Farm and Home Publica tions List." Write to: Publications Of-

(Continued on Opposite Page)



Got a problem? Maybe your state college or the USDA has a bulletin containing just the information you need. Above is shown a corner of the busy mailing room of the New York State colleges of home economics and agriculture where hundreds of requests for bulletins pour in daily.

Four For Charm

4803. This is the season's most practical, prettiest wrap-on. Make it also in a brief version for a cobbler apron! Misses' sizes 12 to 20; 40. Size 16 takes 3⅞ yds. 35-in. 35 cents.

4523. Keep cool in this easy-to-sew with our new Printed Pattern! Cut to fit the shorter, fuller figure. Half sizes 14½ to 24½. Size 16½ takes 4⅝ yds. 35-in. 35 cents.



4855. Our newest Printed Pattern — and all one piece. Each style takes ONE YARD 35-in. Pattern includes all 3 styles; applique transfer. Misses' medium size only. 35 cents.

4792. A graceful dress with Empire-princess lines and a little cover-up bolero! Misses' sizes 10 to 20. Size 16 dress and bolero require 4¾ yds. 35-in. 35 cents.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern size and number clearly. Enclose 35 cents for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York.

More Satisfying Living

(Continued from Opposite Page)

fice, Morrill Hall, Burlington, Vermont. Vermont residents only.

USDA List of Publications

To get the "USDA List of Available Publications," write to: Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., and enclose 45 cents. Bulletins of special homemaking interest are listed from pages 44 to 55.

Although most of the bulletins published by the State Extension services and USDA are free, there are some other excellent low-cost bulletins. For example, the following Cornell bulletins are available to any person at the price indicated:

Quantity Recipes, $1.00. (This is one of the most helpful booklets ever printed for persons who have the responsibility of putting on church suppers, organization dinners, school lunches, etc. Well worth the money.)

E-648 **Be Your Own Upholsterer,** 25 cents.

E-738 **Color in the Home,** 25 cents.

S-4 **How to Make Lampshades,** 25 cents.

S-7 **Make Your Own Chair Covers,** 25 cents.

S-11 **Modern Hooked Rugs,** 25 cents.

S-20 **Reupholstering Chairs with Foam Rubber,** 50 cents.

S-23 **Furniture Restoration,** 50 cents. (Every do-it-yourself enthusiast should have a copy of this bulletin on furniture refinishing and restoration.)

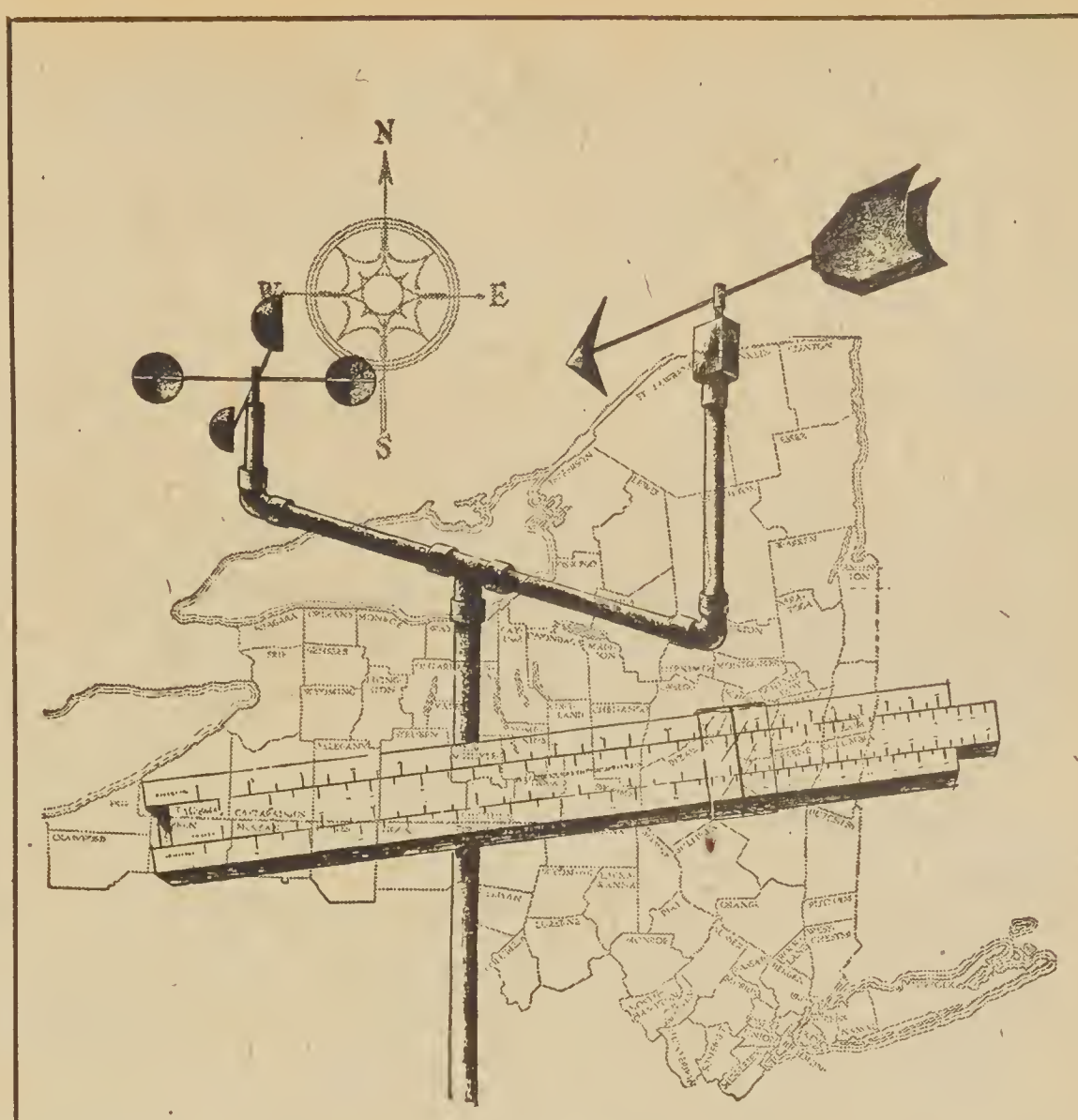
S-24 **How to Make Curtains and Draperies,** 15 cents for persons not living in New York State; free to New York residents.

S-5 **Let's Make A Dress,** 25 cents; free to New York residents.

E-732 **Meat for the Family** (selecting, slaughtering, cutting, freezing, and curing), 25 cents; free to New York residents.

You may order any of the above Cornell bulletins from the Mailing Room, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

No matter what your interests are—children, cooking, crafts, sewing, home decoration, building a house, remodeling your kitchen, gardening—you can find a bulletin on the subject that will help you achieve what we all want—more satisfying living.



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Are Early Marriages Desirable?

Answers Based On Readers' Experiences

I'D DO IT AGAIN

(First Prize Letter)

THE success of early marriages depends on the individuals involved, whether they are mature and will accept the responsibilities entailed. I married at eighteen and could name a dozen others who did the same. All are well-adjusted, happy marriages.

Life holds no fears when we are young. If we fall in the pit, we climb out, dust ourselves off and try it again. There are many differences to overcome when two people decide to live together for keeps, many corners to be rubbed off so the personalities will fit together smoothly.

As for older people being set, they are. My husband is several years older than I, and his opinions are much more inflexible than mine.

I had my third child when I was twenty-two. It was no trick to wash, (on a board) iron, sew, clean house, bake and cook prodigious amounts of food for us all.

We went picnicking frequently in season, as well as exploring the woods and fields, and walked three miles to church and Sunday school.

It is easier to see the child's side of the argument if you aren't so old that you've forgotten you were young once. Yes, definitely I believe in early marriages and rearing the children while you have some pep and energy left.

We had a whale of a good time. Often when my tall son was in his teens I was mistaken for his sister. It afforded a good laugh.

Hardships are easier to cope with; tomorrow will be better as long as you are young. The happiest years of my life were when the children were home. Their noise and that of their friends didn't bother me, but now—wow! If I had small ones around, I'd probably take their heads off, though the grandkids are the nicest thing that ever happened to me except having children of my own.

If I had to do it over again, I'd marry the same man at the same age in the same church. Amen. — *Mrs. M.M., Penna.*

SUBSIDIZING EARLY MARRIAGES

EARLY marriages are fine if the girl and man are mature for their years. My son married while still at college. We continued to give him the financial help he was already receiving from us, and they both worked to supplement it. In the event a family can subsidize an early marriage a bit, I think it's right to do so.

Marriage does promote stability, in my opinion. When they are truly in love, they are mutually stimulating to better achievement, as tensions are less. The parents are younger when children are born and can better sympathize with the children's point of view.

But the young people MUST be mature and not too materialistic. They mustn't want to keep up with the Joneses, because their budgets will be limited for some time. Good management and ability to live simply, are absolutely vital requirements for happy early marriages. — *Mrs. M.L., Long Island*

DETERMINATION

SOME time ago I read a story about a young man well in his twenties who presented his lady fair to his father and asked, "Dad, may we get married?"

At once his father snapped, "No!" Then he went on to explain that when he'd matured enough to say with confidence, "Dad, we are going to be married," he would receive best wishes etc., plus his dad's hearty approval. I think it a wonderful measuring stick regardless of age!—*Mrs. R.E., Vermont.*

TOO LITTLE THOUGHT

CONSIDERING that the divorce rate runs 14 per cent higher than the normal rate in marriages where both parties are 20 or younger, and that today's average duration of wedded bliss is only 10 years, it's a mistake to marry young, as was my lot.

Marriage needs maturity and the common sense that only comes with adulthood. Recently a test survey of 81,000 divorces showed almost half the marriages had lasted only five years or less. Forty years ago, marriage was for life! Today, the average duration is a scant 10 years.

Too many youngsters rush into marriage with about as much thought and preparation as for going to a dance on a Saturday night. For the first heady weeks, everything seems like a dream, and the future is dismissed with a careless shrug. Then things begin happening that make marriage a nightmare, like mine was.

A teen-age girl has a child's mind in a woman's body, and marriage poses problems and circumstances too serious and complicated to be solved by children. A teen-age girl, no matter how grown-up she thinks she is, simply has not the experience needed by a wife to insure the married happiness that is rightfully every woman's heritage.

—*Mrs. S.C., Florida*

WAITING PAID

I FEEL that those who have a few more years on their shoulders are better prepared for a life together than those who have not had too many responsibilities before entering into marriage.

I was thirty-four, and my husband in his forties when we were married. We do not regret having waited for the mate we both desired, and both feel we were more ready for marriage, for the responsibilities, the joys, the heartaches, the ups and downs. And indeed we have had our share since we had our simple, but lovely wedding in May, 1953!

When we gave our vows, they were to each other, not to the minister who performed the ceremony, or to the many friends and relatives who crowded our lovely country church. To this day, people speak about our wedding day, and the happy time they had sharing it with us. To us it was a sacred moment, and still is. Money can buy many things, but not the love and happiness we have in our home.

I am fortunate in having a husband who is proud of my accomplishments and doesn't hesitate to tell me so and how can I fail to say I am proud of my husband, who is farmer, carpenter, electrician, plumber and machinist all in one!—*Mrs. T.W., New York*

NEGLECTED EDUCATION

AT SEVENTEEN I left school to be married. Now, two years later, my husband and I have two very wonderful children and are very, very happy together.

While I do not regret my early marriage, I have wished that I had waited another seven months when I would have graduated from high school. Education is important, and a diploma is essential in securing good employment.

I would not advise early marriages, yet I am not strongly against them. I do believe, however, that a marriage is what the two people involved make it. We have financial difficulties and problems, but through working together (my husband as the breadwinner and I as the happy housewife and mother) we have had a wonderful two years of marriage, and expect many more.

—*Mrs. J.L., Maine*

IT DIDN'T WORK

I AM writing this letter from my own personal experience.

I was 16 and my husband was 20 when we were married and after eight years of disagreements it ended in separation two years ago.

I don't think a couple so young knows the meaning of marriage, that you have to work together and be able to handle the hardships that usually come some time in life.

They don't realize the cost of furnishing a home, living expenses, having a family and many other things that require money in marriage.

Many times when the going is rough the boy or girl gets discontented so they go out trying to forget their troubles, not thinking that it is only making more. I think this is one of the biggest reasons many homes are broken up.

These are some of the reasons I disapprove of early marriages.

—*Mrs. E.B., New York*

PULLED TOGETHER

WELL, we were married when we were both nineteen years old, twenty-eight years ago. My husband has always worked on farms. Twenty years ago we rented the present farm we are on, eight years later we bought it as it had been for sale all the time we rented it.

We have worked together in the fields with horses and now tractors, have raised three more children; we had two before we rented.

Now the two oldest are married and we have five grandchildren, been grandparents since we were 42 years old.

It has been a long, hard pull, but has been worth it, and I think we are more in love than ever. Early marriages are wonderful, but you must work together always.—*Mrs. W.S.D., New Jersey*

DON'T DICTATE!

ARE early marriages desirable? That depends first on what one calls "early." I'd say under seventeen is not even sensible.

If 19 years 1 month 21 days is an early marriage, then I approve, as I have been married 42 years since the above age.

Parents can only teach their children good morals, responsibility and self-help, but never should decide on the marriage age for them.—*Mrs. R.M.T., Maine*

LIFE BEGINS AT 40

"LIFE begins at 40," Will Rogers said. So did marriage for me. After 18 years of teaching, from 4th grade to high school, and summers of schooling or travel, from Quebec to California, I settled in the Adirondacks. The man I married lives and works here. Here I am the happiest with housekeeping, gardening, snowshoeing or hunting with a black cocker spaniel.

Youth may have more flexible adjust-

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The man all wrapped up in himself comes in a mighty small package.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

ment, and later grow apart, or be dissatisfied with permanent home life.

Later marriage has more advantages from where I see it, advantages of more mature judgment, richer personality, more interesting person, financial independence, really deep satisfaction, and lasting enjoyment of life.

—*Mrs. C.E.K., New York*

FRIENDS WERE WRONG

YES, EARLY marriages are very desirable! I was only eighteen, my husband twenty-two, when we married and went three thousand miles from home, family and friends to the Marine camp where my husband was stationed. Because I was an only child and never had been away from home before, most of my friends and relatives said it would never work.

Although my husband was only a corporal and his pay was not much compared to prices around a military base, we were young enough to really enjoy the things which were free, like going to the beach, to the zoo, or to outdoor concerts.

Now at twenty-four I have three children — one, two-and-a-half, and four—and I am still young enough to have fun with them. My husband is trying to get started as a poultry farmer, which means long hours, hard work, and very little money at first. But we are both young enough not to mind the hard work and long hours.

Yes, I think early marriages are very desirable, and if I had it all to do over I would do the same thing again.

—*Mrs. D.K., N.Y.*



"Of course I remembered our anniversary—I didn't look at another woman all day!"

GETTING AHEAD

FEW PEOPLE were ever killed by hard work. Discouragement is a far more vicious killer. Therefore, it is important for young people to get ahead, to improve living conditions, to build up a financial reserve. Failures to do so breeds discontent.

Under present farm conditions, can a young couple get ahead, and if the answer is "yes", how can it be done?

For the best 500 word letter on the question, we will send a check of $5.00 and $1.00 for each letter printed.

Send your entry to Dept. G.A., American Agriculturist, Box 307, Ithaca, New York and mail them to arrive by February 1.



IT'S FUN TO TRAVEL

With American Agriculturist

WHY not decide now to pack your suitcase and join us when we set forth on the wonderful Mexican tour that we have planned for March 11-30? This is another American Agriculturist "all expense, no worry" tour. You'll be well taken care of from start to finish.

From the moment you board our train on March 11 in New York City until we get back there on March 30, you'll have the time of your life. Our first stop will be New Orleans, one of the most glamorous and interesting cities in this country. We'll have two days there; then on to Houston, Texas, and from there straight to Mexico.

One of the first things we will do there is to go to Xochimilco for an enchanting gondola ride through its winding lagoons and famous "floating gardens." In Mexico City, history will come alive for us as we visit buildings which date back to the beginning of the Spanish conquest of Mexico. There is much to do in this colorful city, one of the loveliest and most exciting in the world.

From Mexico City we will take motor trips to Puebla, a typical Spanish city founded in 1531; Tehuacan, where we will stay overnight at the lovely Spa Penafiel; and then to the tropical paradise around Orizaba, Cordoba, Tuzango, and Fortin de las Flores. Our headquarters there will be the luxurious Hotel Ruiz Galindo, where, if you like, you may swim in a gardenia-strewn pool.

We'll visit also picturesque Taxco, the red-tile roofed mountain village that all tourists love; and of course, Cuernavaca, the "Versailles" of Mexico, an enchanting resort town since the days of Cortez.

These are just a few of the highlights of this fascinating tour in colorful, exciting Mexico. For more information about it, write today for our Mexican Tour itinerary. Just fill out the coupon below and mail it to E. R. Eastman, Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-M, Ithaca, N. Y. We'll be happy to send you a free copy of the itinerary, with the exact cost of the all-expense ticket, and a day-to-day account of the places we will visit.

We hope you'll decide to come with us and see for yourself why everybody loves an American Agriculturist tour!

E. R. Eastman, Editor
American Agriculturist
Box 367-M, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me as soon as possible, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary of your Mexican Spring Vacation Tour, March 11-30.

Name _____

Address _____

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Grange Lecturers' Program Theme

"BUILDING a Better Rural America Through Research," is the challenging theme of the Grange lecturers of New York State for 1957. It has been developed by State Grange Lecturer Fern H. Palmer of Williamson and will be highlighted in the programs of 53 Pomona or county lecturers and 878 Subordinate or community Grange lecturers.

"This theme was chosen with a specific thought in mind," Mrs. Palmer has told the lecturers. "Faced as we are with minority problems, with price problems, the farmer needs to look to research to help find the answer. Not only in the agricultural field, but in the field of everyday living there is a need to find new ways to combat dis-

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"Research is like saving—if postponed until needed, it is too late to start."—Thompson Products, Inc.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

eases; studies to help us live better as communities; even research and trial in ways to live in peace.

"All of these things come under research to help us to live better in the rural area. The field is not limited under this theme, but should really present a challenge to you as lecturers, to apply this theme to the needs of your Grange and your community."

Suggested as some possible phases of the subject were farm research, medical research, safety (traffic, farm, fire) research, government expenditure or tax research and studies of community betterment.

Mrs. Palmer has pointed out that under the topic of farm research, the lecturers might take one new idea which applies to the type of farming in that particular community.

"Have a good display of bulletins and articles on that new idea, have your farmers themselves discuss it from their experiences through a panel or question and answer period," the State Lecturer proposed. "Have a part for the ladies to express their thoughts or, if it is a new product, how they like it."

Special emphasis is urged throughout the new year on safety, particularly as it applies to the farm.

"If your Lecturer's program does nothing more than prevent one accident, you can rest assured that your work was not in vain," Mrs. Palmer said.

Mrs. Palmer disclosed plans of activity for the year at the annual Pomona Lecturers' Conference in Ithaca in December. Among the speakers at the three-day session were Edward F. Holter, National Grange lecturer; Leland D. Smith, New York State Grange master; Henry D. Sherwood, secretary of the Executive committee of the State Grange and immediate past master; Miss Miriam Terry, community group specialist at Cornell; Professor E. A. Lutz, public administrator, Cornell; Bert Morse, chairman of the Grange's State Young Adult committee, and Dr. Arthur E. Durfee, Assistant Director of Extension at Cornell.

— A. A. —

ARE YOU A GOOD PACER?

Knowing how to measure land has always been important to farmers, and is especially so now to those who want to take part in the soil bank plan.

The most common way of measuring land, used almost since man began to practice the art of cultivation, is to pace off the distances. To determine the length of your natural stride, measure off a short distance and walk it. Of course the most accurate way, if you have a lot of land, is to use a surveyor's chain, which is 66' in length. With this chain two men can measure most of the fields on an average-sized farm in a very short time.

Drills with an acreage-recording device are fairly accurate, and an easy way of measuring the acres of a field when a drill can be used. When the number of acres is once determined, be sure to make a permanent record, so you will not have to do it again.

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television  from breakfast to bedtime

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Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

How Research Affects Farming and Living

By CLAYTON WHITE

Chautauqua Co., N. Y. Dairyman as told to Hugh Cosline

RESEARCH is looking for the truth. That's the simplest definition I can think of, and when we look at it that way, I don't see how we can have too much of it. As I see it, the idea that we should stop or slow down research because we have too much of a few products is too silly even to consider.

Research by colleges, experiment stations, commercial concerns, and even by some individuals is responsible for the living standard we have today. As a dairy farmer, the results of research help me to do better farming, and equally important, gives the family many things to enjoy that our forefathers never dreamed of.

Home Grown Grain

The results of research have been the economic salvation of farmers during this period of adjustment when farm prices have fallen and costs have risen. Take feeding dairy cows for example, I would find it extremely difficult to make a living if I were forced to buy all the grain for the cows from the Midwest. Because of research, I grow a large part of the feed they get. Research brought hybrid corn with greater production per acre; research developed varieties that will mature at this high elevation; research brought weed control by spraying; research brought the answers on soil fertility, and research developed the mechanical corn picker, without which all the other developments would have had little value.

Then let's consider roughage, which is the foundation of any good dairy ration. Remember when a mixture of white clover and Kentucky blue grass was recommended for pasture? Then came the mixtures of tall grasses and legumes which could be used for hay or pasture and which gave much heavier yields.

Soon after that, grass silage was developed and made practical. Probably no advice was given farmers more often and used less than to cut hay early. With the weather we have here in June, it just couldn't be done. But we can put up grass silage early when it is most digestible, and make hay later in the season from later maturing grasses and from the second cutting.

And that wasn't all. Research developed oat varieties to resist rust, and winter wheat that would stand our winter climate, and yield heavily. I can remember when 18 bushels of wheat per acre was considered good in Chautauqua County. Then it went to 25, then to 40 or 50, and last year, I had 9 acres that averaged 65 bushels per acre.

Better Cows

Likewise, we know far more about breeding cows than we did even a few years ago. I had an unfortunate experience with a bull whose pedigree looked good on paper. Unfortunately, his daughters didn't come up to what I had expected. I was already doing some artificial breeding, and for the last two years, 80% of my cows have been bred that way. Without patient experimenting, that wouldn't have been possible, and even now further experiments are improving the results.

Without good management, high production of crops and animals may still leave a farmer in the red. Before George Warren of Cornell began to talk and write about farm management, we had never heard the words. Keeping records is one angle of farm management, and on this farm I have records on every cow I ever kept since 1917.

In recent years we have found that more machinery is necessary in order to keep labor costs down and increase production per man. But college men point out that a farmer can spend too much money for equipment. Again, the decision as to the most profitable use of equipment is a part of farm management.

Clayton White of Stow, Chautauqua County, New York, with a few of his fine cows who have just taken a drink in Chautauqua Lake. This is what you might call a two breed herd, half being Holsteins, and half being Guernseys.





Mr. and Mrs. White in the modern living room in a house built for comfort. Built into the chimney are a number of stone Indian axes found on the farm, and above the center of the mantel in the chimney are a number of arrow heads.

Speaking of farm machinery, its improvement has been due to continued research. The first tractor was a heavy unwieldy tool that was more of a handicap than it was a help. Now we have tractors to meet all needs and equipment to go along with them to do nearly every farm job.

Through the development of power, we are able to save labor and reduce costs.

Grass silage is chopped in the field, corn is harvested with a mechanical picker, a gutter cleaner takes out the manure, and a pipe line moves the milk from the cow to the cooler on many farms.

When you stop to think of what's happened, you can truly say that every move we make is affected by research, the search for truth.

Farm Buildings

Research has affected our farm buildings. Pole barns and pen stables are a solution in some instances, but yet have to be proved over a period of years to become the accepted method for all dairymen. Larger stalls in conventional stables decrease mastitis, and chickens are no longer found in one story buildings with a maximum width of 20 feet.

Possibly no development has been more useful to farmers and their families than the extension of electricity to rural areas. Farm organizations were largely responsible because in the early days, power companies were slow to realize the possibilities. And for that matter, too many farmers thought of electricity in terms of light in the form of one bulb in the center of each room. Now farmers know that electricity not only adds to living, but is the cheapest and most reliable farm help available.

More Home Comfort

Speaking of country living, let's see how research has helped. Thanks largely to electricity, we now have all the advantages of city life without the disadvantages. We have the light, the radio, the television, the electric stove, and the refrigerator, but that is just the beginning. Take the quick freezer. It saves money because it preserves home grown food, but it also permits preserving food with top quality.

We are so used to electricity in our home that we take it for granted until the power goes off (which it seldom does). Then the water pump stops. So does the oil furnace. By keeping the doors shut, the food in the refrigerator and quick freezer will keep for a day or two. For light, we hunt up a candle or an oil lamp, but the equipment that makes farm life so comfortable just sits and waits for the power line to be repaired.

Marketing Research

Plenty has been said about research in marketing. In my opinion, some is helpful, some is not. Certainly the research that tells us how to package and display such a product as apples to please the buyer, increases consumption. The development of a product like potato chips gives a tremendous boost to demand.

Sometimes, however, it does seem that research in marketing helps the consumer with lower prices with little or no benefit to the producer. Perhaps I am wrong, but I am a little less enthusiastic about research results in marketing than I once was. Perhaps it just needs more research.

There's another field where research bothers me a little. That's in the field of human relations. There's no doubt but that we know relatively little in that field, but too often, it seems to me, the conclusions cannot be accurately measured and are an expression of opinion. For example, our parents may have had old fashioned ideas on bringing up children, but I liked the results better than some modern ones supposedly based on scientific research.

The Future

Sometimes we get sentimental about the good old days, but I'm sure we wouldn't enjoy them. In fact, as I look back, I think we just endured some things for want of something better. Looking into the future, we can't begin to imagine what is ahead. That's why I hesitate to say what's needed in the way of research. As a dairyman, I might say that research to breed longer lived dairy cows would be worth millions. But in general, research in several related fields is needed to get results along that line, and often the results of a particular piece of research are different than was intended.

So I have come to believe that the aim of research should be to discover new truths and that once they are found they will be applied. Oftimes research proving used methods wrong is just as valuable as research proving new methods right.

Surely new facts are being discovered at an increasingly rapid rate. Money spent for research is an excellent investment, often giving tremendous dividends. We need more of it and we need to take advantage of it faster, both for better farming and more enjoyable living.

SERVICE BUREAU

If You Are 65 You May Be Eligible for Social Security

FARM operators who are 65 years of age and who retire are eligible for social security payments after having paid social security taxes for at least two years. If the net income from the farm is $1200 or less a year, a farm operator may remain on the farm and draw social security payments. After a farm operator reaches the age of 72, he may earn as much as he wishes and still draw social security.

In August 1956, amendments were enacted affecting farm operators, for years after 1955. It is estimated that the changes in the law will give social security benefits to an additional 400,000 farmers. These provisions permit a farm operator to include income from a share crop arrangement if he participates materially in the management and production of the farm. This participation may be in an advisory capacity or it may be in actual production.

The social security benefit depends on the taxable farm income. **There are some special provisions for farmers with low incomes.**

For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1956, a self-employed farmer whose gross farm income is not more than $1800, may use for social security purposes either **his actual net** or two-thirds of his gross farm income.

If his gross farm income is more than $1800 in a year, but his net farm earnings are less than $1200, he may use either his net or $1200.

If his gross farm income is more than $1800, and his net farm earnings are $1200 or more, he must use the amount of his actual net farm earnings. This provision now applies to farm partnerships as well as individual farmers.

The maximum social security check for a retired farmer and his wife is $162.80 in cases where his yearly net income has been $4200 or more, and may be as low as $45.00 a month where average yearly earnings are as low as $400.

If you are 65 or approaching that age and are still operating a farm, you should look into the provisions for social security. If you are 65, you may be eligible. If not, you may wish to take steps to become eligible. You should remember that if your net income is less than $1200 a year it is not necessary for you to sell the farm. You can "retire" on the farm and receive Social Security benefits.

Official information and answers to your questions are available at district Social Security offices. The address of the one nearest you is available from your local postmaster.

— A. A. —

DON'T BITE!

AN interesting and unusual swindle has been brought to our attention recently. A man who said he was a cattle buyer called on a reader near Waverly, New York and claimed to be interested in buying blood-tested cattle. A deal was made and the man, who gave the name W. Kopp or W. Knapp, offered to pay by check. However, the farmer insisted on cash or a certified check so arrangements were made for later payment. Meanwhile, the cattle buyer borrowed $20.00 from the farmer for trainfare back to Buffalo, and he has not been seen or heard from since.

It is believed that this swindle has been worked before, particularly in the central part of the state. It is also suspected, but not confirmed, that this may be a person who is a life time parolee from Attica Prison and is wanted for violation of parole.

NO HOME WORK

"This summer we were notified by our tax collector that we were behind in our taxes. When I went to see him I told him I was desperate for work and he referred me to an ad in our local paper for homework.

"I answered the ad and an agent came to the house who told me that, with a $10.00 deposit, they would send me a kit on which the balance would be $29.95 C.O.D. He said they would bring my work to the house and pick it up and pay me. He said that three days after I sent my first swatch I'd be in business.

"I received my kit August 1st and sent my samples back in about two weeks, but I have never heard whether I did it right or not. I wrote them and still haven't received any answer. Can I get my money back and forget about their homework?"

Our experience has been that these homework companies are invariably more interested in selling something to their customers than in making money for them.

In most cases of sewing, weaving, etc. the individual is expected to find his own market for his work. It is particularly irritating to see a subscriber lose money when she can so ill afford it.

— A. A. —

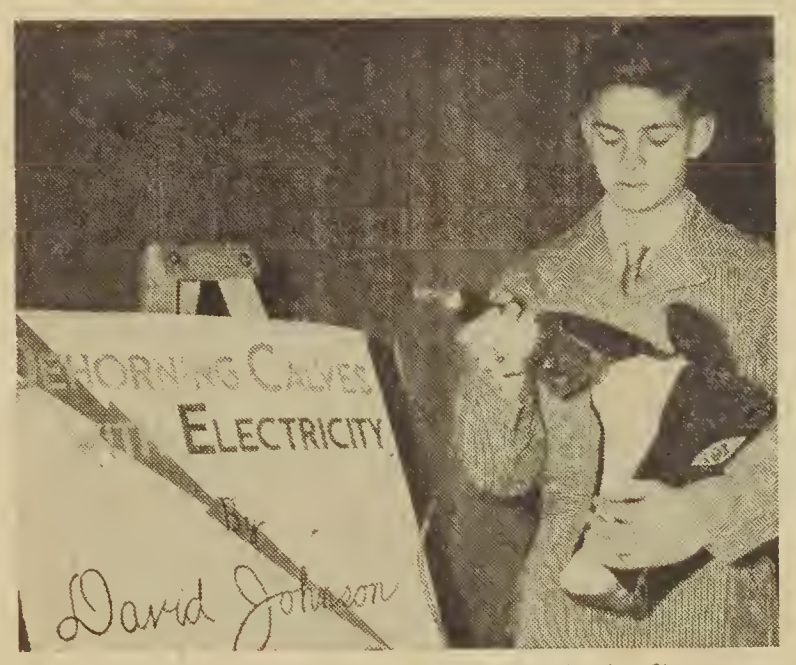
ADDRESSES WANTED

One of our subscribers would like to know if any readers have any of the Horatio Alger books for boys which they would care to sell. If so, write A.A. Service Bureau.

4-H'ers SHOW HOW

DEHORNING calves was demonstrated by David Johnson of Fonda, Montgomery County, at the 1956 National Livestock Conservation meetings in Chicago. David was one of five blue ribbon winners among demonstrators from eleven different states.

David says that dehorning with the electric dehorner is easy and is a job that one person can do. He has demonstrated dehorning several times. His largest audience was 175 persons at a county Grange meeting.



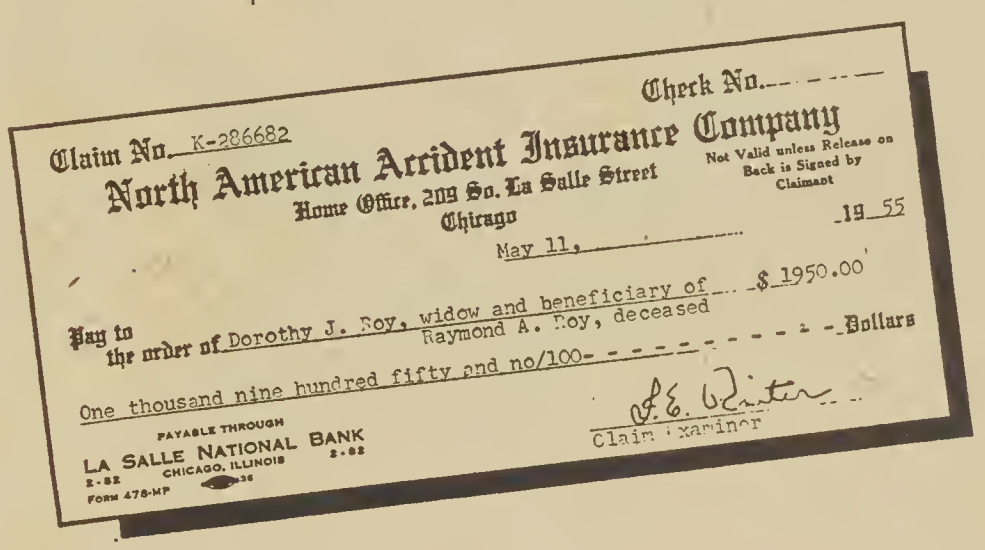
David was chosen to represent New York in the National contest after competing with 300 other demonstrators in a series of thirty county and eight district meetings last spring. A similar series of meetings will be held in 1957. The dates of these meetings may be secured from your county 4-H club office.

CAR SNAPS UTILITY POLE ROLLS DOWN GULLY



A New Hampshire man, Raymond Roy of Jeffrey, lost his life in the demolished auto pictured above. Mr. Roy was trying out the car when apparently he lost control causing the car to leave the highway.

$1950.00 CHECK DELIVERED



Check No. _____

Claim No. K-286682

North American Accident Insurance Company
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street
Chicago

Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant

May 11, 19 55

Pay to the order of Dorothy J. Roy, widow and beneficiary of Raymond A. Roy, deceased $1950.00

One thousand nine hundred fifty and no/100- - - - - - - - - - - - - - Dollars

PAYABLE THROUGH
LA SALLE NATIONAL BANK
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

A.E. Winter
Claim Examiner

When Mrs. Roy received the check which included $450.00 of accumulations because her husband kept his policy renewed she wrote this letter of thanks:

Dear Sir:

your agent, Mr. Roy Thompson, just delivered to me a check in settlement for my husbands death.

I appreciate the prompt service your company gave and recommend the Insurance to anyone. Dorothy J. Roy

Keep Your Policies Renewed

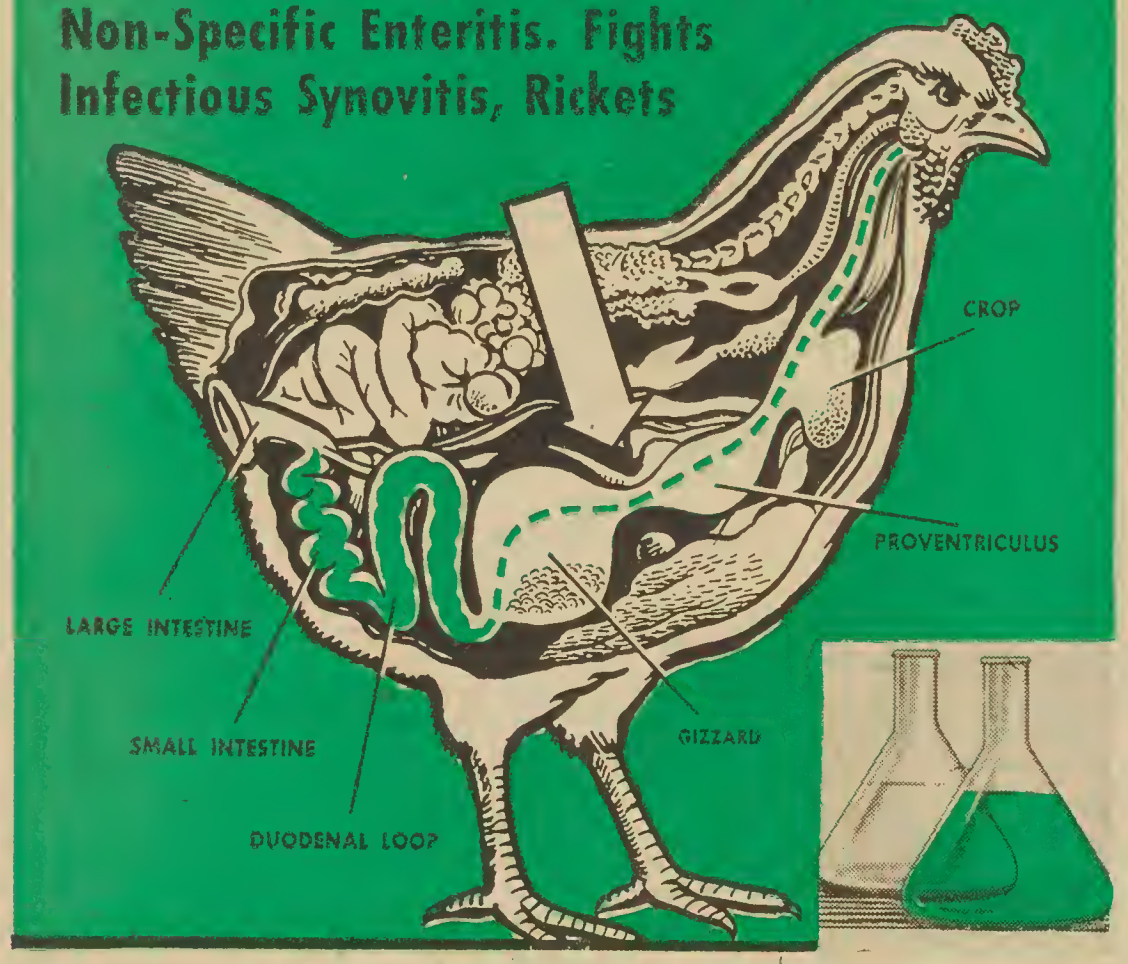
North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago

COMPANION DEPARTMENT ITHACA, N. Y.

New MYZON with GREEN *SPEED-UP* FACTOR

STOPS LAYING SLUMPS FASTER

When Birds Are Off Feed With Colds Due to Chronic Respiratory Disease (Air Sac) Often Seen During Damp Cold Changing Weather; Non-Specific Enteritis. Fights Infectious Synovitis, Rickets



GOES TO WORK FASTER THAN DREAMED POSSIBLE!

Research scientists have always believed that MYZON'S exclusive formula goes to work in minutes! Yes, because MYZON is carried by the drinking-water (rather than the feed) most of it by-passes the feed in the crop, stomach, and gizzard to go directly into the intestines where it is absorbed and carried to all parts of the body. Now . . . with the new speed-up agent, hens will get bigger quantities of MYZON'S great, tested formula FASTER than ever!

MYZON promotes egg-production. MYZON'S potent ingredients work in the digestive system to help ward off the diseases listed here, and build sturdier birds. MYZON battles infection in the respiratory tract . . . works its wonders in tissues and vital organs!

HELPS BLOCK RETURN OF THESE DISEASES

Here's the best news yet! Use MYZON as directed in drinking-water and you actually help block the return of these diseases. Moreover, MYZON helps rebuild birds after most stresses—even after bad attacks of COCCIDIOSIS! Don't wait and have regrets. See your nearby MYZON dealer without delay.

Read What These Satisfied MYZON Users Say!



NEW MYZON SEEMS TO GET INTO THE SYSTEM FASTER—"It seems like new green Myzon gets into the birds' system faster because within 24 hours after we started using it, our birds picked up on feed."
Mrs. Ted Meyer, Huron, S.D.

STOPPED LAYING SLUMP IN 10 DAYS—"I have 1 pen of 400 hens that went into a laying slump because of a cold snap that threw them off feed and production dropped from 75% to less than 50%. I started feeding the new improved Myzon Poultry Builder and it stopped the laying slump in 10 days. In two weeks production was back between 70-75%. They ate more, drank much more water and they look better than ever. It also increased the appetite of our Rock Cornish birds during the cold weather."
Mrs. T. J. White, Jamesville, New York

FIGURES EVERY CAN OF MYZON MAKES DOLLARS EXTRA PROFIT—"I have fed my birds continually on Myzon, maintaining about 80% production through all kinds of weather and not under ideal conditions. We have found that every day we continually get the same production regardless of weather conditions. We figure that for every can of Myzon we feed we get back at least $10 over and above the cost of Myzon."
William Gill, Canton, Ohio

DEATH LOSS STOPPED—FLOCK BACK AT TOP PRODUCTION—"We have 230 birds that contracted chronic respiratory disease that caused a death loss of about three to four hens a day.

"I started using Myzon Poultry Builder. After five days' treatment, the death loss stopped, and the birds started back on feed. In five weeks this flock was back in top production of over 70%."
Mrs. Robert Hora, West Branch, Iowa

Money Back Guarantee

Although Individual Experience May Vary, You Must Be 100% Satisfied With Your Very First Package of MYZON POULTRY BUILDER or your Money Refunded.

Birds Love Myzon with Speed-Up Agent—It Turns Water Green—INCREASES WATER CONSUMPTION UP TO ABOUT 20%!

So it just stands to reason to try tested, easy-to-use MYZON! New MYZON POULTRY BUILDER is as close to you as your nearest dealer. Get it TODAY!

The Big News Is Out!

SCIENTISTS DISCOVER GREEN SPEED-UP AGENT THAT MAKES HENS DRINK MORE WATER! THUS GETTING MYZON'S WONDER-WORKING INGREDIENTS TO DANGER POINTS FASTER THAN EVER!

CHICAGO, ILL. . . . With the discovery of MYZON'S new "green" speed-up factor, the treatment for LAYING SLUMPS in birds off-feed with Colds, due to Chronic Respiratory Disease (Air-Sac), Non-Specific Enteritis takes a new turn! Laying hens apparently LOVE this new speed-up agent! For tests show that birds drink up to about 20% more water fortified with new MYZON! And what a tremendous difference this makes! It means that now your hens get bigger quantities of MYZON'S famed wonder-working ingredients and high-energy dextrose into their system FASTER! Since MYZON has always gotten amazing results, it's no wonder then that poultry-raisers everywhere look upon new, improved MYZON POULTRY BUILDER as the long awaited answer to LAYING SLUMPS due to these diseases!

Important Warning!

ACT FAST IF DISEASE STRIKES

Poultry scientists will tell you that should your birds get sick and droopy, don't wait a minute! Remember that MYZON POULTRY BUILDER is famous with countless thousands of poultry raisers for the speed with which it has STOPPED LAYING SLUMPS in birds off-feed with Colds from Chronic Respiratory Disease (AIR-SAC); Rickets; Non-Specific Enteritis; and low-grade bacterial infections that haven't even been identified yet! So imagine the results you should expect from great new MYZON POULTRY BUILDER now that it comes to you with green speed-up agent factor! LAYING HENS LOVE MYZON'S NEW INGREDIENT—drink about 20% more water than ever before as tests prove! Thus getting plenty of MYZON'S exclusive formula of wonder-working ingredients to the danger-points faster than ever! No wonder poultry raisers from coast to coast hail improved MYZON as a blessing! Find out! Get MYZON TODAY!

MYZON'S NEW SPEED-UP AGENT GETS YOU MORE EGGS

Many poultry-raisers believe *when water consumption goes up, feed consumption rises*, and egg production jumps! Laying-hens drink up to about *⅕ more water* with new MYZON! So look for higher egg production than you dreamed possible—bigger profits!

YOU DON'T CHANGE FEED Goes In Drinking Water



Sick Birds That Won't Eat Now Drink Their Way to Faster Recovery

Like humans, most birds stop eating when sick and feverish-looking. But they don't stop drinking. In fact, when new MYZON has been mixed in the drinking water, they usually drink more—Yes, sick birds drink as you've never seen them drink—getting plenty of MYZON'S exclusive combination of wonder-working ingredients into the system to: 1. Fight these diseases; 2. Hurry them back into higher egg-production; 3. Help build sturdier birds. Get new, improved MYZON TODAY! **At good dealers everywhere!**

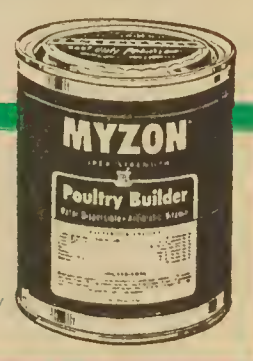


MAKE UP TO $228 EXTRA DURING COMING 12 MONTHS WITHOUT ADDING A SINGLE HEN!

Yes, if you have 200 laying hens, tests show you can make up to $228 *extra* during the coming 12 months—figuring eggs at only 30¢ a dozen. If you have 500 birds, you can make as much as $570 extra—and if you have 1,000, you can make up to $1140 more.

COSTS ONLY $9.95 TO TREAT OVER 1¾ TONS OF WATER

Here's one of the most amazing developments about the introduction of new MYZON. In spite of the fact that MYZON now comes to you with "green" speed-up factor added, there is no advance in price. It still costs you only $9.95 to fortify over 1¾ *tons* of water with disease-fighting, body-building food value. And when you realize how high feed prices are—and you've got to keep feeding your flock whether they're laying or not—that's something to remember!



MYZON POULTRY BUILDER

AT BETTER DEALERS EVERYWHERE

MYZON, INC., DEPT. 47 , 3129 W. 47th ST., CHICAGO 32, ILLINOIS

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

FEBRUARY 2, 1957

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

In This Issue

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Cheap Food 18
Livestock Champs 22
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Grape Growers 32

"TREE BANKS" for the NORTHEAST

By EDMUND NORTHRUP MOOT



The spruces which we set out forty years ago provide excellent small game cover. They grow slowly at first, but gain rapidly on other varieties after twenty-five years.

THE late Ray Pollard, one of the first New York State county agents, was always exhorting farmers to plant trees, something which Schoharie County, N. Y., farmers had never heard about.

In the years following World War I, Ray's appeal for planting demonstrations stimulated my teen-age interest in growing trees, especially after taking a course in botany under Professor Needham at Cornell.

Without consulting Dad or Granddad, the 7th and 8th generations on two Schoharie County hill farms (one of which was settled in 1819), I wrote Mr. Pollard and received approval for a demonstration to include 5,000 red pine and 3,000 white pine. Mr. Pollard would bring the trees up the old hill in his Model T when planting time rolled around. My job was to convince a highly provincial parent and grandparent that we should plant trees on those old hillsides.

Granddad would spend lots of time telling me how he, as a boy, helped "get out" those big virgin hemlocks for the old immense barn. There were two so-called 32 foot "swing beams" in that barn, hewn from oak, and measuring 18 inches on one side and 24 inches on the other. That "barn raisin' " story could fill a book by itself.

Well, the entire Christmas vacation between the 1919 and 1920 college terms was spent in discussing what I had done in agreeing to a tree planting demonstration on the old farm. Mom, who was 80 on February 2, always inspired such new ideas. Dad, recently deceased, never actively opposed; however, he had to be guided by his aging father's wishes.

Granddad was very deaf and there were no hearing aids in those days. Each family lived in its half of the old 17-room hop picking house. I ate many of my vacation meals with Granddad and Grandma where I could yell at Granddad and try to explain why it was a good idea. He never said no, but he laughed and laughed and would turn to Grandma and said so often: "Jane, do you think they will ever grow?"

Twenty years later (he lived to be 92) he, Dad and I walked through the trees which were all over 20 feet high. Tears came in his eyes. He never said much. He did, however, turn to me and almost whisper, "They are nice." That was all the return I needed.

We used every tool under the sun to plant those trees. The farm work was nearly all done by hand, anyhow. The rows were planted just as straight as a modern concrete highway. Mr. Pollard put up a well painted large wooden sign marking the original demonstration.

Three of us planted the 8,000 trees during the vacation, working 11 hours my last day home. We carried water in pails to put in each tree hole made either by a round pointed shovel or a hoe. We had no mattock. The percent of growth of the original planting and the following five years of smaller plantings has been fantastic. Several forestry men have checked the planting and figured over 90 percent grew.

On January 22, 1956, I spent several hours going all over the large planting. Memories clouded most of my intended close inspection of all the trees. Unfortunately I do not have title to this land but I can still enjoy the trees on that old farm and now have many acres in another area, in the same town, where I can follow some of my eccentric forestry practices.

Only recently I have had much fun in logging 75 big logs with a good neighbor's interest and his $25.00 doodlebug. No horses to break legs or fall over big logs, break harness or even run away in the woods as they did when I was a kid. The neighbor takes all the top and limb wood for hauling the logs to a suitable logway. This keeps the woods good and clean. The logs are taken by truck to the large cooperative mill near Cooperstown, N. Y., where I can then go, with my little car trailer, and get lumber as I need it.

You may be interested in some observations made as I walked around among the three types of conifers—white pine, red pine and Norway spruce. The white pine have suffered most from weevil, sleet storms and the high velocity of winds whipping upstate New York from the tails of vicious so-called "women" hurricanes. The red pine has exceeded in health, growth and cathedral-like appearance up until the last few years. The 500 Norway spruce, which Dad and I planted in 1922 in a hollow box system, are now ahead in height. We watched them every year for many years and wondered when they would start growing.

A one-acre field left in the center of the hollow block planting of spruce is a fantastic natural cathedral. A few of those tall stately spruces have cone covered crowns.

But the interesting fact is that I could not find a single natural seeded spruce. Both the red pine and white pine have large natural seeded areas. The red pine second growth trees, very rugged and clean appearing, are all growing on the left side of the plantings

(Continued on Page 17)

The McGregor Brothers of Maine, N. Y. are **FARMING WITH G.L.F.**

"33 Years of Real Performance"

Figures Garth McGregor, with Brothers Warren and Dane.



About every three days a six-ton load of feed rolls into the neat McGregor yard near Maine from the Endicott G.L.F. Service Agency. G.L.F. supplies all the feeding materials including mixing and scratch grains for the McGregors' 18,000 layers and 14,000 chicks.

The McGregors market over 100 cases of eggs a week in nearby Binghamton, Endicott and Johnson City to long standing restaurant accounts. Their hatching egg business amounts to another 50 cases a week. Dane, right, is a G.L.F. committeeman, and Warren is a councilman of the Greene G.L.F. Egg Service.

"Our chicks have been raised solely on G.L.F. Chick Starter since 1923. Only good results could justify this feeding policy. We think exclusive use for 33 years is a pretty good indication of our confidence in G.L.F. Chick Starter."

POULTRYMEN who grow 20 million chicks a year agree with the McGregors. The result: more chicks have been raised on G.L.F. Chick Starter in every year 1930-1956 than on *any other kind* . . . proof there is no better Chick Starter at *any* price.

Up-To-Date Quality

Year after year, G.L.F. has used new findings in nutrition research to make the best possible chick starter including the right kinds of protein, the correct energy-protein ratio, the added vitamins and antibiotics that promote feed efficiency. G.L.F. Chick Starter contains *all* the nutrients necessary for rapid, healthy growth of replacement pullets.

Chicks Guaranteed To Live

And now G.L.F. backs its guarantee of quality with an unusual additional guarantee: YOUR CHICKS MUST LIVE or you will be refunded the full original cost.

The guarantee covers losses, including those from disease, during the 6 weeks birds are fed G.L.F. Chick Starter. Chicks purchased from hatcheries in G.L.F. operating territory, Pullorum-Typhoid Clean, adequately housed and cared for, are covered. Only unnatural losses or those normally considered the responsibility of the hatchery are not covered.

Broilers Included

The G.L.F. Chick Guarantee also applies to broilers up to 6 weeks old, when fed G.L.F. Broiler Mash. Get complete details and written guarantee at your local G.L.F. Service Agency.

G.L.F. Chick Equipment

Zone Heat Electric Brooder: Radiant heat is provided in the quick warm-up zone. Fresh air is drawn through the side louvres, preheated and spread by the circulating fan through the entire brooder, outside the heat zone, forcing moisture laden air out through the curtains. The entire canopy is welded together into one piece, for durability.

Also available are coal and oil fired brooders as well as electric Infra-Red Bulb Units.

Chick Feeder F30: "Z" reel, adjustable legs and an effective feed-saver lip. Partial, but more frequent, filling will encourage higher feed consumption and give additional help in preventing waste.

One Gallon Glass Waterer: with plastic base that is easy to keep clean. The bubbling action attracts chicks, helps maintain adequate water consumption.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

G.L.F. Chick Starter

Quality that pays off on the Farm





MAILBAG

SPORTSMEN vs. TRESPASSERS

A RECENT issue diseusses the Trespass Problem and says "Something must be done about it."

Sportsmen versus Trespassers: A sportsman will respeet posted land. A trespasser has no regard for law or the land owner, or his property.

It is interesting to observe the difference. A trespasser will read the poster and then trespass over the fenee or eut through and then go on on his merry way. When eonfronted, he will tell you with arroganee, that he saw no posters, and anyhow, he has a lieense. (Some have no lieense.)

It is high time the State Conservation Department did something other than "rake in lieense fees," with no responsibility.

I would suggest that before a license is granted, a questionnaire examination be used on the lines of the Motor Vehicle Bureau's examination. Both are potential killers.

During the hunting season, eattle must be deprived of their regular range and enclosed.

There is no satisfaction in finding cattle maimed or killed.—*S.H.M., N.Y.*

* * *

CURING THE DEER PROBLEM

IN THE *Syracuse Post-Standard* recently, Ronald Graham of Howlett Hill gave some interesting suggestions aimed at helping the New York State deer problem on farms. He suggests:

1. Allowing a man who owns and farms his land to take one deer yearly regardless of sex for eaeh 25 aeres of land he owns at any time of the year for home use without a lieense. The farm owner would not be permitted to sell the meat and he would be required to leave his farm unposted.

2. To increase the eost of the big game lieenses by $1, the money to be used to pay farmers for property damage done by hunters.

3. To allow eaeh owner of a big game license to take one deer regardless of sex during the regular deer season.

As a farmer, what do you think about these suggestions; would they help or would they merely complieate the situation?

COUNTRY STORIES

A Little Hungry

By Anna Selberg

HANS WAGNER was a big man, a hard worker and possessed an enormous appetite. He also played the accordion. At square dances he was in great demand. Folks around knew his weakness for food and provided aeeordingly, when they asked him to play.

Mrs. Von Widner, however, was new to country ways. Having prepared a large tray of dainty sandwiehes for her guests, she made the mistake of setting them on a table near Hans.

Hans eonsidered it very kind of her and proceeded to help himself. He ate and he played. He soon emptied the tray, then when Mrs. Von Widner came near, he caught her eye, "Please lady," he said, "Would you mind fixing me a few more sandwiches? I'm kind of hungry yet."



Easy on the pocket—long on work!

FIRESTONE
CHAMPION GROUND GRIPS®

pull consistently, won't cake up or slip!

"The best costs less" is a time-worn tale, but with Firestone Champion Ground Grips it's true—the proof is in the performance! Extra tread plies protect against breaks; extra tread rubber gives longer life. Weather and aging—two enemies of rubber that cost you money—have been beaten by Firestone research. Special ingredients now assure longer rubber life, more tire life. In the long run you just can't get as good a buy.

Champion Ground Grips pull harder and handle easier in any soil, with husky high traction bars and broad powerful shoulders that dig deep and come out clean. Flared tread openings take full advantage of rotating tire forces as well as flexing action to toss out mud quick—dependable traction action that keeps you working when the work can't wait.

Your Firestone Dealer or Store wants to trade tires with you—ask him for his high trade-in allowance on your used tractor tires. Remember, too, he's a good man to see for all your tire needs.

For passenger car comfort . . . new Firestone De Luxe Champion—With greater mileage, quieter operation, tomorrow's styling and assured safety!



Firestone

BETTER RUBBER FROM START TO FINISH

Enjoy the Voice of Firestone on radio or television every Monday evening over ABC.

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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

WOW!

IN A RECENT survey of 1,000 women in the United States it was found that they averaged six pounds overweight. Apply this to 1,000,000 women and you have 6,000,000 lbs. or 3,000 tons of exeess baggage that you girls are lugging around.

Putting it another way, an average Holstein eow weighs about 1200 pounds. The exeess fat on 1,000,000 Ameriean women is equal to the entire weight of about 5,000 Holstein eows.

Better take a good look in a full length mirror, gals, then start pushing baek from the table a little sooner. That goes for many of us boys too. But if you do reduee, do it right. No quiek, dangerous pills. Consult your doetor, get a good diet, and stick to it.

If you wish, we will send you a safe redueing diet approved by the authorities. Enclose 10e to eover printing and mailing eharges, and address your letters to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department RD, Box 367, Ithaea, N. Y.

THE CLOCK

IN OUR BIG farm kitehen is a ealendar eloek patented by the Ithaea Calendar Cloek Company nearly a hundred years ago. It was a big day indeed when my Grandfather Roe, my mother's father, brought that eloek home. In all the time sinee it has ticked off the inevitable mareh of time, the hours, the days, and the months in the lives of passing generations.

I like to think of the faees of my long-gone relatives who looked at that eloek as they visited around the table about the momentous events of their day that are now history. What a lot they had to talk about! What a different world we live in sinee that cloek began to tick! Grandfather Roe and his oldest son, my Uncle Frank, were just baek from the terrible Civil War. As a small boy I remember hearing of their telling of the grief that swept the nation when Lineoln was assassinated. The clock ticked on as one president followed another, as the great West was opened up, as prosperity followed depressions, and as brief spells of peaee followed the war with Spain, two world wars, and the war in Korea.

Grandfather and his eontemporaries were followed by the next generation of my relatives, whom I knew and loved. I can remember the problems talked over by my grandfather's sons and daughters. There were serious discussions of men and events, and of great Ameriean prineiples around the kitehen table in my early farm home and in the family of my unele, who had inherited the ealendar eloek. It seems to me as I remember those talks that there was more appreeiation of and reverenee for Ameriean liberties. Our fathers knew what those liberties had eost in blood and tears.

But while my relatives and yours of other days were vitally eoneerned with publie events and faithfully registered their approval or disapproval by voting, they were still more eoncerned, as we are today, with the personal events and experienees of their everyday lives. Our elock has heard an untold number of worried diseussions over the business affairs of the farm, the laek of money, how the taxes were to be met, how to meet the mortgage payment, what should be done for a siek horse or cow.

If that eloek eould talk it eould tell a whole range of human experienee, of happiness and

By E. R. Eastman

sorrow. During almost a eentury it recorded the time while babies were born, grew up and died. It has watched members of the family tense with worry as some loved one lay desperately siek in an adjoining room.

It is good to remember also that our eloek looked down from its shelf many times on a family joking and laughing in affeetionate companionship, on faees lighted with happiness beease good fortune had smiled upon them. Best of all, the eloek, seemingly tieking more quietly, watehed the heads around the table bowed in acknowledgment that over the long years nothing ever really matters so much as faith in the greatness and goodness of Almighty God.

LET'S EAT THEM

YEARS AGO apples were always available on the farm during the winter months. Now on most farms there are none. To be sure, most of the old family orehards have disappeared. and they should. They didn't pay and, unsprayed, they harbor disease and inseet pests.

But that is no reason why all of us shouldn't eontinue to eat apples. They are in good supply on the market this year. For quality you eannot beat our northeastern-grown apples. They are good—good to eat, and good for health.

TOO YOUNG

NEW JERSEY Governor Robert B. Meyner believes that all states should raise the minimum legal drinking age from 18 to 21 years. New Jersey has sueh a law now, and the Governor believes that it works for the benefit of young people.

So do I.

DOWN THE RAT HOLE

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER has sent a budget to Congress for the next fiseal year, beginning July 1, calling for 73 billion dollars.

No human mind knows what a billion of anything is. The only way to get an idea is to eompare it with something that we know. For example, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST prints about 225,000 copies of the issue whieh you now hold in your hand. In a year it takes 46,210 mailbags to earry these issues to you. Yet that 225,000 is less than one-quarter of ONE million. A billion is 1.000 million, and the President is asking for 73 billion!

A good hunk of this vast sum will be poured down the rathole by giving it away to foreign countries. In my opinion that poliey is not only wrong, but if continued it will ruin the United States. Seeretary of the Treasury Humphreys, a member of the President's eabinet, in commenting on the proposed budget said:

"The reeent trend of Federal budgets should promptly be stopped. If we should get a depression it will make your hair curl, unless the government euts down on this spending."

Someone else has said that the Ameriean people seem to be indifferent to this rise in the eosts of government. We grumble at tax time, and let it go at that. (See Page 12)

There are two ways to get our taxes down. The first is to stop asking for so much government service, and the seeond way is to let your public offieials, federal, state and loeal, kn in no uneertain terms that you are good and under the eollar about your constantly incre ing taxes.

NO INFLATION HERE

MRS. ERNEST ARNOLD sends us the f lowing reeeipt by Orange Judd, for ma years publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTU in its early days:

NEW YORK, January 7, 18

Mr. Eliceha D. Miller

TO ORANGE JUDD, DR

For One Year's Subscription to "American Agriculturist," $1.

Beginning with the Number for January 185 (number of new series

Ending with the Number for DECEMBER 185 (number of the new seri

RECEIVED PAYMENT.

Terms, $1.00 per year, in advance

O. Judd

Editor and Proprieto

Note that this was dated 1858. AMERICAN A CULTURIST was founded in 1842. Note also that price for one-year subscription was $1.00 a ye

In other words, you are getting a much bigg better paper for half what it cost nearly one h dred years ago. Certainly in these times of wild flation, the price of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST one thing that has not been inflated. Where to can you buy as much for so little?

We have many field representatives, fine, h elass representatives, who visit Northeast ru homes as often as they ean to tell you abo the services of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST a to renew your subscription. But the Northe is a big country. It is impossible for our men see everybody, so why wait and lose the f serviees of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST beca your subseription has run out?

MUST CHANGE CHILD LABOR LAWS

LETTERS CONTINUE to eome into the e torial offices of AMERICAN AGRICULTU about the unfair and harmful ehild labor la

In New York State it is diffieult to hire a p son under 18 years of age without either bre ing the law or going through more red tape th either the boys, their parents, or the employ will bother with. Similar laws or regulations ist in most other states. In effect, the lawmak have said that it is better for young people to idle and to get into trouble than it is for th to work.

These laws must be changed. Will you help talking or writing to your representatives in State Legislature?

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

JIM HALL said it was so eold the other mo ing at his place that when he opened the d his breath froze instantly into a sheet of ice that he had to use an ax to breek the iee to outdoors.

There is an organization known as the Li Club. I have nominated Jim for membership

It was eold out at our house, too. When I w out to get my ear I spat. It froze as it was go down, fell on my toe, and broke it.

These winters are surely getting rough!

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MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

MILK PRICE: The uniform price for milk delivered to the Metropolitan milk area in December was $4.68 per cwt. This was 47¢ above the December price last year and compares with the November 1956 uniform price of $4.83. The volume of milk going to New York in December was 7.85 percent below the December record set in 1955. The December sales of fluid milk in the marketing area were 0.93 percent above the figure for 1955. The farm value of milk in the New York Pool in December was $27,138,494.88 compared to $26,720,387.53 in Deccmber of 1955.

WATCH THIS: A Senate Committee is digging into racketeering in labor unions. **This is not anti-union.** Many unions are cooperating and labor will benefit. So will you as a farmer (and also all citizens). Being investigated are extortion and threats to keep employers in line, infiltration of criminals to run unions and milk them, deals to boycott competitors, protective deals with hoodlums for fear they will ruin a business. Also included is outright stealing of union welfare funds.

AGRICULTURAL BUDGET: Proposed spending by the USDA in the fiscal year beginning July 1 is $5.3 billion, about $200 million larger than estimated expenses this year. Roughly, Agricultural Research Budget is $60.5 million, up $7 million; Extension Service, $64.1 million, up $10.6 million; Forest Service, $102.6 million, up $24.3 million; Soil Conservation Service, $112.6 million, up $15.4 million; Great Plains program, $20 million, nothing in 1957; Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP), $237 million, up $9.5 million; Agricultural Marketing Service, $31.9 million, up $4.3 million. School Lunch program is the same as this year, $100 million; soil bank, $1,254 million, no appropriation last year; surplus disposal losses, $1.6 billion compared to $67.5 million last year. Let's not overlook the reductions. REA funds, $75 million less and FHA loans down $424 million.

CHECK WEIGHT: A slump in egg production is usually preceded by a drop in the weight of the hens. One way to check on this and to take action before the slump comes is to mark a few hens and to weigh each of them once a month or oftener. In this way you can spot the weight loss and take steps to increase feed intake (wet mash or pellets) before production drops. A hundred hens producing at a 75% rate, should eat 26 to 30 lbs. of feed each day.

EASY RECORDS: Simplest way ever devised of keeping milk production records is now available.

See your county agent, pay a fee of about 5¢ a cow a month, weigh the milk from each cow one day a month (the 15th is suggested), enter the milk weights on the forms provided and mail them to your county agent. In return you get figures showing the monthly milk production of each cow, a yearly summary at the end of the year, and if you include figures on feed consumption, you will also get total feed cost, average feed cost and income over feed cost for each month and for the year.

SPRAY RESIDUES: Tolerances have been established by Federal authorities on many spray materials including some of the newer fungicides and insecticides which are exceptionally effective. Tolerances mean that fruits and vegetables sold must not carry more than a predetermined amount of spray residue shown to be harmless to consumers. Manufacturers of these materials and colleges of agriculture have worked out recommended spraying procedures which if followed carefully, will keep residues within legal limits. **The food producer should therefore follow these recommendations with extreme care.**

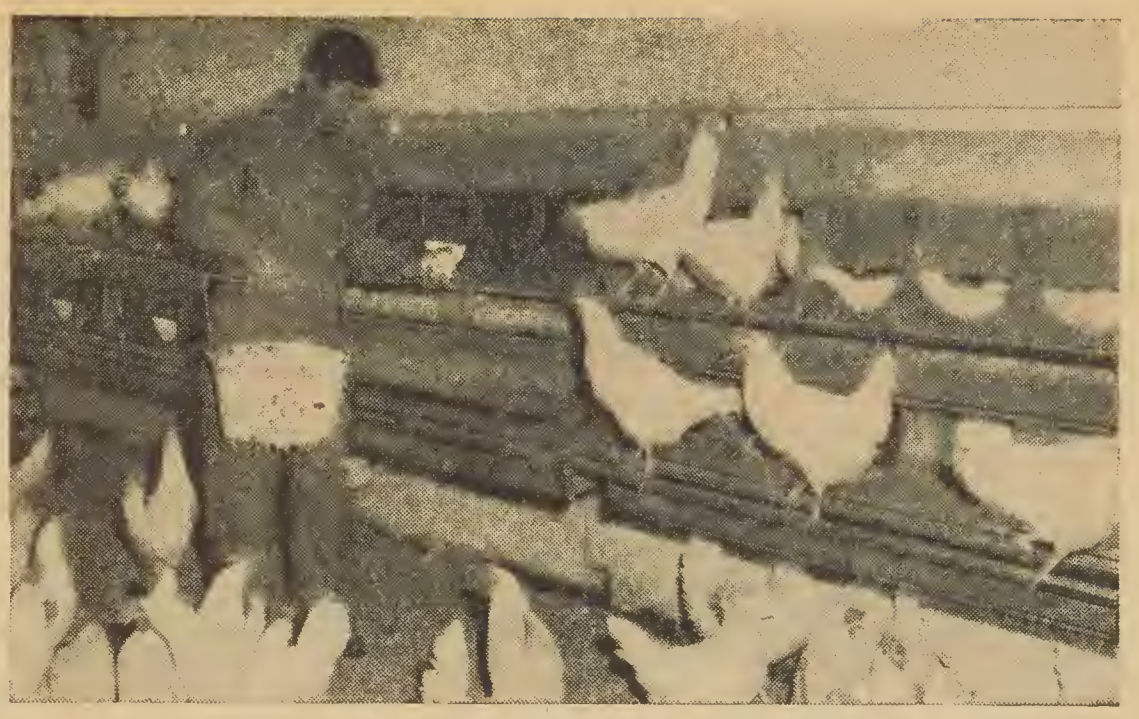
FEDERAL GAS TAX REFUND: After June 30, farmers can get refunds of the Federal tax on gasoline used on the farm. **Keep necessary records now**; get Form 2240 from your County Agricultural Agent, bank or your post office. Fill out the form and send it in between July 1 and October 1.—*Hugh Cosline*

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THE LATEST scheme of womenfolks to put their husbands' necks in yokes is finding sneaky ways to make us help do things like cook and bake. With me, it started last July when my wife needled me to try my hand at barbecuing meat whene'er we went outdoors to eat. And then when fall arrived she'd say, "I wish 'twas nice outside today because, for something fine to eat, the steak you broil cannot be beat." Of course, she knew I'd grab the bait, I didn't even hesitate, I pitched right in to prove I could do kitchen-cooking just as good.

Soon I was trapped into a deal for cooking ev'ry other meal; she'd blow me up with fulsome praise 'til I'd agree to bake or braise, and then she would relax and smirk while I was doing all the work. At first I didn't mind so much and I developed quite a touch; but that's what's got me worried now, I can turn out such tasty chow that I can't force myself to wait until the stuff is on a plate. I check so much on how things taste I've added inches to my waist; I'm 'fraid that Jane Mirandy must let me resign or else I'll bust.



In Egg Production...

Arsanilic Acid

makes the profit difference!

At last! Here's a real low-cost profit-maker for the poultryman. Gives you extra eggs on less feed; and best of all pays for itself many times over—leaves you more profit after you pay the bill!

In any well managed laying flock, the true profit difference comes from these two major factors . . .

- **Increased production**
- **Reduced feed costs**

That's where Arsanilic Acid can make the *profit difference* for you! Laying feeds containing Arsanilic Acid offer you the opportunity of shooting for the same results (and *profit difference*) that is on record at agricultural research centers . . .

2 to 10% more eggs—when Arsanilic Acid was added to egg feeds that were nutritionally adequate. That's about 5 to 25 times the increase needed to cover the cost of the Arsanilic Acid.

Less feed per dozen eggs—In State College tests, Arsanilic Acid not only increased egg production but did it on less feed. In some tests, these feed savings were as high as 1.6 lbs. per dozen eggs. Another *profit difference* for you!

Pullets lay 7 days sooner—pullets fed on feeds with Arsanilic Acid started laying 7 days sooner. Compared to other test groups, birds getting feeds fortified with Arsanilic Acid grew and developed faster all the way!

Fights sub-clinical diseases—works much the same way as antibiotics by reducing the disease level—yet, Arsanilic Acid even improves the performance of feeds already fortified with antibiotics.

Test after test, shows that Arsanilic Acid works best under practical farm conditions where stress such as sub-clinical diseases are often present. That's why Arsanilic Acid makes even the "best" feeds better!

Arsanilic Acid is produced only by Abbott Laboratories and sold to feed manufacturers under the trade name of PRO-GEN®. The next time you buy poultry feeds of any kind, be sure they contain Arsanilic Acid!

If your feed dealer does not carry feeds with Arsanilic Acid, he can get full information by writing to Abbott Laboratories, Chemical Sales Division, North Chicago, Illinois.

Abbott



More eggs on less feed—all season long! That's the record of Arsanilic Acid when it's added to top-notch rations. Makes the *profit difference* for you by fighting sub-clinical diseases . . . and, by improving feed efficiency. Ask your feed dealer for laying feeds containing Arsanilic Acid. 701454

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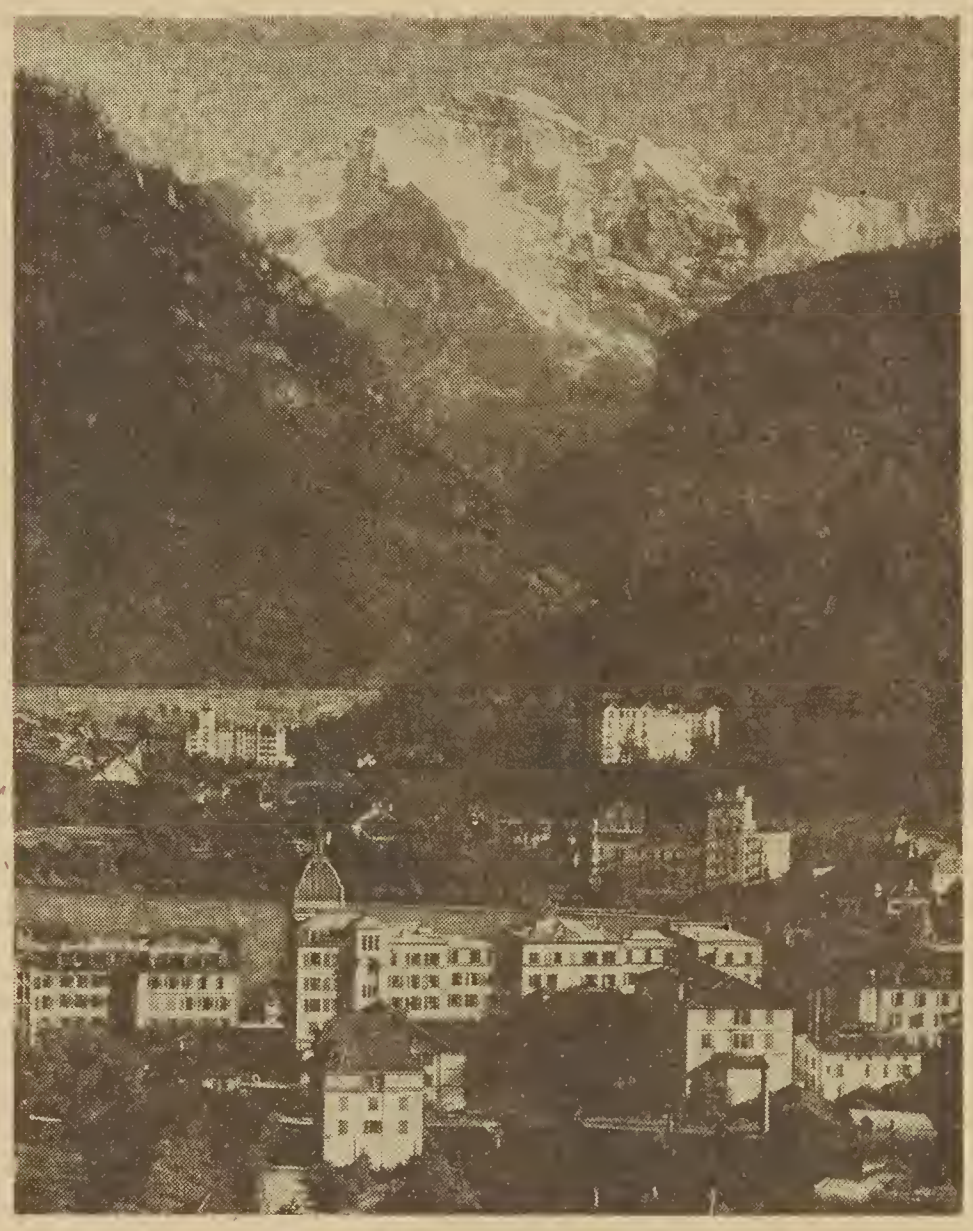


London Tower and some of the colorful soldiers that guard its ancient gates.

We will sail to and from Europe on Cunard's luxurious ocean liner, S. S. Queen Elizabeth.



The majestic snow-crowned Jungfrau Mountain, standing guard over the little town of Interlaken, is one of the thrilling sights we will see in Switzerland.



EVERYBODY dreams of some day taking that "trip of a lifetime"—and our European Tour next summer (August 14—September 24) could be *your* dream come true! Just think of going abroad with a friendly American Agriculturist party and seeing all the fascinating places and things you have always heard about—glamorous Paris, the French Riviera, sunny Italy, castles on the Rhine, the snow-crowned Swiss Alps, quaint Holland, Buckingham Palace, Shakespeare's birthplace, medieval towns in Germany, beautiful Austria!

This will be our fifth European Tour and we are happy to say that it will again be directed by the Travel Service Bureau of Needham, Massachusetts, who always do such a wonderful job of planning and conducting our European and Caribbean tours. Together we have arranged a trip that you will find hard to beat in the thrilling sights you will see, the quality of the accommodations, and the reasonable price.

You'll have absolutely no travel worries on this trip—nothing to do but lean back and enjoy yourself. We will travel to and from Europe on the luxurious Cunard liner, S.S. Queen Elizabeth, cabin class. Every moment of our five-day cruise on the Atlantic will fly by, each day filled with enjoyment of the Queen's spacious decks, comfortable lounges, movie theater, evening entertainments, delicious meals, and pleasant companionship.

We will dock at Southampton, England, August 19, and on our way to London will visit two famous royal residences—Windsor Castle and Hampton Court Palace. In London, we'll see all the famous sights, and when we leave there we will travel by bus through the beautiful English countryside to Stratford-on-Avon, Shakespeare's birthplace.

After England will come Holland, land of neat villages, immaculate houses, canals, dykes and fields of flowers. Next we will visit Germany, where we'll cruise up the Rhine River and see ancient castles and beautiful steep hillsides covered with vineyards. Our travels in Germany will take us to Cologne, Frankfurt, Rothenburg, Nuremburg, and Munich. Then a visit to world renowned Innsbruck in the heart of the Austrian Tyrol.

Next we will have four thrilling days in Switzerland, with a visit to the lovely city of Lucerne and a trip up the famous Jungfrau mountain. Then nine marvelous days in Italy, visiting Venice (where we will do our sightseeing by gondola!); Florence, Pisa, Rome, Rapallo, and other famous places. After that will come the beautiful French Riviera — Monte Carlo, Nice, and Cannes—and finally Paris. While there we will take an afternoon excursion to Versailles to visit the magnificent Palace of Versailles.

At the end of our stay in Europe, we'll have another luxurious five-day cruise on the Queen Elizabeth—and how we'll hate to part from good friends when the last day comes and we reach New York!

One of the interesting sights of Holland is the seaside town of Volendam with its people wearing their picturesque native costumes.





In romantic Venice our sightseeing will be done by gondola. The picture shows the famous Bridge of Sighs.

The cost of the all-expense ticket for this marvelous six weeks' trip is reasonable — and remember that it covers everything we could possibly include: all transportation on land and sea; first class hotels, sightseeing, baggage transfer, all meals, tips, even deck chair and steamer rug, and of course the services of a friendly, competent escort who will handle all travel details and do everything he can to make it a perfect trip for each one who goes.

To get a free copy of the printed itinerary with more information about this tour, write today to Mr. E. R. Eastman, Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-E, Ithaca, N. Y. Just fill out the coupon on this page.

Make up your mind now to come with us. Don't put off this "trip of a lifetime" that you have been promising yourself. It is an investment in happiness that will pay you dividends in friendships and happy memories all the rest of your life. If you want to see Europe, don't miss this chance to go with an American Agriculturist party!



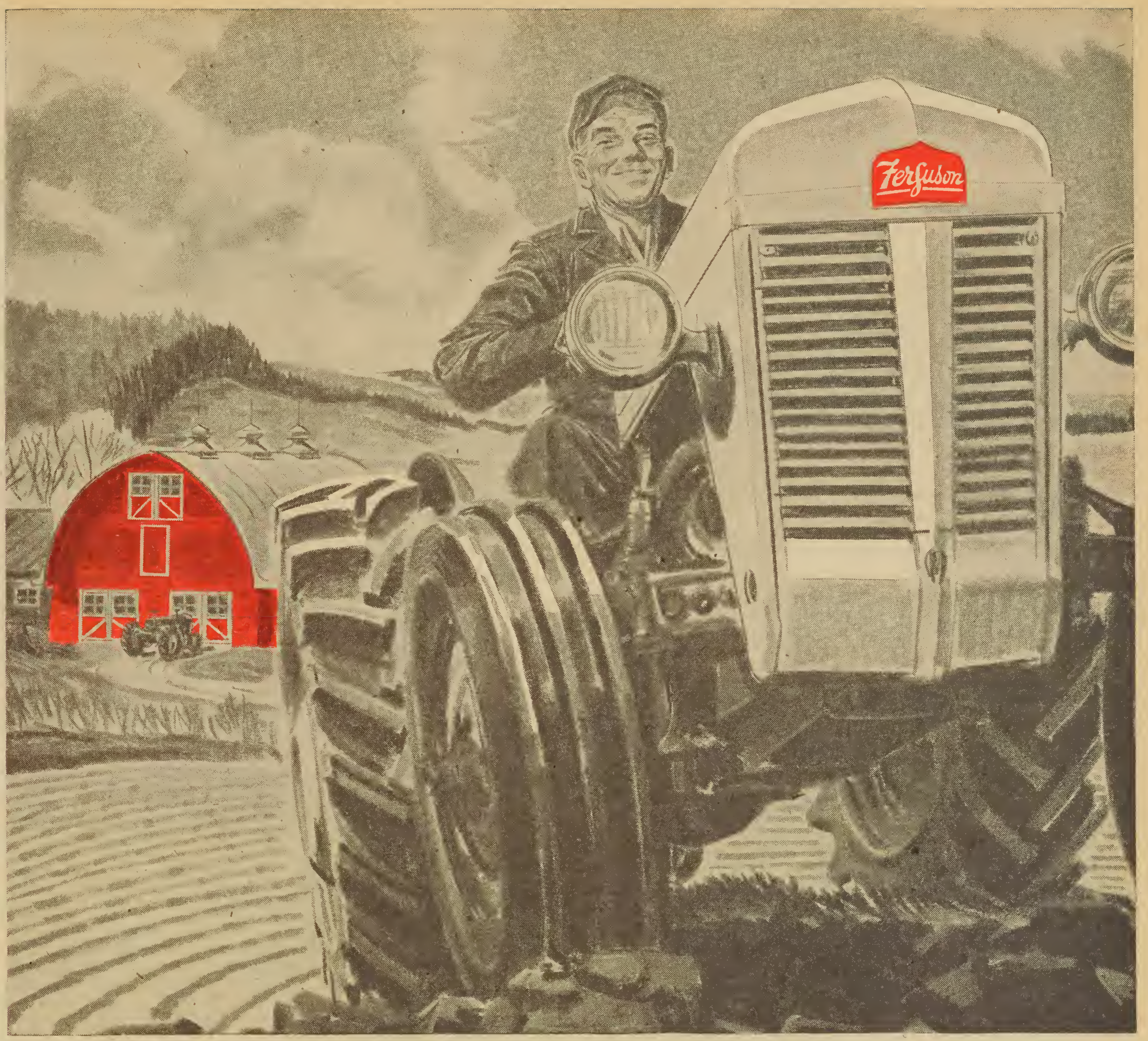
The beautiful Arc du Carrousel in Paris, built by Napoleon to commemorate his victories of 1805.

E. R. Eastman, Editor
American Agriculturist
Box 367-E, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary of your European Tour, August 14-September 24, 1957.

Name _____

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Which tractor stays at the barn?

One thing's for sure. When you own a Ferguson, it won't be the tractor you leave behind.

It'll be your favorite . . . on light jobs or heavy. On either, there's no better tractor for easy handling and low operating costs. Because the Ferguson is recognized as the one tractor with a completely integrated hydraulic system. No tedious, separate adjustments. You get full use of all your power—automatically.

When you're plowing, for instance: You can plow with 3 bottoms in most soils . . . at a cost the bigger, fuel-wasting tractors can't match. And you get this same power and economy on job after job.

Farmers often sum it all up by saying: "It's got the Ferguson System."

It's the System that gives you complete control. You can raise or lower implements . . . hold them in any position . . . maintain effective draft control . . . even change the speed of response.

That's how the Ferguson saves your job time and cuts operating costs. That's why we think you'll pick it for just about every tractor job. Why not see your Ferguson dealer? Talk performance. Talk trade. See him first . . . or last. Either way you can't lose. *Ferguson, Racine, Wis.*

SEE YOUR FERGUSON DEALER

see him FIRST . . .

if you want the best deal but don't have time to shop around.

or see him LAST . . .

if you still want to shop around and convince yourself.

EITHER WAY YOU CAN'T LOSE

Ferguson POWERED TO SAVE YOUR JOB TIME



The Lanfords admiring a few of their Herefords. Left to right: Virginia, age 8; Oscar; William, age 11 and Henry, age 13.

They Chose to —

Live in the Country

AN inherent love of soil and a desire to give his family the advantages of country living persuaded Oscar Lanford to avoid living in the city by buying a farm near Castleton in Rensselaer County, New York. The move came when Dr. Lanford joined the faculty of the New York State College for Teachers at Albany, of which he is now the dean.

"We have never made much money on the farm," he said, "but we have never lost any either. We wanted to get out of the city but at first we didn't intend to operate a farm. About eight years ago we bought 52 acres here and since then have bought land to bring the total to 200 acres.

"We decided on beef cattle and picked Herefords, and last year we wintered 70 head. This is an all-grass farm. The only time grain is grown is when it is necessary to reseed the meadows."

In the early days, the Lanfords kept poultry but they got out of the chicken business when they became interested in beef. The start was made in 1949 with the purchase of 4 Hereford calves.

"This is a pure-bred cow and calf herd," said Mr. Lanford. "We raise the heifers and grow and feed the steers for market, including a few steers that we buy."

The Lanford family has done some showing, perhaps as a result of the interest in 4-H Club work of the two older boys. Last year they showed four head at the county fair at Schaghticoke and brought home five ribbons including the grand championship and reserve champion bull.

The Lanfords have five children: Oscar III, a freshman in college, Carolyn, Henry, William, and Virginia. There is ample evidence the youngsters approve of living on a farm, and they and Mr. and Mrs. Lanford do their share and more of the work. For the last two years no help has been hired.

Most of the steers are marketed in October, but some are sold at other times when they are ready to go. A good proportion of the calves are born in March and April, and are kept for 16 to 18 months, getting some grain when it's time to finish them for market.

A local market has been developed. Some are sold to consumers to put into freezer lockers; others are sold to butchers in Schenectady, Troy, and Albany. It appears many are anxious to buy the kind of quality raised on this farm.

Occasionally criticism is voiced of the part-time farmer who doesn't depend on farming for a living, on the ground that he is mainly responsible for the surplus. Before we join in this condemnation, let's remember that this is a free country and any person can engage in any hobby or business he wishes. Interfering with that right would go a long way toward losing the freedom we have.

The number of full-time farmers has been steadily decreasing and as numbers go down their influence in the legislative halls lessens. The best reinforcement farmers have are part-time farmers who love the land, think as farmers do, and who join with farmers in demanding justice.

Unmistakably the open country is the best place to bring up a family. Here, young people learn to work and to take responsibilities and, therefore, grow into better citizens.

These advantages far outweigh any disadvantages which full-time farmers get from the competition of part-time operators.—*H. L. Cosline*



Mrs. Eloise Stewart Spraker and her father, S. DeWitt Stewart with two prize-winning Cheviot lambs.

Mrs. Spraker of Bath, New York, recently judged the Cheviot class at the International Livestock Exposition Show in Chicago, an unusual honor for one of the feminine sex.

The Sprakers raise Cheviot sheep on their farm near Bath in Steuben County, New York. Mrs. Spraker learned many of the fine points of raising and judging sheep from her father and both have won prizes in county, state and international contests.

New Western New York Forest Nursery and the Soil Bank Act

By JAMES D. POND*

WESTERN New York now has its long-sought-for forest tree nursery. It was announced at annual meeting of the New York Christmas Tree Growers' Association at Rochester by E. J. Eliason, Superintendent of Nurseries of New York Conservation Department. In a way this was a victory for the NYCTGA which had led the fight to get a nursery for western part of the State so that seedlings could be shipped earlier; a larger supply could be produced; and shipping costs reduced. But the NYCTGA may have caught a Tartar, since this nursery is established with Federal funds, to be run under state supervision, and will produce seedlings to meet demands fostered by the Soil Bank and Reserve Act.

Mr. Eliason said that a number of seed beds were seeded last fall, and that the first trees will be produced in late fall of 1958 and spring of 1959. Present tree production at Lowville and at Saratoga Springs is around 35,000,000. This will be boosted to 40,000,000 over the next two years, and then by 1958 total production will shoot up to 60,000,000.

Christmas tree growers are alarmed at the prospects of a flood of trees to be grown and underwritten by the Soil Bank Act. Growers "retiring" land can get up to $25 (80% of maximum cost allowable for purchase and planting trees) per acre, plus $8-10 per acre annually for 10 years. Such competition can produce Christmas trees at low cost which can well undersell those grown by others who have been planting trees on sub-marginal lands which do not qualify for these subsidies. There has been a soil-building allotment of $10 per acre in various counties under the Agricultural Conservation and Stabilization Act, but this applies only on planting costs.

Already reports are circulating of persons buying good crop lands and putting all of 30 or 40 or more acres into Christmas trees. At a recent Extension Service meeting called in Monroe County, about 200 people turned up—and all they wanted to hear was where they could get planting stock for Christmas trees. Some growers with one- or two-year-old plantations are tempted to plow them up; seed the land to some grain; then in the spring replant with trees so they will be eligible for the Soil Reserve subsidy.

The Christmas tree growers have pleaded with Forest Service and U. S. Department of Agriculture officials to limit species under this plan to non-Christmas tree species. However, the buck has been passed back to the states where special committees have been formed to work in cooperation with Agricultural Conservation and Stabilization committees, which will approve species to be planted. Since Scotch pine matures in six to eight years for Christmas trees, there is a definite threat that this species will glut the market within a few years.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Human life and conduct are affected by ideals in the same way that they are affected by the examples of eminent men.—Benjamin Jowett

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

There are supposed to be controls so that no trees are cut in the ten-year rental period, but the Act does not forbid "thinnings" nor does it seem possible that there could be any real policing of areas planted. Also there is nothing to prevent the grower from repaying his subsidies in the fifth or sixth year, and have a good crop of Christmas trees which had been insured during early growth. Also, we understand there are provisions for short-term rentals under this Act.

No one shoots Santa Claus, as was said so forcibly during the Roosevelt reign, when the idea of the government (it is really **our** money) supporting the farmers was first broached. So this Act will have few if any controls and will ruin the independent Christmas tree grower. This is the chap who put idle lands back into production; cooperated with the New York State and other Conservation Departments under the Forest Practice and other Acts, aided in soil conservation and in prevention of soil erosion; and hoped to earn part of his retirement income from a small patch of Christmas trees, without benefit of subsidies. We wonder just how foolish government officials can get in their meddling with economics, especially with agricultural programs.

*Mr. Pond is a consulting forester and president of the N. Y. Christmas Tree Growers Ass'n.

—A. A.—

RASPBERRY VARIETIES

Milton is a raspberry variety recommended for a home garden or for market. If it is not listed in the catalog of the company where you usually buy, it is available from the New York State Fruit Testing Association at Geneva, New York.

Milton is a late variety with large berries. It is productive and the plants are hardy. In addition, it is notably free from mosaic, having remained free of this disease in plantings where other varieties soon became affected.

If you want to try a fall-fruiting variety, September is a good one. It begins to ripen in early September and in addition, you will get some fruit in the summer. If you want to try a novelty, set out some of the variety, Amber, which, as the name suggests, has an amber colored berry. It is a late variety, ripening after Milton.

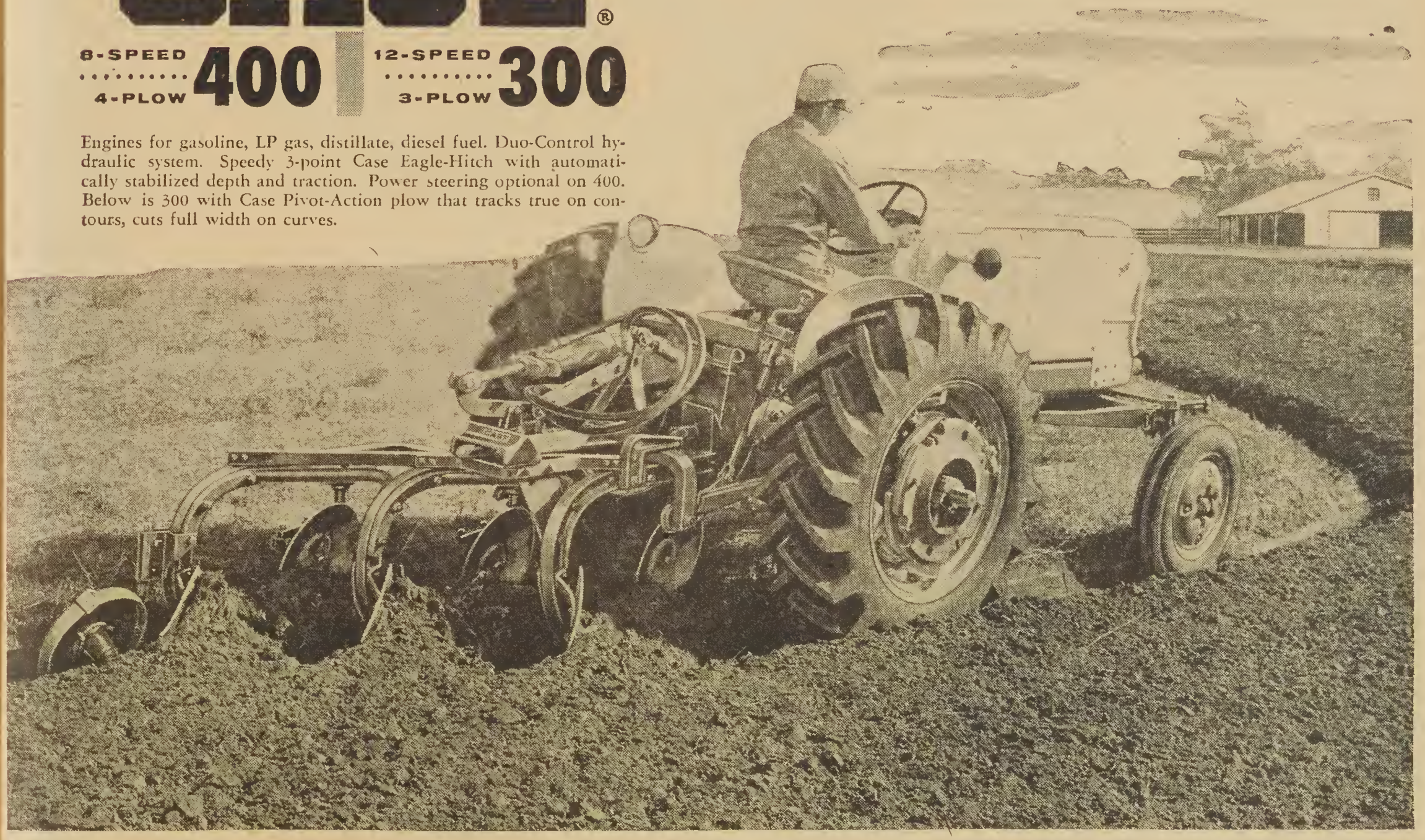
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8-SPEED 4-PLOW **400** | 12-SPEED 3-PLOW **300**

Engines for gasoline, LP gas, distillate, diesel fuel. Duo-Control hydraulic system. Speedy 3-point Case Eagle-Hitch with automatically stabilized depth and traction. Power steering optional on 400. Below is 300 with Case Pivot-Action plow that tracks true on contours, cuts full width on curves.



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You're never "lost" for lack of a gear speed. When you "pull down" a Case tractor below its top-torque engine speed, there's a slightly lower gear that pulls the same load just as fast when the engine resumes its rated speed. In either gear, the engine is working in its most economical load range. Case overlapping gear speeds give you a three-fold bonus — more results from every horsepower, every gallon of fuel, every precious man-hour. In PTO harvest you get an extra bonus in faster, cleaner work because there's always a gear speed to match the crop condition while your baler, combine, chopper or picker keeps running at steady, standard PTO speed.

Begin now to get your big bonus. A small down-payment or trade-in puts a new Case tractor to work on your farm. The Case Crop-Way Purchase Plan sets later payments at times when you have money coming in. Get full details and tractor demonstration now from your Case dealer.

Hours you gain mean dollars you save with overlapping gear speeds of the Case 300 tractor. When soil is mellow and you have power to spare, you shift from 4th to 5th gear and plow 2¾ acres more in a day. When the ground gets too hard or sod too tough for 4th, you drop to 3rd and still plow 86 percent as much. Gear speeds in the Case 300 overlap at all field speeds from 2.2 to 8 miles an hour. In addition it has a creeper gear of 1½ MPH for extreme conditions . . . two road speeds of 12 and 20 MPH . . . and three reverse speeds. You never lose time poking along in a gear too low, never are tempted to overload the engine in a gear too high.



Mail for More on the BIG BONUS

Get colorful catalogs on new tractors, full story of overlapping gear speeds; also report on world's tractor fuel economy. Mark items that interest you; write in margin other machines you may need. J. I. Case Co., Dept. B-117, Racine, Wisconsin.

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Name.....

Address.....

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New germ-starving drug controls stubborn mastitis

Nitrofurazone in Pen-FZ, plus good management, prevents losses even where "wonder drugs" have lost their punch



If mastitis is a problem in your herd, there's new help at hand... even for stubborn cases.

It's Dr. Hess Pen-FZ — a new treatment that controls mastitis quickly — and gets your cows back in the milking line fast — for full, profitable milk production.

Pen-FZ combines a revolutionary new drug and low-level penicillin. This new drug is nitrofurazone... a member of the powerful nitrofuran family... a proven germ killer.

Nitrofurazone is a man-made chemical that's friendly to udder tissue, but upsets a germ's life cycle. Makes germs *starve* themselves to death... fast. It *kills* the four kinds of bacteria which most commonly cause mastitis today. No resistant strains to cause trouble.

Low-level penicillin teams up with nitrofurazone for a *synergistic* effect. That means the two drugs together provide more total germ killing power than the sum of both when used separately.

Because mastitis is caused by several kinds of germs, Pen-FZ can be doubly effective in controlling a broad range of cases. This includes stubborn cases where bacteria ... like flies ... may have developed resistance to old-style treatments.

The reason: Most old-style treatments do their job by merely holding down growth of bacteria. This leaves the real clean-up job to the cow's own body defenses, which are not always adequate.

But now, with Pen-FZ, nitrofurazone takes over this germ-killing chore ... does its mastitis-fighting job by forcing bacteria to starve themselves to death. That's why scientists have found no significant resistance to nitrofurazone in over 10 years' testing... why Pen-FZ is guaranteed to give effective results when used as recommended.



SPECIAL EARLY-SEASON OFFER

Your Dr. Hess dealer is offering for a limited time 2 full-size tubes of Pen-FZ free with your purchase of 10 at the regular price. See for yourself the benefits of this revolutionary combination of mastitis-fighters in Pen-FZ.

those lifesaving... **nitrofurans** germ killers that last ... from

PC-6-6

HESS & CLARK Inc.
Ashland, Ohio

Look to Dr. Hess products for animal health



Warfarat with new APL proves a deadly temptation to rats

Now even bait-shy rats are attracted to Dr. Hess Warfarat with the new APL (Animal Protein Lure). Warfarat's a ready-to-use bait with time-tested warfarin guaranteed to control rats when used as directed.



Dr. Hess Calf Scour Tabs

An easy-to-use treatment that does 2 jobs — knocks out scours and guards against pneumonia. Contains streptomycin and sulfathiazole for 2-way effectiveness. Helps head off complications. Gives more results for less money.



Dr. Hess Udder Ointment

A healing, soothing ointment with softening lanolin base. Speeds the healing of scratches, cuts, sores and bruises. Stays soft and easy to apply ... even in coldest weather.



Dr. Hess POL dehorns painlessly

A safe, easy-to-use liquid. Forms a tough, pliable coating over horn buttons ... stops their growth forever. One bottle treats 10 to 12 calves... costs just 10 cents a head.



Dr. Hess SKP fights scours

SKP is a fast-acting treatment that stops calf scours. Given as a drench mixed with water ... at a time when calves need extra liquids. One pint usually saves a calf.

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(Cont'd from Dec. 1 issue)

Delmar, Schnurr & Wood
Deposit, Smith's Pharmacy
Dewittville, Dewittville Feed & Supply
Dundee, Dundee Pharmacy
Eagle Mills, John C. Dixon
Earlville, Stewart E. Young
East Aurora, Larwood's Pharmacy
East Berne, Pitcher Mill
East Bethany, Louis D. Allen
East Meredith, Pizza Brothers
East Worcester, L. J. Kemp
Eaton, Eaton Co-op. G.L.F. Service, Inc.
Edmeston, A. C. Lundington, Pharmacist
Elba, Guy H. Smith
Ellenburg Depot, McGregor Lumber Co.
Fairport, Carl H. Maier
Fernwood, C. F. Goodsell
Feura Bush, Raymond J. Vadney
Findley Lake, Findley Lake Farm Supply
Florida, Roe Brothers
Forestville, Crolle's G.L.F. Service
Forestville, Shadle Milling Co.
Fort Plain, Fort Plain Pharmacy
Fredonia, Fredonia Feed & Poultry
Freedom, N. A. Phillippi & Co.
Freehold, L. W. Wood
Frewsburg, Frewsburg Pharmacy
Friendship, Friendship Farmers Co-op. Assn.
Friendship, Friendship Pharmacy
Gardiner, Central Co-op Assn.
Gasport, Fay Lembach
Geneseo, Minckler Drug Co. of Geneseo
Gouverneur, B. O. Kinney Inc.
Gouverneur, J. E. McAllaster & Sons
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Granville, Race Milling Co.
Great Bend, D. K. Briggs Inc.
Greene, Badger & Snow, Pharmacists
Greenville, Greenville Pharmacy
Greenwich, Donohues Pharmacy
Groveland, George Richmond
Hamburg, Richardson Milling Co., Inc.
Hamilton, College Pharmacy
Hancock, Wheelock's Pharmacy
Hankins, P. S. Gottschalk & Son
Hannibal, Maynard E. Gardner
Harpersfield, Anderson Feed & Supply Co.
Herkimer, Keans Cut Rate Drugs
Heuvelton, Brandy's Drug Store
Hilton, Hilton Pharmacy
Hobart, E. T. Van Buren & Sons, Inc.
Holland, Holland Pharmacy
Holland Patent, Carboneau Brothers
Holley, Hatch Wilson
Honeoye Falls, Lash-Grievson
Honsick Falls, Thorpes Pharmacy
Horseheads, Marshall's Feed Mill
Hudson, P. E. Engel Co.
Interlaken, Storath's
Ithaca, Brooks Pharmacy
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Jasper, A. B. Craig, Jr.
Johnson, Clark Co.
Johnsonburg, Sal Vigiano
Johnsonville, W. S. Becker
Kendall, Gordon Lofthouse
Kinderhook, A. W. Liljedahl—
Kinderhook Pharmacy
Kingston, L. C. Dixon & Son
Lawtons, Schindler Brothers
LeRoy, Lake St. Mill of LeRoy Inc.
Liberty, Clark Krum & Sons
Lima, Swartz Pharmacy
Little Falls, Rock City Co-op. G.L.F.
Little Valley, Easton's Variety Store
Livingston Manor, Central Pharmacy
Livonia, Richardson's Pharmacy,
Locke, Hewitt Brothers
Lowville, Louis Bush & Sons
Lyons, Henry Killick & Sons
Machias, Harry S. Hawks
Mallory, Emmett Groner
Marcellus, Guernsey Pharmacy
Marion, L. A. Shoales
Montour Falls, Montour Pharmacy Corp.
Mooers Forks, F. R. Goodrich
Moravia, R. W. Hawley & Co.
Mount Upton, H. B. Curtis & Son
Munnsville, David J. Mahoney
Munnsville, Arthur S. March
McClure, Clarence M. Nolan
McGraw, Van's
Newark, Wayne Pharmacy, Inc.
New Valley, R. B. Genung Pharmacy
New Bremen, Moser Feed & Supply Co.
Newfane, Roycraft's Feeds Inc.
Newport, McLean Pharmacy
New Woodstock, New Woodstock Milling
North Branch, J. M. Schmidt & Sons Co.
North Chili, Higbie Farm Supplies Inc.
North Clymer, North Clymer G.L.F. Service
North Creek, Chas H Teakle
North Harpersfield, Stryker Brothers
North Tonawanda, Thiele Coal & Feed Co.
Norton Hill, L. H. Powell & Co.
Norwich, The I. L. Richer Co., Inc.
Oak Hill, Deans Mill
Odessa, Odessa Mills
Ogdensburg, Pagano Drug Co., Inc.
Ogdensburg, Simpson's Drug Store
Oneida, Dells Economy Drug
Oneida, Oneida Feed & Farm Supply
Oneonta, Elmore Milling Co.
Oneonta, Elmore Stores, Inc.
Orchard Park, Anthony-Brown Pharmacy
Oswego, Northeast Feed Division
Painted Post, Quigley's Drug Store
Palatine Bridge, Flume & Fuller
Palmyra, Briggs Drug Store
Paris Station, Lincoln Davies Co., Inc.
Parker, Stuart B Ives
Patterson, Patterson Farm Service, Inc.
Pawling, Utter Brothers
Penn Yan, Fitzwater's Hardware
Perry, Roberts Drug Store
Phelps, Richard F. Minns
Phelps, Van Hemels Feed Store
Phelps, W. J. Whitson
Pike, Leon J. Wilcox
Plattsburg, Larkin Pharmacy
Poestenkill, John Bubie & Sons
Prattsburg, F. P. Wheeler
Prattsville, Prattsville Co-op. G.L.F.
Pulteney, Robt. O. Holley
Randolph, W. E. Gallagher
Randolph, Randolph Feed & Supply
Red Creek, E. M. Taber
Redfield, Stover's General Store
Rexville, Grumley & McAndrews
Rock Glen, Edward M. Davis & Co.
Rome, Berke's Drug Store
Roxbury, Lutz & McCune
Rushville, Elvell Hardware
St. Johnsville, A. Horns Sons
St. Johnsville, Seward Walrath Pharmacy
Salamanca, Valent Stock & Dairy Farm
Salem, Wm. J. Chambers
Saranac, J. T. Ryan
Schenevus, Wheeler Pharmacy
Schoharie, Grist Mill
Schoharie, Schoharie Pharmacy
Scipio Center, Wm. R. Bennett
Seneca Falls, Glanville & Werner Inc.
Sharon Springs, Lipe Feed Co.
Sheldon, Harman & Almeter
Sherburne, Orrin O. Bigelow
Sherman, Sherman Stream Mills
Sodus Center, Charles Krebbeks
South Byron, C. F. Gillett & Son
South Colton, J. N. Swift
South Corning, Emil C. Riesbeck
Springville, Kuhn Drug Co.
Springville, Walters Pharmacy
Stafford, W. M. Coward & Son
Stanley, J. K. Washburn & Son
Stittville, Rupert-Ellis
Straits Corners, Ken V. Ainsworth
Theresa, H & M Leeson
Ticonderoga, Johnson Orchards & Ledge Ever Farms
Tully, Wurtley's Drug Store
Turin, Turin Drug Store
Valatie, Drexler Pharmacy
Van Hornesville, Van Hornesville Milk Producers Co-op. Inc.
Varysburg, Walter Conrad
Vernon Center, A. C. Lutowski

How Should We Feed Heifers?

By JIM HALL

JUST how well should a heifer be fed from the time she is born until she has her first calf? Should she be pampered, given lots of milk, concentrates with minerals and vitamins and the choicest hay? Or should she get little milk, poor hay, and have to scrounge around on sparsely covered, poor quality pasture?

It seems to make good sense to get a calf off to the best start possible — to feed it well, grow it big, fast, and get it into production quickly. However, many old-timers (and quite a few young-timers, too) contend that you get a better, healthier, stronger cow if you don't "baby" them or worry about their feed until they are ready to start adding to the milk check.

Well, a lot of work has and is being done at the New York State College of Agriculture to try and get the answer. Perhaps because it is such an old argument is why I was more interested in this than in some 40-odd other active research projects being carried on in the Animal Husbandry Department under Dr. Ken Turk. For nine years, Ken and his able associates have been compiling records and checking reproductive performance of cows that, from the time they were born until they dropped their first calves, were raised at three feeding levels.

Up to last fall, 114 Holstein heifers had been started on this long-range, life time study. One of each three was fed, from the time it was born until it had its first calf, at a "medium" level which was the recommended standard allowances for growing dairy heifers. Another of each three was put on a "high" level and got extra amounts of milk, grain and roughage in an attempt to boost total intake of digestible nutrients from 40% to 60% higher than those on "medium" level. These "high" level calves also got top quality roughage, and vitamin and mineral supplements denied the others.

The heifers that got on the "low" level feeding surely didn't cost much to feed. Feed costs per animal, until calving were $136 compared to $223 and $404 in other groups. Their total intake was 30% to 40% under recommended standards. For instance, they got only 196 pounds of milk to start with as compared to more than a ton that those on the high level consumed; they got the same dry starter and growing feed as the others but without minerals or vitamins. They got poor quality No. 3 grass hay while the others munched No. 1 and 2 quality grass-legume hay.

The poor critters on the "low" diet were turned out to pasture if they were 4 months old by July 31—and it was poor quality, sparsely-covered pasture they were turned in. They got no other feeds while on pasture. The other two groups weren't eligible to go on pasture unless they were 10 months old by July 31. Both got good quality pasture and the "high" group got 7 lbs. concentrates per head while on pasture.

During the last two months of pregnancy, each group got hay, the "low" group got 3 pounds of concentrates each; the "medium" group, 6 lbs., and the "high" group, 10 lbs.

As far as breeding and production potential was concerned, each of the three groups was balanced as scientifically as possible. In fact, when twins came along, one would be put in the "low" class and one in the "high." The only common difference in the three groups was the level of feeding: One extravagantly overfed; one fed according to what is considered standard; and one group getting not much better than a "starvation" diet. Once they calved, all went on standard feeding rations, based on size and production.

Then we looked at the records:

Up to last summer, 11 animals had died or been removed from the study for various reasons. Three (all from the high group) became sterile. Those in the "high" group also averaged a slightly greater number of services per conception until after they had three calves. After that there was no evident difference in conception rate.

We didn't need any scales to see the difference in those in the three groups that were calving for the first time. The 27 underfed ones were obviously sub-normal in size, averaging only 970 lbs. just before they dropped their calves. Those in the medium group (29 of them) averaged 200 lbs. heavier while those 29 in the top-fed group were 40% heavier than the underfeds, averaging 400 lbs. more.

The underfeds' development of reproductive organs and udders was also much delayed. Slaughter studies showed that the poorly fed calves didn't come in heat until nearly 15 months old; the medium fed ones at about 11½ months and the highly fed ones at 35 weeks—only 8 months old.

But what happened after that first calving—after all groups were on a normal ration—indicates that the old-timers might be right.

By the time each of these three groups were ready to drop their third calves, the underfeds weighed as much as the overfeds and more than those on the standard feeding! What's more, they were producing more milk than either the medium or the high groups. Records were complete on only 31 animals for their fourth lactation period and showed these results: Seven in the low group averaged 13,102 lbs. milk; 13 in the medium group averaged 10,403 milk; and 11 in the high group averaged 11,412 milk.

In other words, the overstuffed animals produced 1,009 lbs. more milk than those on standard good feeding but the ones that really roughed it until they had their first calf produced no less than 2,699 lbs. more milk than the standard feds!

On the face of these carefully checked results, it may seem good business to throw out some of these modern ideas on how we should feed our calves and let 'em start "roughing it" but please don't do it yet! The men actually conducting this test over the past ten years will tell you there's still lots to be learned and many dollars and cents figures to mull over before we start half-starving our calves.

For instance: Which group will continue longest in profitable milk production? Those with a poor start, an average start, or a pampered start?

Will the nourishment or lack of it that the dam got before she had her first calf have any effect on the ability of her offspring to produce and breed?

If the best fed calves are ready to be bred and reproduce and start bringing in milk money a full six months ahead of the underfed calves, how long would the slower-starters have to go on giving more milk to make them the best money-makers? As the men working on this research at Cornell told me, "Studies will have to be made of the breeding efficiency and the milking performance of heifers raised on high-level feeding and then bred at the early age at which our trials indicate they are ready."

— A. A. —

PRODUCTION SUMMARY

Level of Feeding*	No. of Cows	Days in Milk	Milk Yield	Fat Yield	Fat Content
From birth to first calving.		First Lactation Period			
Low	27	339	9,000	333	3.70
Medium	29	319	9,352	355	3.80
High	29	319	9,193	351	3.82
		Second Lactation Period			
Low	19	302	10,692	399	3.73
Medium	25	299	10,639	405	3.80
High	23	280	9,445	358	3.79
		Third Lactation Period			
Low	15	278	10,846	398	3.67
Medium	23	289	11,496	434	3.78
High	20	260	10,594	389	3.68
		Fourth Lactation Period			
Low	12	311	12,416	437	3.52
Medium	14	304	10,621	394	3.71
High	12	277	11,044	399	3.61
		Fifth Lactation Period			
Low	5	297	13,137	477	3.63
Medium	9	311	12,172	453	3.72
High	7	279	12,191	451	3.70

The above table, just compiled at Cornell, includes 43 more lactation records than were available when the accompanying story was written; therefore, there is variation in some of the figures.

SUMMARY

By J. T. REID
Prof. Animal Husbandry, Cornell University

January 5, 1957

IN THE project described here, all animals are fed in accordance with size and production after the first calving. Although the experiment has not been in progress long enough to draw definite conclusions, several striking observations have been made:

● The age at first heat is greatly affected by level of feed intake: Low, 15 mos., Medium, 11 mos., and High, 9 mos. Heifers of the "Low" group fed liberally between the first and second calving reach "normal" size by the time (46 mos.) of the second calving. Therefore, stunted heifers as old as 32 months retain a great capacity for growth at least until they are about 46 months of age.

● The three feeding treatments imposed during early life appear to have had no marked effect upon the milk yield or reproductive performance through the fourth-lactation stage of life. There has been a tendency for the "High" group of cows to have lactation periods shorter than those of the other two groups.

● This experiment has not been in progress long enough to determine whether the amount of feed provided during early life influences the life span. Results of experiments conducted in other countries indicate that the life span of cows is increased by feeding smaller than "normal" amounts of feed during early life.

● The data obtained in the Cornell experiment are not sufficiently complete to date to suggest any changes from the presently used schemes of rearing cattle. However, results indicate that the feeding of all-roughage (high quality) rations is feasible from about 6 months of age to about 2 months before calving.

Applications of FORAGE RESEARCH

THE following statements are based on the past 12 years of research at Cornell involving 17 different feeding experiments with over 200 dairy cows and 9 experiments with 240 beef steers and 42 beef breeding cows.

1. Early cutting is the most important single factor in obtaining high feeding value in harvested forage crops.
   (a) Higher digestibility.
   (b) More palatable.
2. There is no appreciable difference in feeding value between barn-dried hays, field-cured hays and silages made from the same forage when all are harvested at the same stage of maturity.
   (a) An exception may be field-cured hay with heavy rain damage.
   (b) Dairy cows usually lose weight on grass-legume silage fed as the only roughage.
   (c) Beef calves ordinarily do not consume enough dry matter in grass legume silage, without grain supplement, to make satisfactory gains.
3. Barn drying and making of silage both permit early cutting and provide procedures for "beating" the weather.
   (a) Advantages over field curing are in saving of nutrients, with barn-dried hay usually having an advantage over ensiling.
   (b) Both should be used primarily as "insurance" methods.
4. Significant increases in milk production, and in weight gains in beef cattle, are consistently obtained from forages harvested at early stages of maturity.
5. There is no "best" forage harvesting pattern that suits every farm. Patterns need to be worked out for each farm that will enable early cutting and the use of storage methods that keep nutrient losses to a minimum.
6. No significant differences have been measured in feeding value between wilted and unwilted silages, with or without preservatives.
   (a) Preservatives have no particular effect in preventing dry matter fermentation losses.
   (b) Dry matter intake usually is higher with wilted silages than from those made from high-moisture, direct-cut forages.
7. Losses of dry matter by fermentation in the silo, and from seepage with high moisture forages, are higher than generally appreciated. These can be reduced by using wilting procedures.
8. Larger intakes of higher quality forages offer a great potential for economical and efficient milk production on smaller amounts of concentrates. Be sure to get the quality of forage first and then make whatever adjustments are most profitable.
9. Hay crusners speed up rate of curing and thereby improve the quality of hay.

—Department of Animal Husbandry, Cornell University

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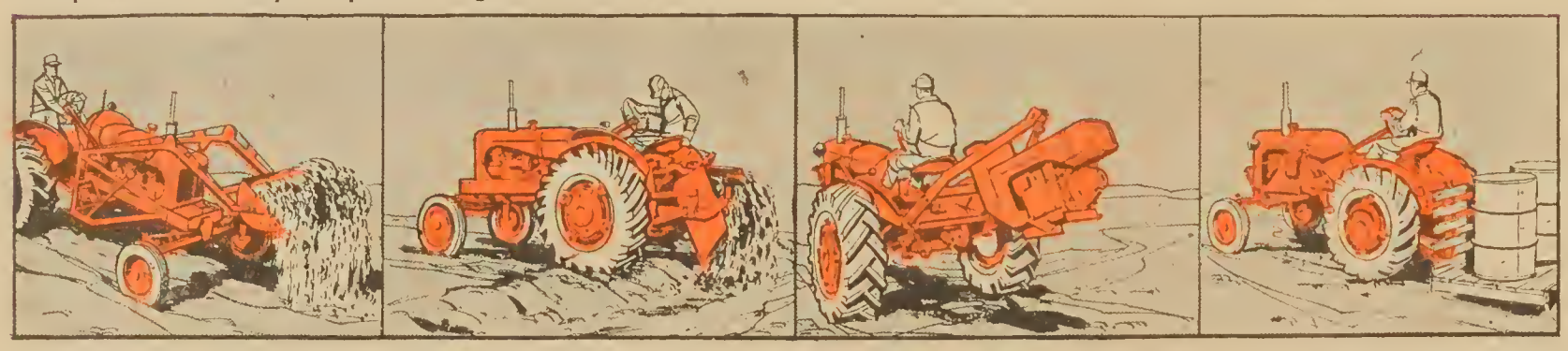
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The Measure Of Failure*

WHEN President Eisenhower took office four years ago, the first thing he did was to express his determination to put the Government's fiscal house in order. No one could have spoken more eloquently than he on the evils that flow to a people from a Government that takes from them a great part of their substance.

"This determination Mr. Eisenhower put into practice against great obstacles. He inherited a Government that was spending $74.3 billion that year. With patience and a high resolve the new President brought that down to $64.6 billion in the space of two years. And with that action this country enjoyed a fruitfulness and a bounty unmatched ever in its history.

"Yesterday President Eisenhower submitted the first budget of his second term. It calls for budgeted expenses of $71.8 billion in the fiscal year beginning next July. This is $7 billion more than he found necessary to spend a bare year and a half ago. It very nearly puts the spending figure back where it was four years ago.

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When a demand is imposed by dictation instead of arbitration, it means enslavement whether the demand is great or small.—Thycydides

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"In the President's message this year there is a long section on budget policy, expressing his Administration's philosophy and aspirations. Nowhere in it is there a single phrase of determination, or even of hope, that the non-military burdens of Government can be reduced. Instead the talk is all about the new obligations of the Government to take away the people's money and spend it for them.

The Measure of Extravagance

"The ordinary citizen cannot know whether it is absolutely necessary for the Defense Department to spend $2 billion more in fiscal 1958 than it is spending this year, though he may have his doubts.

"But let us assume for the moment that security demands the staggering sum of $38 billion for military spending next fiscal year, as the new budget proposes. What does that suggest about other kinds of Government spending?

"To a prudent Government it could suggest only one thing: Retrenchment in less essential fields of Government activity. But what this budget offers is the exact opposite. A huge new spending splurge on a weird conglomeration of civilian projects.

"A man hard put to feed and clothe his family may go out on a wild and prolonged spending spree. But such extravagance has never been considered a mark of responsibility or prudence.

Mr. Humphrey's Measure

"I don't think," Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey said in discussing the nation's biggest peacetime budget, "that you can spend yourself rich."

"'But reducing the spending,' Mr. Humphrey went on, 'can create national confidence which is necessary to prosperity. Three years ago,' he pointed out, 'the Government deeply cut spending. The result was major tax cuts, a surge of confidence and two years of prosperity, a more stable cost of living.' Mr. Humphrey said he hoped the Congress and the Executive Department could find ways to reduce this budget."

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*Excerpts from the January 17 Editorial Page of the *Wall Street Journal*. Reprinted with permission.

A New Look at LEUKOSIS of Hens

By L. M. HURD

THE Avian Leukosis Complex continues to be one of the principal causes of loss in poultry flocks not only in this country but all over the world.

Mortality records for the 1955-56 Central New York Random Sample Test recently completed shows that the average mortality in the 33 pens was 28.1 per cent for the entire 500 day period. Of this total mortality 10.4 per cent was due to tumors—most of which were listed as belonging to the Avian Leukosis Complex.

Since the birds in this test represent a good cross section of the best breeders flocks throughout the country it is probably safe to say that leukosis in some form is responsible for from 40 to 50 per cent of the usual adult mortality.

Forms of the Disease

There are five forms of the disease but three occur most frequently in commercial flocks. One of these three is the so-called "range" or "fowl paralysis" where the nerves are affected. This causes paralysis of the legs, wings or neck. The second, is often called the "big liver" disease. The liver and other internal organs are enlarged and have tumor-like growths. The third form is what most poultrymen call "gray eye" or "pearl eye." Typical symptoms are grayness of the iris and irregularity of the pupil which results in partial or complete blindness.

For a long time the various forms were thought to be caused by a single agent but recent investigations indicate that this probably is not so. The disease has been shown to be transmitted only to a slight extent through the egg. This difference in the mode of transmission of the disease has caused investigators to think that each form of the disease is caused by separate agents. Investigators are in agreement that the causative agent is a virus.

At a recent Poultry Training School for county agents, Dr. P. P. Levine of the New York Veterinary College had this to say about the transmission of the viseral form (big liver) of the disease:

"Recent work indicates that adult fowls are very resistant to infection when injected with the virus. This confirms observations that have been made many years ago. It has further been

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Some people carry their religion on their backs like a burden, when they should carry it like a song in their hearts.—Rev. Ronald E. Terry

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shown that inoculated dams did not pass the infection to their progeny because the dams themselves did not become infected. Hens that were shedding virus disseminated the infection through their mouths.

"Furthermore, the virus also passed into the egg and to the embryo by the shedder hens. However, the progeny of shedder hens did not necessarily come down with the disease at a high rate of infection despite the fact that the virus from the dam was deposited in the egg.

"This is explained on the basis that not only was the virus transmitted to the chick but also the chick received antibodies against the virus from the dam. In this way the infection was neutralized.

"It is surmised that probably the greatest transmission of the disease that occurs is to chicks that are hatched from clean dams which have not passed off any protective antibodies to their progeny. These clean chicks pick the infection up from shedder chicks. Recent work indicates that exposure of chicks to the virus during the hatching period in the incubator is not very important from the standpoint of transmission of the disease. It is during the brooding period that the most severe exposures occur. The virus most easily produces infection when injected rather than when inhaled."

Control of Leukosis

Breeding for resistance to Leukosis and complete isolation brooding are the best means of control in the light of present knowledge. Recent research work confirms the above measures which have been recommended for several years. Complete isolation consists of rearing the pullets to at least five months of age on another farm or a distant range where paralysis or other diseases do not exist and where there are no older birds. Isolation is most important during the first few weeks.

In breeding for resistance to Leukosis, it is necessary to "progeny-test" all birds in the special breeding pens to find out the resistant families and to give the young birds from these matings adequate exposure to the disease at all times, to test their resistance to it. The procedure of isolation rearing is of course the reverse of this. Thus far, the supply of resistant stock is limited but some breeders are working on the problem.

Commercial poultrymen should buy resistant stock when it is possible to obtain it and avoid any exposure to the disease by isolation rearing within the limits of practicality. A flock record of mortality and regular examination of diseased birds by a reliable diagnostic laboratory will be helpful in determining whether there is excessive loss from Leukosis and a change of strain is advisable. A comparison of strains may also be made by the above method if two or more are kept and properly identified.

New York Corn Champ Grows 157.73 Bushels Per Acre

EDWARD WITHEY and his son, Dick, of Skaneateles, Onondaga County, are the 1956 DeKalb Corn Champions for New York State. They won the honor by producing 157.73 bushels of shelled corn on an acre with DeKalb 58 as the variety.

Three years ago, George Fesko, a DeKalb dealer, told the Witheys about the corn growing contest and they set out with a determination to win it. Last year they were tops in Onondaga County and this year they came through with the highest yield in the State.

The farm located on the east shore of Skaneateles Lake, has been in the family over 50 years. This past year they grew 38 acres of corn but the contest covers an area of five acres.

NEW YORK COUNTY CHAMPIONS FOR 1956

County	*Name & Address*	*Yield*
Allegany	Page Chamberlian, Caneadea	100.09
Cattaraugus	John Burdick, Little Valley	100.67
Cayuga	Harold Giles, Union Springs	133.39
Chemung	Ralph Tanner, Elmira, R2	105.23
Chenango	Max Blemis, Norwich	56.01
Columbia	The Hermitage, K. Piester, Mgr. of Germantown	123.84
Dutchess	Kenneth Daley, Red Hook	103.69
Erie	Earl W. Pfarner, Chaffee	100.69
Genesee	Stephen Hawley, Bank St. Rd, Batavia	122.34
Herkimer	Elden L. Brown, Ilion R#2	75.16
Livingston	Mrs. J. S. Hammond & Sons, Dansville R#1	133.21
Madison	Gates Farms, Chittenango	120.05
Monroe	Eleanor Hall & Sons, West Henrietta	129.14
Onondaga	Edward Withey & Son Dick, Skaneateles	157.73
Oneida	Hinman Farms, G. W. Hinman, Deansboro	137.16
Ontario	Howard H. Potter, Shortsville	135.12
Orleans	Howard Krull, Waterport	99.26
Oswego	Glenn Hardcastle, Constantia	121.44
Seneca	Stanley VanVleet, Ovid R#2	113.23
Tioga	Robert Ball, Owego	120.32
Wayne	Earl Frech, Lyons R#3	83.05
Wyoming	F. C. Stevens, Jr., Attica	118.28
Yates	H. M. Fulkrod, Penn Yan R#4	112.64

The Witheys give credit for their yield to two things; planting relatively early (on May 20) and planting the corn thick with an average spacing of 7 inches which eventually gave a spacing of 9 inches and 20,780 plants per acre.

Two years ago, the field growing the winning crop was in wheat, then alfalfa and clover sowed in the fall and plowed under in the spring. Three hundred fifty pounds of 5-10-10 fertilizer was used and during the winter, manure spread at around eight loads per acre. The corn was sprayed to control weeds and cultivated three times.

Second place went to Hinman Farms of Deansboro, Oneida County, with 137.16 bushels. Third place went to Howard H. Potter of Shortsville, Ontario County with 135.12.

State winners of the Northeast include Walter Barber & Son of Cape May, New Jersey with a yield of 143.11; William B. Shull of Newtown, Pennsylvania with a yield of 153.99; Eberspacher Brothers of Vienna, Maryland with a yield of 151.35 and Joseph H. Simpson of Clayton, Delaware with a yield of 134.92.

New York State winners for the past three years are Robert Pickard of Dansville in 1953 with a yield of 145.19; Pindar Brothers of Middleburg in 1954 with a yield of 156.46 and Mrs. J. S. Hammond and Sons of Dansville in 1955 with a yield of 154.99.

The National winner is Carl Palizzi of Brighton, Colorado, with a yield of 219.43. This yield, however, was obtained under irrigation so that it is really not comparable to yields obtained in the Northeast.

— A. A. —

GOATS ON THEIR ROOF



Photo by Henry Koro

THE Mount Gabriel Club in the Quebec Laurentian Mountains had a tough and apparently insoluble problem. Briefly, when the club house was acquired it had a sod roof. The roof looked charming but unfortunately the grass on the roof kept growing and made for an unsightly appearance.

Men with ropes and lawnmowers got on the angular roof and tried to cut the grass but this didn't work out. The problem looked as if it would remain unsolved, and then one old farmer from the nearby village spoke his piece. Said he: "If that was my roof I'd put a couple of goats up there and they'd keep the grass short." And so two goats were purchased, (from the farmer who made the suggestion) a male and a female.

Three years later the female had a couple of kids, and the whole family live on the roof from May to early October. When it rains the animals seek shelter under the many eaves of the Swiss type building. The goats feel they have a good thing—all the food they want and no work, and resort manager Stan Ferguson hopes no one will tell the goats any differently.

VOLUNTEER SQUASHES

I TRIED something last spring which I thought might be of interest to some of you amateur gardeners.

Some distance away from the house in the tall grass and weeds is a spot where I throw potato peelings and other vegetable garbage. This has formed sort of a compost pile. Last year my daughter raised several kinds of squash and the seeds from these squashes along with the watermelon seeds, etc. found their way to this spot also. I saved lots of seeds too but this spring was so wet that the garden couldn't be worked until very late.

About the time I planted my corn, near the middle of June, I noticed an abundance of squash or pumpkin or melon plants well started in my compost pile. They were 3 or 4 inches high. So I made large holes in my corn rows. Then with a spade I carefully lifted out small groups of these plants, 4-6 in a bunch and put the whole spade full of dirt containing the plants into the holes I had made. It didn't disturb the roots.

It has been very interesting to watch them grow. You should see the variety I have and so much in advance of any I could have grown from planting the seeds.

I have yellow straight necks and scalloped summer squash, butternut squash, spaghetti squash, pumpkins, watermelons and some I couldn't quite distinguish.—*Mrs. L.V.Z., N. Y.*

I WAS JUST FIGURING...

—by Cy Watkins



REMEMBER when hens used to "set" and hatch a brood? Not too long back was it? Somehow I feel sorry for modern chicks . . . never having a mother. (It's pretty hard for a brooder to scoop a seared chick under its wing.)

But, there are things to even it up, I guess. Hatcheries turn out chicks that are so much better bred that there's just no comparison. And for that matter, I think a brooder takes a lot better care of 'em than a lot of our old hens did.

Of course, MANAGEMENT is a lot more important now . . . YOU'RE the "hen." You have a lot of money tied up in chicks right off the bat . . . and you'll have a lot more tied up in feed before you find out which are the layers and which are the loafers.

Right now, before your chicks come, you should be planning, getting ready for them. Only proper management can keep disease from sweeping through the flock. (I was talking to a Watkins customer last year who told me he put more chicks into the laying house than he bought in the first place. Kinda took me back for a second until I realized that he'd got a few "extras" . . . and then hadn't lost any.)

How to do it? Well, clean the house several weeks in advance . . . so it gets a chance to dry out good. Sweep the ceilings and walls. Scrape the floor. Scrub the lower walls and floor with Watkins Detergent Sanitizer to kill all the old germs. Then spray the walls and floor with a solution of Watkins 10% Lindane Concentrate . . . to kill lice and mites . . . and to keep 'em killed for months.

Chicks need coarse litter . . . like wood shavings or crushed corn cobs. Turn on the brooder 3 or 4 days before the chicks come . . . to make sure it's working O.K. and to warm things up.

Good layers are made of BREED and FEED. As for feed . . . the QUANTITY isn't important (they don't eat much), but the QUALITY IS IMPORTANT. Important to health, high production and long laying life.

On the Watkins Poultry Program, building the Chick Starter from Watkins Min-Vite for Poultry, you can put chicks into the laying house for a total of about 18 pounds of feed . . . costing between 60¢ to 70¢ total . . . with average losses of only 3% of the chicks you start with.

They'll go into the house in about 4 months and you'll get your first eggs in about 4½ months. Figuring the low cost of this high-quality feed, and the short time you feed before they start laying, those chicks will owe you less for "back board" . . . be more profitable over the long run too because they hold high production for many, many months.

Next time you see your Watkins Dealer, have some talk about those chicks.

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

The ? ? ? ? ? ? QUESTION BOX

I would like some information about the value of potatoes for feeding dairy cows.

Potatoes contain more water than hay does. In fact, they are much more comparable to corn silage. Potatoes are usually fed chopped. They can be fed up to about 35 lbs. per cow per day and are worth approximately the same as corn silage or roughly about one-third the going price for hay. This makes them worth about 30¢ a bushel, or if you figure that you are replacing some of the grain, potatoes might be worth as much as 45¢ a bushel.

What is this new system of pruning grapes that I hear about?

Briefly it consists of leaving 30 buds on each vine for the first pound of prunings removed, plus 10 additional buds for each additional pound of prunings. The Geneva Experiment Station has found that this severity of pruning is necessary for improving yields.

It is not necessary that prunings from every vine be weighed. A grape grower can judge the amount being removed, but ever so often he can check himself by weighing prunings from one vine.

What is the value of cull cabbage as a feed for dairy cows?

Cabbages are very high in water, as much as 90% and for this reason are very low in feed value on the basis of weight. However, cabbages are palatable, but because of the odor, should be fed immediately after milking.

Cabbage is highly digestible and you can figure that it is worth about one-half as much as the same weight of corn silage. If hay is worth $30 a ton, cabbage is worth about $5 a ton to feed. Or to the extent that it can replace grain, cabbage is worth about $8 a ton when a grain mixture costs $75. You can feed 30 lbs. to 40 lbs. of cabbage per cow per day.

When is the best time to prune grapes?

While pruning can be done any time after the leaves fall and before the buds open in the spring, the Geneva Station recommends that pruning be delayed until after the first hard freeze.

There are two reasons. Immature canes will be frozen and can be easily detected and removed. Also experiments show that grapes pruned early in the fall may suffer winter injury if the temperature drops as low as 18° below zero.

Is it true that recommended scalding temperatures for dressing poultry have been increased?

The semi-scalding system for dressing poultry uses water at a temperature from 127° to 130° F. The so-called sub-scalding system uses water at about 138° F., but this temperature is satisfactory only for poultry sold frozen. If the poultry meat is not frozen, it soon becomes very unattractive in appearance.

Is it always necessary to buy virus-free strawberry plants?

Plants of most of the standard varieties are available virus free. No others should ever be accepted. Strawberry plants not from virus-free stock are not worth the space in your garden.

How can I prevent or cure the curly leaves on peach trees?

This disease goes by the name of peach leaf curl. Nothing can be done after it appears but it can be controlled by spraying the trees either in late fall or early spring when they are dormant. One spray of Fermate, bordeaux mixture, liquid lime sulfur, or of one of the dinitros, such as Elgetol or drymix DN No. 2, will prevent infection by this troublesome disease.

Home owners with only a few trees will find Fermate especially convenient as it is available in small packages, is easy to mix and apply, and any surplus can be carried over.

How much light should be provided for laying hens?

50-watt bulbs with wide angle reflectors are usually recommended. They should be spaced every 10 to 15 ft. at a height of about 7 ft. above the level of the litter. A 14 hour day under lights is suggested.



Two New England leaders were honored upon their retirement from the Farm Credit Board of Springfield. J. Ralph Graham of Boscawen, N. H. second left a director for 23 years is receiving a special service award from Myron C. Peabody, extreme right, President of the Farm Credit banks. Second from right is Harold J. Shaw of Sanford, Maine also retiring after a three year term as director. At extreme left is Warren W. Hawley, Jr. of Batavia, New York, Chairman of the Board.

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Blu-Kote dries up cowpox lesions, controls secondary infection*. Promotes clean, rapid healing of teat sores, skin sores, abrasions. It is both Germicidal and Fungicidal.

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Finest Quality Plants

Popular Varieties

Send for our 1957 catalog. Free

BENNING'S BERRY FARM, CLYDE, N. Y.

Stolen Cud Helps CALF GROWTH

I'LL bet you have watched a cow chewing her cud many times, as I have, and marvelled at the many complex ways old Mother Nature has of getting a job done. Why doesn't a cow eat her food like the rest of us and be done with it?

It is interesting to note, also, that when man goes to interfering with nature's laws he soon gets into trouble. For example, when you take any young animal away from its mother at birth you are taking a chance on its health. In a recent experiment by Ralph Williams at Southern State College, Magnolia, Arkansas, it was found that the micro-organisms in a cow's cud are important to the digestive system of the calf. When the calf is with the cow, rubbing noses with its mother and nibbling hay and grass that the mother has nibbled over, the calf gets these small organisms.

In his experiments Williams gave one group of calves a teaspoonful of cud every five days, carefully comparing their growth with a group that received aureomycin, well known for its effect on calf growth. A third group got neither cud nor aureomycin. At the end of three months when calves start developing their own cuds, the aureo-

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Gossip: Something that goes in one ear and out of the mouth.
—Author Unknown

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mycin-fed calves weighed 7.4% more than the control group, and the cud-fed calves weighed 5.2% more than the control group, thus proving that the cud helped materially. The cud cost nothing except the job of getting it from a cow.

"That is easy," says Mr. Williams. "When you see a cow chewing her cud you start petting her. Sometimes this will cause her to swallow it. If she doesn't, rub her neck and head, then grab her upper lip, forcing her mouth open with your other hand, and remove the cud before she can swallow it.

Another good point about feeding cud to calves is that it increases the calves' ability to digest roughage. Try this on your young calves.—*E.R.E.*

— A. A. —

HUNTERS DO GET FINED

Farmers sometimes complain that game protectors do little to enforce the law. As a matter of fact, a good many violators are fined in New York State, the number during last October being 441 cases with fines and penalties totaling over $12,000.

The majority of fines were paid for hunting without a license and taking game during a closed season. However, a number of fines were assessed for hunting and fishing on legally posted property, for having a loaded gun in the car and for shooting from a highway.



"No, I haven't had any experience. But I hope to learn from your mistakes!"

Figure your profits on $1 worth of AEROPRILLS® *Ammonium Nitrate* with this chart

Crop	Approximate Yield Increase From $1 Worth Aeroprills	Crop Price (Av. 1943-1952)	Your Return On $1 Investment
CORN	2.5 bu.	$1.62	**$4.05**
WHEAT	2 bu.	$1.90	**$3.80**
OATS	3 bu.	$0.80	**$2.40**
GRASS HAY	0.1 ton	$20.00	**$2.00**
POTATOES	3 bu.	$1.45	**$4.35**

Note: *The yield increases in this chart are based on sound soil management practices. Some of these are referred to in paragraphs below.*

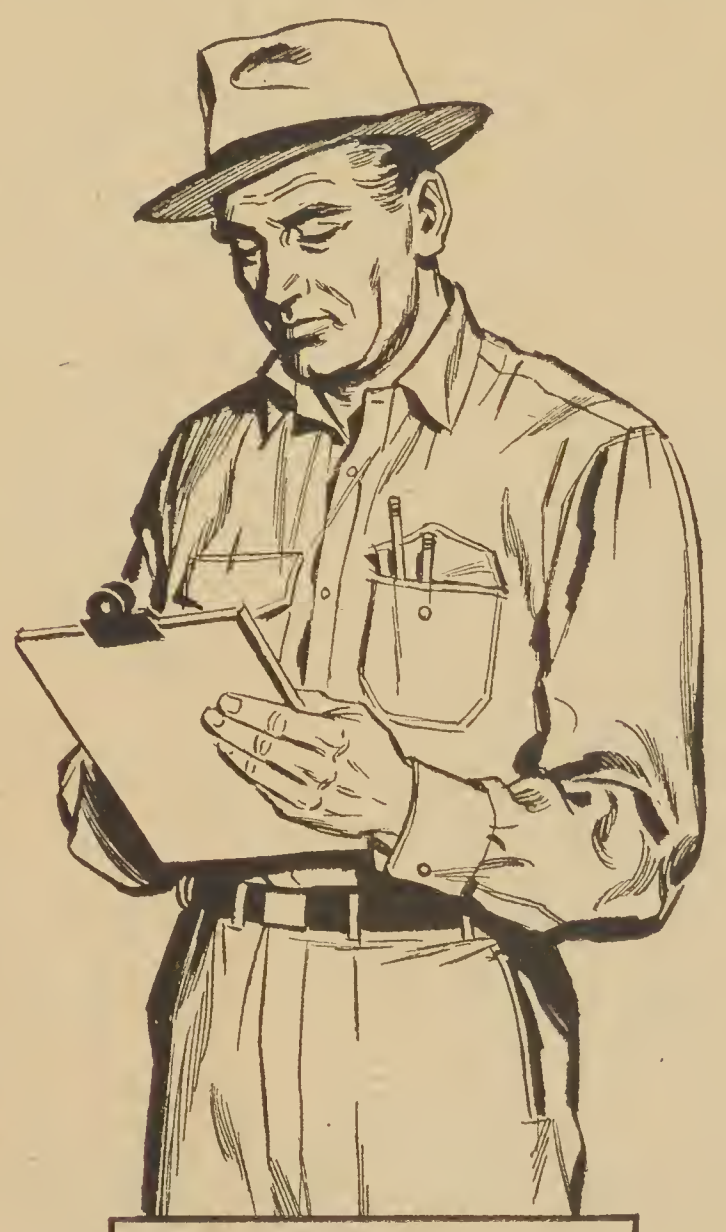
Your Aeroprills dealer has the know-how to help you make this profit

What you get out of supplemental nitrogen depends on the balance of potash, phosphorous and nitrogen in your soils; on adequate liming, soil organic matter etc. That's where your Aeroprills dealer can help — by helping *you* make crops, soils and fertilizers *work together*.

HOW HE HELPS

For example, your Aeroprills dealer can tell you where to get your soils tested . . . and help translate the results into the right ratio and amount of mixed fertilizers and lime for *your* needs. Because he's familiar with local conditions, he can help *time* your fertilizer applications . . . suggest how much to plow down *now*, how much to side dress later. And because he keeps in touch with your county agent and state agronomists, he can suggest ways of maintaining organic matter, improving rotations and general soil management.

Plan your whole fertilizer program *now* — with your Aeroprills dealer. He's a good man to know.



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If Alfalfa Has Failed Try NARRAGANSETT

A RELATIVELY new alfalfa variety, NARRAGANSETT, provides an opportunity to inerease greatly the alfalfa aereage in the northeastern states. The reason for this is that Narragansett can be grown sueeessfully over a wide range of soil conditions, particularly on those soils where drainage is not quite good enough for other varieties. Many soils which are not normally thought of as suitable for alfalfa will grow Narragansett if they are properly limed and fertilized.

You may have tried alfalfa and been disappointed with the results. Now, with Narragansett available, you may deeide to try it again. If you will follow the recommendations on this page, you should find it possible to raise alfalfa (the best roughage according to most dairymen) on fields where results may have been poor in former years.

Narragansett is recommended as the best variety to grow under the following eonditions:

1. For heavy soils where drainage is poor and where other varieties give poor stands. These soils are usually low in lime and fertilizer.
2. On well-drained soils where wilt is not a problem and where the field is to be left in alfalfa for more than three years.
3. For Northern New York.
4. For part of the acreage where three cuttings are taken, using the earlier blooming DuPuits on the balance of the area. This is recommended in order to widen the season for harvesting alfalfa.
5. With ladino clover and either bro grass or orchardgrass for pastur

Where fields are to be left in alf three years or less and on deep, fer well-limed soils, DuPuits is the hig yielding variety. It often produces much as 4 tons of alfalfa hay per a

DuPUITS grows rapidly and vig ously. It starts early in the spr grows later in the fall and recov faster after cutting than other reco mended varieties. DuPuits is d green in eolor, has an upright gro and flowers are predominantly blue. is the most resistant to common l spot but is susceptible to bacterial w and will not persist beyond three ye on soil that is seriously infested w wilt. Neither does it persist as well Narragansett on heavy soils with sufficient drainage.

DuPuits is recommended under t following conditions:

1. For the deep, well-drained, fer limestone soils of western and c tral New York and for the fer valley soils of the central, southe and eastern parts of thc State.
2. To be grown where soil pH is 6.5 better and under conditions of l eral fertilization.
3. For highest yield of forage und management of at least three tim cuttings per year—the first as sila by early bloom but not later th June 10; thc other two or more c tings each at the early bloom sta
4. For short-term productive, s building stands of 1 to 3 years.
5. To replace red clover on good alfal growing soil.

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There are many complaints abou the weather, but probably not near so many as there would be if th government regulated it instead o predicted it.

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6. Under conditions 1 to 4 above, whe intensive management and the use short rotations to maximize prod tion of high-quality roughage well suited to the farm operation.

Unless it is cut at the right ti DuPuits may be coarse and stem due to its rapid growth and ea flowering.

The variety RANGER is grown almost 60% of New York State's ac age and has helped to nearly dou the alfalfa acreage in the State in t past ten years. The reason for this its winter hardiness, wilt resistan good yield and availability of certifi seed.

Ranger is recommended for the de well-drained soils of pH 6.5 or bet where wilt is severe and where a lon lived stand of 4 years or more is d sired.

VERNAL under New York Con tions is similar to Ranger in wil resistance and winter hardiness and about 5% higher yielding. Compar with Ranger, Vernal is darker gre in color and has somewhat more r sistance to leaf spot. Vernal is reco mended under the same conditions Ranger.

ATLANTIC is superior to Ranger yield and adaptation in the lower Hu son Valley. It has not, however, be equal to DuPuits or Narragansett.

Northern-grown, Northern Vari gated, Common and Grimm alfal seed made up only about 8% of all a falfa seed used by New York farme in 1956. These seed sources are all i ferior to the recommended varieties.

The facts on which the above artic is based come from "Cornell Recom mends for Field Crops," prepared b the departments of Agronomy an Plant Breeding.

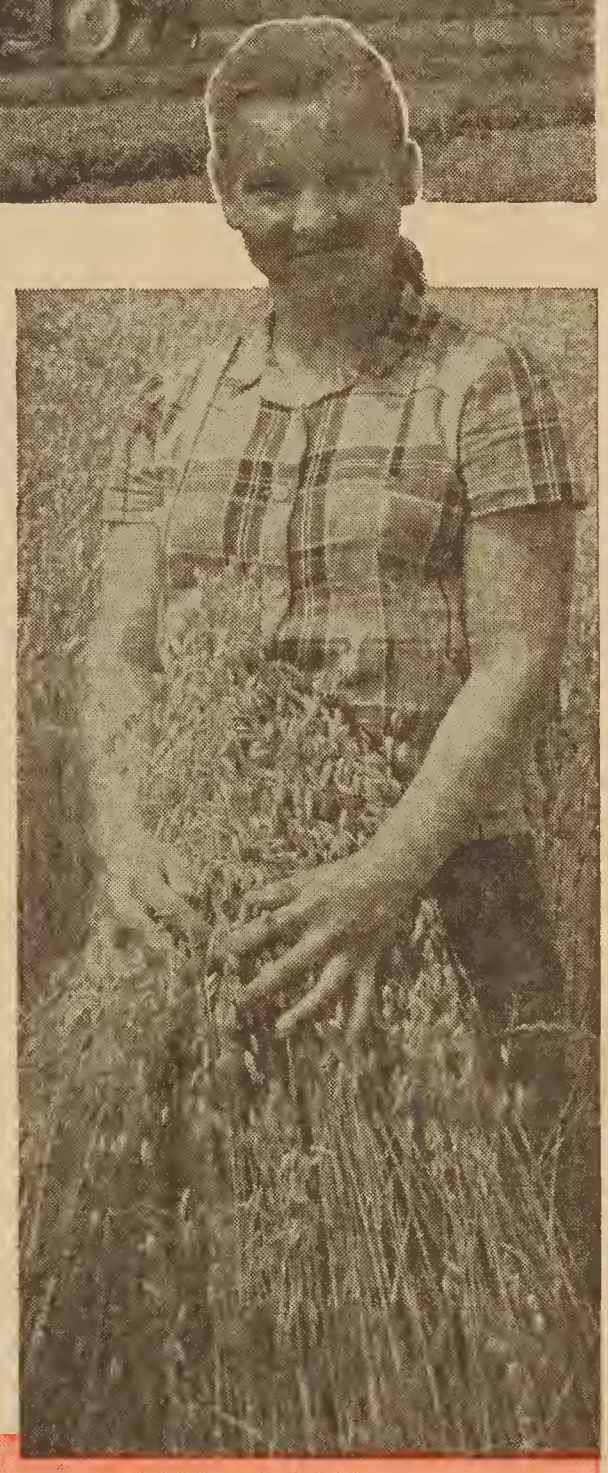
CORN...HAY...OATS...PASTURE



INVEST IN A FINER HARVEST!

Plant SOUND, CLEAN, HARDY, TESTED

Hoffman FARM SEEDS



Don't gamble with next Fall's harvest when you plant this Spring! *Fine crops start with fine seed.* Second-rate seed is third-rate economy.

SOUND, CLEAN, HARDY, TESTED! No shipment leaves the Hoffman warehouse until proved to be sound, clean, fast to germinate, healthy and hardy. Every pound is backed by Hoffman's 56-year reputation for fair dealing and honest value.

HELP TAKE THE RISK OUT OF FARMING! Insist on genuine Hoffman *Quality* seeds and follow approved farming methods for your locality. Hoffman seeds will "speak for themselves" at harvest time with fields you'll be proud of.

ALL THE NEW VARIETIES AT HOFFMAN. Mail coupon for free 1957 Hoffman Seed Catalog – get all the facts about the new varieties you've been hearing about, such as "Pennscott" Clover, "DuPuits" Alfalfa, "Garry" Oats, "Pilgrim" Ladino, "S-37" Orchard Grass, "Piper" Sudan, etc., plus complete stocks of the tried-and-true producers we've offered for years.



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Make all your corn acres work harder! Plant the Funk G Hybrid tested and proved by Hoffman to be the most outstanding producer in *your* area, on *your* soil! Every Hoffman Funk G Hybrid is field-tested on Hoffman proving grounds in every important corn growing section of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia. All are bred to grow fast, develop deep roots and strong stalks, to resist drouth and insects. See your local Hoffman agent, or write our corn men here, for "G" number best suited for husking or silage in *your* locality.



Free! FARM FACTS NOTEBOOK AND NEW 1957 SEED GUIDE

...a real helpful pocket notebook every farmer will appreciate. Contains helpful hints on planting, fertilizing, grass silage, etc., plus blank pages for your notes. Also get our new 32 page 1957 seed catalog in full color. Write today! Address Dept. 42.

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LANDISVILLE (Lancaster County), PENNA.

WANT TO EARN EXTRA MONEY? A few select territories are still open for the appointment of Hoffman farmer-agents to take orders for Hoffman farm seeds and Funk G Corn. No investment required. For details write to Dept. A.

"Tree Banks" for the Northeast

(Continued from Page 1)

away from the strong winter hill winds.

The white pine natural seedings are all over, hit and miss in every direction and not too healthy in appearance. Wind burn, weevil and water shortage signs are prevalent among these young white pine. I, personally, have stopped planting white pine in recent years.

The spruce are far out ahead in providing protective ground cover for all small birds and other types of game. The red pine have little lower branch cover while the white pine are rather open and unprotective for security of small life. The area planted to spruce has a deep protected snow cover literally dotted with all types of small game tracks.

Deer have bedded down many times in the red pine plantings. It seems that all wild life sets up its own protective system once we give them the security of having that protection. Several bluejays were very angry or disturbed to see me walking around among the young trees.

There is a rather pathetic side to this tree planting saga. There are just two reforested areas in the neighborhood.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Through research an all-out effort is being made to broaden the farm market by developing new crops and new uses for the old, with special emphasis on farm products that have a high potential as raw materials for industry. Think what a new crop like soybeans could mean.—C. M. White, Republic Steel Corporation

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A woman doctor, who inherited a few acres directly across the valley, has planted several thousand over the years. She is now deceased. Both plantings stand out like large green signs on both sides of the valley for thousands of tourists to observe each year.

Meanwhile, fly-by-night loggers, chain saw hot rodders and debt ridden farmers are cutting timber even as low as six to eight inches in diameter. Rising prices of pulp cordage and expanding building requirements cause "Slap-happy" logging methods. Sometimes even a non-agricultural hillside, protecting a much needed water supply, is completely denuded. This process destroys ground cover, shrinks game refuge areas and allows worthless scrub growth.

The entire problem boils down to one pertinent question, "How can the small farmer be induced to set up a yearly tree planting program?" The national theme, in all agricultural circles, centers on two words—Soil Bank. Trees do a masterful job of producing excellent soil. Our old family farm was settled in 1819. The first ancestor was, I guess, a Palatine refugee, a good fiddler and an accomplished pioneer craftsman. He burned large piles of hard wood trees to produce charcoal which brought in the first real money on the old farm.

The main purpose of cutting the virgin stand of all kinds of timber was to hew out crop producing areas and pasture. Rail fences and small hand erected barns plus the old log cabin house used up some of the timber.

What better cover for idle land could be selected for the Northeast than a tree bank cover? My only male descendent is a young "full of fire" grandson of four years, the youngest of my daughter's two children. As the years tick along very close to three score, my one silent prayer is that we can inspire the lad to appreciate the young forest and hope there will be suitable homegrown logs to produce timber for two homes when he and his sister grow up and get married. It is the only wealth I can ever expect to pass along.

I have placed a small marble marker near the little rustic cabin in the large woods where our small family has many happy inexpensive times together. This marker bears my father's name (deceased in January 1955) and is a dedication to him and seven generations before him who were paupers in England after being shipped out of the Palatinate area of Germany during the religious struggles following the Reformation. They gave me a desire to work with my hands.

The trees provide frequent rest under which to contemplate, wonder and deeply respect the Divine force behind everything we enjoy most in this hurried life.

— A. A. —



"Pardon me, lady — this young man claims you're sitting on his little brother."

SET STRAWBERRIES EARLY

Strawberries are relatively easy to grow if you give them half a chance. You must remember that they make the most growth during the cool part of the growing season. It, therefore, is important to set out the young plants early in the spring. Set them just as soon as the soil can be worked.

Early setting enables the plants to become established quickly and, more important, it permits them to form some daughter plants before hot weather occurs. These early-formed daughter plants are usually the most productive during the harvest season which occurs one year later.

Your livestock can get the daily low-level amounts of phenothiazine needed for worm control... and like it!



NEW FLAVOR INGREDIENT MAKES PHENO-FORTIFIED STERLING GREEN'SALT FULLY PALATABLE

Now you can benefit from the most important development in worm-control practice since the addition of phenothiazine to salt! "Sucarob,"* a unique new flavoring, has been included in pheno-fortified Sterling Greensalt—making it fully acceptable to all your livestock, whether it's fed in feed or free choice. With "Sucarob," Greensalt is now improved in both taste *and* odor. This means livestock will eat as much of it as they need . . . every day of the year. And continuous protection against internal parasites is assured!

"Sucarob" has been tested and approved. International Salt Co.—makers of Sterling Greensalt—worked with a leading Agricultural Experiment Station (as well as farmers) in the development of "Sucarob." Here it was proved that "Sucarob" appreciably increases the palatability of pheno-fortified salt. One of the main reasons is "Sucarob's" pleasing odor, which actually stimulates tasting of the Greensalt.

Tests on young dairy and beef stock, feeder steers and sheep showed they readily ate Greensalt with "Sucarob" added. As a result, these animals got the recommended amounts of phenothiazine essential for low-level worm control.

Green'salt does more than control the worm loads present in most cattle and sheep. By feeding Greensalt, you also help protect your livestock against the hidden danger of trace-mineral deficiencies. For in addition to 10% phenothiazine, Greensalt contains calcium iodate (a completely stable source of nutritionally available iodine), salts of cobalt, copper, iron, manganese and zinc in readily digestible form.

With the double protection Greensalt provides, your livestock get more out of their feed . . . give you higher returns in milk, meat or wool. Yet new, flavor-improved Greensalt costs only pennies more than ordinary salt. **Start feeding it soon!**

*International's brand of carob flour. Patent applied for.

Sterling Green'salt

SALT + 10% PHENOTHIAZINE + TRACE MINERALS

Product of International Salt Co., Inc.

A Dollar's Worth of FOOD for 39c

By MRS. CHESTER MAPES
Ontario Co., N. Y., Housewife



Food for the family produced on the farm — from chops and vegetables to strawberries and whipped cream, all enjoyed by Chet, Sheila, Alan, Cecile and Penney Mapes.

ACCORDING to Consumer's Union, 25% to 30% of the family income goes for food; but the farmer's share of each food dollar is only 39¢*. This means that food supplied by the farm can be consumed there at a cost equal only to the cost of production, or less than 39% of its retail value. Seen in this light, any food grown on the farm is an addition to the farm income and an addition not subject to income tax.

A farm food program can be planned to supply a wide variety of needs. Almost any farm offers the possibility of furnishing all the vegetables, fruits, and meat for the family, with the exception of those grown out of climate or season. This means growing a garden to supply the vegetables, a longer term plan for raising beef, pork, poultry, and the like, and an even longer one of fruit trees, berry bushes, and perhaps grapes to furnish fruit. The dairy farmer necessarily produces the world's best food—and to his own family, the cheapest in proportion to its food value.

We Tried It

This is not idle theorizing. When we bought our farm, my husband worked in the city and the fields were rented to a neighbor. We were grateful that the former owners had planted peaches, cherries, apples, grapes, raspberries, and asparagus; and we added strawberries and rhubarb. Then because we both had grown up on farms, we planted a generous garden.

Since I had inherited a strong squirrel instinct, I canned the fruit and filled two rented freezer lockers with berries and vegetables. They tasted good and we enjoyed them; but it was not until I talked family food costs with my neighbors that I really realized the money value of being a squirrel!

The next year we bought a freezer on time payments—a policy we disapproved, but the food would not wait and the locker bills mounted. By the time the last payment was made, we felt that the freezer had paid for itself, for to our fruits and vegetables we had added our own poultry, beef, and pork. When my husband yielded to the temptation of the soil and left his city job to start the expensive process of setting up a farm business, it was imperative that we spend as little cash as possible. This meant that the farm had to supply the house as completely as we could make it.

Dollars and Sense

Curiosity—and perhaps the need for some ego-inflation—led me to wonder just what my summer's efforts meant to us in dollars and cents. For a quick estimate, I talked with other housewives who fed their families about as I do, but bought all their food at retail prices. Their costs averaged about $30 a week; ours not more than $10.

The average family of four may not actually spend that much; these figures are based on the kind of food we eat: 5 quarts of milk a day, all cuts of beef and pork from liver and ox-tail to the finest steaks and chops, canned peaches, cherries, plums, and jellies, frozen asparagus tips, strawberries, black cherries, and raspberries. At a saving of $20 a week, my squirreling is worth roughly $1000 a year.

These figures sounded rather too optimistic, and I decided to check them by figuring from another angle. From the lists of canned, frozen, and preserved foods which I record each summer, I tried to arrive at a store value. Last year, this totaled about 200 quarts of canned food, 200 pints of frozen vegetables, 140 pints of frozen fruits, 80 glasses of jams and jellies, and about 15 bushels of stored squash, pumpkins and apples. It was difficult to price some of the food; for it is not to be found in most markets. For instance, the 85 quarts of peaches were Hale Haven and Elberta varieties, and these are seldom canned for commercial use. The 40 quarts of applesauce were made from a blend of Greenings and Cortlands, and the 25 quarts of frozen cider was pressed from Northern Spies. The grape juice and jelly was made from white Niagara grapes—a new experience in flavor if you have never tried it.



Abundant Milk

Since our farm has a dairy, and we use 5 quarts of milk a day, we do not pay out the $438 a year that a dairy would charge. We cannot call this all savings, for we invested about $40 in a home pasteurizer, and use electricity to run it; and if we sold the milk we drink, would get about 8¢ a quart for it. On the other hand, if we bought it as straight milk from a dairy, I would probably not have as much cream for whipping as we enjoy from our own high-test milk, and would have to pay retail price for the cottage cheese I now make and freeze.



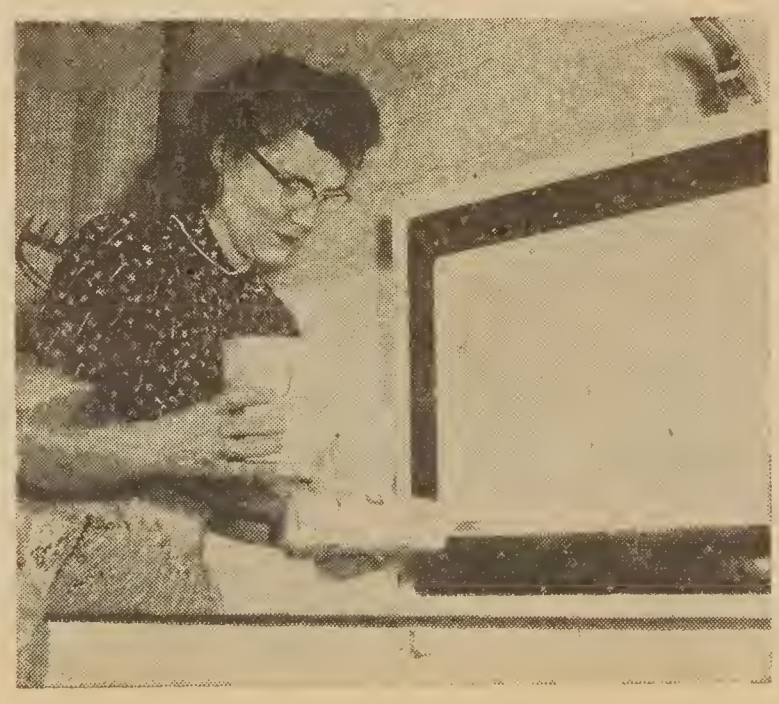
It is equally hard to figure the retail value of the meat produced on the farm; one beef of excellent quality, one or two pigs, and about 25 broilers and 25 capons each year. But the total of all this food comes out near enough $1000 for my satisfaction.

Such a food program may sound like a summer of drudgery; but we never think of it as that. We do use many short-cuts to reduce the work and the money involved. Even a big vegetable garden can be more hobby than whip. We have found that $10-worth of seed and plants, put into fairly good, well-manured soil and given even a minimum of care will produce enough for a family of 4 or 5.

Short Cuts

We do not rake the garden smooth before planting; it is a lovely thought, but we just do not have the time. A weedless garden is part of the same dream; but while the children are small, we will smooth the planting lines only, and depend primarily on the field cultivator for weeding. We keep the garden area as small as possible (less room for weeds) by manuring the soil enough to get maximum yield from each plant, by planting varieties that occupy less space (like pole limas instead of bush type); and aim at feeding the family with the least amount of work rather

(Continued on Opposite Page)



Cecile Mapes "shops" for dinner from their freezer.

*Consumer Reports, March 1956, Vol. 21, No. 3. Page 139.



Baby Sheila enjoys farm life, too—Mother's sponge cake is made with ½ dozen eggs and good Holstein milk.

Penney and Alan with next year's beef—a Holstein-Angus cross.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

than having a pretty garden to show to our friends.

Different varieties and spaced plantings are important to prevent that feeling of being chased by a green bean or bushels of peas that "must be picked and frozen right now!" Much of my freezing is done in small quantities. When I pick and prepare vegetables or fruit for meals, I pick 3 or 4 times as much as I need to fix for dinner, prepare all of it, and while the dinner is cooking, I pack the extra for the freezer. Besides being more painless, we feel that this system insures better quality, especially in vegetables. Each summer squash can be caught and frozen while it is tiny and tender, the peas when they are small and sweet.

Eighty glasses of jelly and jam sounds like a large project, but there are short-cuts there, too. When I sort raspberries for freezing, the dry and broken ones go into a saucepan for juice, and the juice accumulated in the refrigerator until I have enough for jelly. When I peel peaches for canning or freezing, the trimmed pieces are chopped for jam. When the grapes are cooked for juice, some of that same juice goes for jelly, and we can detect no loss of flavor from storing it in the refrigerator for a few days, or freezing it for a more convenient time.

Using milk from the farm means some more work for the housewife, but the new automatic home pasteurizers

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

It is a very hard undertaking to seek to please everybody.
—Publilius Syrus

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

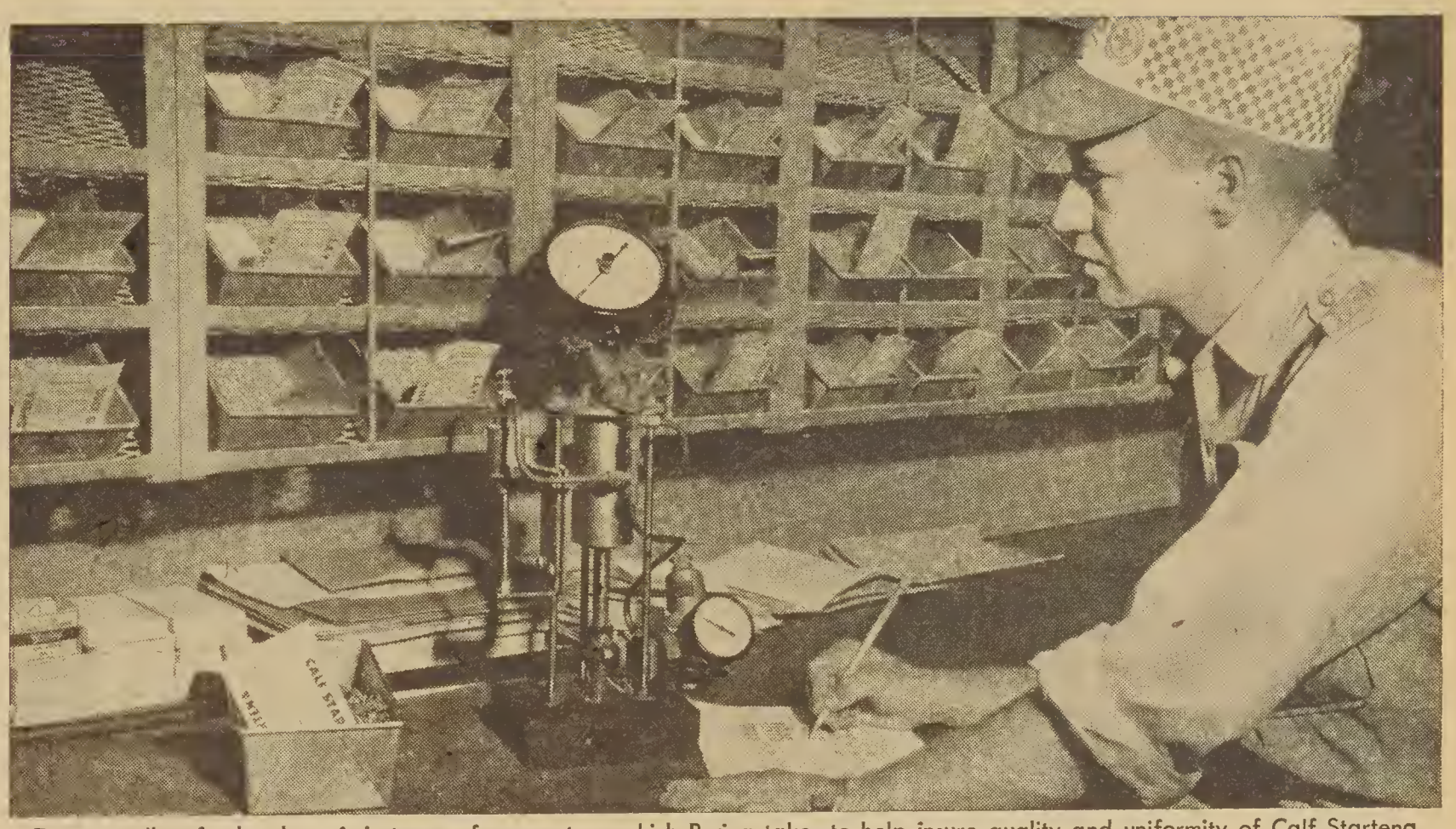
will process it with very little effort. Nowadays it is generally accepted that milk, even from the best of dairies, must be pasteurized for home use. Certainly anyone who has known a person who had undulant fever would count the cost and effort of prevention as low indeed. The value of milk as a food is generally accepted, too; and the dairyman who skimps the house supply to raise his income is impossibly impractical. What food can his wife buy from the store for the 8 or 9 cents he gets for a quart of milk that would have half or even a quarter of the food value of whole milk? Viewed in this light, milk should be the most generously used food on any dairy farm. One of the prime joys of farm living is the chance to be lavish with thick yellow cream for cooking, whipping for desserts or ice creams, or for serving with anything from cereals and vegetables to desserts and coffee.

Home Grown Meat

Our meat program starts with a half-Angus steer to run with the heifers until it is butchered at 18 months, and usually includes a pig or two. A hundred mixed chicks will yield a small flock of layers and about 50 cockerels for broilers or capons. Or if eggs can be bought cheaper than raised, we can usually get free cockerel chicks from a hatchery to raise for meat. When the man of the household goes hunting or fishing and is lucky, his contributions are welcomed, for besides furnishing variety, they are a real help to the food budget.

As young farmers, we may not have much money in our pockets, but we eat well, and enjoy the feeling of thrifty living more than we would the spending money. On a farm, thrift is not so much how you handle your money as how little you handle it. And thrift can be as useful in times of easy money as it ever was. The way to the big expenditures is often through small economies.

My grandmother said it this way, "Scrape that batter bowl carefully, now! A woman can throw out on a spoon more than a man can bring in on a shovel."



Testing pellets for hardness is just one of many steps which Purina takes to help insure quality and uniformity of Calf Startena

"Calf-Adapted" Purina Calf Startena is...

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Pick up a handful of Purina Calf Startena next time you're in a Purina Store. Notice how sweet and clean it smells . . . the soft, mealy texture . . . the bright, plump grains and the absence of grittiness or impurities.

Crush the soft but dust-free pellets with your thumbnail. Only modern milling methods like Purina's can control hardness to the critical tolerances required in the manufacture of Purina Calf Startena.

Taste and form are secondary, however, when nutrition is the problem. Just as a calf's baby teeth can't chew a harsh, fibrous mixture, a calf's new digestive system can't handle "grownup" nutrients. That's why the proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals in Purina Calf Startena are calf-adapted, too, being supplied in a form Purina Research proves calves can use to best advantage.

Because it's calf-adapted, the Purina Calf Startena Plan grows calves averaging 320 lbs. at 4 months . . . 40% bigger than average. Feed Purina Calf Startena to your calves. It can help you grow some of the biggest calves you've ever raised on your farm!



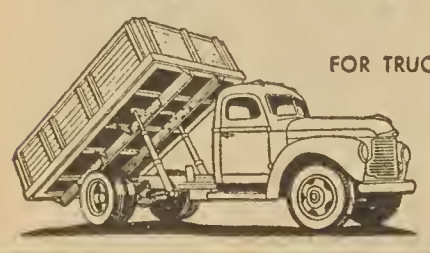


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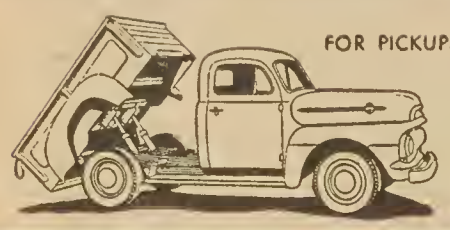
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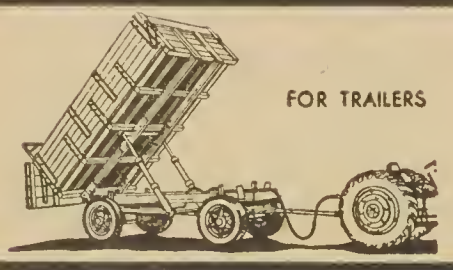
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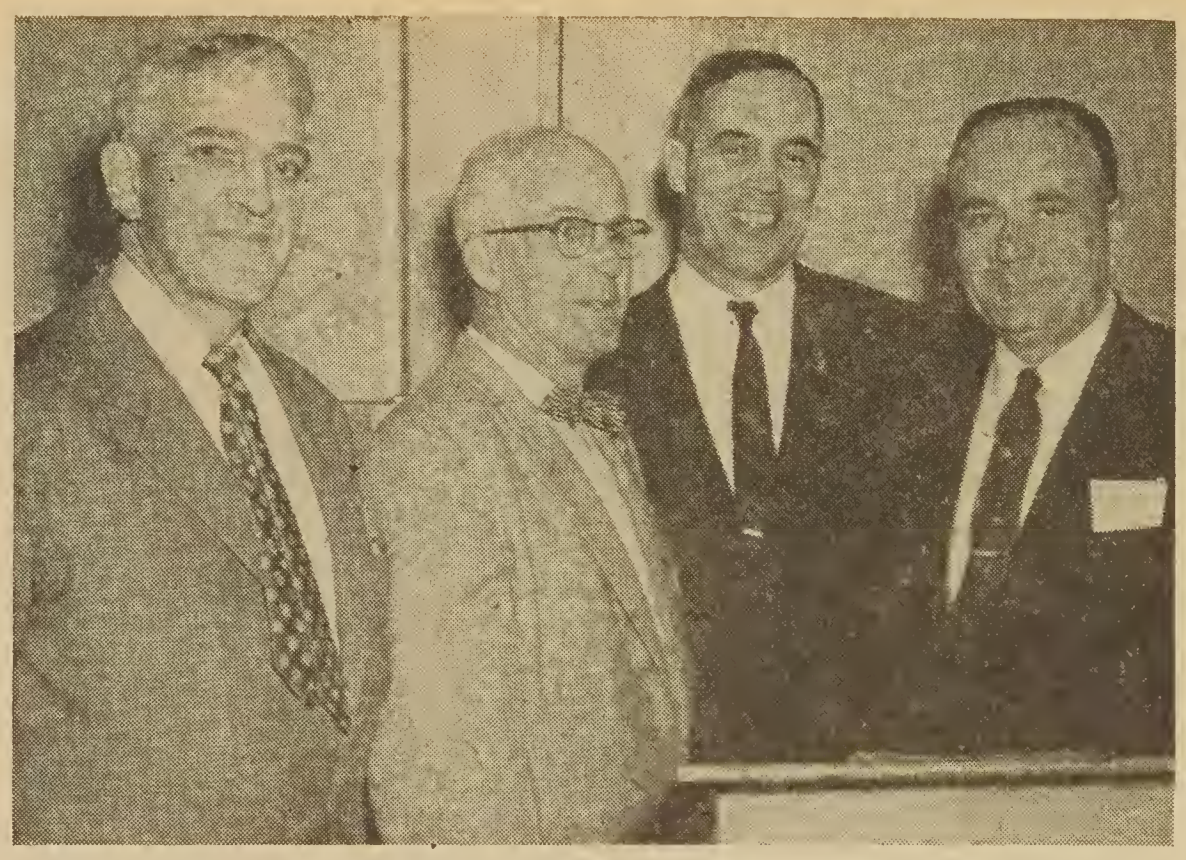
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Speakers at the New York Canning Crop Growers Cooperative annual meeting were C. K. Bullock at the left and A. Lee Towson and J. K. Stern on the right of president George Strasenburgh.

Organization Urged at Canning Crop Growers Meeting

Government Programs No Solution to Farm Problem, Says J. K. Stern

J. K. Stern, president of the American Institute of Cooperation, keynote speaker at the 11th Annual Meeting of the New York Canning Crop Growers Cooperative held at Batavia, January 10, stated that organization is the only means by which farmers can gain their fair share of the nation's income.

"If we believe in a competitive economy," Stern said, "it is time we get in position to compete. We've watched everyone else organize, reorganize, merge, federate and integrate, while we too often decide to go it alone.

"The operation of the law of supply and demand is not effective in some parts of our economy," Stern said, and cited the fact that automobiles have been crowding dealers' lots during the past year and yet the new models are priced higher. When there are too many eggs on the market, or a surplus of cattle, the price breaks.

"We are on the short end of too many situations. Two dairy firms own more than half of all the dairy manufacturing plants, yet 95 per cent of the total investment in the entire dairy business is carried by farmers and nearly all of this is in production."

Fewer Buyers

In the grocery retail business there has been a merger every 10 days during the past year. In 1939 less than 1½% of all retail food stores in the United States were super markets and they sold less than 4½% of the dollar volume. Today super markets control 60% of the total retail volume and in some areas of the United States, 4 or 5 stores do most of the business.

"This," said Stern, "may be good for the consumer, but with buyers becoming fewer and fewer, the producer is put to an ever increasing disadvantage.

"If the farmer's net income is to increase in the years ahead, it will come largely through organization. The world does not owe us a living," Stern said, "but we can deserve and earn a decent one on the farm of the United States if we are willing to make the effort."

More Processed Foods

A. Lee Towson, manager of the contract department of the world famous Seabrook Farms of New Jersey, in discussing the vegetable processing industry, stated that consumers now buy more than half their food already prepared and that the percentage will go higher because of the population increase and the continuing trend toward ready to serve food.

C. K. Bullock, commodity director of the New York Farm Bureau, the third speaker to appear on the convention program, discussed marketing agreements and the enabling legislation which would legalize that procedure in New York State.

Resolve and Elect

President George Strasenburgh of Morton presided over the business session at which reports were made by treasurer R. V. Call, Jr., and secretary W. S. Stempfle, both of Batavia and at which Ernest Phillips of Williamson; A. N. Kennedy, Geneseo; William Hamilton, Perry; Girardo Rizzo, Dunkirk; and John Martin of Brockport were elected as directors to represent Wayne, Livingston, Wyoming, Chautauqua and Monroe Counties.

Resolutions adopted by the meeting at which vegetable growers from the nine county area served by N.Y.C.C.G.C. were in attendance would:

Discourage over-contracting by processors;

Put broccoli and cauliflower under bargaining if the majority of growers approve;

Favor permissive legislation of marketing agreements;

Support the proposals to liberalize the regulations that apply to migrant labor;

Cited retiring director Connor Cuddeback of Phelps for his conscientious service to N.Y.C.C.G.C.

— A. A. —

CONTROL CORN BORERS

A NUMBER of U. S. Department of Agriculture scientists have been working with a new method of controling European corn borers. It has been found that about half the life span of the worm stage, the one which does most of the damage, is spent in the whorls of the plants feeding on succulent new leaves.

DDT granules about the size of common salt are dropped on the plant and roll down the leaves into the whorls.

In two years' tests, this method of applying DDT gave about 20% better control of corn borers than the use of DDT spray.

Treatment was applied when about 75% of the plants showed evidence of damage by borers.

Bunting's



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Earlidawn, Surecrop, Redglow, Stelemaster, Pocahontas, Dixieland (U.S.D.A. developments just recently named and released for distribution), Empire, Armore, Vermilion, Albriton. Grown in chemically-treated soil; followed by a complete spraying and fertilization program. DISEASE FREE. Huge crops of larger berries easily produced from Buntings' plants.

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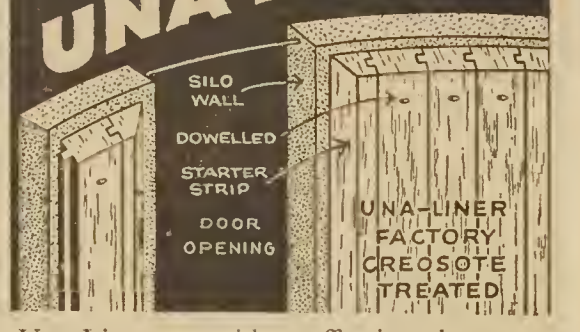
Our New 1957 Catalog lists 25 other popular varieties of Strawberries, also a complete line of Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Fruit Trees, Garden Roots, etc., with most varieties illustrated in natural four-color. A valuable reference and planting guide.

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New Soldering Methods

By Ed Foss
Cornell University

ESPECIALLY where a well-equipped farm shop is provided, winter is the time for repairs. It has been estimated that a farmer can earn $8 to $10 an hour by putting his farm equipment into shape so that time will not be lost in the spring.

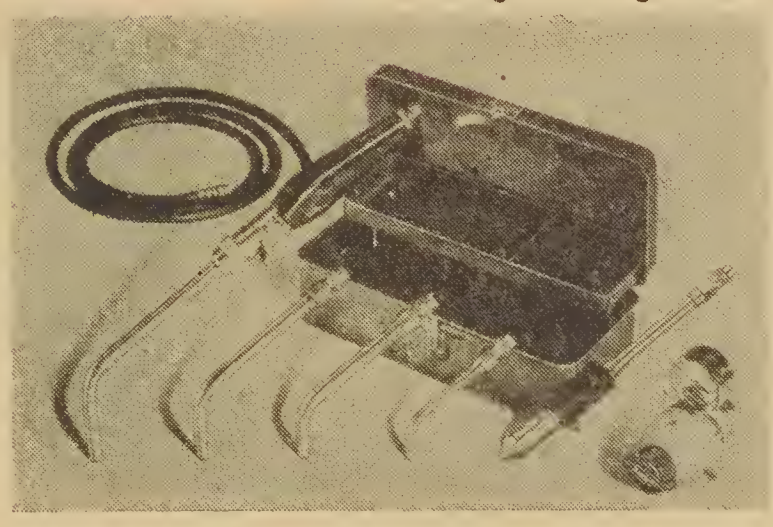
A part of the repair job, as well as some construction, involves soldering. New methods and equipment have been developed which are explained on this page.

Improved electric soldering irons are now available with permanently tinned tips. One manufacturer provides a tool with one tip for dehorning and another for soldering. Heat out-put is available in many sizes (watts) from the smallest irons for light, electrical and radio repair to the heaviest sheet metal work—75 to 100 watts light duty, 150 to 200 watts medium duty, 300 to 500 watts heavy duty.



Direct flame soldering has many advantages for both construction and repair work. Acetylene is available in many sizes of tanks from your gas distributor. Smaller tanks are bought outright and exchanged when emptied, whereas the larger tanks for oxy-acetylene use are obtained on loan with 30 days free use.

Tip selection gives flame of six sizes varying from light duty wire soldering through a complete range of use for soldering for plumbing, paint burning and light brazing.

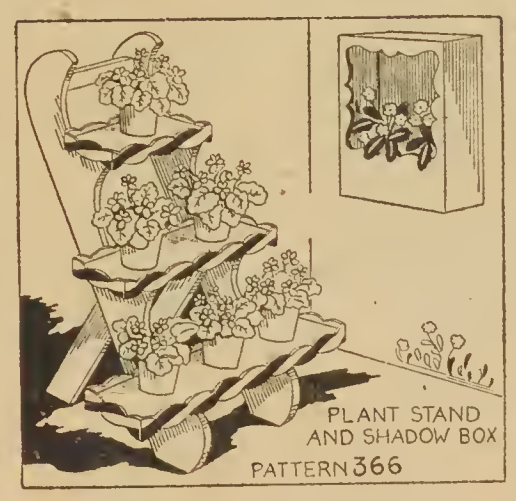


EASY TO MAKE

SHOW OFF YOUR PLANTS

This tiered plant stand displays a collection of African violets to perfection. It would be a pretty setting for other plants as well. The shadow box hides a flower pot and frames plants with great dramatic effect. Pattern 366 gives actual-size cutting guides and directions for making both, and will be mailed for 25c.

To order patterns 366 and 460 write to: Make It Yourself Patterns, American Agriculturist, Bedford Hills, N. Y.



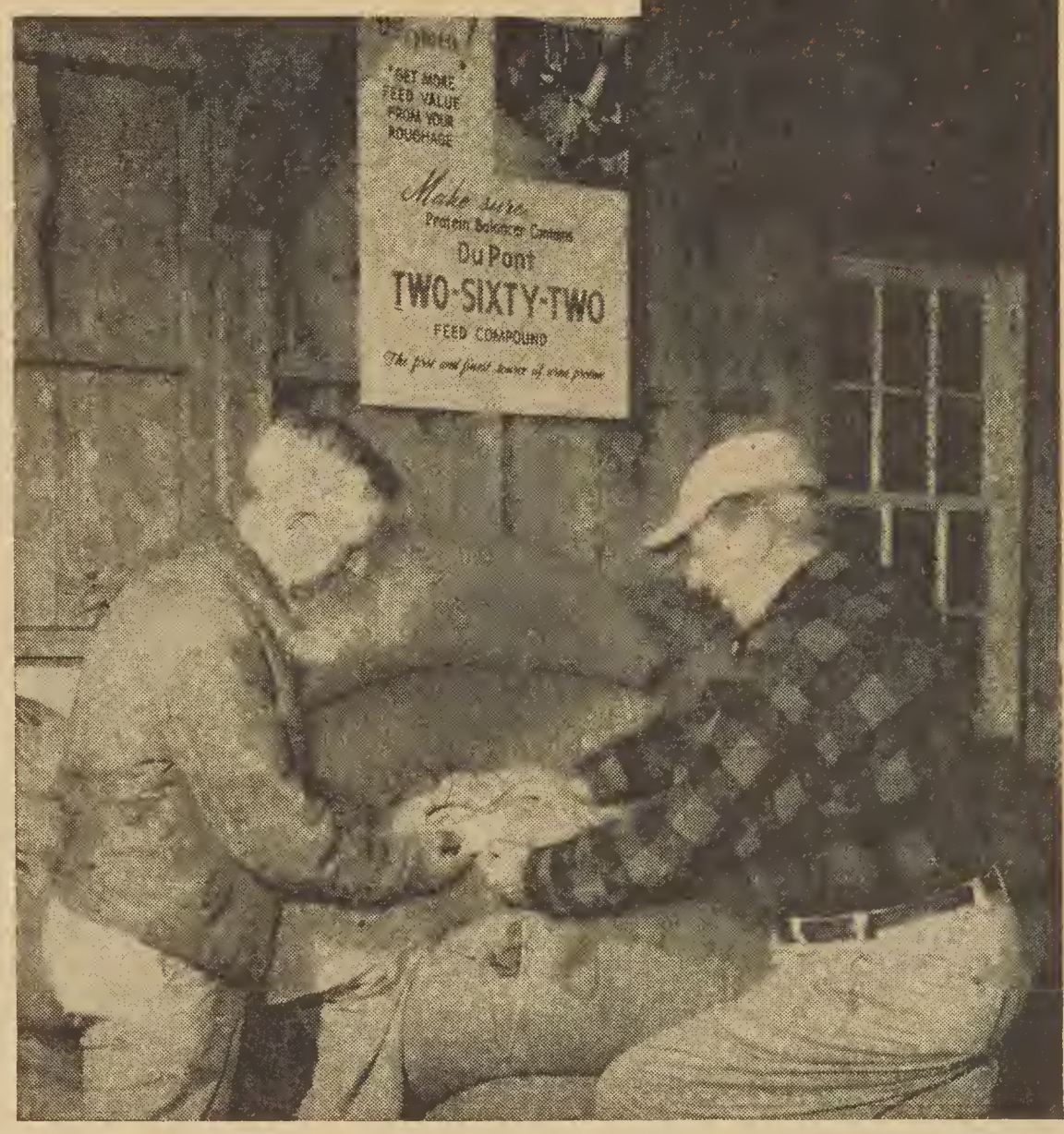


A USEFUL SMALL BOOKCASE

That set of shelves you need for some odd corner can just as well be the attractive piece of furniture shown here. Pattern 460, which gives you actual-size cutting guides and directions for making it, will be mailed for 25c.

This pattern is one of five included in the packet, Shelves and stands for the Handy Man to Make, price $1.

Feed Facts Worth Talking Over



You can depend on your feed man to supply you with balanced rations and also information on economical cattle nutrition. Be sure to ask him about the advantages Du Pont "Two-Sixty-Two" offers in your protein supplement.

Ask your feed man how

Du Pont TWO-SIXTY-TWO® FEED COMPOUND makes your ration more efficient

You: "I want to get as much nutritional value as possible from the feed I buy. Just how will Du Pont 'Two-Sixty-Two' in my ration help me get this efficiency?"

Your Feed Man: "The efficiency of your ration depends a lot on the ability of rumen bacteria to convert coarse feeds into a form that your cattle can digest thoroughly."

You: "Does 'Two-Sixty-Two' help these bacteria make my feed more digestible?"

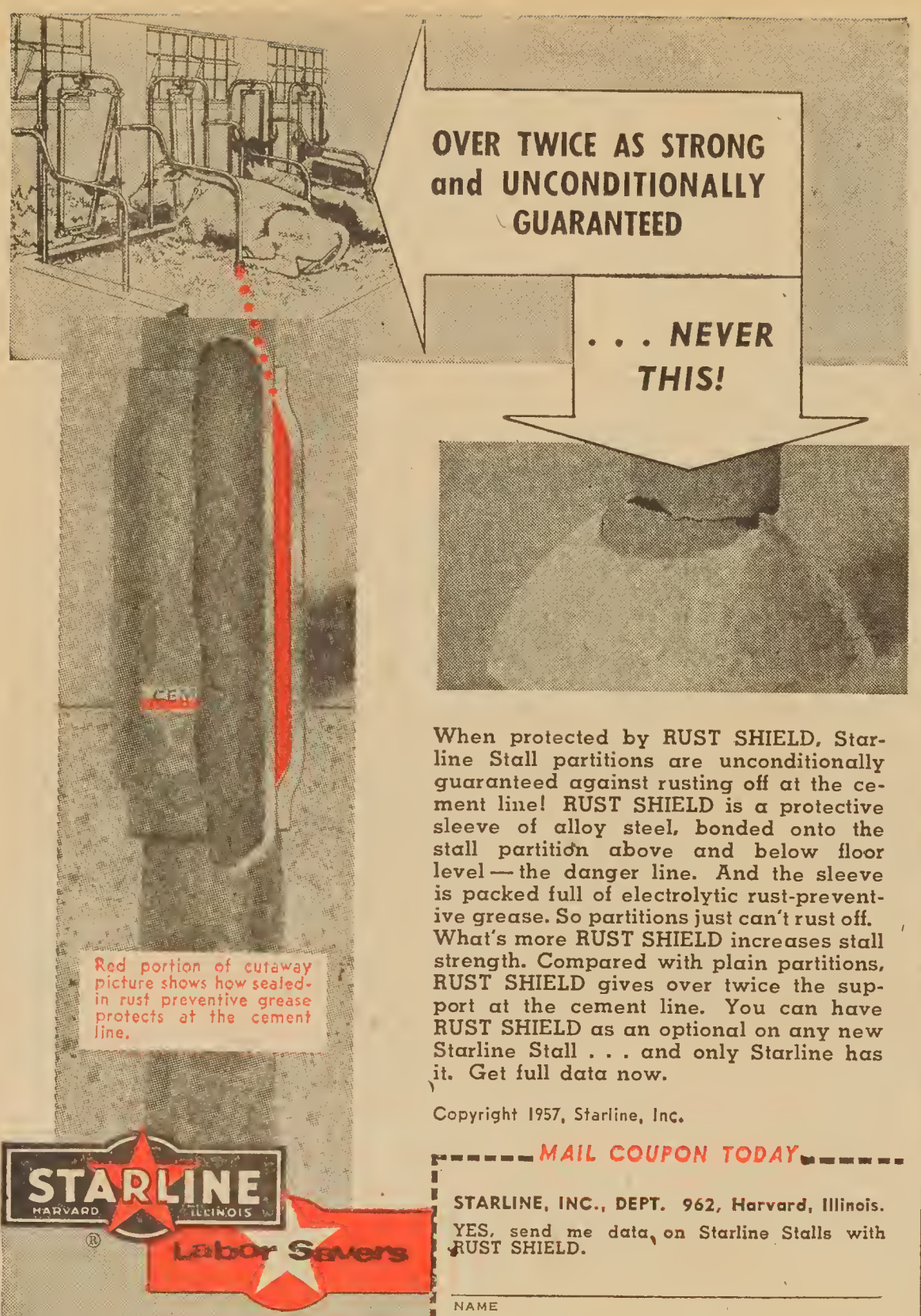
Your Feed Man: "It certainly does, and Du Pont 'Two-Sixty-Two' also helps you get more feed value from your roughage. That's because 'Two-Sixty-Two' is a top-quality nitrogen source of simple protein. It nourishes and stimulates rumen bacteria—helps them multiply faster. Therefore, billions of them are better able to unlock milk-making nutrients from all the feed you give your cows."

You: "Well then be sure to make my feeds more efficient by including Du Pont 'Two-Sixty-Two' in my dairy supplement."

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"Feed in fifty-pound paper sacks is more convenient to handle and keeps better. It empties with no loss of grain sticking to sacks. We would be delighted to receive all of our grain in fifty-pound paper." *William E. Reed, Herd Manager, Winterthur Farms, Winterthur, Delaware.*



"We like paper sacks because they are easy to handle and the feed empties out clean and easy into the hoppers. Also, the sacks haven't been on another farm." *Joe Seck, Brunswick, Missouri, markets 1,000-1,200 purebred Hampshires annually.*

Case histories courtesy of Paper Shipping Sack Manufacturers' Association, 370 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

KNOW WHAT'S IN YOUR FORMULA FEED! A multiwall sack tells in a minute by the label and tag exactly what's in it.

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New York 4-H Livestock Champions for 1956

By PROF. H. A. WILLMAN

Cornell 4-H Club Livestock Specialist

EACH YEAR, all of the counties of New York state are encouraged to nominate for State achievement honors, their most outstanding 4-H dairy and livestock members. One evidence of the keen interest and competition in this program and the honor which a championship brings, is shown by the fact that 295 members were nominated this year by fifty counties. These nominees, who first were named county champions, represent more than 9,000 other boys and girls who are feeding livestock or are raising dairy cattle.

The qualifications which are considered in the final selection of these champions include such factors as: the member's age, years in club work, effort made, use of opportunities, the size



Roy Simpson



Hobert Stoddard

of business, record keeping, judging, demonstrations, exhibiting, the adoption of new practices, and the influence of the member's first animals in the development of a herd or flock. The extent of a member's participation in other 4-H activities which are related to the member's project, leadership work done, offices held, and general attitude is also considered.

Among the 4-H dairy breed winners for 1956 were: Abigail Stimson, Spencer, Tioga County for Ayrshires; Lee Wolff of Brockport, Monroe County for Jerseys; Hobert Stoddard, Mt. Upton, Chenango County for Guernseys; Larry Bradt of Fonda, Montgomery County for Brown Swiss; Roy Simpson of Savona, Steuben County for Holsteins; and Donald Jones, Churchville, Monroe County for Milking Shorthorns.

In the meat animal division of club



Lee Wolff



Larry Bradt

work, John Walker of Gasport, Niagara County, won first in hog production. For sheep breeding and feeding, the championship went to Cynthia McBride of Leicester, Wyoming County. Ronald Morse of Corning, Steuben County won the State Hereford and all-breed beef award, while Joel Kemp of Dansville, Livingston County had the best 4-H Angus record.

Breeders and Leaders Developed

The herds and flocks which most 4-H members own today are made up largely of descendants of their first animals that they selected as foundation females. At least, a summary of the reports of this year's county dairy champions showed that a third of the cattle are daughters or granddaughters of their first 4-H calves and one-third of the members brought the first purebreds to their home farms. How many 4-H members develop projects is brought out in such success stories as the following:

Donald Jones started seven years ago with a Milking Shorthorn heifer calf. Today he has nine animals, three of which are of his own breeding. As a result of Donald's enthusiasm, more than usual attention has been given to record keeping, culling, improved feeding, breeding and herd management practices on the home farm. Recently the entire herd was enrolled in D.H.I.A. testing.

Lee Wolff started ten years ago with his first Jersey. This animal was his first responsibility as his father was working in the city. Lee now has 2 animals and has sold 12 head since he started. Last year, Lee was junior superintendent of the county fair.

In 1956, Lee was selected as one of 11 delegates to represent New York State at the Second Annual 4-H Dairy Conference which was held in Chicago. He also won a trip to Albany on Capitol Day for all-around 4-H achievement.

Larry Bradt has made an enviable record with his Brown Swiss since he started in 1948. He chose a Brown Swiss cow and calf for his first project. The interest and enthusiasm shown thenceforth was to a large extent responsible for the 41 head of Swiss which



Ronald Morse



Cynthia McBride

his family now owns. On the farm, good sound management is practiced. The herd is on D.H.I.A. test and Larry's highest producing cow has a record of 17,305 lbs. milk and 703 lbs. fat. His herd comprises 13 head, seven of which are of his own breeding.

Since 1947, when Roy Simpson started in 4-H work, he has owned thirty-three Holsteins, seven of which were descendants of his first calf. Through this interest, the home herd has been officially classified for type, started on production testing, shifted from grades to purebreds, brought under a careful breeding program, the buildings have been modernized to some extent, and their roughage and pasture program improved.



Donald Jones



John Walker

Early in his 4-H career, Roy started to learn to judge cattle at 4-H and

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

other events and kept right at it for several years. Eventually, he won first place in the county contest, first in the Western N. Y. District contest and in 1955 became a member of the State 4-H judging team which placed second at the International Dairy Show at Chicago. No longer eligible for local or state judging competition, Roy helped to coach the Steuben County 4-H dairy team which won the State Fair 4-H contest in 1956.

These success stories of Donald, Lee, Larry and Roy are only four of the numerous examples which continue to give impressive evidence that youth and good livestock can make a great



Abigail Stimson



Joel Kemp

combination if both the animals and their owners are given an opportunity to develop under the guidance of leaders and interested parents.

Dozens of other boys and girls also attained similar degree of success to the champions after they enroll in 4-H club work and purchase their first animals. Nearly a third of all of the 1956 county nominees for the state achievement awards were given a blue ribbon or award of excellence rating for their all-around achievement.

In **sheep** production, the following county nominees identified themselves with highest achievement: David Hollier, Cayuga; James Dorney, Dutchess; Mary Ellen Eiss, Jefferson; Susan Miller, Niagara; Monte Munford, Otsego; Robert Bassett, Rensselaer; Richard Osterhout, Schenectady; Donald Borden, Steuben; and Kenneth Moore of Tioga County.

In **swine** work, it was: Gary Gordon, Cayuga; David Oderkirk, Genesee; and Thomas Slaight, Livingston, while in beef work, Ralph Yates of Wayne County received an award of excellence.

On this year's list of blue ribbon **Holstein** members were Howard Morton of Allegany; Donna Lee Patchen, Cayuga; Ronald Kasper, Chemung; Hazel Meade and John Adams, Chenango; Guerdon Walley, Delaware; Merrill Reynolds, Franklin; Bruce Hamilton, Genesee; Donald Sawyer, Jefferson; Roberta Kuhn, Livingston; Claude Phillips and Joyce Phillips, Montgomery; Stephen and Barbara Curtiss, Madison; William Jones, Oneida; Richard Keene, Otsego; Patricia Smith and Niles Brown, Onondaga; David Shoemaker, Ontario; Margaretta Smith and George Peavey, Orange; John Marbot, Rensselaer; Dorine Hooper, St. Lawrence; Ronald Smith, Seneca; Anita Mosher of Washington; and Sharon Bingham of Yates County.

The closest contenders for the State **Ayrshire** award were Phyllis Hotaling, Cayuga; Leroy Weston, St. Lawrence; Lois Youngs, Orange; Robert Carlson, Rensselaer; Ronald Reynolds, Clinton; Mary Jane Dever, Cortland; Richard Bush, Lewis; Eleanor Atherton, Steuben; Paul Murphy, Schuyler, Warren Hensel, Genesee; Dennis Griffin, Franklin; and Thomas Baldwin of Delaware.

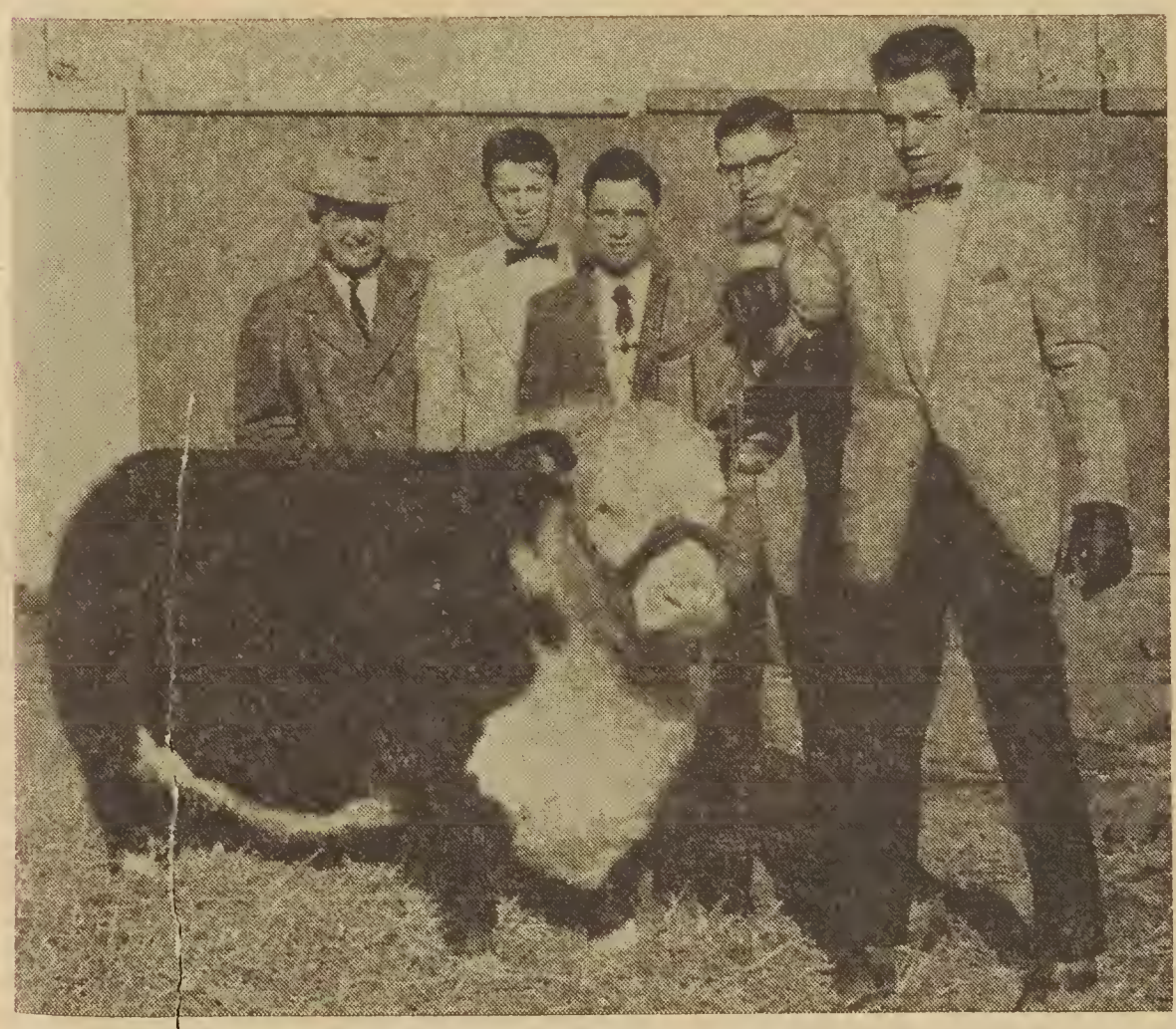
In the **Brown Swiss** program, the top records were submitted by: David Niles, Madison; Jerry and Dawn Harkness, Onondaga; David Mollenhauer, Ulster; and Sheila Miller of Rensselaer County.

For **Guernsey** work, those who came close to the top were: Earl Outhouse of Ontario County; Lauretta Woodums, Monroe; Christel Brown, Onondaga; David Bray, Oneida; Roland Ripley, Cayuga; William Betts, Rensselaer; Judith Sine, Tompkins; Nancy Nesbitt, Delaware; Fred Atwater, Niagara; Raymond Wendell, Orange and Kendall Cody of Madison.

In **Jersey** achievement the following members had accumulative records which paralleled the achievements of this year's champions: Robert Taylor, Madison; William Roese, Schoharie; Joseph Osborn, Orange; Marion Archer, Chenango; Barbara Chittenden, Columbia; Richard Wheeler, Chemung; Norman Hoyt, Delaware; William Lavigne, Rensselaer; Jacqualine Lant, Tioga; Marjorie and Robert Osborn, Steuben; Elizabeth Elliott, St. Lawrence; John Blankenburg, Ontario; William Jackson, Albany; Claude Walter, Broome; Nancy Johannes, Allegany; Margaret Dean, Tompkins; and John Melvin and Annette Kinyon of Onondaga.

The chief competitor for the 4-H **Milking Shorthorn** award this year was Linda Loomis of South Otselic, Chenango County. Miss Loomis, a fifth year 4-H'er owns four head of cattle, two of which are daughters of her first 4-H calf.

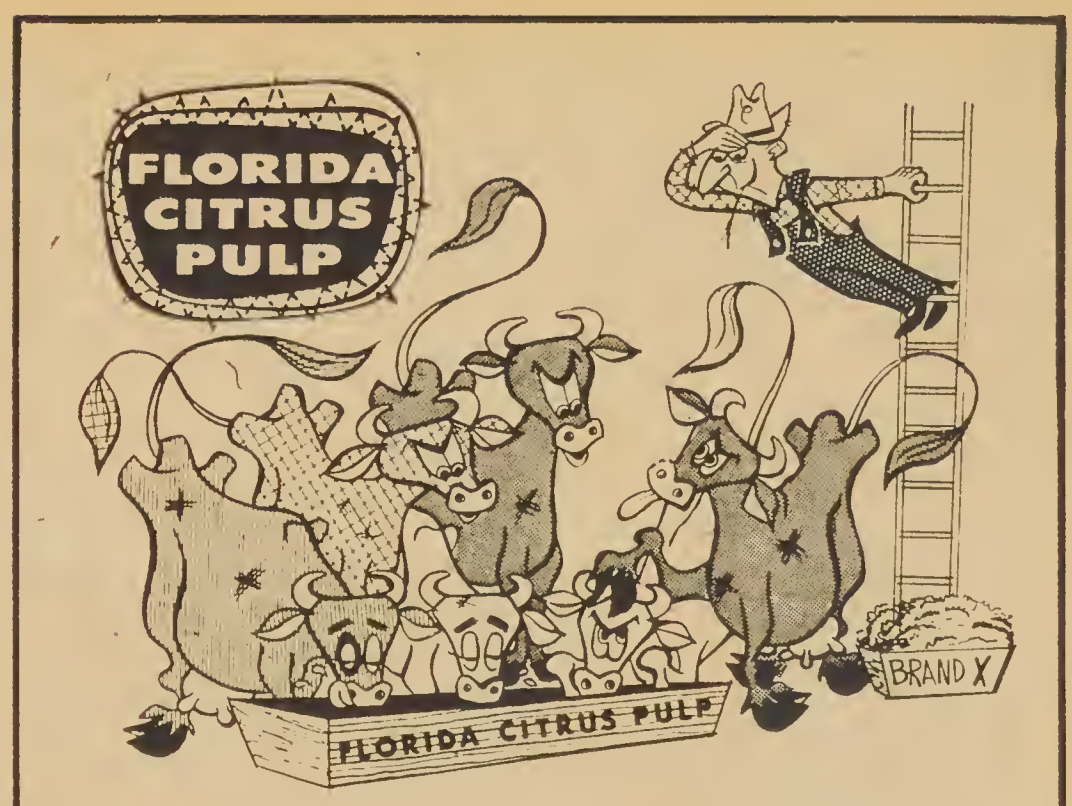
The location of the right kind of a calf, lamb, sow or steer is only the start in the career of a 4-H club boy or girl. Members who enroll for 4-H dairy and livestock projects must work and accept considerable responsibility, otherwise, their hopes and results will not come up to expectations. Club work will give nothing without effort.



The 1956 New York 4-H livestock judging team is shown with "Shorty" a Hereford steer owned by Wehle Hereford Farms, Scottsville, New York. This steer placed third in his class at the International Livestock Show in Chicago.

In competition with teams from 29 states, the New York boys placed seventeenth in judging all classes, ninth on sheep, twelfth on hogs and twenty-fifth on cattle.

Left to right: Prof. H. A. Willman, coach of Cornell University, Ithaca; Bruce Hamilton, Corfu; James Hartman, Dansville; Michael Adams, Sodus; and Terry Weston, Marion.



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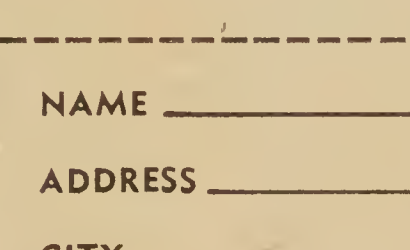
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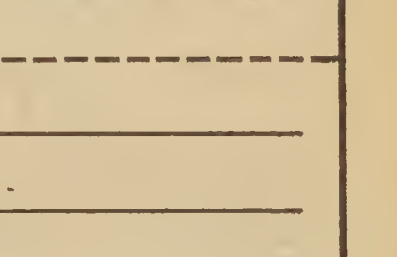
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BAG BALM



Fertilizer Recommendations for APPLES

AS A RESULT of leaf analysis surveys and other experimental evidence, Massachusetts horticulturists have concluded that it is no longer possible to recommend a "nitrogen alone" program for fertilizing Massachusetts apple orchards. They point out, "In order to prevent the occurrence of potassium, magnesium, and boron deficiencies it becomes necessary to apply fertilizer materials which will supply these elements.

Below is a Table indicating the suggested amounts of nitrogen and potassium needed for trees of different ages:

	Approximate amoants per tree			
Potential bushel yield of tree	*Nitrogen required*	*Potassium required*	*5-10-10*	*8-16-16*
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Less than 15	0.66	1.3	13	8
15-25	0.66-1.00	1.3-2.0	13-20	8-12
More than 25	1.33-2.00	2.7-4.3	26-40	16-25

The suggested amounts of materials to be applied as recommended in the Table are for band applications under the spread of the branches. It was pointed out that when the materials are broadcast over the entire orchard floor, it may be necessary to increase the rate of application in order to obtain the same tree response as the band application.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Through the constant interchange of thoughts, minds are invigorated.
—Paul Harris

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

It was suggested that magnesium requirements for orchard soils can best be met by applying sufficient dolomitic lime to maintain a soil pH of 6.0 to 6.5. In orchards which have had an inadequate liming program in the past, it may also be necessary to apply magnesium sulfate sprays to prevent occurrence of magnesium deficiency.

The Massachusetts workers suggest that boron should be applied to orchard soils every three to five years. Borax is the most common material used. It is recommended that the rates of application per tree vary with age and size from approximately ¼ lb. of borax on young trees, ½ to ¾ lb. on medium age and size trees, and ¾ to 1 lb. on large or mature trees.

In no case should the rate of one application of borax exceed 50 lbs. per acre.

— A. A. —

FERTILIZER QUADRUPLES ALFALFA YIELD

When enough fertilizer is applied to alfalfa it will yield four times as much forage as unfertilized alfalfa, according to results of a 5-year experiment by the College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois.

In the experiment, two stands of alfalfa were seeded in the fall of 1950 on land that had plenty of lime, phosphate and potash. One plot was top-dressed every year with 300 pounds of 0-20-0 and 200 pounds of 0-0-60 an acre. No fertilizer was added to the other plot.

The fertilized plot yielded more than two tons of hay during the fourth year compared with one-half ton from the nonfertilized plot. The fifth-year yield of the nonfertilized alfalfa dropped still further to one-fourth ton, while the fertilized stand was still usable for good pasture during the sixth year.

The cost of top-dressing during the five years was $44 an acre, but the extra yield of hay is reported to have more than paid the cost of the fertilizer.

— A. A. —

TWO SOURCES OF NITROGEN

There are two chief sources of nitrogen for northeastern farms. It can be bought in bags or it can be fixed from the atmosphere by growing legumes.

Sometimes there is an argument as to which is the most economical way to apply nitrogen, but most farmers agree that both ways are important. Certainly every dairy farmer wants to grow legumes. His first thought is to provide better roughage for cows, but the soil building angle is important too. However, it seems certain that growing legumes do not supply enough nitrogen for fruit, vegetables or cash crop farms, and it is doubtful if enough nitrogen is supplied by legumes even on a dairy farm.



At the 22nd annual convention of the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association at Atlanta, Georgia, the Cortland County, New York 4-H vegetable judging team won first place. The team shown above is made up of (left to right kneeling) Philip Combs, alternate and Merwin Young, seventh in individual ratings. (Standing) Otis Young Jr., second in the nation; David Blatchley, alternate and Dwain Francis, top individual scorer. Forty-nine teams from thirty states competed. The team was coached by County 4-H Agent Robert Blatchley and Prof. Raymond Sheldrake of Cornell.

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POISONOUS WEEDS KILL DAIRY COWS

By JOHN M. KINGSBURY

New York State College of Agriculture

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to give a short list of important poisonous plants for the Northeast. Any plant which causes loss of an animal is important to the farmer who sustains such loss, and there are some 250 plants which have been shown capable to being responsible. A score or more of these plants usually can be found on any farm and a half dozen or more in most pastures.

Most poisonous plants fall into only 8 or 10 groups on the basis of the poisonous principle they contain. Symptoms are often indistinguishable within a group and even between certain groups. Often they are similar to symptoms produced in certain diseases or by insecticides, weedicides, and other types of poisoning. Postmortems may give useful information, but in few cases can they indicate a particular plant as causing the trouble.

Pasture Management

For these reasons, knowledge of management practices is usually of the greatest value in pointing to the poisonous plant responsible for the loss. For example, a farmer had a herd of yearling cattle on upland back pasture. The summer was particularly dry and the pasture grasses had stopped growing earlier than usual.

Although he made sure that the cattle had enough water, he did not supplement the pasture with hay, grain, or anything else. He went out to look at the herd only every three or four days. One such trip he found two animals dead. He did not have a chance to observe any symptoms, and the animals appeared to have been dead for some time.

Under such circumstances, the pasture will present a characteristic picture. All the desirable grasses will be closely cropped, often to such an extent that bare ground may show. Against this background, a number of fully grown but untouched plants stand out. Several of these may be poisonous, including Bracken, Spurge, Field buttercup, Poison hemlock, Indian tobacco, Horse nettle, Pokeweed, St. Johnswort and others.

Because of the shortage of normal pasturage, the animals undoubtedly had been driven to eat one or more of these plants. If it is necessary to know which one, the plants should be examined closely for signs of cropping. In this case the proper control of further poisonings is not in the removal of the plant which was responsible (often costly and only a temporary solution) but in providing supplemental feed so that the animals are not driven to eat plants which they would not normally touch.

Wild Cherries Dangerous

If the pasture had included a marshy area, a different group of plants would be suspect. Certain other poisonous plants are usually found in hedgerows, open woodlands or other specific situations. Clippings or hedgerow cleanings recently thrown into a pasture should always be suspected. Even though the animals may have had access to the same plants before they were cut, curiosity or a desire to vary a monotonous diet may lead them to consume surprisingly large amounts of such plants when they have been thrown on the ground. In the case of wild cherries, wilting may make them more dangerous.

These are but a few of the typical situations that arise. Here is another situation that is not as obvious. This time the farm was a large one with more than a hundred purebred Angus. It had the best equipment and followed up-to-date management practices. All pastures were seeded and some acreage of sorghum was grown for ensilage.

Because one of the legume seeded pastures had failed, some animals for fall slaughter were placed on sorghum pasturage in mid-summer. The farm manager waited to do this until the sorghum was more than knee high because he was aware of the potentially dangerous amounts of hydrocyanic acid which may be developed in young stands. No supplemental feed was given after the first two days.

Ferns Were Poisonous

Two weeks later the animals were rotated to a fresh legume pasture. A week and a half following that, two animals quit feeding, developed a high temperature, and showed some hemorrhaging at the mouth. One was dead the next day and the other died shortly thereafter.

To make a long story short, examinations for various infectious diseases and possible poisonous plants in the legume pasture proved negative. A small gravelly hill, that had not been plowed and seeded, was found in the sorghum pasture. It was covered with a shrubby growth which contained large numbers of Bracken fern plants. These showed evidences of being heavily grazed.

It was apparent that the animals had not been getting enough roughage in the diet of succulent sorghum grass and had sought out the Bracken to provide the latter. The control is not necessarily to plow up the hill, but to provide some hay for the animals every day.

In both the situations outlined above, the animals were never taken into the barn. Barnyards and barn feeding together with daily pasturage, complicate the picture. For example, a milking herd of Holsteins during the summer was brought in from pasture twice daily for milking. They were fed grain in the barn and there was a period at each milking when they stood around in the barnyard. In early summer, at about the same time, the entire milking herd developed symptoms of excessive salivation and obvious abdominal pain. Diarrhea and hurried respiration followed. Several animals died.

New Wheat Contained Cockle

Prompt symptomatic treatment was instituted and most of the herd was saved. What was responsible? There had been no new painting. The farm was clean (no "hardware disease"). Insecticides, fertilizers, weedicides and the like were ruled out.

Questioning of the farmer brought forth the fact that he had just changed grains. The new wheat being fed had been home grown from home grown seed. Examination of the grain showed that there were almost as many small black cockle seeds in it as wheat grains. These were responsible for the trouble. In this case the control is in the use of clean commercial winter wheat seed and in better cleaning of the harvested wheat to remove weed seeds.

These examples have been given not to bring a few particular poisonous plants to your attention, but to show how important a knowledge of management is in the diagnosis of cases of plant poisoning, and to demonstrate at the same time that the best solution to poisonous plant problems lies in changing dangerous management practices for the better.

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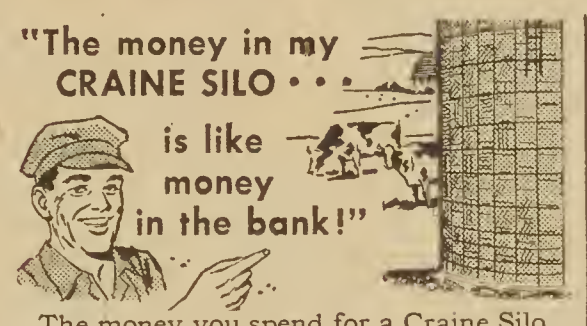
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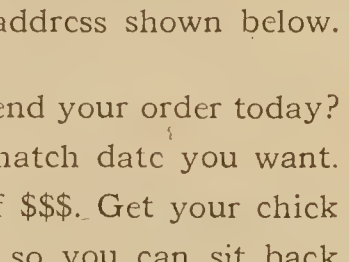
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INTEGRATION- A New Poultry Word



By JOHNNY HUTTAR

NO BRANCH of farming has changed and is changing so fast as poultry keeping. It is progressing thusly:

First we saw chickens added to farm businesses as AN ADDITIONAL SOURCE OF INCOME, not just to supply fresh eggs and poultry meat to the farm table and a little "pin money" to the farm housewife.

This proved profitable so the next step was inevitable. Poultry as the chief source of income — COMMERCIAL POULTRY FARMING — made its appearance on the farm scene.

Then a trend set in having to do with the geography of poultry raising. Slowly but surely hen numbers INCREASED NEAR POPULATION CENTERS and shrunk in the more distant areas.

Now came the next step—SPECIALIZATION. Production of table eggs—broilers — turkeys — breeding farms for flock replacement stock — breeding farms for broiler stock — each of these became single enterprises on individual farms.

This called for and was accompanied by another and bigger INCREASE IN THE AVERAGE FLOCK SIZE. Records show that flock size doubled between 1920 and 1950. Although the records are not as clear nor complete, it is my guess that flock size nearly doubled again between 1950 and 1955. I think it will double once more between 1955 and 1960. The average poultry flock of 1960 will be 8 times as big as that of 1920.

Inercasing flock size has definitely been accompanied by a lower net return per unit of production to the farmer — per dozen eggs — per pound of meat — per chick.

Periods of over-production lasted longer. Large specialized poultry farms cannot and do not go in and out of the poultry business year by year the way small flocks used to. This sluggish adjustment of supply to demand has brought about longer and more severe periods of bad times for the average poultryman and called forth two new elements in the economics of poultry raising.

1. **Demands on the part of minorities of producers and politicians for government price support programs.**
2. **A new type of credit program in the poultry industry.**

Contract Growing

The new type of credit program referred to in the preceding paragraph is known by many names in the poultry industry. I'll use one of the more common ones—"contract growing".

As a little background let me say that as far as I know it started in the broiler producing branch of poultry raising. The first push came purely from the good old-fashioned profit urge. The urge first tickled feed manufacturers and dealers. They saw a future in commercial broiler production. In it feed dealers and manufacturers saw some untapped sources of new business.

They were impatient and wanted to move faster than poultrymen would take up the new idea. So they offered the use of their capital, interest free. (Of course they added something to the cost of their feed.)

They agreed to accept the loss, if any, and to give the grower a large share of the profit, if any. Later it spread to other businesses which get their major income out of poultry — dressing plants, hatcheries. Broiler growers were also stimulated by the same urge.

We are now a long way past that original urge for more profits. In a good many instances, it's a matter of survival today. Survival for the producer — for the feed man — for the hatchery — for the dressing plant — in a few instances, even for the money lenders in a particular area.

It is reliably estimated that over 90% of all commercial broilers are contract grown by the farmer.

Here is a two-horned dilemma. The one horn is the competition between the allied industries for a sizeable chunk of business on which many of them have now become dependent. This stimulates almost constant market saturation, if not over-production. The other horn is the unprofitableness of

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Old age is when you find yourself using one bend-over to pick up two things.—Service Station Selling, hm, Bowes Seal Fast Corp.

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broiler production brought largely by the first horn. In the last three years there have been only about eight months when broiler prices got above the cost of production.

So the practice of contract growing has reached the point where the profit which started the whole thing has disappeared but the people in it don't know how to let go. This has brought us to two new stages in our changing poultry picture.

One of these is the partial shift from contract growing of broilers to that of turkeys and market eggs. Turkeys don't seem to offer a much brighter future than broilers, but market eggs still seem to have a rosy glow. (I can see some of my good friends, who are in the production of market eggs, chewing their whiskers and asking, "Where is this rosy glow Johnny's talking about?" Fellows, maybe I should have said that some of the feed companies think they see a rosy glow.)

Anyhow, the contracting with, and financing of, market egg producers has begun. In fact, it started either two or three years ago.

Integration in the Poultry Industry

The other stage is called integration. Webster's dictionary has a number of high "falutin'" definitions for the word—according to whether it is used in mathematics, psychology or what have you. There isn't a specific one for the chicken business, but here's one of Mr. Webster's which comes close.

"To unite or become united so as to form a complete or perfect whole."

New let's apply that to the broiler business.

I said broiler **business** — not just broiler growing. It is a business. It starts with a flock of breeders specifically bred to produce chicks best suited to broiler production. Next comes the hatchery which incubates the eggs

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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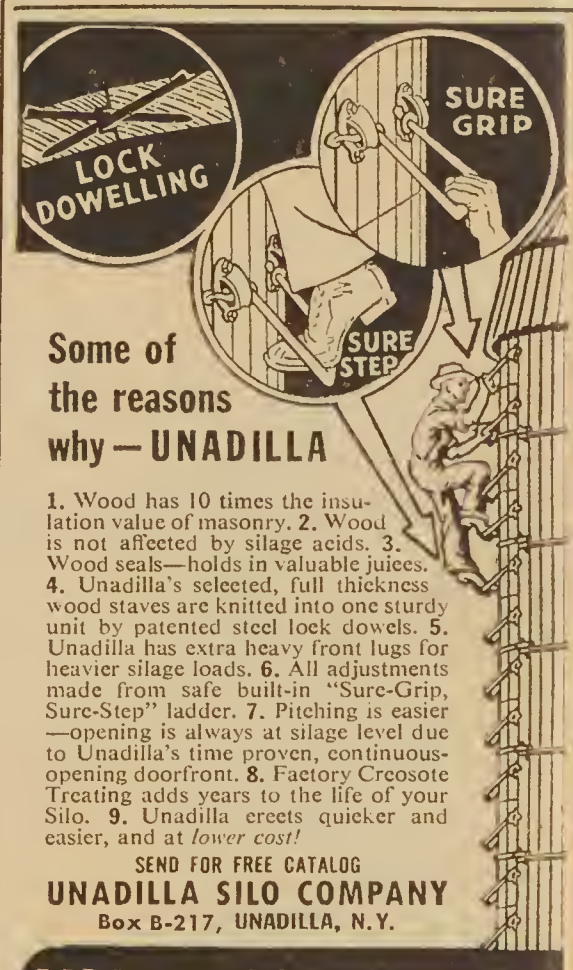
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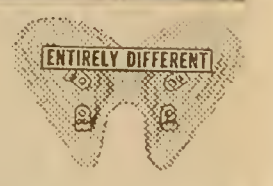
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INTEGRATION-A New Poultry Word

(Continued from Opposite Page)

from these breeders and sells the chicks. Then comes the grower, where we tie in the supplies used in broiler production and especially the feed. When the growing job is completed the birds have to be dressed and sold to retailers who sell to the public.

The important steps involved in this broiler business are:

Hatching egg production — hatching — growing — feeding — processing — wholesale selling — retail selling. Actually, transportation, occasional storage and financing are also involved, but I didn't want to make it too complicated. These three functions are usually picked up by the people who handle the ones I've put in my chain.

The first two steps have often been integrated in the past and still are. The actual growing and feeding, of course, have also been in one hand — the farmer's. Processing and wholesaling have been and still are carried out by the same firm or individual, and, finally, a fourth person or firm handled the retailing.

So we had four separate corporations or individuals in the chain. Each supplied its own capital, made its own decisions on what to do and how to do it and took the profits or losses which resulted from their portion of the whole.

Integration in the broiler industry brings about a combination of more of the individual functions under one hand. Complete integration means going all the way from producing the hatching eggs through the retail sale, under one head. That head finances, makes all operating decisions and takes the total profits or losses, whichever results, from the total deal.

Where Are We Now?

In the broiler industry we have a number of integrated operations, including everything from hatching egg production through wholesale selling. Then there are many more which include — hatching, growing and feeding; or growing, feeding, processing and wholesale selling; or hatching egg production, hatching, growing and feeding.

I have no figures on the extent to which integration has progressed in turkey production, but I know it's there. And now it's in market egg production.

When anything new, like this integration, hits the poultry industry, a host of questions immediately crop up. Poultrymen have questions; feed men have questions; hatcheries have questions; and let me hasten to add that I have lots of questions. I'm most anxious to get the answers, especially for my friends on poultry farms.

In the meantime, let me leave these thoughts with you.

First of all, keep finding out all you can about integration. Don't you find it generally true that the better you understand a thing, the less you fear it?

Secondly, consider this. Integration works both ways. It can come from the top down to the farm or go from the farm up toward the consumer. In simple language, you alone or together with other farmers cooperatively can buy and mix your feed; wholesale your own eggs, dress your poultry and perhaps even retail your products. Lots of poultrymen are doing it. Under the right conditions it works well. You're the best judge as to whether or not you've got the right set of conditions.

Integration upward from the farm—it's something worth thinking about, isn't it?

— A. A. —

CLEAN EGGS VS. DIRTY EGGS

CLEANING of dirty eggs becomes a time consuming and expensive job. Having to wash all the eggs or even a large percent of them is certainly not the answer. It is more like locking the barn door after the horse has been stolen.

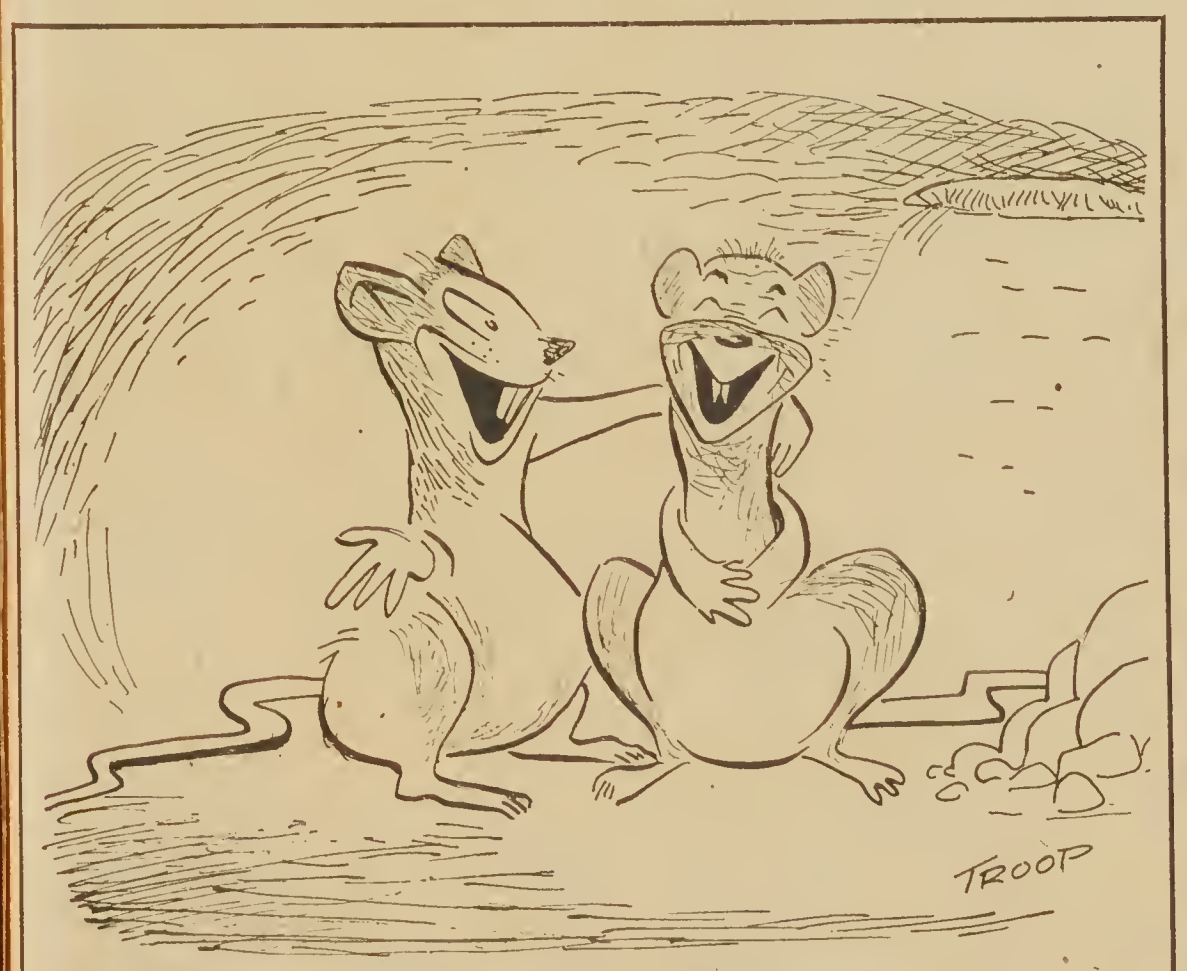
If you take a few hours each week to check every nest, you'll reduce the number of dirty eggs to the point where time saved in washing more than makes up for the added chore, time and expense.

1. Do the job regularly every week; such as, setting aside a certain morning or afternoon and making sure the job is done.

2. Thoroughly clean every nest of manure, stained material and broken eggs.

3. Add a liberal amount of clean shavings or nesting material to every nest.

Why are we so sure that this will take care of dirty eggs? Well, the poultrymen who really follow such a program told us it worked.—*Jack Hough*



". . . Then he tries the old exhaust gas gag — So I block Tunnel No. 2. . . . And divert it into the chicken coop!"

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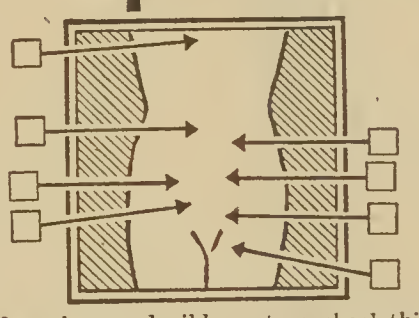
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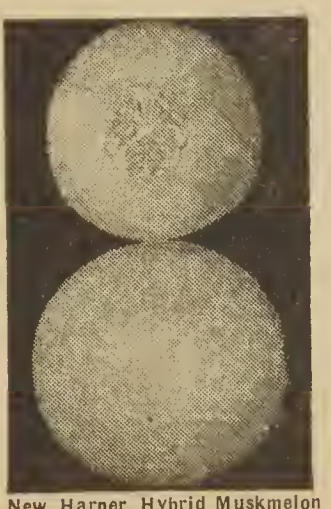
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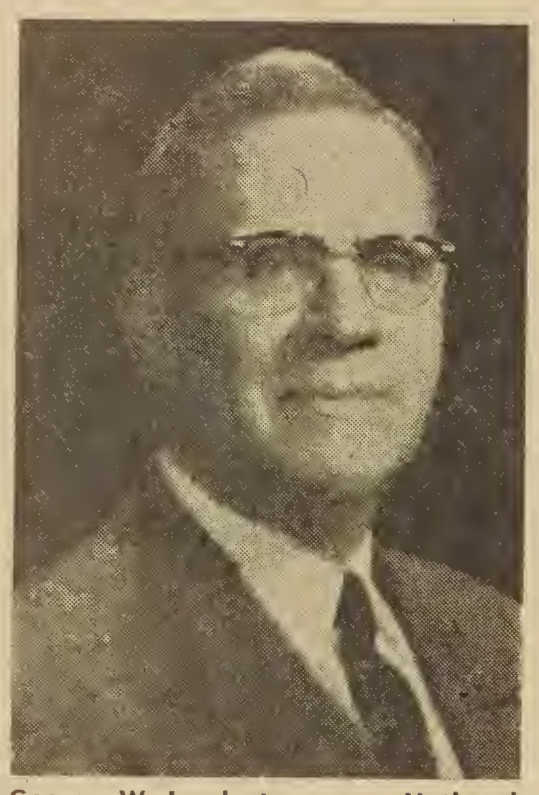
Here is a Concord grape vineyard, owned by one of the 4,600 members of the National Grape Co-operative. Concord grapes grown on 35,000 acres of vineyards like this one are processed in the 9 plants of the Welch Grape Juice Company, now owned by the farmer members of the National Grape Co-operative. There is no more beautiful farm crop than a well kept vineyard.

Grape Growers Buy Big Business

By E. R. Eastman

CROWDING the southeast shores of Lake Erie and warmed by its waters, is the largest Concord grape-growing section in America, if not in the world. Size of the grape business and the prosperity of the growers resulted because the growers had a market for their product in the form of grape juice. It was the first fruit juice to be preserved so that it could be used the year around, and was developed through the work of three men, all of whom lived at the same time but never met.

Ephraim Bull, a horticulturist of Concord, Mass., after working for years to develop a superior grape by crossing many varieties, came up with the Concord. Louis Pasteur, by proving his theory of pasteurization, made it possible to bottle and preserve juice. And Dr. Thomas B. Welch bottled and marketed the first grape juice. Many of these grapes are now grown by the members of a farmers' cooperative known as The National Grape Co-operative Association, Inc., of Westfield, Chautauqua County, N. Y.



George W. Lamb, treasurer, National Grape Co-operative Association, Inc., Westfield, N. Y. Thousands of our readers will remember George, who served for 19 years as president of the Springfield, Massachusetts, Bank for Cooperatives, a unit of the Farm Credit Administration. George owns and operates a large farm at Hubbardsville, N. Y.

A $29 Million Deal

On September 1, 1956, the 4,600 members of this cooperative put across one of the biggest business deals ever accomplished by any group of farmers anywhere. They bought out the world-famous Welch Grape Juice Company through an arrangement with Jack M. Kaplan, at that time president of Welch. The plan permits the farmers to finance the deal out of profits, and assures a national and world market for their grapes at top prices.

The building and operation of the Welch Grape Juice Company is another example of the marvelous developments of a business under our free enterprise system as it has existed up to now. The Welch Company was started in 1869 by Dr. Welch, a dentist and prohibitionist. He was interested in finding a substitute for wine at communion and found the answer in the unfermented juice of the grape. The first batch of grape juice processed by Dr. Welch was used at the communion services in his church, and other churches began to use it.

Dr. Welch's idea took hold slowly at first. His first deliveries were moved in a wheelbarrow from his little plant to the railroad station. After his son took over the business and realized the value of advertising, the company expanded by leaps and bounds. When the Welch Company was sold to the National Grape Co-operative Association it had 9 plants scattered over America, and processed about 50% of the Concord grapes grown in the United States.

Like most business, the grape industry suffered during the depression of the 30's. The price of grapes to the growers went down to $15 per ton, the lowest point in many years. Grass and weeds grew in many vineyards, many were neither sprayed nor pruned, and many others were completely abandoned. Grapes just could not be grown at the price the farmers received.

Kaplan entered the grape industry in 1933, at first as a competitor of the Welch and smaller companies. One of his first moves was to offer growers a better and definite price per ton before the crop was in. For years the price had been given out after the processing of the crop. All of the grape juice companies, including Welch, felt keenly the competition, while the growers got better prices. Vineyards went back into production, and were carefully cultivated, pruned, and sprayed. The sun shone again on the long, orderly rows hanging heavy with the beautiful and fragrant fruit at harvest time. So successful were Kaplan's operations that he bought the controlling stock interest in The Welch Company itself.

Sometime in the early 1950's the National Grape Co-operative began toying with the idea of buying The Welch Company. The Co-operative was unable at first to finance the deal, but finally it was put through on September 1. The co-operative will have as aides 85 of the top food brokers of the country, and products will be sold in more than 400,000 retail outlets across the nation. These products will consist of: Welch's grape jelly, grapelade, frozen concentrated grape juice, friut-of-the-vine, refreshment wine, as well as the famous Welch's grape juice.

All of my life I have frequently heard both farmers and non-farmers say that farmers cannot stick together, and that they should keep their noses close to the grindstone of production and let someone else market their products. It seems to all of us that in the marketing of farmers' products progress has been discouragingly slow from the farmer's standpoint. But the historian will look back across the past 50 years and note that much progress has really been made by farmers in the cooperative marketing of their products. The purchase by the National Grape Co-operative Association of the tremendous business of the Welch Grape Juice Company is an illustration of what I mean. Farmers are learning not only how to stick together, but also how to operate a marketing business.

We of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST con-



The trademark and the manufacturing fa cilities of this fine product are now owne by the 4,600 farmer members of the Na tional Grape Co-operative Association.

gratulate the management and mem bers of the National Grape Co-opera tive Association, and wish them a success in their new venture.

HEALTH HINTS

THE COMMON COLD

By WILLIAM A. SNODGRASS, JR., M. D.

(Editor's Note: One of the keys to better health is better understanding. A measure of understanding of what to do and what not to do, of when to act promptly and when to calm our needless fears, can contribute to the health and happiness of farm and home. Following is one of a series of common health problems, especially prepared for rural readers, through the Council on Rural Health, American Medical Association and the Arkansas Medical Society.)

THE MOST prevalent disease of mankind is still a riddle.

That old familiar common cold.

It is found in all walks of life and at all ages, and it is thought to be a disease of civilization because the Eskimos and tribes of remote natives have not suffered from it until civilization moved in on them.

A lot of time and money has been spent on research into the cold, but so far nothing positive or final has been found out about why it hits when it hits or how to cure it specifically.

It is known that colds are caused by submicroscopic organisms called filtrable viruses, and many feel that allergies and metabolism are involved. The virus infection causes a catarrhal inflammation of respiratory tract in the nose, throat and upper chest which your doctor might call "acute coryza" but which both you and he know as a cold.

There are probably more home remedies for colds than any other disease of mankind. They range all the way from inhaling of smoke and soaking the feet in hot water to applying ice to the head.

Since none of them do any good, the search still goes on. A few years ago, science thought it might have an answer to the cure of colds in the new histamine drugs. Unfortunately, the antihistamines proved to be like the other medicines used against colds: they merely eased the symptoms.

The best remedy for a cold is prevention, which is by way of saying, live so that you do not leave your body exposed to attack by the cold virus.

A few tips toward accomplishing this: get plenty of rest, avoid sudden changes in temperature, dress for the weather you are going to be in and not for the season of the year, eat regularly in proper quantity, watch your elimination in order to keep up your resistance.

The greatest factor in avoiding colds is that matter of avoiding chills and sudden temperature changes, such as walking out of a hot house into a wintry blast without sufficient clothing to protect the body. What effect all of our "manufactured weather" of air-conditioning and humidifying is going to have on the increase or decrease of colds only time will tell.

One of the greatest misconceptions about colds is that the sulfa drugs and

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The pioneer mother had her troubles with marauding Indians, ferocious bears and no conveniences, but she never went through a rainy Saturday with the television on the blink.

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the antibiotics will cure them. Everyone seems to want a shot of penicillin to cure his cold.

These drugs have absolutely no effect on the cold virus. They are used to destroy bacteria, and they may have a good place in preventing a secondary bacterial complication of a cold. But they won't faze the cold "germs" themselves. As a general rule, the "wonder drugs" should be saved for use in more serious situations where they are effective.

A person who finds himself coming down with frequent colds may want to talk with his family doctor about the advisability of desensitization with mixed cold vaccine. Some doctors have found this vaccine up to about 50 percent effective in preventing or minimizing colds. It's no perfect answer, but if it does not help, it at least does no harm.

Century Farms Cited at State Agricultural Society Banquet

DOUBTLESS the most surprised man who attended the banquet at the 125th Annual Meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society, was Jared VanWagenen, Jr. of Lawyersville, New York. For many years Jared has been active in locating and presenting Century Farms for citation at the banquet. This year a special citation was presented to him for his long and able service to agriculture. Countless friends in the Empire State and in the entire Northeast will join in extending their congratulations to him.

Three Century Farms were cited. For example, there was the Concklin Farm of Rockland County; the present owners being Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Concklin, The Concklin family came to America ten generations ago and eight of them have lived on and operated the same Rockland County acres.

Also cited was the Walkley Farm of Genesee County; Frank Walkley being the present owner. In the year 1807, Stephen Walkley of Hudson, Connecticut came to western New York and bought a farm and which from that day to this has been operated by the Walkleys.

The third farm cited was the Welles Farm of Chemung County; J. Sloat Welles being the present owner. His great great grandfather Mathias Hollenback came to Big Flats in 1792 and purchased the farm which has since been in the Welles family.

Mr. and Mrs. Welles declined the invitation to come to Albany to accept this citation in person. This action was taken as a protest against the methods used by the State in cutting the Welles Farm into two uneconomic pieces by a new State Highway. This action received wide publicity and certainly served to point up a problem which has been troubling many farmers.

Here are some brief comments from excellent talks given at the 125th meeting. Ralph Poole, Jr. of Geneva talked on the subject, "There is a Place for Beef Cattle in New York State." Ralph stressed the business farm herd rather than show animals. He pointed out that New York isn't a range country but that beef animals do permit diversification of income. Beef animals can utilize rough and sometimes waste land, they can be housed cheaply in the winter and the owners are not bothered by barn inspectors.

Carl Bender, formerly with the New Jersey College of Agriculture and now with the Sperry Corporation, somewhat reluctantly took a look into the future of the family farm. He expressed confidence that the family farm will continue to be the backbone of agriculture for many years to come. He pointed out that the family farm is getting larger, often with additional hired help. He said, however, there is nothing wrong with operating a big farm.

He believes that in years to come dairy farms will carry 100 cows, will be from 250 to 300 tillable acres, which can be operated with four men to give an average production output of 250,000 lbs. of milk per man employed.

— A. A. —

MUTUAL FEDERATION MEETS AT UTICA

AT THE annual meeting of the Mutual Federation of Independent Cooperatives at Utica, Dr. Kenneth Shaul of Cobleskill was re-elected president. Other officers elected were George W. Gage, Greene, vice-president; Adolphe G. Walkley, Lakeville, secretary; Warren E. Davy, Greene, treasurer; and Clarence Bolliver, Lowville, member of the executive committee.

Dr. Shaul reported to the meeting that five or six basic differences still exist among milk cooperatives concerning milk orders for New York and Northern New Jersey. He declined to discuss those differences. They have been discussed at a closed meeting of six cooperatives and the discussion is continuing at another meeting.

Don Wickham, president of the New York Farm Bureau told the delegates at the meeting that it is unfortunate that some people think that the Farm Bureau is trying to run milk marketing. "On the contrary," he said, "the Farm Bureau is merely attempting to understand the situation and help to improve it." In settling differences between groups, Don suggested in his homely language that the differences "be threshed out behind the barn rather than at Times Square in New York City."

He expressed the opinion that dairymen cannot afford long, drawn-out, costly milk hearings. "Farmers need freedom," he said, "to make changes and the opportunity to accumulate capital and own property." One of the handicaps in doing this is high taxes.

A panel discussion was held with Herbert Forest of the United States Department of Agriculture, Gordon Zimmerman of the National Grange, Dorris Brown, economist for Mutual and Edwin G. Ferber, Mutual director, participated.

Mr. Forest reviewed the present dairy situation. He said that a good job of disposing of government held dairy products has been done. He anticipates that total U. S. production for 1957 will be 130 billion pounds, 3 billion more than last year. Mr. Forest indicated that there probably will be no change in the support level of dairy products for the coming year.

Mr. Zimmerman said that the present dairy marketing program is not good enough. Dairymen are over producing and depressing the market. The Grange may recommend a marketing base for milk with supports applying only to the established production base. It was his feeling that supports on the amount of milk actually needed (but not a surplus) should be 90% of parity or higher.

Mr. Brown reviewed thoroughly several aspects of the present milk marketing program including the marketing orders, pricing formulas, parity and price supports.

Mr. Ferber presented the producers viewpoint and emphasized the importance of securing a higher net return to dairymen for milk.

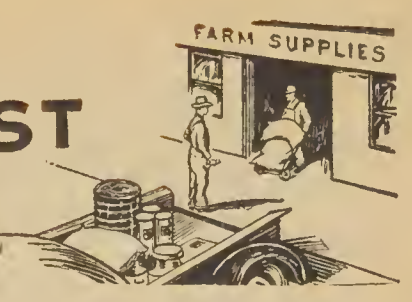
CONGRATULATIONS

THE GOUVERNEUR Co-operative Association at Gouverneur, in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., is celebrating its 40th anniversary. Earl Laidlaw, secretary and treasurer, writes:

"We feel it is appropriate to have a little celebration in recognition of the fact that the return of $50,789.69 to 1956 patrons makes our total returns $1,023,125.30 in the past 25 years, a milestone in the history of the co-operative."

American Agriculturist agrees, and we offer our congratulations. It took determined leadership and outstanding loyalty on the part of farmer members through all kinds of economic stress to achieve this fine result.—*The Editors.*

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



The COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE of Ithaca, New York has invited New York and New Jersey Future Farmers to participate in the fifth annual FFA crop demonstration program. G.L.F. retail agencies provide up to $30 worth of materials for demonstrations and the G.L.F. EXCHANGE gives a $50 prize to chapters that finish in the top 10% and $25 to those in the second 10%.

THE HABCO MANUFACTURING COMPANY of Columbus, Nebraska are expanding production of FLO-MOR aluminum irrigation pipe.

A number of northeastern winners in the McCULLOCH SAW DRAW CONTEST have been announced. They include Ralph L. Carpenter, Wolfeboro Falls, N. H.; Mrs. Kermit Nichols, Bainbridge, N. Y.; Preston Thurston, Hagerstown, Md.; Clifford Avery, Milton, N. H.; H. E. Gahagan, Marion Center, Pa.; Harold Post, Port Jervis, N. Y.; Otto Kastner, Telford, Pa.; Clyde Burnworth, Confluence, Pa.

The Appliance Division of MOTOR WHEEL CORPORATION, Lansing, Michigan, has a new portable electric panel heater, which can be plugged into any home 120-volt electrical outlet. The DUO-THERM SUN-GLASS heaters heat by radiation and frames and grilles always remain cool enough to touch.

In cooperation with ROHM & HAAS COMPANY, The Department of Pathology at Cornell University has a new 16 mm sound motion picture in color, showing the life cycle and control of apple mildew.

Prints may be obtained on loan without charge by communicating with ROHM & HAAS COMPANY, Agricultural and Sanitary Chemicals Department, Washington Square, Philadelphia 5, Pa.

Considerable interest has recently been shown in sub-soiling. The JAYHAWK SOIL SAVER will do the job. It is made by the WYATT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. SS-78, Salina, Kansas and is distributed by Gath & Herms of Buffalo, New York.

A new booklet, "How Oxy-Acetylene Welding and Cutting Cut Costs on the Farm," has been published by LINDE AIR PRODUCTS COMPANY, a Division of UNION CARBIDE AND CARBON CORPORATION.

Copies of this booklet are available upon request. Write for your copy of Form 50226 to Distribution Section, LINDE AIR PRODUCTS COMPANY, 30-20 Thomson Avenue, Long Island City 1, New York.

THE NEW HOLLAND MACHINE COMPANY, of New Holland, Pa., states it is the first manufacturer to offer farmers a full choice of fully-mounted, semi-mounted, and trail-type mowers on the same basic machine.

If you do not know the name of the nearest NYABC Inseminator, drop a post card to the NEW YORK ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS COOPERATIVE, Box 528A, Ithaca, New York and they will be glad to give you his name and address.

HOMELITE of Port Chester, New York, manufacturers of chain saws, pumps and generators, recently established four forestry scholarships for 4-H members valued at $1600 each. They will be open to all 4-H members who complete their 4-H forestry projects and awards will be made each year at the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago.

ABBOTT LABORATORIES, Veterinary Division, North Chicago, Illinois, is offering gallimycin as a remedy for CRD and Blue Comb. If you cannot get it locally, write to the above address.

"HOW TO SPRAY—WHAT TO SPRAY —WHEN TO SPRAY" is the title of a booklet published by the F. E. MYERS BROS. COMPANY of Ashland, Ohio. It is of particular interest to gardeners and housewives. There is a small charge of 10c for this booklet.

E. I. duPONT NEMOURS AND COMPANY of Wilmington, Delaware, has announced a fund of more than $1,000,000 for grants to 122 universities and colleges in its annual program of aid to education. This is an increase over the $900,000 in gifts made last year.

The HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA tells us that its membership has reached an all-time high. On December 6, for example, 748 memberships were accepted, many of them from the Northeast.

Home Projects in Wood is the title of a 96-page booklet designed for the not-too-expert do-it-yourselfer is 71 Home Projects in Wood published by the NATIONAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. Copies are available at 35 cents a copy from the association or probably from your local lumber yard.

At the recent meeting of the National Council of Farmers Cooperatives, several contests were held for best publications, house organs, posters, etc. The Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, Inc. of West Springfield, Massachusetts, won four top awards and Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Inc., Harrisburg, Pa. and Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, New York, won three blue ribbons each.

Franz Taylor, a graduate of West Virginia University has joined WIRTHMORE FEEDS as a dairy serviceman in the West Virginia area.



This is the 1957 line of Farmall and International tractors recently announced by International Harvester Company. From the left: Farmalls Cub, 130, 230, 350, 450, Internationals 650, W-450, 350 Utility, 130, and International Cub Lo-Boy.

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents per word, initial or group of numerals. Example, J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere, N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 count as 12 words. Minimum $1.50. Blind Box Number $1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P. O. Box 514, ITHACA, N. Y. Advance payment is required.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Feb. 16 Issue..... Closes Feb. 1
Mar. 2 Issue..... Closes Feb. 15
Mar. 16 Issue..... Closes Mar. 1
Apr. 6 Issue..... Closes Mar. 22

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

EMPIRE Livestock Marketing Cooperative has top markets for Dairy Replacements. Empire managers will help you get necessary health papers. Regular sales at Caledonia, Gouverneur, West Winfield, Tuesdays; Bullville, Greene, Wednesdays; Bath, Oneonta, Thursdays.

CHOICE Dairy Cows—fresh and close up. Inspection invited. One or carload. Blood tested, vaccinated. Frank W. Arnold, Ballston Spa, New York.

HOLSTEINS

HOLSTEIN BULLS: Now available, Several desirable service bulls. Mostly Pabst and Carnation breeding. All dams have good A.R.O. records ranging in fat from 450 lbs. as junior heifers to 875 lbs. at mature age. Herd T.B. and Bangs approved. Inquire Petzold Farms, R.D. 2, Newark Valley, New York.

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE—Bull born Oct. 1955. Dam made 9521-435-Jr2-305C-2x, retest Sr4 2310-89 in 41 days 2x. 7 nearest dams average 13463-709 (3 on 2x milking). Paternal grandson of Wyno Beau's Cherub AR. Res. G.C.—NGS 1956 and Riverview Lad's Bountiful Ex. 5 Consecutive records ave. 10956-580-2x. Great cow families. Also attractive well-bred heifer calves and yearling heifers at reasonable prices. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

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SEVERAL 1956 registered Angus Bulls. By large boned ton sire. Bardoliermere breeding. Certified herd. Reasonable. Ral-Mo Angus Farm, East Aurora, New York. Telephone East Aurora 1136.

FOR SALE: Registered Angus bull, breeding age. Bardolier breeding. Also, several registered bred, open heifers. Peter Clarisse & Sons, Williamson, N. Y. Phone 3375.

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YORKSHIRES, registered purebred boars and gilts born July and September. Chas. A. Slater, RD4, Newburgh, New York.

FOR SALE — Yorkshire, Berkshire, & Duroc fall boars and open gilts. A few yearling service boars of different breeds. Write Leroy J. Poorman, Sec., New York State Swine Association, Waterloo, N. Y., stating your needs.

NO WINTER Allbreed Sale. There will not be a winter allbreed sale this year at Caledonia, New York as in the past.

SHEEP

20 REGISTERED Oxford ewes, 2 and 3 years old. Bred to Champion ram. Also 15 selected, registered ewe lambs, 10 months old, excellent breeding. Best time to start a flock. Lawrence L. Davey, Marcellus, New York.

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50 HEAD of Belgian horses, including yearling colts two and three year olds. Also older horses and brood mares both in matched pairs and singles. Come and look them over if in need of any good horses. Earle A. Noble, Seneca Castle, New York. Phone Stanley 4353.

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MARKET your livestock through Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative. Top markets for all livestock. Empire managers will help you get necessary health papers for Dairy Replacements. Stockyards at Caledonia, Gouverneur, West Winfield, Bullville, Greene, Bath, Oneonta. Ask your neighbor about Empire; it's a good place to do business.

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GERMAN Shepherds; Pups, grown female. Male 1 year. L. B. Underwood Locke, New York.

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75 BEAGLES, very cheap. Pups, started, broken dogs. Send 25 cents price list. T. Witis, 501 Plain St., Brockton, Mass.

GUARANTEED low heelers, watch strain from best cattle dogs in Canada. Male Scotch or English Collie pups, 2 months, $20.00; female, $15.00. Border Collie from imported stock dogs, male, 3 months, $25.00; female, $20.00. Old Shepherd strain cattle dogs, male, 3 months, $25.00; female, $20.00. Either breed Collie ready to train, male, 6 months, $35.00; female $30.00. Come see parents, these pups drive cattle. Convenience yourself, Ship anywhere U.S.A. Delivery guaranteed, Wilfred Zeron, Morrisburg, Ontario.

ESKIMO Spitz puppies, white. Males $25.00, females $20.00. Roy Weaver, Central Square, New York. Phone N.O. 8-2334.

OORANG Airdale pups. $25.00. Victor Clark, Ashland, New Hampshire.

ANOTHER litter registered beautiful English Shepherd puppies from excellent farm cowdogs. Ready to ship. Males $18.00, females $15.00. Mrs. Ira Pegg, Morris, Otsego Co., New York.

LITTER well bred registered Newfoundlands born Dec. 5. At stud Azrael—W635,470, Tony—W175,221. Alvin Wimett, Salisbury, Vermont.

FOX HOUNDS for sale, deer proof. $75.00 and up. Robert Danner, Bath, Pennsylvania, R1 Phone Nazareth, 727J3, Sundays P.M.

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ALL SIZES, big hatches game birds, waterfowls, turkeys. Circular. Will Schadt, Goshen, Indiana.

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BABCOCK Bessies Make Great Layers of Nice Large Eggs. This year you can purchase Babcock Bessies which are a new strain cross we have which starts in with quite a bit larger egg than our regular strain Babcock pullets which we call Babcock Barbaras. These Babcock Bessies will prove profitable to you. If you wish to raise the same Babcock Leghorns we've had down through the years, order Babcock Barbaras. They don't come up in egg size quite as rapidly, but will make great layers for two or three years if you want to keep them going for several years. Probably on life time of lay, they'll lay more large eggs than any strain that you can buy. Also, Babcock Leghorns won the Poultry Tribune Trophy this past year with the highest production both for eggs and points ever made for this Trophy and with 100% livability. Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc Route 3A, Ithaca, N. Y.

SUNNYBROOK will have Baby Chicks available every week in such leading breeds as White Leghorns and Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and New Hampshires—all from the leading egg-laying strains in America. Write for our catalog and special quantity discounts. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc., Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

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RICHQUALITY Leghorn and R.I. Red Chicks. 42 years breeding behind our own strain of Leghorns. Red breeding from Harco Orchards. Pullorum clean. Write for folder and prices. Rich Poultry Farms Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

BABY Chicks $5.75—100 C. O. D. Rocks, Reds Hampshires, Crosses. Price at Hatchery Surplus Chick Co. Milesburg 4, Penna

POULTRY RAISERS—Bargain rates for America's leading poultry magazine. 48 months only $1.00. Trial offer 9 months 25c. Every issue packed with raising helps. Problems answered. Subscribe Today! Poultry Tribune. Dept. 10, Mount Morris, Illinois.

MARSHALLS are hatching genuine Kimber Leghorns, bred for large eggs—early . . . their food efficiency means less food per dozen eggs — important with the narrow profit margins of today. We also have a smaller breed of Red Rock Crosses and Rhode Island Reds. Big meat birds don't pay in the present market and smaller birds mean more eggs for less feed. Send for Free Production Chart and Catalog today. Write to Marshall Brothers, RD 5A, Ithaca, New York. Phone 4-6336.

THINK of the breeding back of Meadow View Chicks. New this year—a new strain cross Leghorn; an all Harco Sex-Link. (Black pullets) A new White Cornish-White Rock Cross, for faster growth, top feed efficiency and wonderful conformation. First generation stock in Mount Hope Leghorns—Harco Barred Rocks — Harco Rhode Island Reds—Lawton White Rocks. Our new colored folder is now ready. Please write for it. You will be interested. A Mount Hope Franchise Hatchery—your guarantee of pure breeding. NY-US approved. Pullorum-typhoid clean. Meadow View Chicks, Henry M. Fryer, Phone 7504. Greenwich, N. Y.

30 DAY SPECIAL — Blood-tested chicks. All heavies, Rocks, Reds Crosses. $6.50-100, $12.00 -200. Heavy Leg Broiler chicks $2.00-100. Ship at once COD Kline's Poultry Farm, Strausstown, Penna.

MONEY Making Chicks. Pullorum typhoid clean. Bred for big profit eggs or meat production under ordinary farm conditions. Many matings sired by R.O.P. males. Day old or started chicks. Ducklings—turkey poults weekly. Write for big early order discounts. Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

HOBART Poultry Farm Leghorns. A strain with many years of trapnesting and selection back of them. Our customers are our best ad. Hobart Poultry Farm, Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

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STARTED pullets available at all times—from the leading egg laying strains in America—White Leghorns—Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), Ready-to-lay. Write or phone for list of stock available for immediate shipment. Baby Chicks hatching every week. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc. A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Ph. 8-1611.

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CAPONS are the choicest of poultry meats. There is always a good market for them — always bring highest premium prices. We have thousands of these heavy breed cockerels — all surgically caponized — 4 and 6 weeks of age. Their desexed life is spent quietly. They do not crow—do not fight—they just eat and grow big rapidly—frequently weigh 9 pounds for market in 5 months or so. Very tender—very tasty — easily picked — economic to raise. Priced very low. Write, wire or phone us today. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc. A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

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MALKIN (Wild Mallard Cross) Ducklings. Beautiful, delicious. 12-$6.50. Meadowbrook, Richfield, Key 2, Pa.

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DAY OLD Baby Geese from good foundation stock, Emden and Toulouse, send for prices. Cape Ann Goose Farm, Essex, Mass.

MAPLE SYRUP

MAPLE Syrup — finest quality, 1 Gal.—$6.00, ½ Gal.—$3.30. Delivered to third zone. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Wm. W. Lawrence, Hunter, New York.

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TRAPPERS: For top market prices send your furs to Walter Carr, Sharp Lot Road, Swansea, Mass.

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LET Empire handle your farm sales. Empire offers new Farm Auction Sales, arranges sale of livestock, farm equipment, right on the farm. Call your nearby Empire Stockyards manager for information, or write O. C. Koenig, Farm Sales Supervisor, Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, Oneonta, New York.

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SAVE MONEY. Buy Allen's hardy Northern grown fruit trees including peaches, apples, pears, plums. Best money-making varieties. Heavy bearers. Also Everbearing and June bearing strawberries, red and black raspberries, blueberries, grapes, shrubs, roses, evergreens, shade trees, nut trees, flower and vegetable seeds. Everything necessary to successfully plant your garden or farm. Special quantity discounts. Free catalog contains hundreds of nursery bargains. Everything guaranteed. Write today. Allen's Nurseries and Seed House, Box 129, Geneva, Ohio.

SAVE MONEY on hardy Northern-grown nursery stock! Get your free copy of Kelly Bros. new color catalog of guaranteed dwarf fruit trees, berry plants, ornamental shrubs, etc. Write now to Kelly Bros. Nurseries, AA2-5, Dansville, N. Y.

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STRAWBERRY Plants: Jerseybelle (N.J. 7-A). The fruit of this new variety is delicious and extra large. Price now reduced for quantity use. $18 per 1000. Order early, circular on request. Universal Farms, Robbinsville, New Jersey.

STRAWBERRY-raspberry plants. State certified. Grown from substantially virus free stock. Catalog. Kenberry Nurseries, Rev. Kenneth W. Berry, Randolph, Vermont.

POTAGOLD—new, late strawberry has size, flavor, yield. Ideal for fancy trade. Coming berry plants—circular. Wright Farm, Plympton, Mass.

TOMATO, Onion, Cabbage Plants. Also pepper, lettuce, broccoli, eggplant, cauliflower, sweet potato. Write for free catalog with bargain offers. Piedmont Plant Company, Dept. 301, Albany, Georgia.

ONION Plants—Choice select white and yellow Bermuda, white and yellow sweet Spanish, 500—$2.10; 1000. $3.50; 2000—$5.45; 3000 — $6.90; 6000 (Crate)—$10.50, prepaid. Austin Plant Company, Box 853, Austin, Texas.

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CEDAR Posts, all sizes for log cabins, fences, etc. We deliver. Vermont Lumber Corp., Newport, Vermont. Tel. 10.

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FARM FOR SALE: 55 acre poultry farm, south of Utica, N. Y. 3500-4000 capacity. Equipped and stocked. Good market. Box 514-SU, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

NEW YORK Dairy farm with 83 acres of level gravel land, now supplying milk to the Buffalo Market. Large modern ventilated barn with 40 stanchions, room for expansion, 2 tile silos, gutter cleaner; 4 bedroom house, bath, good water system, central oil heating. Priced at $25,000. Richard Y. Booth, Broker, 445 South Street, East Aurora, New York.

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MUSHROOMS in 14 days. Preplanted trays, 3 for $4.50 F.O.B.; spawn plus newest manureless methods. $1.00. Literature free. Luxor-AA, 641 South 19th St., Newark 3, New Jersey.

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WANTED—1822-$5.00 Gold pay $10,000.00, 1913 Liberty Head Nickel $4,000.00. 1894-S Dime $2,000.00. 1876-C.C.—20¢ piece $1,000.00. 1901-S — Quarter $40.00-$400.00. 1922 — 50¢ — $6.00-$60.00. 1928 Hawaiian 50¢—$90.00. 1885 Trade Dollar $1,000.00. Uncirculated Dollars 1804 to 1839, 1893-S, 1895-P, 1903-O—$100.00-$5,000.00. Certain Dates—small cents before 1924, $325.00; halfcents, $500.00; 2¢ pieces, $70.00; 3¢ pieces, $90.00; halfdimes, $500.00; dimes before 1945, $300.00; quarters before 1924,—$1,000.00; half dollars before 1905, — $1,000.00. Hundreds of others worth $10.00—$1,000.00. Canadian Coins, —1921—5¢ silver,—$50.00. 1889—dimes,—$25.00. 1875 Quarters—$50.00. 1921 — 50¢ — $200.00. Wanted—large cents, gold coins, paper money, etc. Know their true value. Our large illustrated Guarantee Buying-Selling Catalogue, send $1.00. Purchase catalogue, giving complete allcoin information before sending coins; none C.O.D. Catalogue dollar refunded on $20.00 sale. Thousands of persons have sold us coins. Worthycoin Corporation, Leaders Numismatic Quotations K-232-C, Boston 8, Massachusetts.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

COUPLE WANTED

TO OPERATE modern Connecticut home and hay farm. Man must understand the operation of tractors and the maintenance of other haying equipment such as field baler, mowing machine, etc. No livestock.
Wife to do housework and cooking for family of three.
Couple will occupy separate apartment—four rooms and bath completely furnished including T.V.
Reply box number 514 WZ giving full details as to age, experience, family and salary wanted. Furnish 3 references.

SITUATION WANTED

WANTED: Top salary job as estate overseer. Sober, reliable, chauffeur's license, 25 years farming experience, mechanical, best references Box 514-RE, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED on large Dairy Farm. Steady year round employment Paid vacation. sick benefits. Life insurance. We want sober and reliable men. Telephone Plainsboro 3-2750 Walker-Gordon Lab Company. Plainsboro. N. J.

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WANTED: Good single man or middle-aged man for farm work. Room and board with good wages Phone Grand Gorge, New York, 4191.

LARGE boarding kennel has opening for single man or woman. Experienced or one willing to learn. Salary $50 week and furnished room. Arthur Johnson. P.O. Box 6. Ashton. Md.

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FARM Manager wanted for large dairy farm. Would prefer college man with registered Holstein experience. Best of living conditions. If you are not a top man, do not reply. Good wages for the right party. Ronald D. West, Wellsboro. Pa. Phone 2154.

FARMER — to operate 50 cow, well-equipped dairy farm central New York Registered Holstein herd averages 500 pounds fat. Family with extra help preferred. Good opportunity only for experienced, dependable, ambitious man who loves cows. Please provide complete information about self and family including references. Box 514-CC, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

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GOOD MONEY in weaving. Weave rugs at home for neighbors on $89.5[illegible] Union Loom. Thousands doing it. Booklet free Carlcraft Co., Adams St., Boonville, New York.

EMBROIDER Stamped Linens. Buy direct from manufacturer and save. Send for free catalog, Merribee, 16 West 19th St., Dept. 316, New York 11, N. Y.

WANTED: Old Bone dishes, crescent shape; perfect condition Write description and price to Mrs. Marion Fullin, Knob Hill Road, Norwalk, Conn.

QUILT PIECES! Beautiful Colors! 1½ lbs., $1.00: 3½ lbs. $2.00. Satisfaction Guaranteed Ward, 42-A Manchester, Springfield 8, Mass.

TATTERS! Read world's only tatting magazine. Discusses Bethlehem shuttles. $1.00 yearly. Shuttle Art, 319 (AA4) Cumberland Road, West Hartford, Conn.

PASTEL Ribbon Remnants — 100 yards $1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Exchange. Box 211. Whitman, Mass.

RUG STRIPS—Free Samples for braiding and hooking Only finest selvedge 100% pre-shrunk wool, right from the coat factories (no dirty mill ends). And you get the colors you want. Used by leading teachers. Money-back guarantee. Mention this magazine. Quality Coat Factory, 51 Elm Street, New Haven, Connecticut.

MISCELLANEOUS

LEATHER jackets renovated expertly, reasonably. Free circular. Dept. 64 Berlew Mfg Co Freeport New York.

BUSINESS Cards $2.98 per thousand, postpaid. Inquiries invited. John C. McGrath Feely Road, Caledonia New York.

FIRE Extinguishers for every fire hazard. Write for literature and information. Paul Boehm. Distributor, Route 1, Saugerties. N Y.

FREE Catalogs! 250,000 products wholesale. Tremendous discounts. Econ-O-Mart, Whippany 14, New Jersey.

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CALIFORNIA beer seed with directions, $1.00. Calvin Perkins, Mathiston, Miss.

KILL CHIMNEY creosote, down draft and fire risk at once, forever. Mailable metal product. Money back guaranty. Write Boston Machine Works Co., Mfgs.—Dept. AGC, 7 Willow St., Lynn, Mass.

FOR SALE: Wide curly and birdseye maple lumber. John Rowell Lumber Specialties, Tunbridge, Vermont.

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Your Veterinarian Discusses:

That Cattle Grub Problem

ACCORDING to a conservative estimate, cattle grubs or "warbles" cost the livestock industry about 100 million dollars yearly in losses of meat, milk, and damaged hides. This suggests that cattlemen might make pretty good wages by doing something to control the grubs. In order to get a better idea of how to do it, we should review the life cycle of these parasites.

Warble flies or "heel flies" cause cattle to run in panic during the summer. It's probably their buzzing that scares the animals, for the flies lay their eggs on the hairs of the sides and legs without doing any biting or stinging. Larvae hatch from the eggs within a few days, and promptly burrow through the skin to the flesh beneath. They then start working their way to the back region, a trip that takes about nine months.

After reaching the back, they bore holes in the skin and then turn around so their rear ends are at the openings. These holes serve both as inlets for air and outlets for grub wastes. The warbles gradually increase in size to cause the small swellings that are seen on the backs of cattle during the late winter months.

They stay there until about the time cattle go to pasture in the spring. Then they drop to the ground, burrow out of sight, and enter the so-called pupal stage. About a month later they hatch out as mature flies that start chasing the cattle and laying eggs to produce a new crop of grubs.

All of the older control methods used some kind of rotenone compound applied as a spray or dust to destroy the grubs after back swellings appeared. They usually left the backs of cattle, but didn't live through the pupal stage, thus automatically reducing the number of heel flies to lay eggs the following summer. Although helpful, the rotenone treatments had the disadvantage of killing grubs only after they had done a great deal of damage.

To avoid this, U.S.D.A. scientists have tried injecting or feeding various drugs in search of a way to kill the grubs earlier. Recently they have used dieldrin, lindane, aldrin, and diazinon with considerable success. However, all of the tested drugs were no better than rotenone because they didn't prevent emergence of the grubs from the back after they'd already done most of their damage.

A few months ago, though, workers at Corvallis, Ore. and Kerrville, Texas reported the discovery of a new drug that prevents grubs from developing in cattle. This is an organic phosphate chemical which is now known as ET-57. It was fed to cattle and carried by the blood to destroy grubs wherever they are located in the body. In the Kerrville tests ET-57 was fed to infested cattle at the rate of 1 pound per 1000 pounds of body weight two to three months before grubs were normally expected to appear in the backs. Only one grub appeared in the backs of five treated animals, while 98 grubs appeared in five similar but untreated animals. In the Corvallis tests, ET-57 was 88% effective in preventing grub development.

The drug isn't available at this time, for it first must be checked for possible poisonous effects on animals and people who use the meat and milk from treated cattle. Until it becomes available, a report from Alabama indicates that an older and better-known drug may be satisfactory for killing grubs before they actually appear in the backs of cattle.

Anyway, findings at the Animal Disease Laboratory at Auburn are very encouraging as regards phenothiazine. When this drug was fed free-choice at the rate of one part to three parts of a mineral mixture, six treated cattle averaged eight grubs each, while six untreated animals averaged 36 grubs. With this in mind, it may pay owners to make such a mixture available all through the winter. If it doesn't do any good, it at least won't do any harm.

— A. A. —

TIME TO THINK

WITH some lessening of outdoor work in these winter days, there is more time to get in some good hard thinking about your business.

If you are a dairyman, here is something for you to think about. I am taking for granted that you have at least some records on every one of your cows. Take those records to your stable now and think about each cow:

Is she too old? Long-lived cows are good only if they still are producing well.

Has she had mastitis or brucellosis? Is she a good breeder? How long is she dry? Is it hard to get her to freshen in the fall? Most important of all, what is her milk and butterfat record?

The answers to these questions will tell you what to do with the cow.

— A. A. —

COMING MEETINGS

Feb. 22—First Egg Quality Conference, Department of Poultry Husbandry, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania.

Feb. 26-27 — Poultry House and Equipment Conference, University of Pennsylvania, University Park, Pennsylvania.

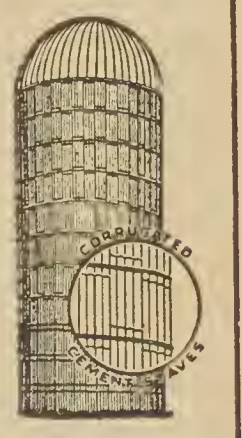
March 18-22—Farm and Home Week at Cornell, Ithaca.

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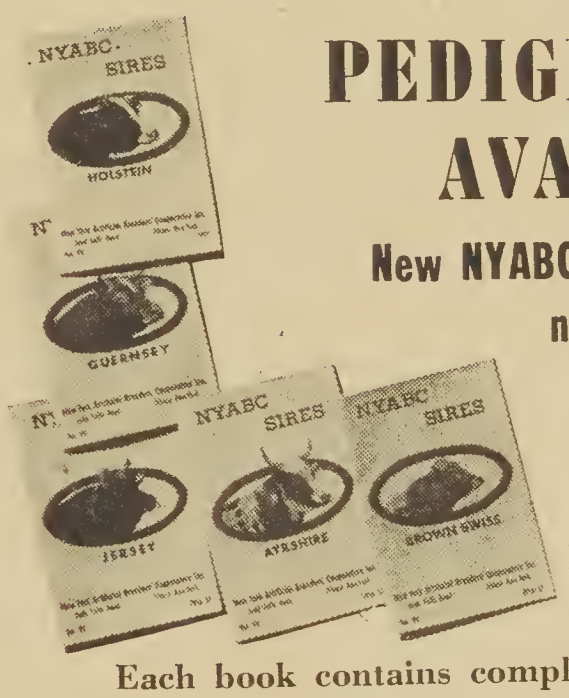
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'Round the Kitchen

★ ★ ★ ★

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

YOU WILL like this basic recipe for Grandma's old-fashioned prune cake, or "Jack Horner Cake." It's easy to mix and you can vary it in many ways and bake in any kind of pan. It comes from the kitchens of a manufacturer of all-purpose and cake flour:

JACK HORNER CAKE

1 cup cut-up, pitted uncooked prunes soaked in 1 cup boiling water 2 hours
OR
1 cup cut-up, pitted, unsweetened cooked prunes and ⅔ cup prune juice
2 cups sifted all-purpose flour
1½ cups sugar
1 teaspoon salt
1¼ teaspoons baking soda
1 teaspoon each cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves
½ cup salad oil
3 eggs (½ to ⅔ cup)
1 cup chopped nuts

Sift together the dry ingredients, add the prune mixture, and the remaining ingredients. Blend thoroughly (about 1 minute) and then beat 2 minutes at medium speed in a mixer, or 300 strokes by hand. Pour into pans which have been greased and floured and bake in a moderate oven (350°) as directed below for seven different ways to use this basic recipe:

Prune Party Loaf. Pour batter into greased and floured jelly roll pan (15x10½x1 inch). Bake about 35 minutes or until a toothpick stuck in the center comes out clean. Cool. Cut in half crosswise. Cut one half into 2 rectangles (10½ x 3 x 1 inch) and put together with your favorite lemon filling.

When you educate a man, you educate an individual; but when you educate a woman, you edueate a family and often a community.—From The California Farmer

Spoon lemon filling down center of top layer and decorate edges with whipped cream. Slice and serve. Makes 8 slices.

Party Bars. Frost other half of cake with confectioners' sugar icing. Decorate as desired and cut into 24 bars.

Round Layers. Pour batter into two round greased and floured 9-inch cake pans. Bake 35 to 40 minutes, until toothpick stuck in center of cake comes out clean. Put layers together with fluffy frosting or any one of your favorite frostings.

Southern Prune Cake. Pour batter into greased and floured tube pan (9x3½ inches). Bake 55 to 60 minutes until toothpick stuck in cake comes out clean. Remove from pan and pour rich caramel sauce over hot cake. To make sauce, combine ½ cup buttermilk, 6 tablespoons butter, 1 cup sugar, and ½ teaspoon soda and cook until mixture forms a soft ball (234°). Pour immediately over the hot cake.

Small Cakes Baked In Cans. Pour about one-half the batter into 4 or 5 greased, small frozen fruit cans, filling ½ full. Bake 30 to 35 minutes. Cool 10 minutes before removing from cans. When cool, slice and serve as open-faced sandwiches. Each cake makes 12 to 14 slices. **Cup Cakes.** Pour the other half of the batter into about 12 paper-lined, medium size muffin cups, ⅔ full, and bake 20 to 25 minutes.

Streusel Prune Cake. Pour batter into greased and floured oblong pan (13x9½x2 inches). Sprinkle mixture of ½ cup sugar, 2 tablespoons flour, and 2 tablespoons soft butter over batter before baking. Bake about 40 to 45 minutes. Cut in squares and serve warm.

Loaf Cake. For loaf cake, pour batter into 2 greased and floured loaf pans (8½x4½x2½ inches) and bake about 55 minutes.

CANDIED YAMS WITH COCONUT

This recipe for those ruddy gold, moist and tender yams comes from the Louisiana Sweet Potato Commission and will make a delicious accompaniment for your next baked or broiled ham or roast pork dinner:

Cook 6 medium yams in the skins until nearly tender. Peel, halve, and arrange in a greased shallow baking pan or casserole. Combine ⅔ cup brown sugar, 1 cup hot water, ½ teaspoon salt, and ⅓ cup melted butter and pour over yams. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) 15 minutes, basting occasionally. Sprinkle top with ½ cup shredded coconut and bake 10 minutes longer, or until all liquid is absorbed and lightly browned. Serves 6 to 8.

BOSTON DATE BARS

This recipe for delectable date bars comes from a noted home cook, Mrs. William F. Parker of Goffstown, New Hampshire:

Slice 1 pound pitted dates and combine with 1 cup coarsely cut walnuts or pecans. Sift together ½ cup flour, ¼ teaspoon baking powder, ⅛ teaspoon salt, and 1 cup sugar. Combine dates and flour mixture. Beat 2 eggs and mix with ¼ cup melted butter. Combine with flour date mixture, blend well and pour into a greased square pan about 9x9 inches. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) about 40 to 50 minutes or until just done. Do not overbake. When slightly cooled, cut into bars and roll in powdered sugar, if desired. Makes about 3 dozen bars. Store in tightly covered container. This recipe may be used for a dessert by cutting into squares instead of bars and serving warm, topped with whipped cream or ice cream.

Main Dish Idea

For a change, serve your main dish in one of these "Yeast-Riz" Crusts, the recipe for which was developed by a yeast manufacturer. The crusts can be partly made ahead, stored in refrigerator up to ten days, or longer in the freezer. At serving time, fill with chosen filling and pop in oven to brown. They do not get soggy when filled and baked.

To make three 9-inch crusts: Scald ⅓ cup milk, add ¼ cup shortening, 6 tablespoons sugar, and ¼ teaspoon salt. Cool to lukewarm and add 1 package active dry yeast which has been dissolved in ¼ cup warm water. Beat in an egg and add 1½ cups sifted flour, beating until smooth. Then stir in an additional 1¼ cups flour.

Knead on lightly floured board until smooth and elastic. Place in a greased bowl, grease top of dough, and cover bowl with clean towel. Let rise in warm place until doubled in bulk.

Punch down and turn out on lightly floured board. Divide into 3 equal pieces, roll each piece into a ten-inch circle, and fit into 9-inch pie pans. Pat all over the surface, trimming pastry at edge, and press edge with tines of a fork. Brush crusts with slightly beaten egg white. Let rise in warm place until doubled. Prick crusts with fork and bake in a moderate oven (350°) for 8 minutes (do not brown).

Cool, stack, wrap in aluminum foil and store in refrigerator. When ready to use, fill with any desired pre-cooked filling, such as hash, stew, chili, creamed eggs, seafood or chicken mixture, or other favorite. Bake at 350° about 15 to 20 minutes until crust is golden brown and filling is hot. Serve in pie-shaped pieces. Each crust will serve 6 to 7.

New Foods

Lemon Flake Cake Mix is new on the Mix Shelf. For a quick dessert, bake this mix as directed on package, serve warm, split and top with the new **Instant Lemon pudding mix.** Good eating!

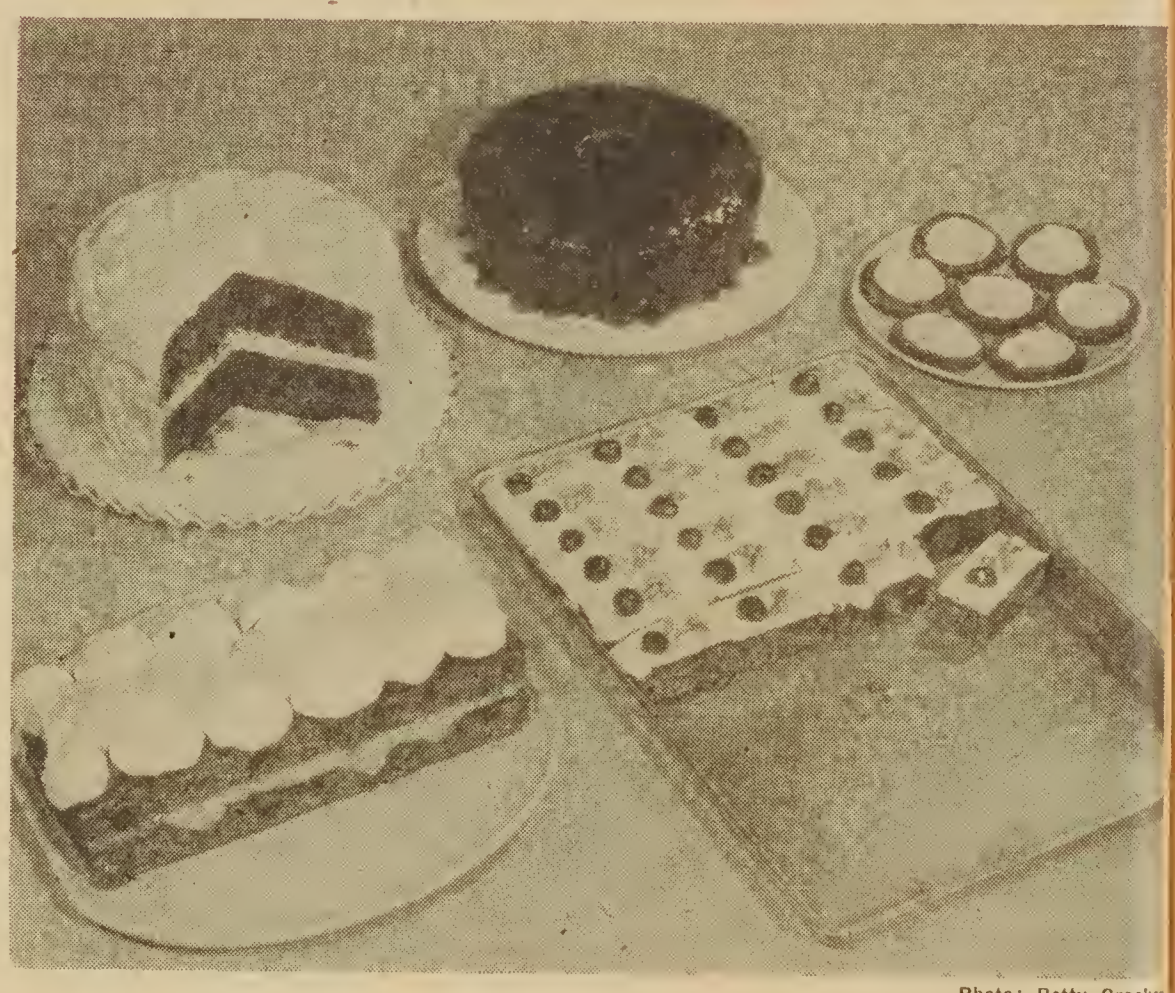
Now you can make lemon pie with a new Instant Lemon Pie filling that requires no cooking. Contents of package are mixed with ½ cup sugar and 2 cups boiling water and poured right into baked pie shell. Pie can then be topped with meringue.

Chiffon Cake Mix with accompanying packet of liquid shortening and directions for varying flavors with fruits and flavoring agents guarantees a light golden, delicious product.

New in supermarkets' frozen food cabinets are creamed corn, 5 French sauces, heat-and-serve Mexican meals, frozen assortment of seafoods (haddock, shrimp, and scallops), vegetable soup with meat base, and consumer packed frozen meats of all kinds and in all cuts.

In refrigerated sections in stores will be found 2 types (buttermilk and home style) refrigerated baking powder biscuits in new type containers with easy opening features. Also three flavors of ice box cookie rolls (try a different pie crust by pressing slices of cookies together on bottom and sides of pie tin, bake and fill). Caramel nut rolls, 8 to a can, with caramel and nut topping in small plastic bag, make a quick addition to a meal.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★



—Photo: Betty Crocker

Pictured here are five luscious ways to use the basic Jack Horner Cake recipe on this page. In lower half of picture are the Prune Party Loaf and decorated Party Bars; in upper half, frosted Round Layers, Southern Prune Cake, and open-faced "sandwiches."

This and That

Interested in foreign cooking? "Favorite Recipes from the United Nations" is the title of a new cookbook which is available for $1.50 from the U. S. Committee for the United Nations, 816—21st Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Available in most markets is a small free cook book with 157 recipes and ideas for using commercial baking powder biscuit mix. You can use the ideas with your own baking powder mix, too.

Use commercially prepared salad dressing—**not** mayonnaise—if you are going to freeze main dish salads and use within three weeks. Add crisp vegetables at serving time, as celery, lettuce, etc., do not freeze well.

EASY TO WEAR

9091. New Printed Pattern for time-saving, work-saving sewing. It's a sun-style for later wear, with cover-up bolero for now. Misses' sizes 12 to 20. Size 16: Dress, 4¾ yds. 35-in.; bolero, 1⅞ yds. 35 cents.

9372. Directions are Printed on each pattern part, so it's easy to sew this daytimer designed for the larger figure. Women's sizes 36 to 50. Size 36 takes 4¼ yds. 35-in. 35 cents.





9056. You'll love the soft flattery of this all-season dress with graceful yoke, 8-gore skirt, pretty bow interest. Half sizes 14½ to 24½. Size 16½ takes 4¼ yds. 35-in. 35 cents.



4766. Sew this adorable frock for your daughter in a jiffy! She'll love the style; cool scoop neckline, saucy bow trim. Children's sizes, 2, 4, 6, 8. Size 6 requires 2½ yds. 35-in. 35 cents.



TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 35 cents for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by 1st-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Pattern Service, P.O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y.

Imitation Fur Coats

COATS MADE from combined orlon and dynel pile have more in common with fur than just appearance, says Virginia Davis, Extension clothing specialist at the University of Massachusetts. These imitation-fur coats require much the same care as regular animal furs.

For instance, an orlon-dynel pile coat should never be crushed and squeezed into your closet, and it should always be hung on a well-padded hanger. Shake it to remove heavy moisture and dry it away from direct heat. When this type of coat needs cleaning it should be sent to an establishment qualified to clean furs, because it will need similar care. Never try to clean it at home.

Aside from its glamorous appearance, the orlon-dynel softness is very appealing, but Miss Davis warns that this characteristic may give you trouble by causing wear to show. When pile tends to mat, you can raise it somewhat by using a very soft brush. She recommends a rotary brush, such as those often used to clean combs. Strokes should be short and quick, but at the same time gentle.

One caution concerning orlon-dynel pile is that this material can melt at a fairly low temperature—a cigarette spark may leave a permanent scar.

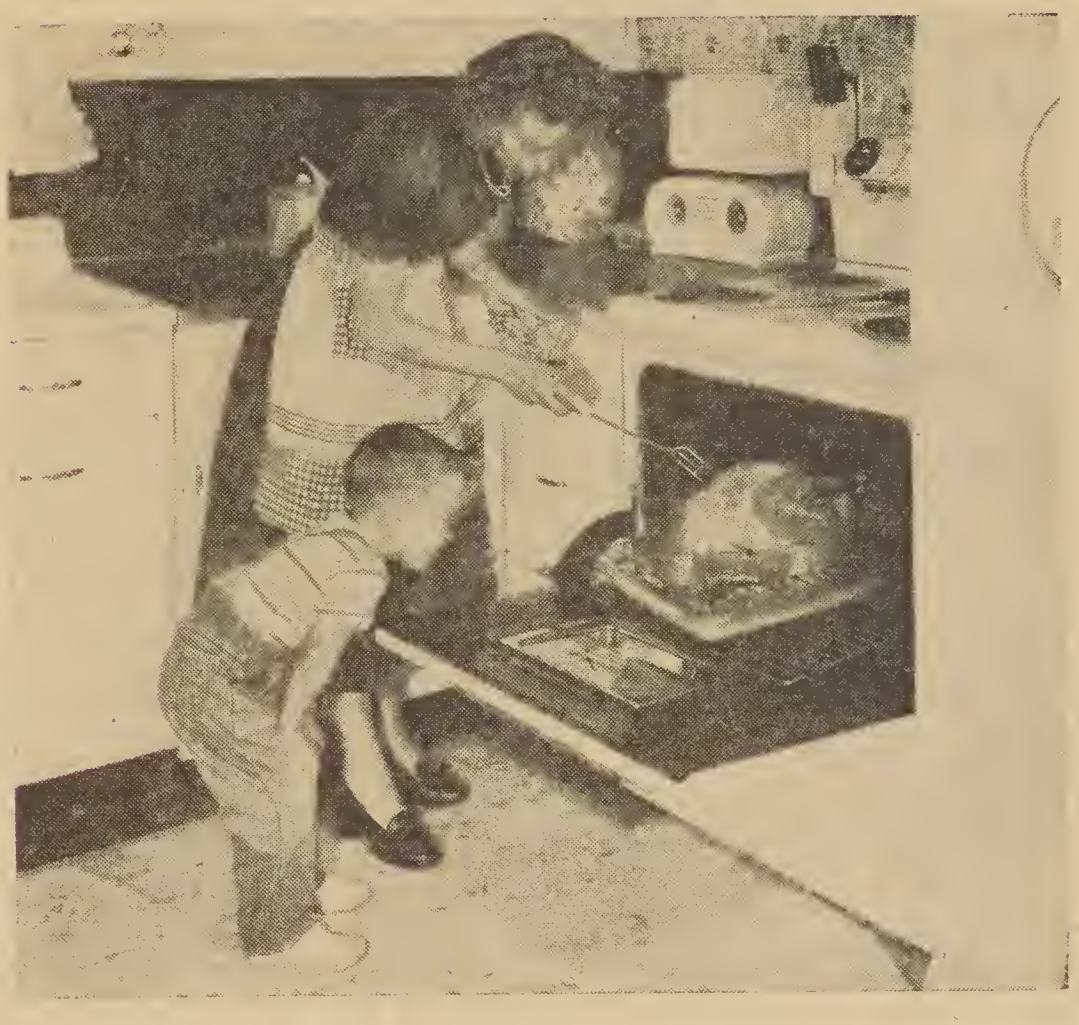
Miss Davis advises that if you're thinking about buying a coat, you should consider all three major classifications of material—imitation furs, real furs, and fabrics. The price in comparison to durability among the three does not vary so much as you might think. For instance, she says there is actually very little price difference between some of the imitation furs and some of the durable and inexpensive real furs.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

In love of home, the love of country has its rise.—Charles Dickens

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

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Freedom from THINGS!

By

MARY GEISLER PHILLIPS

A FEW YEARS ago I was moving from my old fifteen-room house to a three-room apartment. My sons came to help me; their wives, busy at home with the children, felt sure their husbands would know what things of mine would fit into their households.

I held up my grandmother's wedding dress. "Which of you children want this?" I asked, stroking the soft gray brocade, admiring the ruffles and furbelows. The boys guffawed!

"What would we do with it? Put it in a trunk and keep it there for another forty years as you have?"

A good question! I hadn't looked at that dress for probably 25 years. It wasn't doing anyone any good in that trunk—just something else to be taken care of. So I sent it to a college historical costume collection. That started me off. I became ruthless as I looked over all the old treasures from garret to cellar, and judged whether I should keep them or not by asking "Is this useful to me **now**?" and "Is it beautiful enough for me to want to look at the rest of my days?" I stripped the house down to the bare bones of use or beauty.

The afghan my grandmother knit, and that I had seen since childhood, now warms some child in Korea instead of being taken out of its box each spring, aired, and put back for another year. The dresses hanging in my closet, too good to discard, but never worn, have been sent to a rummage sale. The fragile vase admired frequently by a friend has been given to her, and books I never read have been scattered among the boys and our friends.

At first it was difficult to part with all the cherished objects, for each one had a history connected with it, a loved memory. But I soon discovered that I did not need the yellowed long white dress, with its tiny puffed sleeves, to recall how sweet my first baby looked in it. I did not need the old letters written during my engagement to remember the glory of those days. Memories one keeps forever and the "things" we cherish crumble to dust or must be handled after we go by unearing, strange hands. Better far to put them now in the younger hands of those who want or can use your things.

A friend of mine was shocked to discover that none of her children had space to give to their grandfather's Civil War sword that had hung over the mantle during their childhood. "Where's your sentiment?" she cried. "Sentimentality, you mean," was their reply. "Send the sword to a museum—that's where it belongs." She found that the local museum was delighted to have it, treated it with the respect she had for it, and would always take care of it.

Another friend keeps saying she can't possibly give up her big house, even though it is a terrific burden, because if she did, what would she do with all her things? As proof that she should keep everything, she said that recently while airing the articles in a trunk, she found a pleated woolen skirt she had made 25 years ago for her daughter. She took it out and remade it for a granddaughter.

"So you see," she said triumphantly, "if you keep a thing long enough it will come of use!" How much better to have given it to some other child years ago when her daughter was through with it!

Whew! I'm glad to be rid of so much "stuff." I'm happy to have freed myself somewhat from "things." I don't mean I wish now to become a nudist and live in a cave or anything so drastic. I still want around me objects that add to comfort and convenience, and those I love to look at, **but no extras!**



The author, Mrs. Mary Geisler Phillips, formerly editor of the New York State College of Home Economics. For news of her recent doings, read "A Letter From Mary Phillips" at end of her article on this page.

The older I grow, the less I care about possessions. You have no idea until you try it what this freedom can do for you. The less you care about material things, the more free you are to love and live. Even beautiful objects can become too important, be too much with us. The love we give them had better be spent on human beings—it will be a thousand times more rewarding.

Another happy result of freeing yourself from things is that you feel younger, more alive. Your mind now dwells on people and the outside world as you gain fresh food for thought and action. You may still have to use your bifocals, and you may not be able to sprint up a hill as you used to, but joy will bubble up inside you as you try to understand everyone with whom you come in contact, and let your curiosity about the world have its way. You now have time for these things.

One doesn't actually have to travel to a country to find out about it. Of course travel helps to make us aware of the beauties and wonders of the globe, but after all, armchair travel with a map is delightful fun. To have time for it, however, you can't spend hours taking things out of trunks and putting them back, or dusting a collection of pitchers or bottles.

I was greatly impressed recently to see how little the people of Burma own, and yet they are the happiest people in the world. Even when they see all the paraphernalia of a Western household, they are not envious. A two-roomed bamboo house, with no furniture but a low table, the bed a hard wooden platform, satisfies them. They cook outdoors over a charcoal fire, using at most two or three cooking utensils. Their "other" clothes hang on pegs on the wall. Enough to eat, all the beautiful outdoors to enjoy, work to do, and they are well content.

When they have more than this, they give it away, for it is part of their religion to give and give, every day, in order to store up credit for the next life. They have a beautiful serene outlook on life and live in harmony with their families and friends. What more could anyone ask?

So try it some time. Stop dusting, cleaning, airing, cherishing possessions that have outlived their usefulness to you, and give them to some one else who would like them, or have use for them. Then live as you've never lived before!

* * *

A LETTER FROM MARY PHILLIPS

THE thousands of persons who know personally Mrs. Mary Geisler Phillips, author of the article on this page, or who have read her fascinating books for children, will be interested in the following letter which she wrote to Home Editor Mabel Hebel, who asked her for news of what she has been doing since her retirement as editor of the College of Home Economics at Cornell:

"Dear Mabel:

"Since I left Cornell, after having worked there for 14 years, my life has been anything but spectacular. With both my husband and me on the retired list, we traveled every winter until his death in 1951; mostly by car through all parts of the United States.

"All three of our boys were married and had children by that time, and my interest in writing for children revived. Earlier I had written ten books for children, most of them interpreting science for young people. In 1953, 'Little Lamb's Hat' was published by Rand McNally, and lately 'The Makers of Honey' was brought out by Thos. Y. Crowell Co. This latter book is intended for the 10-year-age and up, but I think the early teenagers would get most out of it. I hear that adults like it too! It goes to prove my contention that you can't be uninteresting if you write about bees.

"After a heart attack, I decided that if my life from then on had to be more or less sedentary, I would start a new hobby that I could pursue sitting down. So I took up painting in oils and water colors, and have found it a most satisfying and absorbing occupation.

"My appetite for travel has not diminished, for it gives life a new dimension to see faraway places. My husband and I had seen most of Europe, including Russia, so this year I widened my horizon by going to the far east and visiting Burma, Thailand, Malaya, Viet Nam, Java, Japan, the Philippines, and Hawaii. The winter before I spent some time in Bermuda, and the year before that I had three months in Hawaii. From this experience I learned that the world is beautiful wherever you go, and people are much the same with the same hopes, aspirations, and love of their families.

"Is that enough? Recent X-rays were very reassuring, and so I'm sitting on top of the world and counting my many blessings.

With love,
Mary"

February Handiwork

TO ORDER NEEDLEWORK

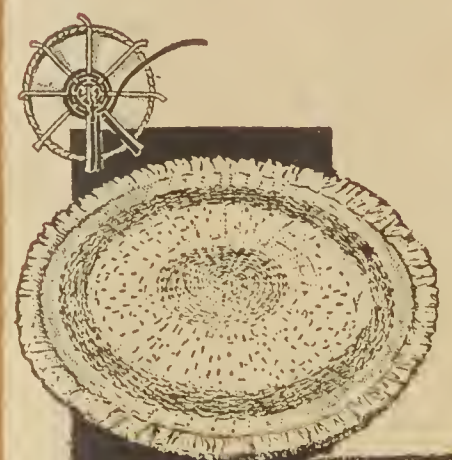
Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 257 Needlecraft Service, P.O. Box 162 Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add FIVE CENTS for EACH pattern for 1st-class mailing. Send an additional 25 cents for Needlecraft Catalog.



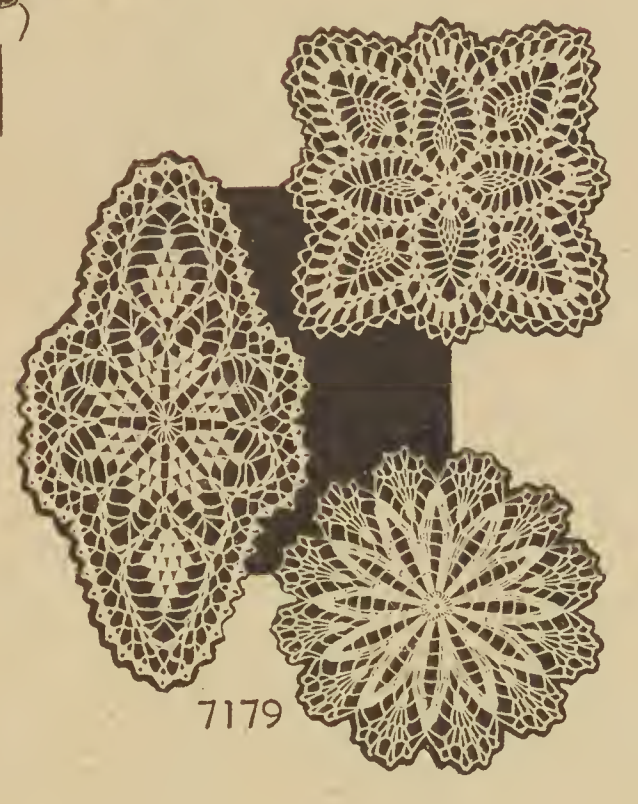
737



597



7331



7179

737. Make a colorful picture with needle and wool! The simplest stitches form this lovely scene of woodland life. Transfer of picture 15 x 19½ inches; color chart and directions. Use wool or six-strand cotton. 25 cents.

597. Don't throw that old lampshade away! Recover it, or make a new one on the frame. Ten ideas in this pattern for every kind of shade. Step-by-step instructions included. 25 cents.

7179. Less than a day to crochet each of these pretty doilies. Three different crochet designs (8-inch square, 8-inch round, 7½ x 14-inch oval) in No. 50 mercerized cotton, larger in string. 25 cents.

7331. New rugs from old rags! Instructions tell how to weave, braid, hook or crochet rugs at little cost. Directions for nine different rugs; necessary patterns and list of materials included. 25 cents.



802

802. Any length scarf you need may be crocheted from this pattern. You can also make matching mats to decorate your home. Crochet directions; use mercerized string. 25 cents.

The Workshop

by

FLORENCE E. WRIGHT and ELSA A. McMULLEN

Green-Striped Hitchcock Chair

Attention, owner of green-striped Hitchcock chair mentioned in The Workshop column of October 20, 1956!

The lady from Pavilion, N. Y., who sent in the question regarding the value of her chair did not sign her letter. As she suggested that someone might want to fill in a set of a similar type, we have had two requests for the address of the owner, and a third letter telling of its rarity. Therefore, will the owner please send us her name and address. Address The Workshop, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Finish for Dining Room Table

I have just bought a large ash gateleg, dropleaf table that someone had started to refinish. They had given it a coat of boiled oil about 2½ years ago. Now I want to finish it. How would you go about finishing it so it would be suitable for a dining room table? Would the linseed oil be too oily for a dining table?—*Mrs. A.M., New York*

The boiled linseed oil treatment is one that requires a good many coats, thoroughly rubbed and polished over a considerable length of time. Modern finishes make a more practical finish and can be completed in a short time. Look for a penetrating wood sealer type of finish that has a high percentage of Tung oil.

As long as the linseed oil was not a fresh coat, it will not affect the new finish. If it were at all oily, the oil might first be drawn out as much as possible by a hot iron over a blotter or brown paper.

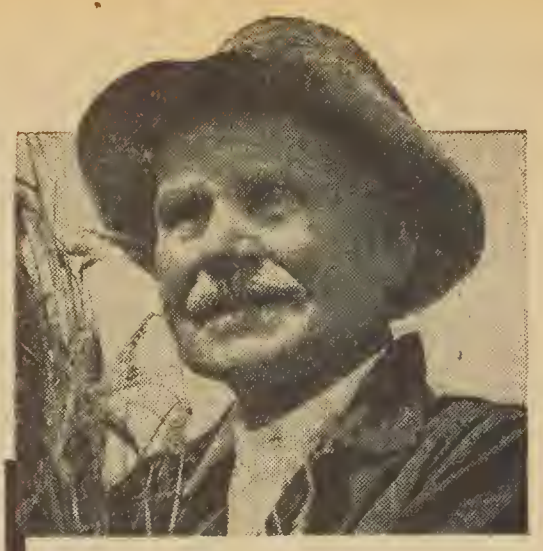
Several coats of a heavy-bodied penetrating sealer, thoroughly hardened, can be rubbed to a satin finish with pumice powder mixed with oil for lubrication to prevent scratches. At least two weeks should be allowed for hardening or "curing" of the finish. The oil may be a light weight mineral oil, crude oil if the wood is a dark wood, or a thin motor oil.

Staining Rosewood

I am having trouble staining some new rosewood that I have been using. Can you tell me what I can do to make it look better?—*R.P.M., Connecticut*

The new wood is quite oily and it would help to sponge it before staining or finishing with some type of cleaner that will cut the oil. Lacquer thinner has been suggested as one that could be used. However, caution should be used, as all types of cleaners are dangerous if used near a fire, and care should be taken not to breathe the fumes. Be sure there is good ventilation if you use a cleaner indoors.

Antique rosewood is not apt to be oily but if in doubt, sponge it. The color of the stain should be a reddish-brown.



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"We take a lot of trips and we like traveling, but we're always glad to get back home. I'll be a farmer till I die, but it's good to be able to have someone else do the real hard work. That's one of the nice things about my Farmers and Traders Retirement Income."

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A-61

Plagued Day And Night with Bladder Discomfort?

Such a common thing as unwise eating or drinking may be a source of mild, but annoying bladder irritations — making you feel restless, tense, and uncomfortable. And if restless nights, with nagging backache, headache or muscular aches and pains due to over-exertion, strain or emotional upset, are adding to your misery — don't wait — try Doan's Pills.

Doan's Pills have three outstanding advantages — act in three ways for your speedy return to comfort. 1—They have an easing soothing effect on bladder irritations. 2 — A fast pain-relieving action on nagging backache, headaches, muscular aches and pains. 3—A wonderfully mild diuretic action thru the kidneys, tending to increase the output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes. So, get the same happy relief millions have enjoyed for over 60 years. Ask for new, large, economy size and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!

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Shrinks Hemorrhoids New Way Without Surgery

Science Finds Healing Substance That Does Both— Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

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Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

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IT TAKES AN *Expert* TO READ A FAX WEATHER MAP

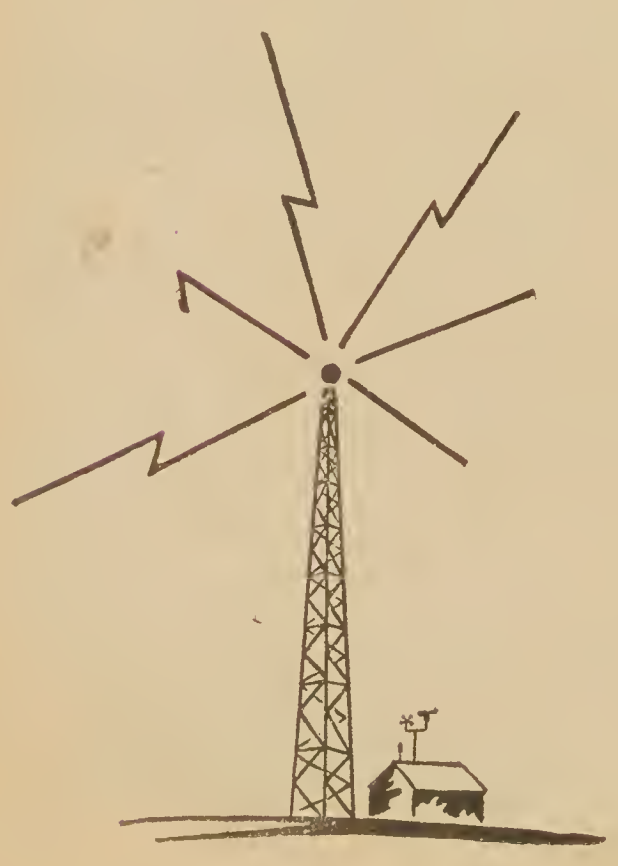
Fax weather maps are used by the U. S. Weather Bureau to tell in advance what the weather will be. These maps plotting weather elements pass continuously between offices of the Bureau by means of electronic tele-facsimile transmission. The Bureau hits an average accuracy of 85.7% in forecasting weather conditions.

The U. S. Weather Bureau's expert meteorologists voice their forecasts for the entire area directly from their operations centers — at Albany and Buffalo—over the RURAL RADIO NETWORK. Through FM radio relay, RRN makes direct pickups of reports on existing weather conditions at points across the state.

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POLIO Is Down But Not Out

By Mabel Hebel, *Home Editor*

ABOUT twenty years ago, I visited some friends in South Carolina. Though it was the month of March, we were happily enjoying summer temperatures and blooming flowers when suddenly the dreaded word "polio" was heard everywhere about us. A number of children in nearby towns were reported to have the disease, and it looked as if an epidemic might occur. Five hours later, my young hostess and her little boy were on a plane headed for her parents' home in Kansas.

In those days, people had to flee from localities where polio was prevalent. Today we can go to a doctor and get inoculated against this crippling, killing disease — but for some reason millions of Americans are failing to do this. Nearly 25,000,000 doses of Salk vaccine lie unused on shelves.

It is estimated that there are 130,000,000 Americans who should be inoculated. Of this number only 44,000,000 have had one shot of the vaccine. Of these, 26,000,000 have had two shots —and only 7,000,000 have had three shots.

Three Shots Needed

City and state health officials are urging all parents to complete the series of three shots for children under 20 years of age. The recommended schedule is two shots given 2 to 6 weeks apart, with the third given at least 7 months after the second shot. One shot confers some protection, but it is not complete. Three shots are needed for protection against paralysis and crippling.

Officials are also urging vaccination of adults up to at least 40 years of age. About a fourth of reported polio victims are between the ages of 20 and 50 years, and when adults fall ill, the disease is often more severe than among children. Dr. L. E. Burney of the U. S. Public Health Service says: "I personally have seen instances in which both parents in the age span 22 to 25 years have been stricken and crippled for life."

Health officials can't understand why more people aren't taking advantage of polio vaccine. They point out:

1. It is effective. In 1956, as in 195 all signs indicated that the vacci proved more than 75 per cent effecti in preventing paralysis and death. T Polio Foundation says that it could r duce paralytic polio by 90 per ce among persons who take the thr shots properly spaced.

2. It is safe. Many people may st be afraid of the vaccine because of t bad batches in the spring of 1955, b safety is now assured. No serious negative reactions have been reporte

3. There is plenty of the vaccin Your doctor has it and can inocula you and your children in one office ca

4. It isn't expensive. In most state free polio vaccinations are still ava able for children under 20 and for e pectant mothers. In other cases, a do tor's regular office fee usually cove the cost of the inoculation.

5. The vaccination is needed. Pol won't be licked until almost 100 p cent vaccination of people up to age 4 or 50 years is achieved.

Hard to Understand

I confess I find it hard to understan why everyone in the susceptible ag groups doesn't rush to the doctor t get these polio shots. I have a nephew aged 24 years, working for a pharma ceutical company in Michigan. Fo these many months now I have bee reminding him to get vaccinate against polio. He hasn't done it so fa probably because of carelessness. hope he reads this article and makes date with the doctor to have his firs shot.

How about your family? Let's all re member that the polio virus is still wit us, and put those millions of doses o unused vaccine to work. Health official warn that the crippler can hit bac hard again this summer or next unles we are ready for him.

What's Your Hobby?

Craft and Gift Shop

I NEVER knew that the making of woven holders would start me in an absorbing hobby. Nevertheless, it did. Some six or seven years ago, my artistic daughter and I developed patterns for holders and they sold well. Altogether over two thousand of them were made and sold. From this small beginning, I got the idea of having a gift shop. Today it is a craft and gift shop, and especially a hobby and apron shop.

I make all the aprons myself and the sewing is a joy. I also sell on commission quality handmade articles made by four other women. Nothing but the best is accepted. My shop carries fine ceramics, children's bibs, pillowcase lace, doilies, children's and ladies' cobbler aprons, as well as aprons of all sorts; also martex and linen towels, babies' boots and moccasins, combed cotton nighties; baby blankets and sweater sets. Also, hand decorated collapsible bowls and small address books.

This year I have added maple bread boards, recipe files, children's slips, and toys, and I am still selling my woven holders. They sell well with towels to match in color.

Sometimes it is hard going, but customers usually come back and new ones are added from year to year. New items are a must to keep the trade interested, and should be very practical. It is important to carry quality items. No one today is going to buy cheap material. As to price, my policy is to keep it reasonable.

To be successful, a shop must first of all make friends; fill some special need; help others, build up the community to a certain extent, and of course carry items that people want. My things are all handmade—bits of

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

There is no finer investment for any community than putting milk into babies.—Sir Winston Churchill

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

decoration on baby nighties, unusual circus designs on children's cobblers; decorated pockets on ladies' aprons; handmade crocheted hot mats in form of grapes; handmade ceramics, decorated plastic bowls and tea aprons.

My trade is just building up, and I find my shop a great joy to me here at home in the country.—*Mrs. Haynes Snyder, R. D. 2, Fulton, N. Y.*



Readers Discuss An Old Problem

How Much Help?



TEACH PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY

(First Prize Letter)

I BELIEVE in my children.

I believe their creator has endowed them with strength and resource to meet every possible circumstance of life, with His help.

I believe they should be trained from childhood to depend exclusively upon these resources.

I believe their judgment should be molded by their parents' experience; their integrity by parental example; their emotional security by family love and acceptance.

I believe it is unnecessary to hover over them with offers of money, services or advice after they have demonstrated their willingness to grow into maturity.

I believe the unwilling child is spoiled. His mistakes as well as those of his parents are magnified into his undoing "unto the third and fourth generation."

I believe that we can never compensate with gifts, for our failure to teach our children personal responsibility.

—*Mrs. R.T.Q., New York*

* * *

HAVE FAITH

YES, MANY of us face this problem with our children. Naturally, much depends on the individual. Some who receive financial aid may treat it as coming from a "miraculous pitcher". to be consumed with one hand while the other extends for more.

Since I have always been inclined to join sides with the youth of today, I feel that the majority of them are not such problems as our juvenile delinquency records lead us to believe.

At the age of 13, my son was suddenly faced with the loss of his father, and overnight changed from a carefree lad to co-manager and future possessor of a large farm. Not once in these past five years has he shirked his responsibilities, and now, with his school life closing, he and the girl of his choice are about to turn another page in their life's book of dreams—a farm home and family of their own.

I know that he has a well established farm and business, but there will be many unexpected expenses at times that will demand money—lots of it. Knowing their personalities, I feel that if a loan can help them to purchase machinery, stock or equipment, or if I can sometimes aid them financially, that they will appreciate it and use it wisely.

I firmly believe that loans, gifts or other financial aid, given by parents to married children, will in most cases if thoughtfully given and wisely considered, be appreciated. Help will tend to encourage young people to strive for greater achievements as they realize that others have faith in them and their abilities.—*Mrs. R.A.S., Vermont*

* * *

EXPECT REPAYMENT

FINANCIAL help, if the parents are able to easily provide it, should be made, BUT only in the form of a loan. Some children appreciate the help, and others unfortunately do not.

In order to buy a home and have low mortgage payments, my husband and I borrowed $2,000 from my mother and brother, with an agreement to repay the amount over a four year period at so much per month. It is a struggle for us now, but after this period, our $35 monthly mortgage payments will be easily met and our extra cash can buy more insurance, home improvements and allow us to save to give our children a decent education.

Every loan can be repaid, regardless of how small a monthly payment is returned because of "circumstances." After all, circumstances are generally the reason for assistance in the first place.

If your child fails to repay you, you should definitely not loan any more to him, as this child and spouse lacks maturity and responsibility. After all, someday you may need the money for yourself.

I speak from experience on this too, as some years back my husband loaned his sister and her husband about $1500 and they never made any attempt to repay any part of it. It certainly would have helped us out in our time of need.—*Mrs. I.R., New York*

* * *

SUBSIDIZED MARRIAGE

FINANCIAL assistance for married children who are struggling for an education is one of the best ways to use hard-earned dollars. While hampering us from getting a needed rug for our house, we consider that a minor matter when compared with sending money to the son who is determined to be a doctor.

When the subject of marrying came up last year, it posed quite a problem for a short time. But the girl was lovely and willing to earn her own way, so the wedding went through with good feeling all around.

The student is in his second year at medical school, with no time for earning money so we are both giving him money and lending him some without interest. In fact, that latter custom is one we've had for many years, lending sums of money among family members without interest. It has always been returned.

Both student and wife appreciate our help and speak of the time when they can repay the loans. We have no regret for investing our money in a man who is willing to work hard enough to become a doctor and who will be rewarded with the opportunity of laboring hard the rest of his life in being of service to others.—*D.P.H., Mass.*

* * *

NOT ONE CENT—

HOW MUCH financial help should parents give to married children?" Not one cent except in a case of great necessity!

The Bible says it is more blessed to give than to receive. Giving can be a blessing to both the giver and the receiver, if, the gift helps to build character. Financial aid does not encourage one to be independent. To accept aid when one can stand on one's own feet soon leads to a loss of self respect.

Working together toward a common goal can be a great adventure and draw two people closer together. What is paid for in sweat, work, patient saving and bitter disappointment possesses a value a free gift never acquires. Having great value it is cherished and cared for.

Who wants life handed to one on a silver platter? Let them stand on their own two feet. Strong characters grow facing the storms of life.

Financial help? Baaa!!—*A.S., Pennsylvania*

* * *

NO HANDOUTS!

WE HAVE gone through being helped and being completely on our own. Our period of help was brief but it sure taught us a lesson!

Parents should not help married children financially because it weakens them and makes it difficult to achieve independence and that wonderful "togetherness" so necessary in a young marriage. That priceless feeling of living within your income and meeting obligations together can only be achieved by doing without and through experience.

Our children are fortunate in having two sets of grandparents who are able financially to give handsome gifts on birthdays and Christmas. That is the extent of our help. For us . . . no "hand-outs", please! — *Mrs. L.S. Jr., New York*

* * *

NOTHING I WOULDN'T DO!

I HAVE just one son. He enlisted in the Navy at 18. My husband left home shortly after and I felt very much alone. I ran a little lunch shop to keep my mind off my troubles. The boy was in the Second World War for 33 months on a destroyer and was in Tokyo when peace was declared.

I never prayed so hard in my life for his safe return and God answered my prayers. My boy came home. He was married a year later. His wife developed arthritis and they have had to pay out a lot for doctor bills, medicine and treatments.

I have helped them all I can. They are always very appreciative and I

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It is always sunrise somewhere.
—John Muir

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think it's lots more fun to give the flowers when folks can see them. The happy expressions on their faces is worth more to me than anything money could buy.

Of course, there is a difference in children; some seem to expect more than others. I have always been so thankful for his safe retu
isn't anything I wouldn't do for them, if it's within my power. — *Mrs. M.H., Connecticut*

* * *

I SAW THE LIGHT

I ALONE, not my husband, have spoiled our two daughters with too much money.

When each was married, we gave them a wedding present, money to cover most of their household necessities —no luxuries. My husband thought that was enough, that they ought to plan luxuries together.

Without my husband's consent or help, I started giving them too much money and too regularly, for birthdays, Christmas and whenever there was a new baby. I wanted them to look nice and did without new clothes and permanent waves myself, so that my daughters might have such advantages. As I kept on with this procedure, they began to hint for money whenever some special need came up.

Neither they nor my husband could see that I was getting shabby and I did not see how I could quit the practice. Two things decided me what to do. First, I began to see that my daughters were not anxious to have me in their company. In fact, they were a little ashamed of me! Next, one son-in-law said jokingly (I thought) that I spoiled his wife and she was getting selfish.

So, I saw the light and began to back up and I was sorry to see that this was not enjoyed by my daughters. They did not care for me as much and I knew I was to blame. However, I will continue to give less money, spend my own on myself instead. Conditions may not be so nice for a while but from now on when money is given it will be from both my husband and me, not me alone.—*M.N., New York*

Hostages to Fortune

A New Serial Story

By E. R. EASTMAN

SO MANY of you have been so kind about the stories that I have written for publication in American Agriculturist, and so many have asked when there would be another, that I finally decided to respond to your requests. The first installment of my new serial will start on this page in the next issue.

In the heart of nearly every young man as he thinks about marriage is some lingering doubt that if he marries, his wife and children will be obstacles to his highest achievements and successes. Sir Francis Bacon put that thought in words when he said, "He that hath wife and children hath given hostages to fortune, for they are impediments to great enterprises, either of virtue or mischief."

In these times when so many women are striving to be career girls, many of them no doubt feel the same way Laura did in my story. I have taken this thought as one of the themes in this new serial, "Hostages To Fortune." Another theme in the story is based on the eternal conflict between the generations. More and more as we grow older we become conservative, even reactionary. We hate change. We believe in experience. Too many of us, perhaps, think that what was good enough for father is good enough for son.

Young people, on the other hand, are more likely to look forward, to welcome change, and to distrust experience and old ways, determined to develop their own experience the hard way. Both generations are partly right, of course. The older generation serves as a brake while the younger keeps the world moving forward.

These thoughts are developed in my story. In my opinion it is my best book. Start the first chapter in the next issue and I think you will continue to read it to the end, for whether you are old or young, "Hostages To Fortune" dramatizes your own experiences and lives.—E. R. Eastman

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By TOM MILLIMAN

AT Hayfields Milepost 372, N. Y. Thruway

PREFER EMPIRE BIRDSFOOT

AT HAYFIELDS we have a 22 acre field of Viking birdsfoot trefoil, a selection of European for hay. The soil is not of alfalfa texture, and desiring a legume with longer productive life than red clover, I settled on the new Viking. It is a higher yielder than Empire by ¼ to ⅓ of a ton. Seeding was done in the spring of the dry year 1955, with oats and a later maturing timothy called Climax.

In 1956 we discovered that the Viking trefoil was ready for harvest as soon as, if not sooner than alfalfa. It had to wait until all alfalfa was harvested, and then the hay was overripe, with not much timothy showing. Last year we favored the field by making only one cutting on much of it, thus allowing the stand to thicken up the rather poor population of trefoil from the dry seeding year of 1955. It was fertilized late last summer with 300 lbs. of 0-19-19 with borax, at a cost of about $9 an acre, when spread on the land by a $13,000 custom spreader truck.

In 1957 the prospect is for a good crop of both Viking trefoil and Climax timothy, with perhaps 3 more years of good crops to follow, provided moderate applications of fertilizer and maybe lime, are made. All to the good, apparently, and yet there's a bad hole in the situation which I could have avoided.

Had EMPIRE birdsfoot been seeded on these 22 acres with the late timothy, the condition of the crop would remain prime or nearly so, until 62 acres of alfalfa could be harvested and attention given to cutting the trefoil for hay sometime in July. Empire is not only late in coming to blossom and to the maximum of feeding value, but more than any other legume, it holds its green, prime feeding quality for a considerable time. Another way of saying it is that Empire will, by its succulent condition when cut late, make up the handicap of Viking's ¼ to ⅓ ton superior yield and still deliver more feeding value. And more palatability, too! Another advantage of Empire is its persistence of stand for a longer term of years. In a year or two a still later timothy called Essex will be available.

As the Dutchman says—"Ve get too soon oldt und too late schmardt".

CLEVELAND SAID NO, EISENHOWER SAYS YES

IT WAS on February 16, 1887 that President Grover Cleveland vetoed an appropriation by Congress of $10,000 for drought relief in Texas. Here's the main part of his veto message:

"It is represented that a long-continued and extensive drought has existed in certain portions of the State of Texas resulting in a failure of crops and consequent distress and destitution.

"Though there has been some difference in statements concerning the extent of the people's needs in the localities thus affected, there seems to be no doubt that there has existed a condition calling for relief; and I am willing to believe that, notwithstanding the aid already furnished, a donation of seed grain to the farmers located in this region, to enable them to put in new crops, would serve to avert a continuance or return of an unfortunate blight.

"And yet I feel obliged to withhold my approval of the plan, as proposed by this bill, to indulge a benevolent and charitable sentiment through the appropriation of public funds for that purpose.

"I can find no warrant for such an appropriation in the Constitution, and I do not believe that the power and duty of the Federal Government ought to be extended to the relief of individual suffering which is in no manner properly related to the public service or benefit. A prevalent tendency to disregard the limited mission of this power and duty should, I think, be steadfastly resisted, to the end that the lesson should be constantly enforced that though the people support the Government the Government should not support the people.

"The friendliness and charity of our countrymen can always be relied upon to relieve their fellow-citizens in misfortune. This has been repeatedly and quite lately demonstrated. Federal aid in such cases encourages the expectation of paternal care on the part of the Government and weakens the sturdiness of our national character, while it prevents the indulgence among our people of that kindly sentiment and conduct which strengthens the bonds of a common brotherhood."

How Times Change!

For the above I am indebted to Foundation for Economic Education, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y. For the following I am indebted to Doane Agricultural Digest of St. Louis for Nov. 1, 1956.

"There used to be a feeling in Washington that a drought was really bad when a President moved in on it. Apparently, the present one is in or near the crisis stage, judging from Mr. Eisenhower's statements and actions of the past month. The amount of money going to drought-stricken areas is tremendous. Following is a rundown of what Uncle Sam has been and is doing for the unfortunate farmers in places where rainfall has been practically nil for some time. During the past three years, federal help has consisted of:

"More than $100,000,000 worth of government-owned surplus food distributed free through state welfare offices to needy people.

"More than $190,000,000 worth of government-owned surplus feed grains to help farm families maintain foundation livestock.

"More than $26,000,000 to help buy hay and feed to maintain foundation livestock.

"More than $18,000,000 to help carry out wind erosion control measures.

"Special permission in 562 counties in 12 states to graze Soil Bank reserved acres.

"Nearly $260,000,000 for emergency credit and livestock loans.

"More than $1,000,000 of long-term, favorable rate loans to small businesses in drought-stricken areas.

"In addition to the above, the President has recently announced further drought aid measures. Briefly, they are as follows:

"1. To help maintain foundation livestock herds, the federal subsidy on government-owned feed grains was upped from $1.00 to $1.50 per cwt. This is to reduce feed costs and move more grain to farmers.

"2. The allocation of an additional $5,000,000 from Civil Defense disaster funds for buying hay and feed to maintain foundation livestock. The $10,500,000 previously available has been spent.

"3. A loan of $5,000,000 by the Export-Import Bank of Washington to Mexico for the purchase of American beef and dairy cattle in affected areas.

"4. Also, the President asked western railroads to consider reducing freight rates. A 50% reduction on carload lots of hay has since been put into effect."

Comments

As an admirer of Grover Cleveland from the history books, and as a supporter of President Eisenhower, I conclude that in acting as they did, these great men were expressing the current of public opinion. Apparently, they merely carried out the intent of the people, and I can find no evidence of partisan politics. Texas, for example, voted 3 times for Cleveland, once without winning, and twice for Eisenhower. Over a 70 year period our thinking has veered sharply toward using public funds for private relief from the disasters of weather.

In the Northeast where severity of drought and floods is somewhat less, I assume that farmers, plus the millions of non farmers who with us pay 40% of the Federal taxes, are willing to share our substance with the residents of a drought area much larger than the 11 Northeastern states. If not, we should keep our Congressmen and Senators informed of our wishes and of our own burdens. Every message to Washington has an effect, when it is clear, short and temperate.

SCREENINGS

Reading published predictions of still lower prices for eggs in 1957, personal inquiry was made to a number of Northeastern egg and poultry specialists, private and public. They confirm the outlook, and rather cautiously point to a new factor which nationally helps contribute to a higher hen population than the egg market justifies. That factor is financing egg production, by which the producer is guaranteed a minimum price for grade A eggs, or a minimum return per dozen for housing and labor. Financing by certain feed companies, chick hatcheries and egg marketers is reported. In the long run, is this good for egg producers?

* * *

Buckwheat is said to be a native of Mongolia in Asia. In their dreadful invasion to the West, Mongolians of Conqueror Genghis Khan, 700 years ago parched buckwheat for sustenance much as our own Indians relied upon parched corn. In France buckwheat is known as Saracen wheat, after the Moors of Africa. In America it is now hardly known at all, more's the pity. Right now is the time for buckwheat pancakes, or anyway pancakes half buckwheat. No other griddle product can approach the robust flavor.

* * *

Others may hold out for the bright honey of clover in bloom, or orange blossom honey and there is in the world and eagerly sought after, a sweet called basswood honey, but for yours truly, the finest treatment a hot biscuit can receive is a slaver of creamery butter topped by a little mountain of comb buckwheat honey, dark, firm and delicious in a positive sort of way. Its dull appearance lends no sales appeal, and honey from buckwheat is disappearing even faster than buckwheat itself.

* * *

The broadbreast turkey, along with the plump young and heavy broiler chicken of today, more than make up for the loss or at least the scarcity of such foods as the foregoing. To the turkey and the chicken should be added the Long Island duck. All these have been vastly improved in recent years, are now cheaply raised and cheaply sold. In less than a generation these delicacies have been removed from the luxury class and made available to everyone at low cost. It is the finest example and most rapid one of teamwork between science, private breeders, the feed industry and the food trade.

* * *

On the whole, the Northeast uses about ⅓ or less of the lime that soil tests show is needed. Would use of lime in the amount soil tests indicate be profitable when no more fertilizer is applied than at present? It would indeed, according to the figures sent me by 7 soil authorities in New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. Their answers average 20½% more crops from lime alone. Isn't this the equal of 20½% more land, at the sole cost of liming when needed?

A TRACTOR CAB FOR WARMTH



WITH WINTER here again the above sort of thing is appealing to all farmers. This one is deluxe, supplied by the tractor company to remain on the tractor winter and summer. The windshield swings out. Note the enormous tires. On most dairy farms stables are warm and if an extra jacket and pair of overalls are kept handy, the chill of the brief period of manure spreading will be endurable without the expense of a cab.

But—if a demountable cab is purchased, let it be strong enough to last for a few years. The one Hayfields had was too flimsy to be practical.

SERVICE BUREAU

Timber Sale Contracts

By JAMES D. POND, *Consulting Forester*

EVEN a good country lawyer may be stumped to prepare a proper contract for sale of timber. There are some points which are duplicated in any sales agreement, but for standing timber or logs there are other factors which the average woodlot owner may not, but should consider.

Provisions in a contract should, of course, include names of seller and buyer with addresses for each, besides date and place where contract is made. Location and description of items to be sold such as woodlot acreage, species, and geographic description, should be clear, plus any limitations on sizes to be cut, kinds of trees which may be used to corduroy roads, for skids or log decks or other uses where materials would not be measured for sale.

Maybe the boundaries must be marked—who is to do it and pay for the work. Permission must be specifically granted for buyer's men to enter upon and work in the woodlot or to use private roads if logs are to be hauled from other than side of a public road. If only certain routes or rights-of-way are to be traveled, these should be named and described.

Often a down-payment is demanded from the buyer, to be held in escrow until the job is finished, to cover possible damage to roads, fences, fields, young and unmarked trees, and other items which might be injured in logging or hauling. Definite provisions to prevent fires should be included, such as clause for fire extinguishers and fire-fighting tools to be kept on hand, especially in case of logging in softwoods such as pine, hemlock, spruce and fir.

Naturally specific clauses must be written covering basis of payment, whether lump sum; or price per M bd. ft., or per piece (as for piling, posts, poles, ties, etc.). If logs are to be sold, then log scale, method of measurement, place of scaling, log grades (if used) and minimum diameters by species should be listed. If sale price is to be paid on monthly or other basis, then dates should be clearly stated.

Other items will include extension of time (in writing) for cutting timber or for renewal of options; provision for close cutting of stumps (height not over three-fourths diameter of stump) and minimum top diameter; ownership of tops, sawdust, slabs and other by-products; clause for arbitration in case of dispute; and provision for assignment of contract. One item not often considered is whose loss is suffered if timber is stolen or destroyed.

Finally the contract should be signed with a witness for each signature. The importance of a notary seal and of registration of the contract will depend upon the individual.

Too often timber is sold on word of mouth. The writer knows of some fine lumbermen who never sign a contract. Their honesty is more than county-wide. On the other hand there are others who have pretty easy consciences, like the logger near Berkshire who agreed to cut some timber on "halves" with the owner; then cut the trees while the owner was working a night-shift in Ithaca and naturally sleeping daytimes. A check on the stumps had to be made to show how much timber really had been cut.

A written contract not only binds the parties; it also spells out what each one is required to do, so that arguments over most items are eliminated. The old saying, "A stitch in time . . . " still holds good, in timber or in other goods.

— A. A. —

ADDRESS WANTED

Does anyone know the whereabouts of:

Frank Arnold, who is past 75 years old, only son of Loretta E. Arnold, deceased. May have last lived in Rochester, N. Y. He is believed to have had a family of three to five girls. A subscriber would like to get in touch with any of them.

HUNTER PAYS FINE — OWNER GETS CHECK

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ON NOVEMBER 22, 1956, Ivan J. Clark of R.F.D. 4, Moravia, New York caught a hunter in his legally-posted woods. The hunter gave his name as James O'Brien but, when Mr. Clark demanded to see his license, he found that he was from Auburn and that he had not given his real name.

The fact that the man tried to hide his identity convinced Mr. Clark that he was not a responsible hunter and sportsman who had accidentally got on posted property.

Mr. Clark turned this information over to the local game protector, Henry Carr, who picked up the man a few days later and took him before Justice of the Peace Raymond Donald. He was fined $10.00 for hunting on posted property.

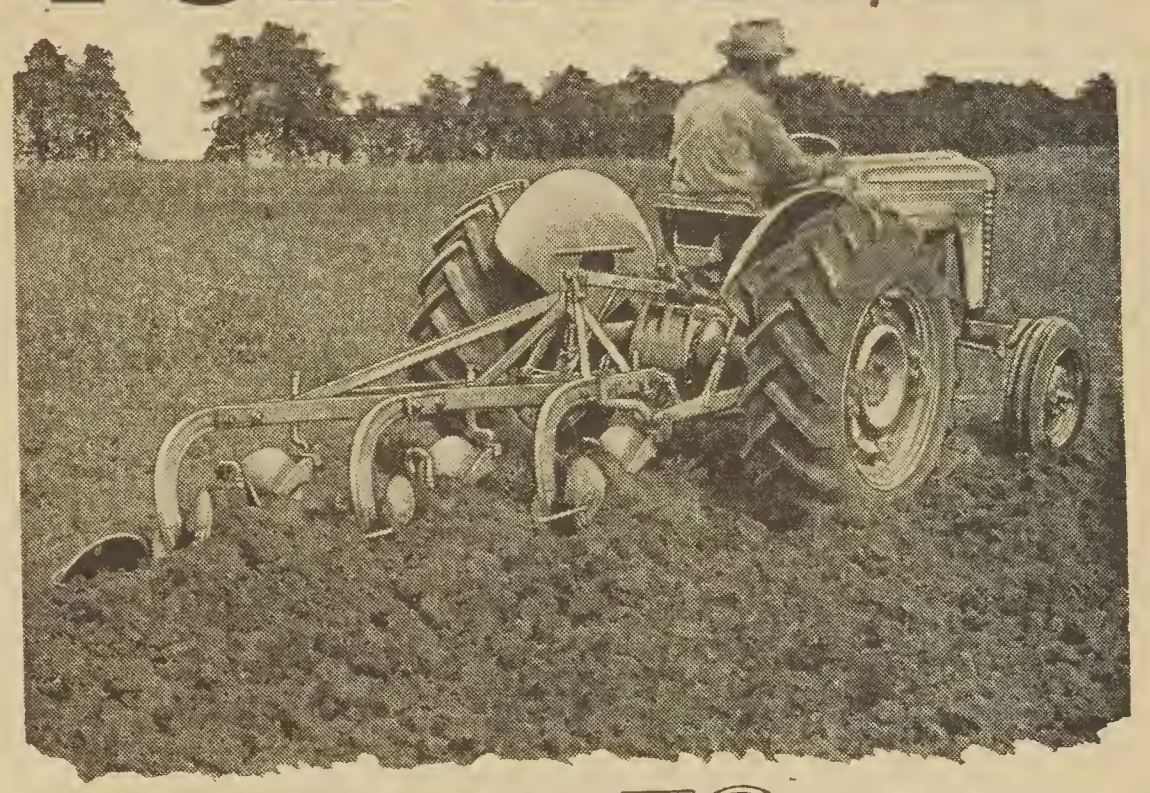
In telling of his experience, Mr. Clark said, "In the past we have had damaged fences, driveways blocked with parked cars, as well as some hunters driving across crops which were not harvested. Just last year I found a doe which was shot, during the buck season, and just left to rot in our cornfield. Some hunters will shoot anything that looks like a deer or anything that moves. I do not know of any farmers who like this kind of sportsmanship.

"I know that this is caused by a small percentage of the hunters, which makes it bad for all hunters and sportsmen. What some hunters do not realize is that a farmer owns the land and he has no moral right to hunt or trespass upon it without the farmer's permission.

"I believe if everyone would try to do something about the irresponsible and insolent hunter, conditions could be improved for all concerned."

Because he "did something about it" we are happy to send our $25.00 Service Bureau Reward for conviction and fine of a trespassing hunter to Mr. Clark.

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"I TOPDRESSED MY WHEAT THIS SPRING."

"It paid $10.22 extra profit per acre,"

says Jackson Slane, of Wyoming, N. Y.

"I top-dressed my wheat last Spring to find out what difference *the extra fertilizer* would make on my farm," reports Jackson Slane, of Wyoming, Genesee Co., N. Y. "I put 300 lbs. of AGRICO FOR TOP DRESSING, 10-10-10 on a quarter-acre strip in my 20-acre wheat field which I had drilled in with AGRICO 5-10-10, in Fall '55. I have been raising wheat for many years and have used AGRICO since 1947.

"Could see THE DIFFERENCE all season long"

"All Spring that strip stood out from the rest of the field—plants greened up quicker, stayed greener during the season. When the crop ripened, the top-dressed wheat was taller with larger heads. To check that difference in growth so visible all through the season, we cut equal areas from both sections. When these checks were threshed out and weighed, I found that the top-dressing with AGRICO had produced 8½ bu. more 60 lb. No. 1 wheat, which on an acre basis, at $2 per bu., meant $17 per acre. The extra straw, at $15 per ton, made it about an even $20 more cash income per acre. Deducting the cost of the 300 lbs. of AGRICO 10-10-10, this gave me $10.22 extra net gain per acre. Top-dressing wheat in Spring is a profitable practice on my farm."



Jackson Slane, Wyoming, N. Y., got $10.22 extra profit per acre by Spring Topdressing wheat with AGRICO.

"I wanted to find out if AGRICO was worth its extra cost,"

says C. W. Davidson, of Elizaville, N. Y.



C. W. Davidson, Elizaville, N. Y., found that AGRICO was worth its extra cost.

Mr. Charles W. Davidson, who recently moved from Connecticut to his present farm at Elizaville, Columbia Co., N. Y., writes, "Last Spring your AGRICO representative interested me in your Soil Service. He took several soil samples from my fields going to corn. When he returned with the soil test report and your fertilizing recommendations he urged me to try your AGRICO alongside the fertilizer I have been using for several years and compare the results. I agreed to do this as I wanted to find out if AGRICO was worth its extra cost.

"Your Soil Service advised plowing down 400 lbs. of 10-10-10 per acre and following with 300 lbs. of a 5-10-10 in the corn planter. I followed these recommendations and used AGRICO and my old standby brand side-by-side, in the same field.

"The AGRICO FOR TOP DRESSING 10-10-10 cost $4.46 more per ton and the AGRICO FOR CORN 5-10-10 cost $2.68 more per ton. Because of the higher cost per ton for AGRICO, we worked it out so as to get on the applications of both AGRICO and the other fertilizer at the same per-acre cost.

"I watched this corn field all season and followed the check-up on the yields very closely. Keeping in mind that the fertilizer costs per acre were the same in both areas, I found that where AGRICO was used I got 18 bu. more corn per acre. Figuring corn at $1.50 a bu., I made $27.15 *more* per acre with AGRICO. I got the answer to my question—AGRICO is worth its extra cost."

REMEMBER, AGRICO® is made only by The American Agricultural Chemical Co.—and that there's a brand of AGRICO specially formulated for each major crop. Take a tip—from the experience of the farmers reported above—use AGRICO and our A.A.C. Soil Service—a winning team!



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PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

FEBRUARY 16, 1957

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

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Hostages To Fortune

BY E. R. EASTMAN

HERE IT IS!

SINCE we finished publishing my story, "Walking The Broad Highway," many of you have been asking for another. Well, here is the first instalment.

THE PLACE? the farm country of the Finger Lakes country of New York. But it could be your own community.

THE TIME? Any time, but mostly from 1937 to now, including the time of the Second World War.

THE CHARACTERS? Those you have known all your life.

PLOTS OR THEMES? One, are a wife or husband and children hindrances to success, or, as Bacon put it, "hostages to fortune?" And the second theme is the eternal fight between the old and the new, between one generation and the one that follows it.

I have mixed all of these ingredients together and given you a story out of your life and mine. I hope you like it.

E. R. Eastman

DURING the last years of World War One Eugene Graham came to spend the summer with relatives in Westford, neighbors of John Macdonald. Gene had a car of sorts, and became a frequent caller at the Macdonald home. Soon he and Mary Macdonald were going steady. One warm starlight night near the end of Gene's vacation he suddenly stopped the car, took Mary in his arms, and asked her to marry him.

The girl hesitated. She knew that she loved this young man from the city, but she was careful and conservative by nature, and couldn't help but wonder what her future with him might be. He was not the effective, ambitious type. He was shy, gentle, and not given to throwing his weight around.

Also in Mary's mind was the question — almost the fear—of what her father might think. She was 19, fully competent, she felt, to make her own decisions, but her forceful and sometimes domineering father never hesitated to state his opinions, and she dreaded telling him, instinctively knowing that he would not approve. So she gently drew away from Gene, saying:

"I'm not sure. Let's wait a while."

If he had been a little more aggressive then, had taken her in his arms and demanded his answer, it would have conquered most of Mary's doubts. But it wasn't in his nature to be so. Her doubt had hurt him, so he merely answered, shortly, "All right, Mary, whatever you want," started up the car and took her home.

Mary spent most of that night thinking things over, and in the small hours made her decision, not by the cold light of reason with which her father was wont to guide his life and those of his family, but by her heart. She loved Gene and he loved her. Other things would take care of themselves.

So Mary and Gene were married. John Macdonald didn't like it, but he knew his daughter, and realized that he was licked, at least partially. He came out the winner on one point, however, although at the time Mary knew in her heart that it was a mistake. Pointing out that the Macdonalds had lived on that farm since pioneer days, that it would break his heart if the family, or at least the Macdonald blood, could not still carry on there, John Macdonald persuaded them to make their home at the farm. Willing to make almost any sacrifice for Mary's happiness, Gene agreed, although he in turn pointed out to his father-in-law frankly enough that he was city bred, knew nothing about farming, and cared less.

But he tried hard to learn, to adapt himself, and John Macdonald tried as hard to show him how. Nothing but heartaches and frustrations resulted. The next year their son Bill was born, followed some time later by Caroline and then Jean. Night after night Gene went to bed tired out with the weariness that comes more from frustration than from actual physical labor. More and more John grew impatient. His whole attitude now seemed to be that a man who didn't like farming, and couldn't learn it under such a good teacher, was something short of a fool. Finally both men threw up their hands, and by mutual consent Gene returned to a city job.

For years Mary and the children saw him only at weekends. Money was not only hard to come by for John Macdonald and other farmers, but in the cities jobs were difficult to find and poorly paid. Gene had a job as a mechanic in a garage, but not a good one. His wages paid only for his room and board and clothing. He didn't try to own a car, borrowing one from the garage for the weekend trips to the farm, usually an old jalopy that was falling apart at the seams.

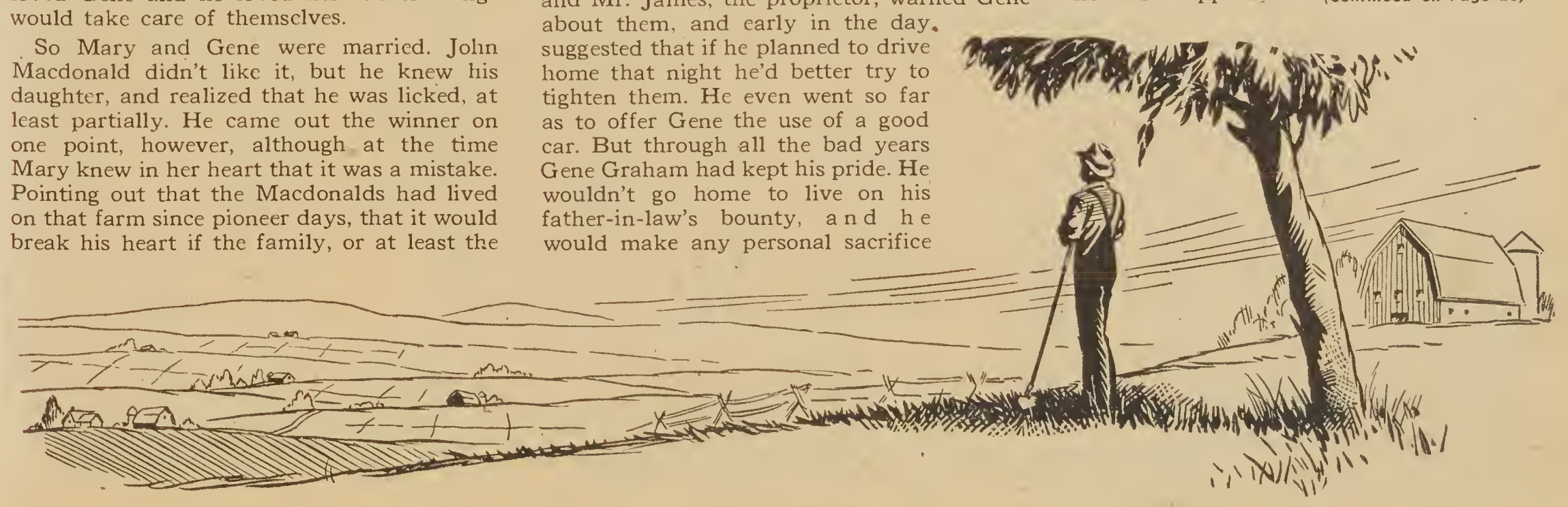
One December night Gene didn't arrive at the farm. It had been raining, the roads were icy, and darkness had closed in early. The car Gene had borrowed that night from the garage owner was an old wreck that had been taken in trade. The brakes were worn out, and Mr. James, the proprietor, warned Gene about them, and early in the day suggested that if he planned to drive home that night he'd better try to tighten them. He even went so far as to offer Gene the use of a good car. But through all the bad years Gene Graham had kept his pride. He wouldn't go home to live on his father-in-law's bounty, and he would make any personal sacrifice to have a few dollars left for his family. But as soon as he got out of town with the old car that night, he knew he had made a mistake. The roads were a glare of ice. He could turn back and miss seeing his family for a week or he could take a chance.

Sitting by the telephone late that evening Mary Graham was worrying. On the few occasions when Gene had been delayed, or for some reason had not been able to come home at all, he had always telephoned. Now it was ten o'clock, and there was no sign of him, and no message. Something was wrong. She knew it in her heart. Unable to stand the suspense, she called Mr. James, Gene's boss, at his home and asked if Gene had decided to spend the night in town.

"He left the garage about six oclock," said Mr. James, unable to keep the concern out of his voice. "Isn't he home?"

"No," said Mary, and "I'm terribly worried."

"Don't worry," said Mr. James, trying to speak casually. "I'm sure everything is all right. Perhaps the car has broken down, and he has stopped at *(Continued on Page 28)*



Will you use a car of feed between now and pasture?

Here's how you can save money with G.L.F.

Carlot Service



For Example:

G.L.F. 16% Milk Maker $66.40 UTICA, N.Y.

Cash per ton on track • Bag Exchange 20 tons or more

$66.00	$67.40	$65.80	$67.10	$68.00
BATH, N. Y.	TUNKHANNOCK, PA.	ALBANY, N. Y.	SUSSEX, N. J.	MASSENA, N. Y.

Week of February 18

Prices in most communities will vary between these figures according to location and transportation costs.

Additional Savings in Bulk!

Your Choice of Feed

The G.L.F. 16% Milk Maker prices are just examples of the substantial savings in carlots of 20 tons or more. The same low feed costs apply for whatever G.L.F. formula you choose – Super Test, Super Exchange, 18% Dairy, Exchange, Empire, Dairyland, Hi-Pro Concentrates – every one of the long line of G.L.F. quality dairy feeds.

The same money-saving service is available on all G.L.F. poultry and turkey feeds as well—in bags or bulk.

In addition: if a full car of feed is more than you will use, the car may be filled out with your choice of other G.L.F. dairy, poultry or turkey feeds at comparably low prices.

Same High G.L.F. Quality

Feeds purchased by carlot are the very same high quality G.L.F. formulas available every day at your local service agency in bags or bulk. The cost is less because you pay only for services performed. When you unload the car and move the feed to your farm, the service agency's facilities and manpower are freed from this responsibility – the agency can therefore sell to you at lower cost.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

GLF Quality — Quality That Pays Off On The Farm

See your Local G.L.F. Service Agency about

G.L.F. Carlot Service

From the Editor's MAILBAG

CAN'T SUPPORT THE WORLD

I HEARTILY agree with your editorial "Tax Time." We can't run the affairs of the whole world or pay their bills, any more than I can run the affairs of my neighbors.

Not only are the countries of the whole world hollering for money including Nehru and Tito but every hamlet, city, state is doing the same for the sake of politics. They get it, too.

How many times will we have to bail England out? World War I and No. II and now the Suez mess.

Now we have to give her oil and cancel some more debts, so she can get in more trouble and holler uncle.

I happen to be a farmer 75 years old and have seen some pretty tough times, but believe me, I never received a handout nor asked for one.

I had hoped when Ike was elected things would be different. Oh, yes, he would cut expenses, balance the budget, cut taxes, etc. etc. Every year he comes up with new ideas for spending or some other country to give it to.

I have saved a few dollars for my old age, but now they want 20% of the dividends to scatter among our good friends.

What's the matter with congress? It would seem there should be a few there that could see where we are going to wind up.

If we could have had a man like Taft or MacArthur for president, maybe things would have been different.

—*F.A.P., Penna.*

* * *

DISCHARGING CHATTEL MORTGAGES

I just read your letters on "Cash or Time Payments."

I prefer cash always because "Credit is Everybody's Business." If I want to know how your credit is or how much or who you owe all I have to do is go to your Town Clerk and ask for the "Conditional Sales Contract Book."

What I want to know is why these Finance Companies cannot discharge a mortgage after it is paid. They are all too ready to charge it. I am an experienced credit buyer. These are public records and are open to anyone who wants to see them. The law will stand back of me on this.—*W.E.D., New York*

* * *

WARTS!

IN THE many years I have taken the AGRICULTURIST, I always enjoyed the editorial page and especially your chestnuts.

In your issue of January 5, I noticed an article entitled, "Do You Have Warts?"

When I was a young man (now I am 85 years) I had large warts on the back of my hands. I read somewhere then to put baking soda on them and a few drops of vinegar and they would disappear; and they did, forever.

—*M.E.T., Conn.*

* * *

I enjoy your editorial page in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST very much. In the January 5 issue, I noted your comments on the subject of warts. Some fifteen years ago I overheard an elderly man tell another that it was easy to remove warts from cows teats or from a person's hands with a mixture of linseed oil and lard. I have found it to be quite effective.—*C.J.B., Maine*

* * *

Warts? Did I hear you say warts? The following remedy was used by my family for years. Castor oil, just plain old castor oil. Not for internal use, for outside application.

At one time my husband had a valuable heifer headed for the butcher shop because of warts. Her udder was literally covered with warts. Someone told us about the castor oil treatment, so my husband kept a bottle of it in the stable and when he was around there he used to swab the warts with the oil.

I don't pretend to say why, but in no time flat the warts were gone. The heifer lived to be 19 years old and "nary" another wart. It has been used by the family, also friends to whom we recommended it, with success.

—*A Reader*

WHAT A FAMILY!

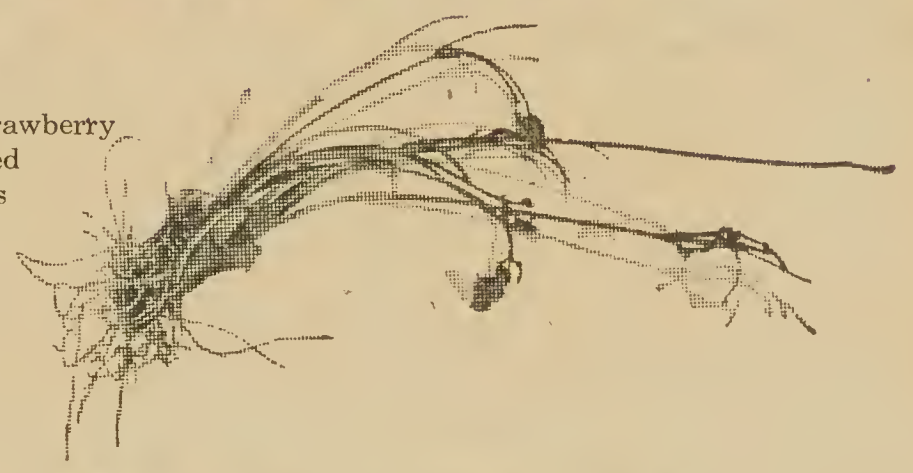


SOME YEARS ago AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST chose a boy named Arnold A. Davis, of Presque Isle, Maine, to attend William Danforth's leadership and citizenship school at Camp Miniwanca, Shelby, Michigan. Ours was a good choice, for Mr. Davis came back to Maine and has been making progress in achievement ever since. The three children pictured here are his and Mrs. Davis' greatest achievement.

After 3½ years in the Navy, Arnold graduated from college in 1949, worked at various jobs, making good in all of them, and then in December 1951 he started a turkey hatchery, in which work he has been successfully engaged since.

Arnold is a leader in so many public service enterprises that there is not space here to list them all. Sufficient to say that he is another outstanding example of what a young man or a young woman can still do in this America of ours under our free enterprise system.

COMPARE!



Untreated strawberry plant damaged by nematodes

Nemagon*

SOIL FUMIGANT

knocks out nematodes

...protects tender root systems



Treated strawberry plant from same farm

Microscopic but destructive nematodes attack plant roots and suck the vigor from vegetable and fruit crops. Stop these pests before they cause serious damage. Use powerful new Nemagon soil fumigant.

Nemagon is easy to use. You can apply it in free-flowing granular form with a conventional fertilizer spreader, or as a soil-penetrating liquid with regular injection equipment. In the soil, it becomes a potent gas, killing nematodes as it spreads. Nemagon is safe to use on many growing plant roots. *Be sure to follow label instructions.*

This season see for yourself how an economical Nemagon soil fumigant treatment kills nematodes for bigger vegetable and fruit yields. See your local pesticide dealer for latest information on Nemagon soil fumigant and its application.

*Shell Chemical Trademark

SHELL

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AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL SALES DIVISION

460 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

SIX WEEKS MORE!

ON GROUNDHOG DAY Mr. Woodchuck came out, took one look across the farm fields covered with snow as far as he could see, shivered a couple of times in the blue cold, and waddled back into his hole, comfortably to sleep six weeks more or longer, until the sun warms up the old fields again. Probably he wondered, as you and I often have, how there can be such extremes between February and June in the same country.

Commenting on the habits of woodchucks and some other animals to sleep the long winters through, one of my older friends lamented that it was a good idea, that he wished he could do it also.

However, I wouldn't want to sleep my life away. Winter has its advantages, the best of which is that it is followed by spring. The days are getting longer, and spring is not too far away again.

PATIENCE WORN VERY THIN

FOR MANY months the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been holding hearings and taking evidence in the New York milk shed in order to come up with a milk marketing agreement that would be satisfactory to dairymen and the leaders of their organizations. These hearings have taken the time of the cooperative leaders and their lawyers, and have cost thousands of dollars, which of course the dairymen pay.

In spite of all the time, effort and money, the hearings, so far, have gotten nowhere. Finally Secretary Benson of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, asked the milk organizations' leaders to put their heads together and come up with an agreement that the Secretary could approve.

Following this suggestion, leaders of the different farm groups in the milk shed have been trying to agree. Thev better had: Judging from our correspondence and our personal contacts, dairymen have reached the limits of their patience. As one farmer put it, "It's time to stop playing for position and do a little playing for dairymen themselves."

It is time for the same kind of cooperation among the leaders of the dairy cooperatives that those leaders demand of their own members.

"IF YOUTH BUT KNEW— IF AGE BUT COULD—"

A FRIEND quoted the above statement to me recently, and it has stuck in my mind ever since. How often we older people look at young people and think what a lot of trouble and pain they could be saved if we could give them some of our experience instead of their having to learn the hard way.

As one example, some of us at least have learned that the best cure for the diseases that afflict us is prevention. And the best prevention is moderation in everything we do. It is really marvelous that our bodies can stand at all the terrific strains we put on them. As we grow older these strains and wrong living catch up with most of us, and we develop one kind of physical trouble or another.

Wrong eating habits are among the chief causes of disease. Too many of us eat too fast, and especially we eat too much. How long would your car go if you constantly flooded it with gasoline? We eat the wrong kinds of food, and

By E. R. Eastman

few of us eat a really balanced diet containing all of the elements of good nutrition. Ed Babcock used to say that we feed our farm animals better than we feed ourselves.

Then of course there are other excesses that ask of the human machine more than it can rightly perform. Many people drink too much not only of liquor but of coffee. Many use tobacco to excess, and all of us regularly or at times commit other physical excesses that sooner or later catch up with us. Take a look at your own life and consider what you can do to maintain your health, life's greatest blessing.

AN INTERESTING JOB

BY THIS TIME I hope you have taken your farm inventory. I have no sympathy with the constantly increasing income and other taxes. but the income tax does have one good point. A farmer can't make the report correctly without an inventory.

Taking an inventory is interesting, because there is no other way by which a farmer can really find out what he is worth. The results of an inventory are often a pleasant surprise. The principal way by which farmers save is not in cash but in real. and particularly personal property such as cattle, poultry, hay, grain, and equipment.

If you haven't gotten around to taking an inventory, it's not too late, and it is not difficult. If you want help on how to do it, consult your county agent or write AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

LADDERS CAN GET YOU

ONE OF MY favorite nightmares is about sliding off a roof or falling from a ladder. Fortunately, I always seem to become a feather before I hit the ground, and wake up with a feeling of thankfulness.

In real life when you fall off a ladder the ending is not so good. Almost every day I hear of some farmer who has smashed himself up in a fall from a ladder. It doesn't help one's peace of mind any when this happens if you know that you were to blame.

The two chief dangers from ladders come from rotten rungs and careless placing of the ladder so that it slips. To test the rungs of a ladder, lay it on the ground and walk on them, carrying a weight in your hands. To prevent a ladder from slipping, anchor the bottom with a rope tied to a stake. Don't try to place the ladder too straight up and down. If the base is on uneven surface, level it with a block.

IT MAKES BIG YIELDS

ON THE RADIO this morning someone was telling about a cotton farmer in Georgia who continued to grow record crops year after year. When asked the secret of his success he said:

"The chief reason is that I use commercial fertilizer, following exactly the directions of the experiment station." Then he paused, laughed, and added: "But I use a lot more than the station advises."

Long ago potato growers found the same answer for large yields, that is, lots of fertilizer, rightly applied. More recently, knowing th corn is a hog for plant food, "corn-for-grai growers are using heavy applications of fer lizer.

Commercial fertilizer is still one of the lowes priced commodities which farmers buy. Now the time to lay in your supply.

A GREAT GRANGER

AFTER ALMOST a lifetime of active servi as a Granger, including a fine record of eig years as Master of the New York State Gran and more recently as Assistant to Mast Leland Smith, Henry D. Sherwood is withdra ing as Assistant in order to have more time wi his family.

Few men of my acquaintance have done mo for the Grange and for rural people than h Henry Sherwood. He has surely earned a re and he has the good wishes of his thousands friends for continued success and happiness.

MUSIC IN THE POULTRY HOUSE

WHAT NEXT? A Connecticut poultryma experimenting with the effect of soft musi on growing birds in the poultry house comes u with some interesting results:

At the end of 10 weeks the birds with musi weighed 3.19 lbs., with a mortality rate of 5.2% The birds without music weighed 3.14 lbs., wit mortality 6.3%.

The gains from music are logical from on viewpoint at least. Birds are the most nervous flighty creatures on the farm. It could be tha music soothes them, increasing both growth an egg production.

While on the subject of poultry, it should b said that the use of antibiotics in the feed ha become common practice with good poultrymen There is definite proof that antibiotics increas egg production.

ANOTHER STORY

IF YOU GOT this far in this issue without tak ing a look at the first page, I hope you wi turn back and read at least the first instalmen of my new story, "Hostages To Fortune." If yo do read the first chapter I think you will rea those that follow, for "Hostages To Fortune" a story of folks that you and I have known a of our lives.

It is also a story of events and adventures i rural life, mostly in wartime, many of which yo have personally experienced, just before, durin and since the Second World War.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

IT IS sometimes difficult says T. N. Rodan Leesburg, New Jersey, to get the attention persons one desires to address. This is show by the story of a certain mule. The owner sa the mule would obey his slightest whim. Th the mule was sold. The new owner could n make him behave. He returned to the form owner, who promised to come see the mule. Su enough the mule would not obey the new owne Thereupon the former owner took a two-by-fo and hit the mule a damaging blow between th eyes. Then the mule obeyed. "But I thought yo said the mule would obey my slightest whim asked the new owner. "Yes," replied the form owner, "but you have to get his attention first

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MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

OUTLOOK: Pool price for MILK sent to metropolitan area this spring is likely to top first six months of 1956 by about 25 cents. **Cull unprofitable producers.** There is little indication of better EGG prices in next six months. **Raise your usual number of chicks.**

Market old POTATOES gradually. It looks dangerous to hold for better prices. TURKEY growers indicate intention to increase production by 10%. **If they do, price will be unsatisfactory.**

Total U. S. FEED GRAIN SUPPLY on January 1 was 2% below same date last year. Prices of BEEF CATTLE is predicted as slightly better than 1956 if drought situation improves; slightly worse if drought gets worse.

HOG prices are expected to be a little better due to some decreases in farrowings last fall. Prices for LAMB and MUTTON are predicted as moving upward gradually at prices slightly above last year. **Hay** stocks in New England are reported below last year, but higher in New York (3%) and in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

WOOL INCENTIVE: The wool incentive program for 1957 will continue about as last year. Payments to producers will bring average price up to 62¢ a lb. **Market carefully; the more you get, the more the incentive payment to you.**

On unshorn lambs the incentive is a fixed rate per cwt. of live lambs sold. In 1955 it was 77¢ per cwt. Program applies to wool and lambs sold between April 1, 1957 and March 31, 1958.

Keep your sale records. You will need them when you apply for payments.

RACKETEERING INVESTIGATION: Great credit is due George Meany, AFL-CIO president, and other labor union officials. They ordered dismissal from office of officials of member unions who used the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer questions asked by a Senate committee. A thorough investigation of racketeering and other illegal activities, **followed by effective action both by Congress and by the Unions,** would do much to restore public confidence in labor unions. A "whitewash" will not do!

MANAGING: Many times figures show that two farms that look much alike vary greatly in financial returns. Often the difference is **management.** Have you:

1. Taken your 1957 farm inventory?
2. Planned definite ways to increase your herd production average?
3. Considered ways to improve roughage and reduce cash feed costs?
4. Figured ways of getting work done faster and easier?
5. Asked yourself, "Would more lime and fertilizer increase returns?"

These are just a few of many management problems the answers to which will cut costs and increase returns.

SIZE: With extra-good management the one-man farm can be an efficient unit. In fact, it has certain advantages. For example, cash labor costs are low, you are your own boss, close family life is easier to maintain.

There are also disadvantages. It is difficult to get away for a vacation, leaks look small and may go unplugged, working alone may become monotonous.

Bigger size alone is not the answer to unsatisfactory returns. An inefficient small business does not become good merely by doubling its size.

STATE MARKETING ORDERS: Several New York State organizations including fruit, vegetable and potato growers have passed resolutions favoring state legislation to **permit** setting up state marketing orders and agreements where producers want them. Bills to carry this out have been introduced in the Legislature at Albany. We hear that there is some inclination to postpone action on the bills until next year. If you want these bills to become law this year, let your New York State Assemblyman and Senator know your wishes and do it now.—*Hugh Cosline*

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



A HOME is s'posed to be a place where husbands can relax their pace, a sort of quiet harbor where a man can shuck off ev'ry care; a place where he can always get the chance and time he needs to set and bask beside a fire warm, safe for a moment from life's storm. It is a pretty theory that resting temporarily renews a feller's strength, and then he's set to face the world again with worries all baked out of him; refueled with vigor and with vim he's eager to attack once more life's ev'ry irritating chore.

Around our house, I'm sad to say, it simply doesn't work that way; there is no quiet harbor here to which a storm-tossed soul can steer. If I drop anchor here in quest of just a minute's worth of rest, Mirandy says: "You lazy louse, get out of here, I'm cleaning house!" And if I find a place to drop, she'll prob'ly swat me with a mop; no matter if I'm tired and cold, the chances are that I'll be told to hoist my jib and sail away to seek some other sheltered bay, so I wind up out in the shed and wonder why I ever wed.

This year, with new P:AA:C Balanced Wayne Chick Starting Feeds, you can feed your chicks better than ever before!



This year, start your chicks on

Better than ever

Wayne Starting Feeds!

Good news for chick raisers! Now you can raise chicks better than ever before! Wayne Poultry Research Scientists have developed the feeds to help you do it!

After tests on thousands of birds, Wayne specialists have developed the exclusive new 3-way, total-nutrition balance called the P:AA:C Ratio. It balances proteins, amino acids, and calories in scientific amounts for *better than ever* feed utilization...more gain on less feed.

From chick to layer, there's a Wayne Chick Starting Program that will fit your needs . . .

Most Popular Starting Program

Most poultry raisers prefer to use two popular Wayne Feeds to grow their chicks—one to start them . . . another to grow and develop the pullets . . .

Wayne Chick Starter: Only 3 lbs. per chick for a fast, strong and sure start! Combines more than 25 powerful, carefully tested ingredients into a high-energy ration that gives maximum nutrition during those first critical weeks. (Available with Nicarbazin for coccidiosis protection).

Wayne Growing Mash: A high energy ration specially fortified to build healthy, vigorous pullets. Only 7 lbs. of Wayne plus 10 lbs. of your own grain builds a profit pullet. (Available with or without Nicarbazin.)

Single-Feed Convenience

Wayne Starter and Grower: Many chick raisers prefer the convenience of this combination feed for both starting and growing. An excellent feed for developing pullets at a low feeding cost.

Where Grains Are Plentiful

If you live in a heavy grain area, ask your Wayne Feed Dealer how you can make full use of your own grains blended with *better than ever* Wayne Concentrates.

"First-Aid for Ailing Chicks"

Wayne H-A-D Krums: A High-level Antibiotic Diet to help keep birds eating and growing when trouble strikes. Boosts feed intake when birds need it most.

Wayne Stress Diet: Combines high-levels of antibiotics and NF-180 to fight Pullorum, paratyphoids, and non-specific infectious enteritis.

For complete details on the Wayne Starting Program to help you grow chicks better than ever, see your Wayne Feed Dealer.



BETTER THAN EVER

WAYNE FEEDS

ALLIED MILLS, INC., Executive Offices: Chicago 4, Ill.
Service Offices: Fort Wayne 1, Ind.

Also . . . better than ever starting feeds for Pigs, Poults and Calves.

7-1860



Now...TARGOT in scientific, easy-to-use syringe for Mastitis Control

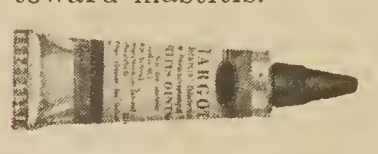
Popular, dependable and effective TARGOT Mastitis Suspension is now available to you in a new, convenient, disposable plastic syringe for greatest ease in infusing the affected quarter.

Now you can be sure of complete infusion just by simple thumb pressure.

The syringe tip is carefully designed for proper entrance into any size teat — from first calf heifer to the largest mature cow. Each syringeful is one dose.

Now you have the advantage of the famous TARGOT four-antibiotic formulation — AUREOMYCIN® Chlortetracycline, Neomycin, Dihydrostreptomycin and Penicillin — in easiest to use form.

When your strip cup says "mastitis" use TARGOT immediately. Also ideal for prevention in case of teat or udder injuries and with dry cows having a tendency toward mastitis.



TARGOT Mastitis Ointment is also available in the familiar tubes which have long been the favorite mastitis treatment of thousands of good dairymen.

TARGOT, in syringe or tube, is available from your veterinarian, druggist or feed dealer. For free literature, write to American Cyanamid Company, Farm and Home Division, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

CYANAMID

TARGOT®

MASTITIS OINTMENT

Aureomycin,® Dihydrostreptomycin, Neomycin, Penicillin

Watch Spray Residue!

What the "Miller Bill" Means to You



SINCE World War II, the development and use of pesticides of all kinds such as insecticides, fungicides, and weed-killers have increased by leaps and bounds. From the beginning of time, most advances for good have required certain brakes to protect against misuse; such as prescriptions for certain beneficial drugs; traffic rules for automobile drivers; and many others. Pesticides are no exception. Millions of pounds of insecticides, fungicides and herbicides are being applied each year to our food crops with beneficial results to both the grower and the consumer.

The tremendous increase in production of foodstuffs experienced in the United States in the past decade has **not been brought about entirely through the cultivation of new acreage,** but rather through the **use of the new, efficient pesticides,** as well as increased use of fertilizer. The world is just now beginning to see what the soil can really produce when not hindered by insects, nematodes, disease, weeds and malnutrition. It is gratifying to everyone involved in the manufacture, sale, recommendation and use of pesticides (and this includes state and federal agencies as well as commercial firms) to be able to say that pesticides are **not** being indiscriminately applied without regard for public safety.

The residues from pesticides present a problem as to the quantities which can safely remain on edible foodstuffs without endangering public health. Industry and government have established rules under which tremendous quantities of pesticides, so necessary to our agriculture, are being used without hazards to the consumer and the continued use of these vital tools, which the farmer must have to grow his crops, can thus be assured. Most people associate these rules with a new law called the "Miller Bill."

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. . . Almost all really new ideas have a certain aspect of foolishness when they are first produced . . . Alfred North Whitehead

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Actually, the "Miller Bill" is an amendment to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act which has been on the books since 1910 (revised in 1938). This law empowered the Food and Drug Administration to condemn any crops of foodstuffs "adulterated" with any substance which was foreign to that crop of foodstuff and which was **hazardous to public health.**

The Miller Amendment picked out specifically those chemical additives called pesticides (insecticides, fungicides and herbicides) and established a procedure to determine legal amounts of **residue of each pesticide which could remain on treated crops.** This legal limit of residue on a crop is known as a tolerance and is defined in terms of parts per million (by weight); i.e. 7 parts per million means 7 lbs. of pesticide "X" on 1,000,000 lbs, of the crop.

The Miller Bill became fully effective on July 22, 1956. As of today, some 80 pesticides have been examined under the requirements of the law and have **either** had:

a. tolerances established on certain crops, or

b. have been exempt from the need of having a tolerance set, **or**

c. had no tolerance set, either because the material was too toxic, or because no residue remained under the particular directions for use established, or

d. have been given a Zero tolerance because no residue remains when pesticide is used according to directions.

Follow Directions

Now that tolerances or exemptions from tolerances have been established on many crops for 80 odd pesticides, the common question is: "How do I know what dosage rates and intervals between last application and harvest will meet the tolerance requirements? Tolerances are set by the Food and Drug Administration. Once tolerances are established, the Department of Agriculture can then proceed to register labels which have directions for use that will not leave residues exceeding the tolerance. Thus, the best bet is to follow these rules:

a. Consult state recommendations and follow dosage rates and time intervals. If a pesticide is not recommended on a crop, do not use it because a tolerance may not have been set on that particular crop.

b. Follow the printed label, closely observing dosage rates and time intervals. If labels are different from state recommendations, it would be well to check status of pesticide on that particular crop with your extension department. It could be that a tolerance with subsequent registration and labeling has been completed on a crop for that particular pesticide after state recommendations were published.

c. Under no circumstances use a pesticide on a crop not shown in state recommendations or on a label. This is the particular type of misuse which could result in seizure of treated crops.

A safe general rule for growers to follow is to use agricultural pesticides according to label directions—on the **crops** specified, in the **amounts** specified, and at the **times** specified.

—From *Scan,* a publication of the Shell Oil Co.



"I'll call him. He's down in the basement making a wet-paint sign for that porch railing."

Now! Two big ways 1957 IH Tractors put power to better use!

"NEW TC"
TRACTION-CONTROL FAST-HITCH

PLUS

TA
TORQUE AMPLIFIER

. . . gives you PULL-POWER second to none!

Say goodbye to frequent shallow-ups and shiftdowns! Here's your *double-barreled* answer to tough spots—new Fast-Hitch with Traction-Control, plus Torque Amplifier! See how this great combination of "grip and go" gives new McCormick® Farmall® 350, 450, and International® 350 Utility tractors pull-power out of all proportion to rated horsepower. Tackle a tough spot with your plow set deep! Notice there's no abrupt shallow-out like you get with other outfits that lighten the load to match the traction and to avoid shifting gears. IH Traction-Control Fast-Hitch gives you continuous traction that *grows with the load!* This keeps you plowing full depth when others can't. To give your IH tractor its second wind, just pull the Torque Amplifier lever. Instantly, without shifting, TA increases drawbar pull up to 45% to keep you plowing non-stop! This surging power-punch teamed with ground-gripping traction makes you master of the toughest plowing on your farm . . . puts you rounds and dollars ahead each day!

Call your IH dealer . . . he'll gladly demonstrate. Feel the "grip and go" of traction that grows with the load and the power-punch of TA. Try the new 4-plow Farmall 450 . . . 3-plow Farmall 350, or International 350 Utility. Ask about IH Income Purchase Plan.

See your INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER Dealer

Internotionol Harvester products pay for themselves in use—McCormick Form Equipment, Formoll ond Internotional Tractors . . . Motor Trucks . . . Construction Equipment
Generol Office, Chicago 1, Ill.

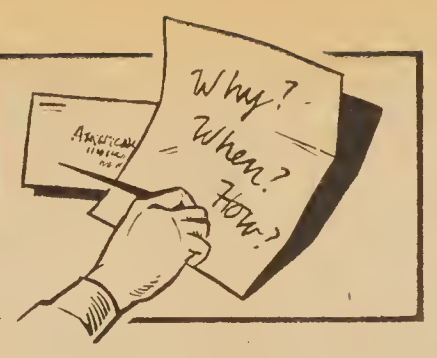
Outplow them all with the "grip and go" of this new Farmall 450—pulling a new McCormick 4-furrow Fast-Hitch plow with individual spring trip beams.



NEW "PILOT GUIDE"

At a glance . . . Pilot Guide tells plowing depth and whether you have the right amount of weight transfer. An *exclusive* traction-control lever lets you regulate the range of weight transfer to match any soil condition . . . practically ends the need for wheel weights.

The QUESTION ? BOX



Are grapes harmed by late pruning and the bleeding of the canes which results?

It is generally believed that this bleeding is harmful but some experiments have indicated that it is not. However, a handy time to prune grapes is during the winter before growth starts.

What is the feeding value of soft corn compared to corn fully ripened?

The difference in feeding value is due to the moisture content which will vary to some extent. Authorities usually figure it takes about 1¼ lbs. of wet corn to equal 1 lb. of dry corn.

Where insects develop immunity to insecticides is this developed by individual insects or by all of them?

According to the evidence we have, it appears the immunity, or perhaps we should say resistance, comes because the more susceptible insects are killed off leaving the resistant ones to propagate. After many generations this has resulted in considerable resistance of some chemicals among certain insects. For example, the resistance of the codling moth to arsenate of lead and of flies to DDT.

What is the best way to meet the problem caused by poor quality roughage?

There are three things that can be done; feed more roughage, feed more grain, use molasses to increase palatability. Feeding more hay has its limitations but if you feed liberally the cows will pick it over and consume the best parts. This isn't much help if you are short of hay. With good roughage, many dairymen reduce the ratio of grain fed to milk produced, but with poor hay it will be necessary to feed more grain and probably grain with a high protein content. Generally molasses is a good buy on the basis of cost of nutrients, but it has an added value when diluted with water and sprinkled on hay to increase its palatability.

Is any progress being made in breeding chestnut trees that will resist the chestnut blight?

Frequently, reports are made of wild chestnut trees that have not been killed by the Blight but in most cases they contract the disease in time and are killed. At the present time, there is no good indication that breeding chestnut trees that resist the Blight will be successful. Chinese chestnut trees are being grown and are resistant to this disease. However, they are not as hardy as the old American chestnuts and grow well only in areas which are favorable for growing peaches.

What are the dates when nearby states will require milk from Brucellosis-free herds?

In Connecticut the date is April 1, 1957 which is just around the corner. In New Jersey it is April 1, 1958 and in New York State, July 1, 1959.

In New York State good progress is being made. It is figured that a quarter of a million dairy cows in New York had brucellosis 20 years ago. Today, the number is estimated at around 75,000, but the problem is to hunt them out and remove them from herds.

One tool that is being used is the ring test—a quick test by which herds can be spotted and then individual tests can be given to cows in those herds.

Dairymen can help by refusing to buy replacements not accompanied by a health certificate, also by refusing to sell cows for replacement purposes without such a health certificate.

How far will tree roots travel and clog up sewer pipes?

Some trees are more troublesome than others, for example poplars. But a good general rule is that roots are likely to travel as far as the trees are tall. Sewer pipes are usually tight so that roots can't get in, but of course septic tank disposal tile in a disposal field have open joints and roots can fill them up very quickly.

STONE AGE LOVER



When the cave man's sweetheart giggled,
Played coy and hard to get,
The cave man swung a hickory club;
He won her heart, you bet.

He dragged her to his mountain home—
She covered him with kisses—
So happy was this little lass
To be the cave man's missis.

I am seventy-two years old and have drawn Social Security for seven years. I have a small farm which yields me about $1000 income. Is it necessary for me to pay Social Security Tax each year?

There are two things involved, an income tax report and a Social Security report. Every person with a gross income of $600 or more is required to make out a Federal income tax report. Even though there is no income tax to pay.

Anyone who employs a person drawing Social Security is required to deduct the tax, but I understand there is a provision for refunding this. Also, any self-employed person who makes a net profit of $400 or more is required to pay his Social Security tax which I understand is also refundable.

Anyone whose net profit is less than $400 is not required to report or pay the tax but if he is not now receiving Social Security, he may elect to do so in order to receive Social Security later.

Some Startling Statistics:*

66% of dairy farmers reported calf scours in the PAST YEAR!

57.5% of calf scours occurs in WINTER!

31.4% of calf deaths due to disease is caused by SCOURS!

To Beat These Statistics:

Bolus KAO-STREP® with VITAMIN A

(Dihydrostreptomycin Sulfate with Kaolin, Pectin, Alumina and Vitamin A)

Most dairy farmers don't need statistics to drive home the financial threat of calf scours. They *do* know, however, that they can rely on the effective, proved formula of BOLUS KAO-STREP with Vitamin A to cut losses, secure profits!

Why? Because BOLUS KAO-STREP provides Streptomycin to kill the calf scours "germ"; Kaolin, Pectin and Alumina to coat, soothe and protect the irritated intestinal lining; and Vitamin A to increase the animal's natural resistance to infection—to promote rapid healing of damaged intestinal walls and speed recovery.

Wyeth®
Philadelphia 1, Pa.

SIMPLE TO USE, PROVED EFFECTIVE

(Also recommended for enteritis in sheep, enteritis in swine, swine dysentery and pig scours.)

Supplied: Package of 2 (single treatment)
Package of 10 (multiple-dose)



Protect your profit with Wyeth Products!

*Source: Hoard's Dairyman

AVAILABLE FROM YOUR ANIMAL HEALTH PRODUCTS SUPPLIER

Producing Quality

FEEDER CALVES

PRODUCING top quality feeder calves pays off. This long known fact was proven again when the results of the 1956 New York feeder calf sales were analyzed.

Choice heifer calves averaged almost 7¢ more per pound than heifer calves in the medium grade. The spread in steer calf prices when the same grades were checked was more than 4¢ per pound.

The choice heifer calves actually sold for $37.48 more per head than those in the medium grade. Choice steers brought $25.52 more than the medium kind.

When all good and choice steers and heifers were considered together, the average was $20 more per head for the calves in the top grades than those in the medium class. Quite a difference in a group of 50 calves—**$1000 more for the good and choice kind** over a similar number in the lower grade. No wonder that the man producing the top calves can see a future to the commercial

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I still learn.—Michelangelo at 72 years of age.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

cattle business while his neighbor with the wrong kind is complaining about the beef business being on the rocks.

Yes, it pays to keep a good bull, cull the cow herd often, have good pasture throughout the grazing season and follow a good management program.

1286 calves were marketed through the 4 feeder calf sales sponsored by the New York Beef Breeders and Feeders Improvement Project. 18% graded choice and fancy; 52% good; 29% medium and 1% common. The average for all steer calves was 435 pounds at $22.38 per hundred weight. Heifers averaged 407 and sold for 19.14¢ per pound.

Sales were held at Altamont, Pike, Syracuse and Caledonia with the extension service conducting an educational program preceding each auction. This program included grading demonstrations and contests and a discussion on feeding and management of feeder cattle of the various grades. — *M. D. Lacy, Cornell University.*

—A. A.—

MAKE COWS EAT MORE HAY

With a little extra effort in the production and feeding of high quality roughage, you can get your cows to eat as much as 20 percent more of this less expensive feed.

Most dairy cows get only 50 to 60 percent of their nutrients from roughage.

To perk up bossy's appetite:

Feed roughage three or four times a day if it is of the best quality.

Sprinkle molasses on poor hay.

Clean leftover hay out of the manger each time after cows have had their fill.

Feed legume and grass hay alternately for variety.

For many years, cows have not been expected to eat more than 3 pounds of hay equivalent to 100 pounds of their weight. Recent USDA research has now broken this "pound barrier." Many experimental animals have eaten 4 pounds of hay to 100 pounds of live weight.

Such high levels may seem optimistic in most management plans, but dairymen can do much to increase consumption of hay, silage and pasture.

Besides, roughage can lower the feed bill. A hundred pounds of total digestible nutrients in grass silage costs about $2.30, and 100 pounds of TDN's in grain, $5.55.—*Frank Wright, extension dairy specialist at Rutgers.*

MORE THAT'S NEW from FORD



NEW ROW CROP TRACTOR with Wide Adjustable Front Axle

Farmers who prefer an adjustable 4-wheel tractor for row crop work will want to see the outstanding features of this new Ford. Wheel spacing is easy . . . and you get power steering as standard equipment—*no extra cost!*

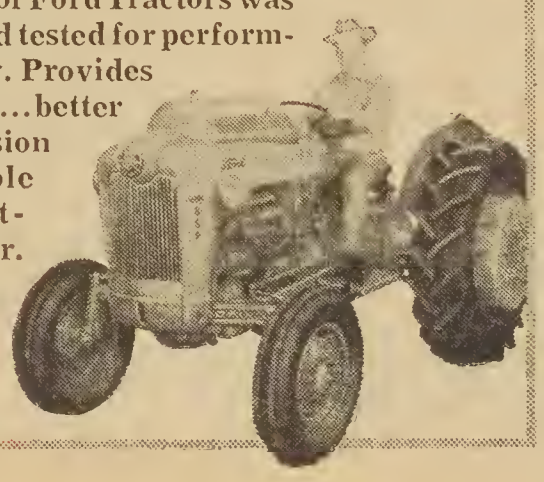
NEW ROW CROP TRACTORS with Choice of Front Ends

If you prefer a row crop tractor with dual front wheels, a Ford gives you more for your money. Ford 900 Series models are designed for 2- or 4-row mounted equipment—give you such features as better visibility, easy-on-and-off, power steering at no extra cost!



NEW LP-GAS TRACTOR Factory Installed and Approved

New LP-Gas Unit for Ford Tractors was laboratory and field tested for performance and economy. Provides more fuel capacity...better visibility. Conversion units also available for your current-model Ford tractor.



Look them over soon!

Exciting new developments in farm equipment are now on display at your Ford Tractor and Implement Dealer's. No matter what kind of farming you do, new Ford equipment will take more of the *work* . . . more of the *time* . . . more of the *cost* out of your operation. For example, you now get . . .

A New High in Ford Power

Power is UP in new Ford Tractors! Yes, in the 3-4 plow Ford 800 and 900 Series you now get big 40 drawbar horsepower—an increase of 138% over the 17-horsepower Model 9N of 1942. This means you can turn furrows faster, pull through tough spots with power to spare. And you also get . . .

A New High in Performance

For convenience and easy operation, Ford's the buy! New Ford Tractors give you such features as live-action hydraulic system . . . live P.T.O. . . . Vari-Weight System . . . Proof-Meter, and many more! *Compare*, and you'll choose a Ford. To match your tractor, Ford now offers . . .

Advanced New Implements

Farmers who use new Ford Implements are in for easier, faster farming every step of the way! See advanced Ford tillage tools—including new Ford moldboard plows, which offer truss-frame strength plus extra trash clearance. Also new Ford 2- and 3-disc plows and 2-shank subsoilers.

See your nearby
FORD TRACTOR and IMPLEMENT DEALER

Get more from every acre...

Du Puits Alfalfa yields 6 tons of hay per acre



PRIZE HOLSTEINS reach eagerly for Du Puits alfalfa hay—being fed by Lloyd Smith. He says, "It's the most beautiful, fine textured hay you could imagine." And he estimates his fields yield up to 6 tons per acre.

Lloyd Smith of West Henrietta, N.Y., is completely sold on new Du Puits alfalfa. He says, "It has greater vigor and is faster growing than any other alfalfa variety on my farm. It's fast starting, winter hardy, and gives me the large quantity of forage I need."

BETTER QUALITY HAY

Mr. Smith who, with his son, operates between 400 and 500 acres, is a well-known breeder of Registered Holsteins; and currently is feeding some 200 head. He says, "My Du Puits hay is the most beautiful, well leaved, fine textured hay you could possibly imagine. The neighbors who visit me can't understand why they don't have such high-quality hay as I'm feeding."

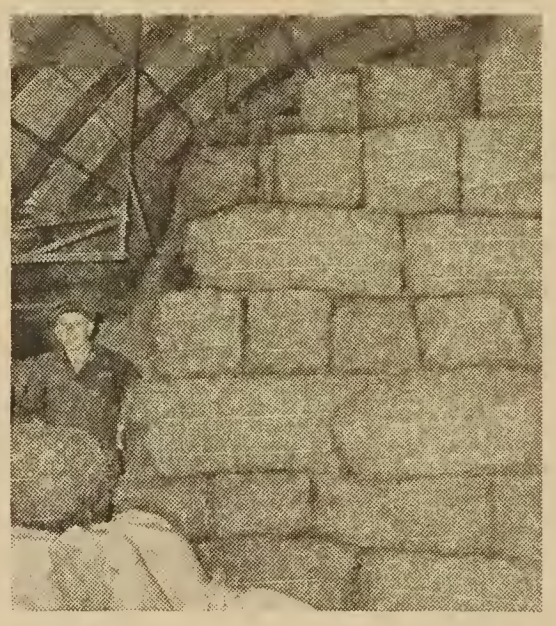
HIGHER YIELDS

One very important reason for Mr. Smith's higher quality hay is that he takes off three cuttings a year, each cutting made at the early bud stage. This practice assures better quality and higher yields. Mr. Smith estimates that his fields yield between 5½ and 6 tons of dried hay per acre, outyielding all other varieties. Du Puits (pronounced Doo Pwee) starts growth very fast in the spring and blooms about a week earlier than other varieties. It grows later into the fall than other varieties, too. And it recovers faster after cutting than the other alfalfas on his farm.

DISEASE RESISTANT

Du Puits' resistance to common leafspot is a factor, too. Cornell field crop personnel, visiting Mr. Smith's farm, report Du Puits as "Most resistant of available varieties to common leafspot disease in New York state." Because of this resistance, Du Puits maintains its deep green color, holds its leaves better and produces better quality hay than susceptible varieties.

To get more from every acre you'll want to try new Certified Du Puits Alfalfa this year. Order now from your local dealer.



BALES OF DU PUITS HAY are decked to the roof of Lloyd Smith's barn. Mr. Smith, dwarfed by the hay, points out that this was from the *third* cutting of Du Puits alfalfa.

DU PUITS ALFALFA

from your local dealer

NORTHRUP, KING & CO.

CHICAGO, ILL. • BERKELEY, CALIF. • MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



Heavy Oat Yields Pay Best

MANY FIGURES kept on farms show that oats are an unprofitable crop. Nevertheless, they continue to be grown as a companion crop for grass and clover seedings and undoubtedly will be grown for many years to come. As long as they are grown, there are certain things that may make them profitable or at least make them less unprofitable.

The first is to plant oats early. This has been advised from time immemorial but actual proof is now available. At Cornell, it was shown that for every day oat sowing was delayed beyond April 18, there was an average loss in yield of one bushel per acre. The actual best date of planting would, of course, vary by areas, but it is certain that the first day that the land can be properly fitted is the right day to sow oats.

If you have some nice looking oats you may be tempted to use them for seed. Even if you were lucky enough to get some seed of the Garry variety a year ago, this may or may not be a good idea. Last year was very unfavorable for oats and the germination of those you grew might be very unsatisfactory.

Therefore, before you use your own oats for seed, we suggest that you make a germination test. You can count out a hundred kernels, put them between two pieces of blotting paper in a pan, and cover them with a pan to cut down evaporation. See that they are kept moist and keep them in a moist place. Or you can actually plant them in a pan full of dirt. The number of good healthy sprouts will be the percentage of germination.

You may have found the variety situation to be confusing. Farm papers, including AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, recommended Mohawk and Clinton a few years ago. Now everybody is enthusiastic about Garry and Rodney.

There is a very good reason for this. Rust is one of the chief enemies of oats but there are different varieties of rust on oats, or races, as they are called. Not only that, but when a variety is bred that is resistant or immune to one race of rust, another race may come along and be very damaging to it.

At present, **GARRY** is the most resistant to the rusts that are known and has consistently out-yielded all other varieties. In 46 field tests from 1953 to 1955, the average yield of Garry per acre was 64.6 bushels; Rodney, 62.8; Ajax, 61.0; Craig, 55.7 and Mohawk, 49.9. Last year Garry made up more than one-third of all the oats grown in New York State. Incidentally, if varieties like Mohawk and Clinton are used, it is even more important to get them in early because rust is even more damaging to late oats.

RODNEY is also recommended by Cornell. It is 4 to 5 days later than Garry, grows about the same height and has straw that is almost as stiff. It is relatively rust resistant but is susceptible to one race of stem rust.

CRAIG is one to two inches shorter than Mohawk or Clinton, the straw is not as stiff and it is 4 to 6 days later. Tests have shown that Craig averages to yield less than Garry and is not resistant to stem rust.

AJAX has a straw that is weaker than Mohawk, it grows three to five inches taller and ripens 2 to 4 days later. The average yield has been good, but it has a relatively weak straw which is a handicap.

Evidence indicates that on many farms more fertilizer could be used on oats with profit. There are two reasons for this. The crop of oats will be increased and the new seeding is less likely to fail.

The fertilizer recommendations run something like this. When stiff-strawed varieties are used on land where oats are unlikely to lodge, Cornell recommends 350 lbs. per acre of 10-20-10. With weaker strawed varieties, the amount can be cut to 200 lbs.

On soils that are medium to low in potash, 440 lbs. of 8-16-16 is recommended for stiff-strawed varieties and 250 lbs. for weak-strawed varieties.

On land that is likely to lodge, 300 lbs. of 20% superphosphate is suggested on high potash soils and 300 lbs. of 0-20-20 on medium to low potash soils.

Weeds are sometimes a problem and in many cases they can be controlled by chemicals. Where oats are seeded to a mixture containing a legume, it is important that a chemical be used that will not kill the clover. The recommendation is to use Dow Premerge or Sinox P.E. at the rate of 1 to 1½ quarts per acre in 30 gallons of water. This must be used when the oats are two to six inches tall but while the weeds are still small.

Chemical weed control can still be used when the oats are six to fifteen inches tall so that the young legume plants are protected by a canopy of weeds and oats. The chemical used here is 2,4-D amine or MCP amine at the rate of ¼ pound in 5 to 7 gallons of water per acre.

Where a seeding is more important than the green crop itself, it is frequently advised either to cut the oats for hay or silage or to turn the cows in for pasture. This removes the competition of the oats and gives the young grass and legume plants all the available room and moisture.



Grass silage, during the summer and corn silage during fall and winter, self service right outside the barn door, is just what the cows get at Dr. Ray Youman's farm, in Andover, Essex County, Mass.—*Charles L. Stratton*



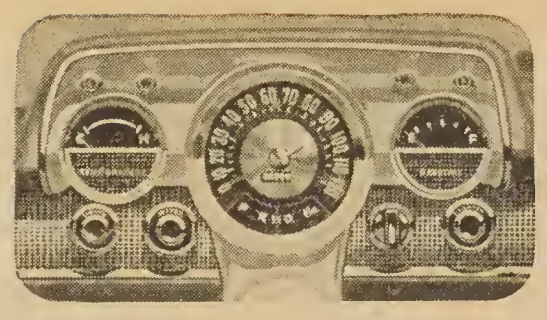
1. YOUR CHOICE OF FIVE FINE TRANSMISSIONS

Chevrolet offers a transmission to suit every driver's taste—automatic,* overdrive* and manual.



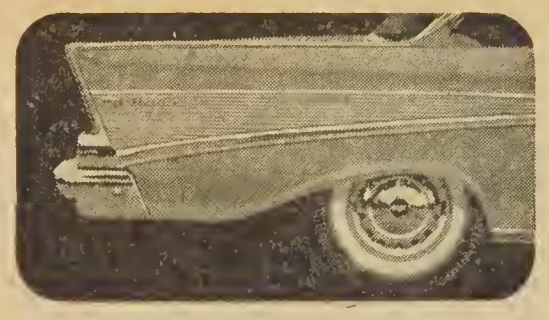
2. PERFORMANCE REACHES NEW HIGHS

New choice of 5 engines—superb 6 and four silken V8's with up to 245 h.p. Also a special 270-h.p. V8 available at extra cost.



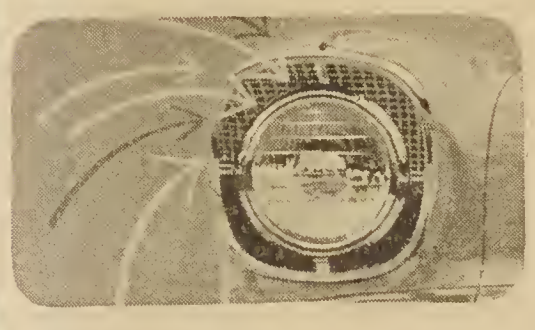
3. COMMAND POST CONTROL PANEL

A deeply hooded cove, directly in front of the driver, houses all instruments, controls and gauges. Control knobs are recessed.



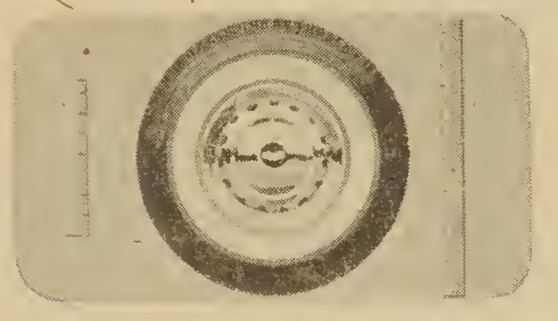
4. LOOKS LONGER . . . AND IT IS!

Those longer, lower lines are no illusion. The '57 Chevrolet measures up to them. It *is* longer, lower—and every inch a beauty!



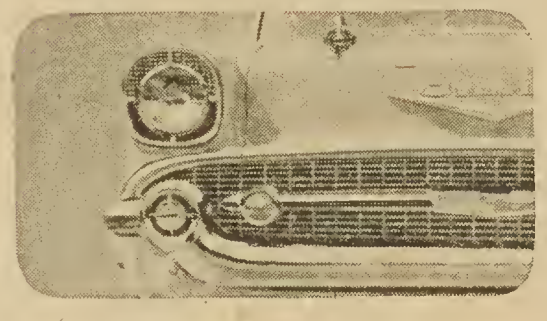
5. HEADLIGHT-HOOD AIR INTAKES

Here's a smart idea—ventilation air intakes cap the headlights for a new note in styling. And it's clean, high-level air, too.



6. NEW SIZE WHEELS AND TIRES

Chevy now has 14-inch wheels, 7.50 x 14 tires. The velvety ride is even softer because air pressure is reduced to a new low of 22 pounds.



7. DRAMATIC NEW FRONT END DESIGN

The separate front bumper is gone. Now it's combined with the grille for new massiveness and uncluttered purity of line.



THERE'S THE GREATEST CHANGE IN CHEVROLET!



Bold new beauty—the Bel Air Sport Coupe with body by Fisher

For '57, Chevrolet comes up with a dramatic new departure in design! Plus new power, new comfort, new nailed-to-the-road stability, new ideas right down to the wheels it rolls on. It's Sweet, Smooth and Sassy!

Chevrolet's great design team has come up with a whole galaxy of sparkling new advances. You can *see* that a block away, in Chevy's proud new bumper-and-grille front, in the bold flare of its rear fenders, the clean-lined simplicity of its integrated taillight assembly. You can *feel* the difference, instantly, the moment you nudge the accelerator on any of Chevy's superb new engines. Matter of fact, there's so much that's new and wonderful about this new Chevy you can spend fascinating hours just getting acquainted with 1957's most distinctive car. . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.

**Optional at extra cost*



New York Dairyman Credits Vertagreen® with 14,260 lb. Milk Average

Last year the 25 purebred Holsteins of Peter DeBaun of Richfield Springs, N. Y., averaged 14,260 pounds of milk and 511 pounds of butterfat. High-quality forage, made with Vertagreen, gives Mr. DeBaun more milk per acre and more milk per cow. He has found that feed costs can be lowered by using Vertagreen to produce high-quality forage. Mr. DeBaun says, "As a consistent user of Vertagreen on all of my crops for the past six years, and having made some progress in improving both yields and quality of forage and grain, and having won national attention for my herd records, it gives me some pleasure to tell you that I am convinced that the balanced feeding my crops received from Vertagreen has had a very important part to play in the results."



Vertagreen® gives Hubbardsville, N.Y. Farmer "One of Best Ever" Potato and Snap Bean Crops

Mr. Fred Eaton is another regular Armour Vertagreen user. He says, "Vertagreen gave me one of the best crops of potatoes and snap beans that I have ever grown. We had a wet July and dry August, and our crops never ran out of plant food."

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What Was Wrong?

Readers Find Plenty of Errors In Cover Picture

WELL, our readers found some errors in the front cover picture of the January 19 issue that even the old-timers on the staff didn't see!

Well over 1,500 subscribers wrote in giving us their ideas. Many you will find in the following letters, some of which are excerpts only. We do want to thank everyone who wrote and we want to apologize because we found it impossible to acknowledge every letter with a personal reply.

MOM IS CONVALESCING!

First Prize Winner

I SUPPOSE the artist who drew the composite picture for the cover of last week's AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST meant it to be a contrast of the old and the new in kitchens and you say critics in the office see *one* feature in the picture of the old kitchen that is not true to life, but to me as a country boy who was growing up in the 1880-90's, there are several.

This is what I think might have been in the artist's mind when he created that picture of the old-time kitchen.

Mom is convalescing away from sight and round in the parlor bedroom after having a new baby and Dad in his exuberance over the blessed event decides to let off steam by doing some modernization all his own.

First, "water is brought into the house," (a phrase of that period) but where does he put the pump? The picture shows Mom in her picture at the table as a *right* handed person, but it would take a strong armed *left* handed woman to work that pump handle as she stood at the sink doing her work. It should have been on the other end of the sink with the spout toward the sink and the handle adjusted so it pointed toward her hand instead of at a right angle to it.

Second, Dad put the new hanging lamp at one side of the room where it would be a good "head tickler" instead of over the table. And I am quite sure from my knowledge of those times that if there was to be only one of those new style lamps, Mom would have put it over the sitting room table where the whole family would gather around it for the evening occupations.

The kitchen lighting of that period was usually by short lamps set in swinging brackets fastened to the walls and lamps on standards for the table and small ones like the one shown on the shelf over the sink for carrying around the house.

Is that kitchen stove with the fire box on the *right* hand end something of the artist's imagination? I can't remember ever seeing one made that way, but that doesn't mean there never were any.

And Dad making the toast was certainly not a common thing in that era! Either Mom is quite indisposed or he is showing her how to make it without burning it. (Perhaps he is just poking the fire.)

As mom looks very neat and tidy, I'll bet she makes the hired man take that wood back outdoors for Dad hasn't got the wood box back in place since the modernization and she certainly won't want it dumped on the floor.

—*C. G. Baker, Greene, N. Y.*

* * *

NOSTALGIA

NOSTALGIA is a good word to use to describe your cover of January 19, 1957. The wood burning stove (for which I have carried many an armful of wood); the kitchen pump; the checkered tablecloth; the Chick Sa cottage, etc.

But who ever saw one of th stoves fired from the right hand en They may have been built but of several hundred that I have seen, fire box in every case was at the l Furthermore, the stove pipe damp being in the second length of pipe, at least seven feet from the flo quite a reach for the little lady, do you think?

One detail, you say? How about th mirror? As it stands on the shelf, one shorter than the Cardiff Gi could use it for even adjusting a hat, to say nothing of combing the h or brushing the teeth. (I mean to into it for the purposes mentioned.)

Then, too, where is grandpa, (tha me) going to sit at the table? Or that man with the armful of wood hired man who has to eat at the sec table? — *W. W. Palmer, Ransomv New York.*

* * *

SWAMPED!

OUR ENTIRE staff is completely swamped with letters about the mistakes in our front page picture in the February 2 issue, showing the old and the new in a farm kitchen. We started trying to acknowledge each one, but threw up our hands, for it would take all of us weeks if we did nothing else. So I am sure you will understand if we ask you to accept this statement as our personal answer to your interesting letters.

Believe me, they are interesting. We knew there were some mistakes in that picture, and we also knew that any artist has license not to make his picture true in all details. But we certainly never realized until we got your letters that any one picture could contain so many mistakes.

In announcing the contest we said the prize would be awarded for the best written letter. There were so many that it was very hard to say which was really the best. We wish there was room to publish all of the good letters, but it would take a book. We have picked out what we think were some of the best for publishing and hope to print more next issue.

The real purpose of these contests is not to win prizes but to make fun. Thank you all very much indeed for your letters.

One thing more. Please, please, when answering a contest never put other statements or questions in the same letter!

—**The Editors**

DOOR NEEDED

IF I WERE mistress in the old shioned kitchen on the cover of y January 19 edition, I would, with delay, have a door added to the out doorway, without which chickens, a mals, burglars, or wintry winds c have too easy entry.

I would also hang the mirror sec ly on the wall (seven years bad l to break a mirror), put the pump the right side of the sink and the f box in the other end of the stove, though the kitchen may have been tended for a left-handed person.

I would put a handle on the doo the little house outside. And whe

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

finished the wash I would leave the handle of the wringer down instead of sticking out for someone to run into.

As for the modern kitchen, it looks to me as if the door handles on the stove were put on wrong. But that may be because my stove is a different model. It looks to me like one solid handle across both doors above and both drawers below. — *Mrs. Osborne Holder, R. D. 4, Waterford, Pennsylvania*

* * *

A GOOD LIST

HERE'S what is wrong in the picture: The roller towel over the sink to prevent drips on the floor which was a crime in any well managed kitchen.

The reservoir for heating water is missing on the range.

The mirror always hung and tilted slightly forward.

The small child sat next to an older person who could give him assistance.

There was always a comb case hanging over the sink, also a wash basin handy for washing, and a pail and dipper to pump water in. Also the pump handle faced the front instead of the end of the sink.

A door mat to catch the dirt tracked in.

The toilet is too close to the kitchen and was always surrounded with vines or shrubs for privacy.

—Mable McCullough, Sodus, N. Y.

* * *

NO ENAMELED SINK

THE cover on the last copy of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST took me back to my own childhood on the farm. The farm kitchen sort of made me homesick, but I think the wallpaper was out of place, also the white sink. I seem to remember a black iron sink. Most kitchens were sealed with matched lumber and painted gray or white-washed. Anyway, it was a lovely homey place and the smells that came from our farm kitchen on a fall or cold winter's day were something to hurry home to after a long, cold walk from school.

—Mrs. Tom Sweeney, Camden, N. Y.

* * *

HAIR STYLE

THE only mistake I can find is the lady in the picture. She has a modern hair-do, which wasn't the style in those times. Bobbed hair came in style much later than this picture indicates. — *Mrs. Herrick Hedges, Pine Plains, New York*

* * *

SKIMPY BREAKFAST

IF MY memory serves me right—it was Mama's place at the kitchen range, and she really kept the fire there in inviting shape and order.

Mama always had to cater to every need of the members of her household and seldom ever sat down to the table before her family was properly fed; which was usually last.

And in "those days," the breakfasts were big and hearty consisting of fried potatoes and sausages, besides piping hot pancakes, coffee and toast.

—Mrs. Arthur J. O'Brien, Jr., Oneida, New York.

* * *

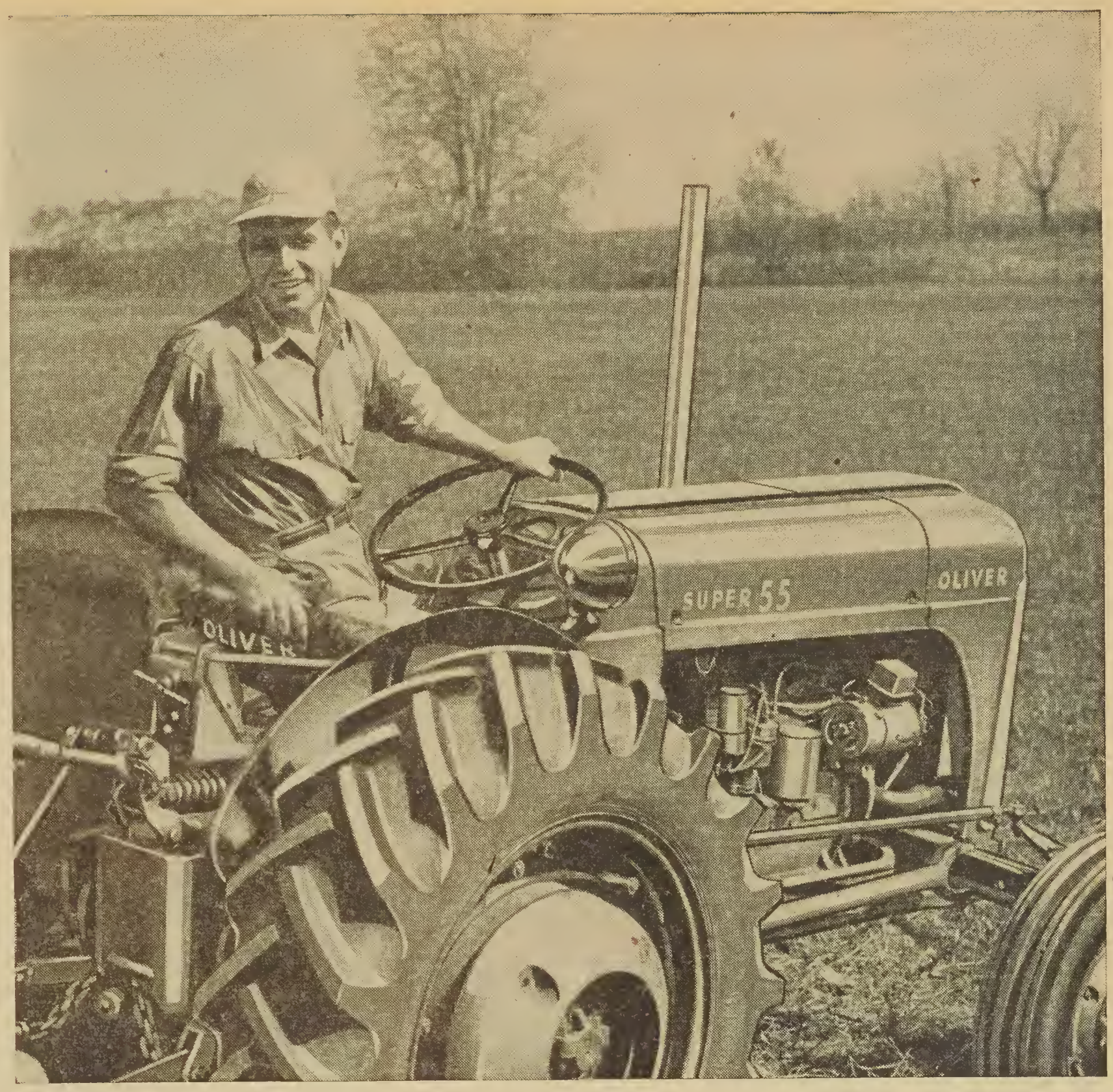
WHAT MOTHER DID

WHEN I think what my mother did in her days. I'm afraid we younger women just aren't there. My mother had eight children, did the washing, on a board for many years. The kerosene lamps look natural. I have washed chimneys and filled lamps many times.

I sure don't care to go back to those times. But the folks were happy and contented, I believe, more than lots are now. — *Mrs. Alpha Dillenbeck, Fonda, New York*

* * *

The new kitchen is very attractive except the refrigerator is out of place as you couldn't open the door where it is.—*Mrs. Dan Jaquish, Mansfield, Pa.*



"They read the farmer's mind with this tractor!"

"This Super 55: the way Oliver designed it, I mean. They know the farmer's got enough to do without remembering a lot of tricky controls. So Oliver made 'em *completely automatic*. Take position control. It's not something you have to think about; with the Super 55, your position control is *always* working. Draft control, just as easy—you don't touch a thing. Your draft control comes on *by itself* the instant the load calls for it. Responds much faster than the older systems, too—faster up, faster return. Like you see with my plowing here, you get a much better, much more even job. Just one more reason I say again, Oliver gives me the power to produce at the lowest possible cost."

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Writes MR. C. I. DUNTHORN
Thompson Ridge, New York

For more than 2 years I have been shipping milk of the highest quality from my Dari-Kool. I have noticed that Dari-Kools are much easier to clean because the refrigerated milk tank walls are always moist — and milk cannot dry on. With Dari-Kool's 2-speed agitation I know I'm getting full credit for the butterfat my cows produce.

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C. J. Dunthorn



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Please send, without obligation to me, complete information about Dari-Kool Bulk Milk Coolers.

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TOWN.....RFD.....

COUNTY.....STATE.....

Champion Corn Growers



New York State Champion Corn Growers Edward Withey and Richard Withey of Skaneateles holding some of the corn which made a yield of 157.73 bushels of shelled corn per acre. (See page 13 February 2 issue of American Agriculturist for details.)

Our Experience With

LOOSE HOUSING

By James F. Kentfield, Hadley, Mass.

THE REASONS we converted from conventional stanchion barn to loose housing were:

1. To increase size of the herd. We had capacity for 67 cows, now we have room for at least 120.

2. We found that the cost of a new stanchion barn was far above the anticipated cost of loose housing.

3. To reduce labor requirements per cow. We now employ the same number of men for our expanded operation as we did previously in our smaller one.

4. To make milking easier and more sanitary. It is no longer a chore, but a pleasure to milk cows in our elevated stall milking parlor and there is no bedding to be picked up by milking machines and cows can be washed cleaner because we can see what we are doing.

5. After visiting several loose housing operations it became obvious to us that cows were more comfortable and had fewer injuries than in any conventional barn either stanchion or tie stall.

The advantages of loose housing and milking parlor as they appear to us:

Cow Comfort—It eliminates bruised knees and hocks from injury on platforms and curbs, eliminates necessity of turning cows out daily for exercise, nearly eliminates the bruised udders and teats which I believe are the most common cause of mastitis.

Better Utilization of Roughage — With plenty of good quality roughage in front of them at all times cows will eat more thereby reducing the requirements they would otherwise have for grain.

Better Utilization of Labor—Eliminates time spent cleaning and clipping cows, manure can be removed at convenient times, feeding can be done at any time of day to avoid conflict with other chores, bulk handling of feed, milk and manure by mechanical means.

Ease of Milking — No more bending, stooping, or squatting to milk cows. The best work saver in the whole installation.

Some possible disadvantages of loose housing:

Some people dislike the necessary outside work in cold or stormy weather.

Requires constant and closer supervision of daily routine.

It is almost a necessity for the person who is responsible for the cows to do the milking as it is the only time for close examination.

High quality roughage is more necessary than in conventional barn for good milk production.

It is not the system for breeder's herd where breeding stock is sold or for the farm where extremely high individual records are desired.

This system may have disadvantages but is very good for a commercial dairy wishing to make a large volume of milk with a minimum of labor and to get more useful years out of the better cows.

— A. A. —

KEEPING SOIL FRIABLE

The Experimental Farm at Mt. Carmel, with Henry C. Englehardt as superintendent, serves as a 55-acre outdoor laboratory for research in plant sciences, principally plant pathology and botany, entomology, soils, forestry and genetics.

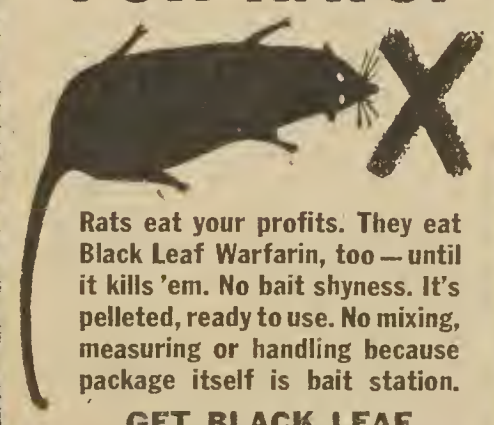
Soil compaction, an elegant way of describing what happens when a bulldozer squeezes the life out of a suburban lot, or tractor tires roll year after year over the same few inches of soil, is a problem on many Connecticut soils. Deep-rooted legumes help to break one of these compact layers, and soil management to lessen tractor traffic also helps.

A quicker, more dramatic way to shatter subsoil compaction is a chisel-like blade, drawn behind the tractor wheel, developed by Dr. Henry C. deRoo and other Station scientists and mechanics.

Other soils test plots show how field crops respond to these practices. Soil testing, irrigation, cultivation, and other management methods were explained by soils experts, including Dr. C. L. W. Swanson, H. G. M. Jacobson, Dwight B. Downs, and Dr. Tsuneo Tamura.

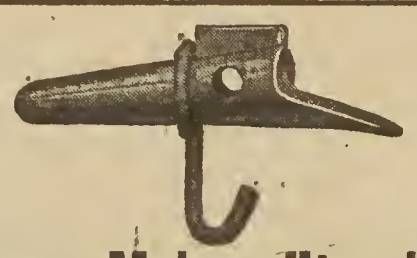
How poison ivy was effectively killed with one application of amino triazole was shown in an old orchard at the farm. Chemical killers previously used have generally required at least two applications, and have had disadvantages not now apparent with amino triazole.

SURE DEATH FOR RATS!



Rats eat your profits. They eat Black Leaf Warfarin, too — until it kills 'em. No bait shyness. It's pelleted, ready to use. No mixing, measuring or handling because package itself is bait station.

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One application of Dr. Naylor's Dehorning Paste on horn button of calves, kids, lambs—and *no horns will grow.* No cutting, no bleeding. 4 oz. jar—$1.00 at your dealer's, or mailed postpaid.
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10 WAYS TO REDUCE WINTER BREEDING TROUBLES ON FARM

1. Keep accurate breeding records: heat periods, service dates, and calving dates.

2. Know the breeding histories of all cows, their past performance and difficulties.

3. Cows showing abnormal discharges need examination and perhaps treatment by a veterinarian.

4. Don't breed cows back too soon; at second or third heat after calving is soon enough if everything is normal.

5. Cows appear to breed better when they are gaining weight.

6. It pays to have cows examined for pregnancy.

7. Provide ample light and exercise; turn out at least once daily; twice is recommended for cows expected in heat.

8. When breeding artificially, breed in the latter part of the heat period for best conception results.

9. When breeding diseases such as vibriosis, trichomonoiasis, and brucellosis are suspected, follow the advice of your veterinarian in their control.

10. Remember abortions and irregular heat periods may be due to many things, but disease is a frequent cause. Today, artificial insemination is a preventive practice keeping down the spread of such infections.—*C. G. Bradt, N.Y.S. College of Agriculture*

— A. A. —

BETTER ELECTRIC FENCES

CONTROLLED grazing by rotating pastures or allowing access to a limited area of ungrazed pasture each day can increase the feeding value of a pasture by as much as 20%. One of the requirements of such a system is an easily movable fence which in practical terms means a one wire electric fence.

Where controlled grazing is practiced, cows are harder to hold. The fence is in a new location often and the cows are more closely confined so they come in contact with the fence oftener, sometimes accidently, sometimes deliberately.

This means that a one wire electric fence must be sturdy and well insulated, and effective in all kinds of weather. Three pronged posts are available which have proven satisfactory. These cost more, but are sturdier than single prong posts where soil is wet, and easier to move when soil is very dry.

The ordinary porcelain insulator leaks current through a film of moisture and dirt as it gets older. Better results have been obtained by using an insulator made of polyethylene. It is also essential to cut grass or weeds which come in contact with the charged wire.

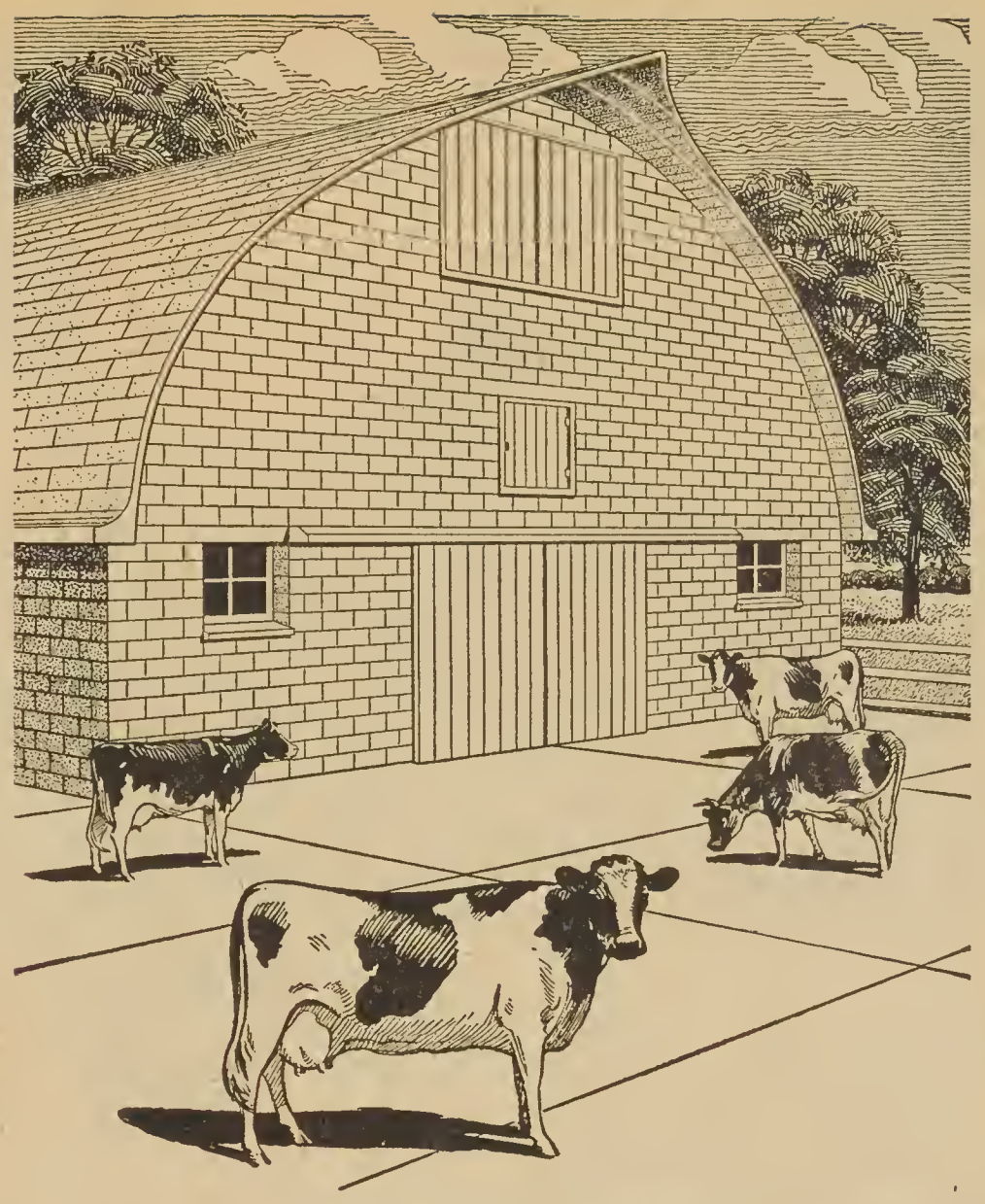
— A. A. —

MORE ON MERITS OF HIGH-PRODUCING COWS

Now comes further evidence from Idaho that it definitely pays to cull out low-producing cows and feed the top producers liberally. According to Dairy Specialist G. C. Anderson at the University of Idaho, the average DHIA cow in Idaho last year produced 9,185 pounds of milk and 382 pounds of butterfat. She ate 2,600 pounds of silage, 7,100 pounds of hay, 1,900 pounds of grain, and she was on pasture 149 days.

The amount of hay eaten, Anderson says, varied from 3,000 to 10,000 pounds per cow. Grain consumption ranged from 700 to 2,800 pounds per cow.

The high-producing cows ate three times as much hay and four times as much grain as the low producers but, Anderson points out, they produced six times as much income over feed cost.



Paving Barnyards with Concrete Means Less Work, More Milk

When cows wade through mud they waste much of the energy needed for producing milk. They waste the farmer's time too for they require more cleaning before milking. Owners say a concrete-paved barnyard pays for itself by helping produce more milk.

A concrete-paved barnyard helps cut down on flies and filth and helps improve animal health. It ends the back-breaking job of filling mud holes and grading an unpaved barnyard. The saving in manure alone often pays for the paving in a few years.

Mail coupon for free literature on paving your barnyard. If you need help, get in touch with a local concrete contractor, ready-mixed concrete producer or building material dealer the next time you're in town.

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Also offering these other profitable certified varieties:
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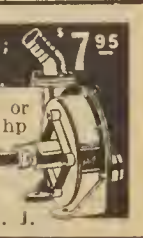
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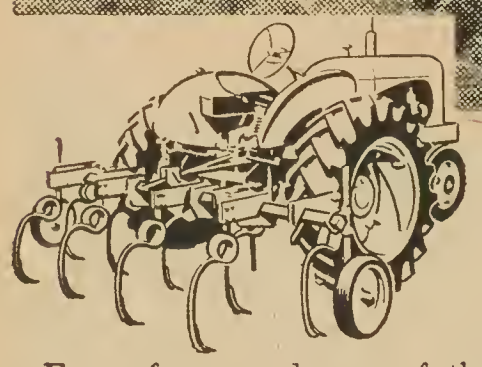


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Cultivators are hydraulically lifted and lowered. Equipped for use with SNAP-COUPLER hitch, they can be quickly removed as a unit, and replaced without disturbing spacings or adjustments. Available in spring-tooth and coil-shank styles with choice of shovels or sweeps. Sizes, 5½ to 12 feet wide. See your Allis-Chalmers dealer today.

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ALLIS-CHALMERS

How Much Machinery?

What Amounts Will Bring Best Profits?

By WILLIAM L. KJELGAARD
Department Agricultural Engineering, Pennsylvania State University

THIS IS an important and significant question, and it is continuously in the forefront of the farmer's mind as he plans to invest money in machinery. And he, like all other people who make an investment, wishes to invest in the farm machines that will return the greatest productivity and therefore, the greatest profit.

The answer to this question is that no farmer can afford to own and maintain machines that do not pay their own way. Two or three little-used and ill-chosen machines can be the cause of a sizable reduction in the farm income.

Reaching a Decision

The recognition of the point where the machine becomes a liability rather than an asset is very difficult. To a large extent this factor depends upon such things as size of farm, kind of enterprise, cropping methods and procedures, rotation, etc. These features vary greatly from farm to farm, complicating the situation to the degree where it becomes essential that every individual farmer must decide for himself the particular machine into which he will invest his machinery dollar.

Farm machines are not expensive in terms of what they are capable of doing. As a matter of fact, when farm machines are used properly and maintained faithfully, they are the best "money-makers" on the farm. It's a matter of simple arithmetic. Machines will increase production. Increased production means increased income. And then after the cost of owning the machine is subtracted from this increased income, the remainder represents that money obtained primarily because of the machine.

Use, maintenance and selection are the factors that determine whether or not the farm machine pays its own way. Currently the farmer's investment in machinery is very high. This tends towards high overhead, big repair bills, and high operating costs, until in general the machinery end of the farm business is running up more than its share of the expenses.

Plan Full Use

The answer, however, to the current machinery investment dilemma, it not a reduced investment in machines and mechanization, but an increased investment, a still greater degree of mechanization with emphasis upon the full utilization of the machine. Full utilization of the machine can lead to drastic changes in the farm operations and will eventually bring about an end to the so-called diversified farm.

In the future, and to a large extent for the present time, the successful farmer will be the highly specialized farmer, and he will be mechanized to a very high degree within his chosen specialization.

Following the well-established trend, grass is becoming the specialized crop in the northeast. The production of small grains, corn, and so forth will diminish. One of the reasons for the reduction of small grains and other allied crops will be the fact that the farmer cannot afford to own the machinery required to produce these crops efficiently because his acreage and his volume will not support the degree of mechanization required to produce these crops profitably, and at the same time, to compete with other sections of the nation that are better adapted



to the production of these particular crops.

Or in other words, the highly specialized farm will require highly specialized machines and implements. These specialized machines will be expensive to own and to operate, and they will, no doubt, require an increase in the machinery investment.

It then becomes clear that a typical farmer will not be able to afford the machinery investment required to fully mechanize in several specialties, and in order to stay in business, he will have to increase his machinery investment and become very highly mechanized within a specialized field.

Mechanization is a partial answer to the farm price situation now prevalent.

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Whatever is hateful unto thee, do it not unto thy fellow. This is the whole law. The rest is but commentary.
—Talmud

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If the farmer's net income is to remain stable, or to increase during these periods of generally falling farm prices, it means either increased output and production or a more efficient production. Both increased efficiency and production can be brought about by wise investments in machines and mechanization.

Generally mechanization to a farmer means field machines, such as balers, plows, mowers, and rakes and so forth. But actually it means much more than that. Pipeline milkers, gutter cleaner, and silo unloaders, are good examples of mechanization, and there are many others. Not only must the field harvesting job be mechanized, but all other operations, including handling and feeding.

The necessity for farmers to produce great amounts of agricultural products, and to produce efficiently, accents the need for still further mechanization and an increased farm investment in highly specialized farm machines.



"I have a feeling I made an appointment with the wrong doctor."

How Much Green Food for Chickens?

By L. M. HURD

A VERY interesting report on the consumption of green food on range is reported in the September 1956 issue of Poultry Science by G. M. Wood of the Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station. In recent years extravagant claims have often been made as to the savings in feed when chickens run on pasture. However, results at some of the experiment stations show that the consumption of green food varies with the quality of pasture and kind of forage. Also whether or not restricted grain feeding is practiced.

This Vermont test was designed to find out more about the kind of plants chickens like best. A cafeteria or free choice technique was developed to determine the forage preferences of both range and confinement reared pullets. From 300 to 400 White Rock chickens were used in both groups.

The technique used consisted in providing various forages on greenhouse flats (14" x 24" x 4") and allowing the forage to grow through a covering of hardware cloth. The flats were replaced frequently and random-distributed with several feet between flats. This technique established definite preferences for certain forages.

Pullets reared on range and in confinement were discovered to have definite but similar likes and dislikes for weeds and several commonly grown poultry forages and pasture mixtures. Bromegrass and ladino clover were found to be among the most palatable and birdsfoot trefoil the least palatable of the forages tested. Two perennial weeds, broadleaf plantain and chicory, were consumed in quantity.

Finally a more direct check was made on the amount and kind of green food consumed by killing and examining the crops of birds shortly after they had entered the shelter for the night. Seventy-two birds having access to good Kentucky bluegrass pasture were examined in this way. Eight percent (8%) of the contents (dry weight) of the crops of the cockerels and 2% for the pullets was forage. The author feels that greater consumption would have occurred if the pasture had contained green feeds such as bromegrass or ladino clover which the birds like best of all. Kentucky bluegrass had only a fair rating for palatability.

The report states, "Very few insects were found in the crops of the birds, but practically all of them ate feathers. In many cases, feathers amounted to 2% or more of the contained crop contents. An appreciable amount of young dried grass was eaten by many of the chickens. This component was frequently greater than the fresh forage content, amounting to 4% in some cases."

The report concludes as follows: "The evidence obtained in these trials indicated that if forage consumption is to be encouraged, palatability of plant species should be considered before establishing pastures for chickens."

— A. A. —

STARTING SMALL DRILL ACCURATELY

If you have trouble starting a small drill accurately on hard surface material, try this plan. Apply a small strip of adhesive or cellulose tape over the area to be drilled and mark the exact hole location (on the tape) with a pencil or ballpoint pen. Apply the point of the drill to the spot X'ed, using light initial pressure. The tape will keep the drill from traveling and save you much annoyance. Even if you use a center punch to start a hole accurately this idea often insures an exact location because the center of the white X is much easier to see than even a deep center punch mark.

Mexico in March!

IN JUST about three weeks a happy American Agriculturist tour party will head southward for a glorious travel vacation which will take them to the most glamorous and historic places in sunny Mexico. The fun will start as soon as we board our train in New York City on March 11. American Agriculturist parties get acquainted quickly and have good times en route, dining together, chatting, and looking forward to the thrills to come.

Our first stop will be in New Orleans, where we will have two days to see this delightful city. While there, we will be joined by several members of our party who will be coming from Florida. In Houston, Texas, we'll pick up some more party members — and then we'll be off to Mexico for nearly two weeks of fascinating sightseeing.

First, Mexico City; then the beautiful floating gardens of Xochimilco, Puebla, Orizaba, Cordoba and Tuxango. We'll cross the Mexican Alps and see some of the most spectacular scenery in America. We'll stay in a tropical paradise, surrounded by flowers. Other motor trips will take us to Cholula, Morelia, Patzcuaro, and of course quaint Taxco where we will have plenty of time to shop for its famous silver jewelry. Mexico is a shopper's paradise and you will find many alluring things to buy there.

The dates of our Mexican Tour are March 11 to March 30, and there's still time for you to join our party if you hurry. The cost of the all-expense ticket is only $738.80 from New York City, and our experienced tour leader relieves you of every travel worry. Use the coupon below to send for the printed itinerary—or better yet, send in your reservation today, with the $100 deposit per person. Come along with us and enjoy yourself as never before!

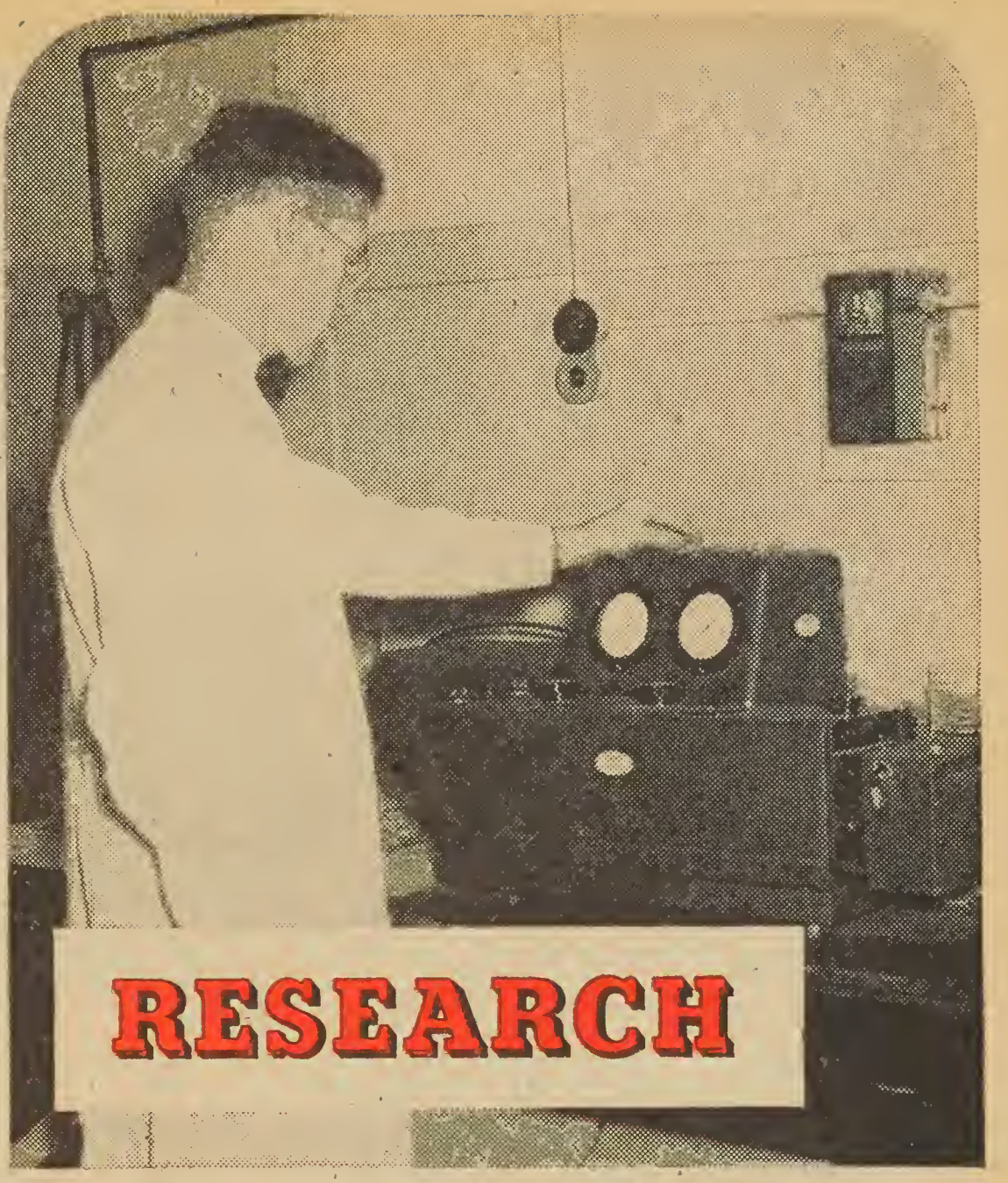
E. R. Eastman, Editor
American Agriculturist
Box 367, Ithaca, New York.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary of your Mexican Spring Vacation Tour, March 11-30.

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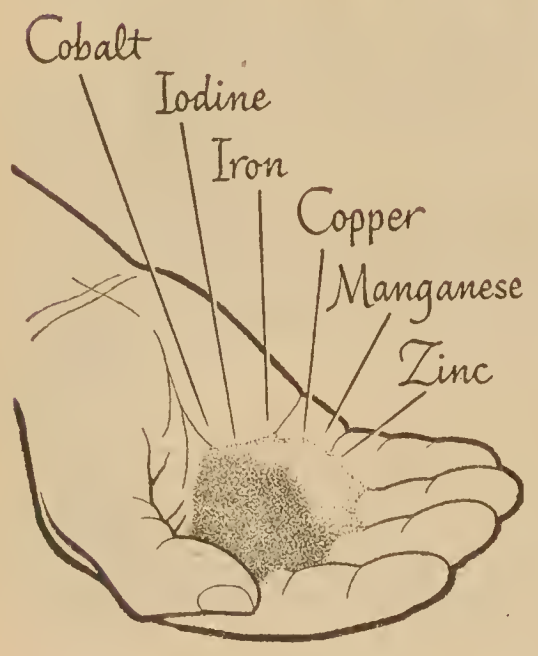
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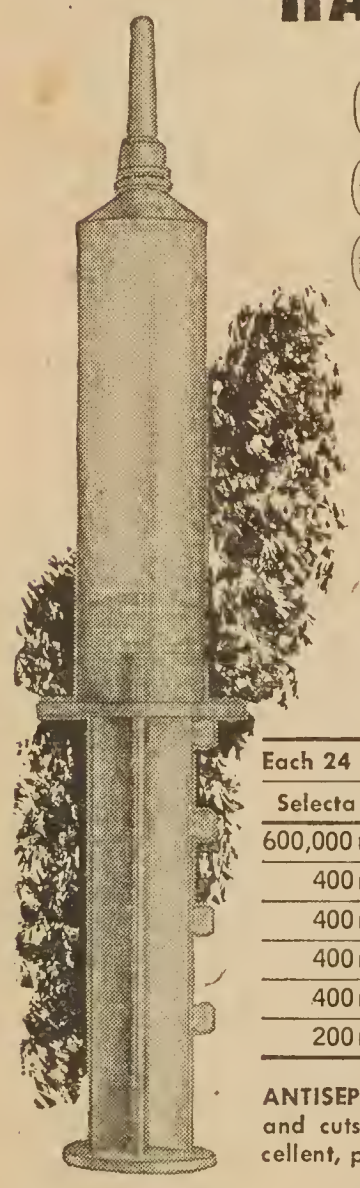
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HEALTH HINTS

WHAT CAUSES BOILS?

By R. C. EMMOTT, M. D.

(Editor's Note: One of the ways to better health is better understanding. A measure of understanding of what to do and what not to do, of when to act promptly and when to calm our needless fears, can contribute to the health and happiness of farm and home. Following is one of a series of articles, dealing briefly with a wide range of common health problems, especially prepared for rural readers, through the Council on Rural Health, American Medical Association and the Oklahoma State Medical Association.)

THERE'S A popular belief that some deep, underlying cause, possibly shameful, results in boils.

We've all heard boils blamed on "bad blood."

Actually, the common boil, or furuncle as it is known medically, is a relatively simple skin condition from the beginning. It is an infection of the small sac, or follicle, at the root of a hair, and it is caused specifically by a "bug" with the big name of "Staphylococcus bacterium."

Boils occur most commonly on the buttocks or nape of the neck, where there is more bruising, friction and softening of the skin from sweating. There may be pus formation which causes the boil to come to a head, burst and drain, or there may be little pus so that a central core of dead tissue develops. This latter type of boil will not get well until the core has been removed.

Boils commonly come in crops. This is because the pus and drainage from the first boil, either by gravity movement over the skin or by transfer on the fingers, invades new hair follicles and causes new infections.

In the care of boils several things should be borne in mind:

First, do not pinch or squeeze them. This serves only to damage the skin further, to make the boil larger and the area of soreness greater.

If the boil is in an early stage before there is any pointing (coming to a head), a pressure dressing and penicillin applied by your doctor will many times cause it to go away without drainage.

If the boil has progressed beyond the very early stage and there is more swelling and redness and a white head is beginning to form, then drainage must be allowed before it will heal. When the boil is opened at home, the needle or other instrument used must be sterilized and should be thrown away after use. But it is better to have your doctor lance a boil when it needs drainage.

To prevent secondary boils, or spread of the first boil, a tightly covering bandage should be used to prevent spread of pus draining to other skin areas.

If, despite good care and clean dressings, boils continue to appear, singly or in crops, a doctor should be consulted. Some diseases such as diabetes and seborrhoea often have boils as symptoms, and it is important to be sure these diseases are not present.

Boils are not to be confused with carbuncles, which are much larger and deeper and are composed of multiple chambers of pus and dead tissue.

HAVE FUN -- WIN A DOLLAR

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Scrambled Ads Contest No. 5

We've mixed up the letters in the signatures of three advertisers in this issue. Each group is a complete signature. Unscramble them, tell us what page number each ad is on and mail to reach us not later than Feb. 27, 1957. From the pile of correct answers, a blindfolded member of our staff will draw 25 names to whom $1 will be sent. Winners will be announced in our issue of March 16, 1957.

Example: "YONZM" is "MYZON" Page 32.

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("Inc.", "Co.", "Corp.", etc. are NOT used in the scrambled lines.)

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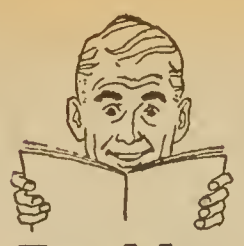
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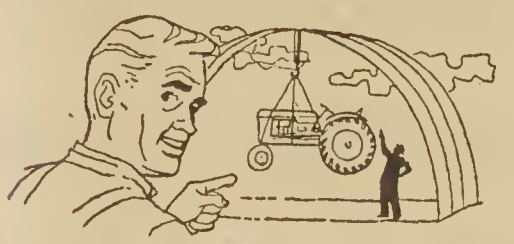
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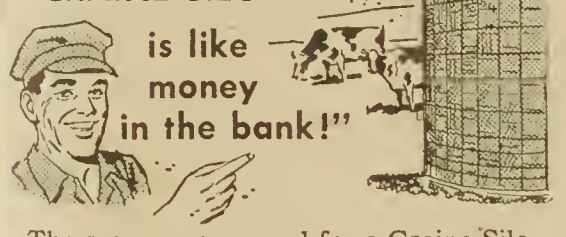


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The People Lose

BILLS have been introduced in both Houses of Congress containing so-called compromise plan for developing the additional electric power at Niagara Falls. The compromise is the agreement by the State to sell a part of the electric power which it develops to the Niagara Mohawk Corporation, a private utility. If that is a compromise, I don't know what the word means.

The bills are slated to pass, so the Republican and Democrat leaders have probably succeeded in putting across the biggest step in socialism ever taken in this state, if not in America. The leading electric light and power companies of the State offered to put up the needed millions of dollars for development of the Niagara power. Under this free enterprise plan the utilities not only would have advanced their own capital, but they would have paid

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

One way to save face is to keep the lower part of it shut.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

into the State treasury hundreds of thousands of dollars in taxes every year.

Every major farm organization, every statewide business organization, the New York State Federation of Labor, and dozens of smaller groups were emphatically in favor of developing the Niagara project by private enterprise instead of by the state or federal government. But no, the socialists in both parties would not have it so. Instead, the State of New York—that means you, Mr. Taxpayer—will pay 600 **million dollars** to build a power plant which, of course, will never pay a cent of taxes.

Sooner or later the American people will wake up to what is happening to them, their property, their liberties, their lives. I hope it won't be too late.

—*E.R.E.*

— A. A. —

FARMER COOPERATIVES GROW

FARMER cooperatives did a net business of $9.6 billion in fiscal year 1954-55. This amounts to an **increase of 1.4 percent** over the $9.5 billion in 1953-54. These statistics, based on its latest annual survey, have been compiled by the Farmer Cooperative Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This net value, in effect, represents business done at the local level since it eliminates duplication resulting from business done between cooperatives. **Marketing volume made up $7.4 billion of the total net business, farm supply volume $2 billion, and related services $195 million.**

Leading among products marketed were dairy products with a net value of $2,385 million, down only slightly from the $2,408 million in 1953-54. Grain, including soybeans and soybean products, was second in value with net sales of $1,568 million, an increase of 5.1 percent compared with the $1,492 million in the previous year.

Feed continued to account for two-fifths of all supplies handled by cooperatives. The net volume of $807 million was only slightly less than the $810 million in 1953-54. Net sales of petroleum products amounting to $466 million accounted for more than 23 percent of the net value of all supplies purchased by cooperative patrons.

The number of cooperatives in 1954-55 was 9,887 compared with 10,058 in the preceding year. The decrease reflects the continuing trend toward consolidation among cooperatives. Some of these cooperatives, however, had ceased operations earlier. This should have been recorded in prior years, but their discontinuance was not disclosed before the current survey.

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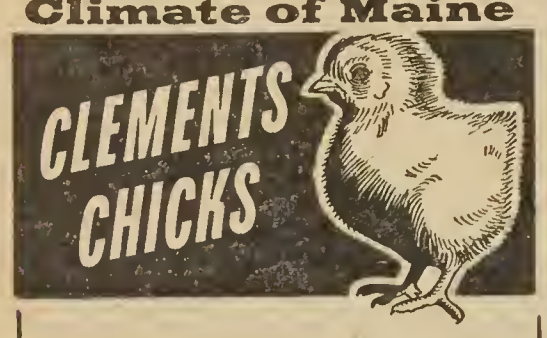
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Extremes of Temperature Affect Egg Production

By L. M. HURD

LAYING hens do the best when the temperature in the pen ranges from 55° to 65°F. It is highly desirable to avoid extremes of cold or heat. Insulating the laying pens with shavings, rock wool, fiber glass or similar materials is the best way to reduce temperature changes. Roof or ceiling insulation is most important since the heat loss in winter is greatest through the roof. Likewise, a black roof uninsulated is likely to make the house warmer in warm weather. Insulation will reduce heat penetration.

Extremes of temperature not only affect production but egg size and feed consumption. A sudden rise of temperature above 90° F. may kill some birds. A temperature below 15° to 20° F. is likely to result in frozen combs and wattles, especially with Leghorns.

Not long ago the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station checked the way flocks of Rhode Island Reds and Leghorns layed during extremes of weather throughout the year.

It was found that during periods of exceptionally high temperature (90° F. or more) production decreased 5 to 20 per cent, the birds consumed 12 per cent less feed, and the average size of eggs decreased 15 to 20 per cent.

When the men in charge of the above test placed 38 laying hens in cages in a brooder house and raised the temperature artificially from 76° to 92°F in a few hours, two of the hens died the following day, apparently from the sudden rise in temperature. It is obvious from this that chickens have great difficulty in adjusting themselves to rapid changes in temperature and the affect of such changes is a serious menace to their health as well as to egg production. During extremely hot spells, losses from heat prostration can be reduced by spraying the ceiling and inside walls frequently with a hose during the day, providing plenty of cool drinking water in many receptacles and lots of cross ventilation. In cold weather the house may be made more comfortable and less affected by outside temperature by insulation and by keeping the litter reasonably dry with good ventilation. Careful feeding and good management will also help in maintaining production.

In 1951-54 the United States Agricultural Research Service, Beltsville, Md., conducted a series of three to six week tests at different constant air temperatures to find out how they affected egg production. Ten locally hatched Rhode Island Red pullets in their first years of production were kept on litter in each test. Air temperature, relative humidity, ventilation rate, lighted hours, water and litter management were controlled. The same ration was fed during the tests.

The results were very interesting. Smaller eggs with poorer shells were laid at temperatures above 80° to 85° F. Egg production fell off at the low (2.3° F.) temperature (see table) but egg weight increased slightly.

The feed requirement at 35°F was 40 per cent more at 55° F. The least weight of feed per pound of eggs was required at temperatures between 45° and 65° F.

Both of the above tests point up the advisability of protecting laying birds against extremes of temperature. They show that protecting laying hens from *low* temperatures improves egg production and saves feed, while protecting them from *high* temperatures results in better egg production and larger eggs.

Egg Production and Feed Consumption of R. I. Red Hens at Various Constant Temperatures and 75% Relative Humidity. (1951-54)

Air Temperature	*Eggs Per Day Per 100 Hens*	*Weight of Eggs Per Doz.*	*Feed Consump. Per Day Per 100 Hens*	*Feed Per Pound of Eggs*	*Feed Per Doz. Eggs*
23°F	26	24.2	41	12.3	19.0
37	65	23.9	35	4.0	6.5
45	74	23.8	33	3.5	5.4
55	78	23.5	31	3.3	4.8
65	75	23.2	29	3.3	4.6
75	68	22.7	27	3.4	4.8
85	56	22.1	25	3.9	5.4

— A. A. —

Clean Before You Disinfect

WE glibly say clean up and disinfect, but what is the procedure for such a program? The first and surely the most important thing is to clean. All litter, dust, cobwebs, and caked manure should be removed. After shoveling the litter out and scraping the worst spots, spraying with high pressure steam or water is usually the cheapest and fastest way to clean most surfaces. Some soaking and hand work is usually necessary for equipment and some of the worst spots in the house. Lye solutions are excellent cleaners but are unpleasant and somewhat dangerous to use. Adding one of the detergents or special cleaners to the water or steam make the job faster and easier.

Only after everything is thoroughly cleaned is it worthwhile to use disinfectants. They are almost valueless on dirty surfaces. Cleaning is the most time consuming and the most important part of the procedure. Any of the common U. S. approved cresylic disinfectants mixed according to instructions and sprayed to thoroughly wet all surfaces will do a satisfactory job. Birds should not be put in disinfected houses until they are thoroughly dry. This is particularly important for chicks because of their susceptibility to poisoning by these compounds.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The art of being happy consists in the power of extracting happiness from common things.

—Henry Ward Beecher

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

When practical it is advisable to leave the cleaned and disinfected buildings empty for several weeks. This is particularly important following bacterial diseases such as fowl typhoid and fowl cholera. This allows time to kill some of the bacteria that may have been missed in the cleaning and disinfecting operation.

Not only the buildings but the area around them should be cleaned. Piles of litter, trash and junk should be removed. Working the soil around buildings is usually not necessary unless the area has tall grass and weeds. Soil well exposed to the sun is ordinarily effectively sanitized in a short time. Disinfectants in soil are of little value.

— Glen H. Snoeyenbos, University of Massachusetts



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If you must wear a Truss for Rupture don't miss this. A Post Card, with name and address, is all you send to W. S. Rice Inc., Dept. 65 F, Adams, N. Y., to get FREE, and without obligation, the complete, modernized Rice Plan of Reducible Rupture Control. Now in daily use by thousands who say they never dreamed possible such secure, dependable and comfortable rupture protection. Safely blocks rupture opening, prevents escape, without need for bulky, cumbersome Trusses, tormenting springs or harsh, gouging pad pressure. Regardless of how long ruptured, size, occupation, or trusses you have worn, TRY THIS, and send your Post Card today.

SHE LAYS WHITE EGGS



Read all about my Big — New Improved ANCONAS. 1957 white Egg machines. For lots of large white eggs at less cost per dozen.

Write to:

Raymond S. Thomas, R.D. 6, Saltillo, Pa.

Is It Possible to Earn Money at Home?

THOSE WORDS "Earn Money at Home" have a magic appeal for many a housewife. Used in many an attractive variation in the classified ad columns of publications that do not guarantee their ads, the appeal has literally taken thousands and thousands of dollars from those who can ill afford to lose it and without returning one penny!

"How can that be?" you ask. It is a good question so let's see how it's done so you won't get caught.

Fundamentally there are several reasons why the racket isn't stopped.

1. The loss to any one individual is too small to encourage prosecution of the swindler.



Avoid Homework Ads

2. Advertisements and literature are seldom signed with an individual's name. When the cops get too close, the business is closed up and opened next day by the same people but with a new company name and a new address.

So we can avoid them, let's take several types of homework schemes and pick them to pieces.

1. **Addressing letters or post cards.**

On the face of it, the idea that any reputable commercial company will hire any inexperienced person to address mail is ridiculous. The company that advertises such an opportunity either expects to persuade you to send a dollar or two for instructions, or the cards or letters you address and mail will advertise certain products and you will get paid on the basis of the orders that come from the cards you send. **We have yet to locate anyone who earned any appreciable amount this way.**

2. **Sewing or crocheting at home.**

Usually you find that you must buy an outfit of some sort and once you have done that the company loses all interest. Send completed articles and they are returned with a note that they were not done correctly.

A few companies have tried with little success to operate honestly with homeworkers, but many are slow to return the completed articles, some are unable to do the work and it is extremely difficult to get a uniform product.

The best way to earn money by sewing or other needlework is to work up a local market.

3. **Buy some kind of seed or livestock** on the promise that the company will buy the increase at a profitable price.

It may be rabbits; it may be mushrooms. Anything you can raise will do. For in many, many years AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has refused to accept any advertisement that promised to "buy back" the product.

In many cases the "sucker" just won't have any product to sell but, if he does, there are a hundred ways to avoid living up to the implied promise.

4. **Correspondence courses.**

In many cases the supposed offer to provide work turns out to be an appeal to take a correspondence course.

Sometimes there is an implication (but not a guarantee) that a government job is waiting for you when you finish the course. The truth is that even though you pass a civil service exam your name merely goes on a list which may, or may not, turn into a job some day in the far distant future.

Or the school may sell you on the idea that you can learn to write at home or be an artist at home. In one case in a thousand, someone might. And incidentally, a good correspondence course is a good way to learn, but in most cases you should study more about the job you are doing now rather than something you have never tried.

5. **Servicing automatic dispensers.**

This isn't exactly a "work at home" scheme but it can sound very attractive by promising big returns for little work.

The catch here is that you usually find, on one pretext or another, that you must put up considerable money and when you decide you aren't interested and want your money back you discover that you have bought something. You are the owner of several dispensers for which you have no possible use and for which you can find no buyer.

6. **Selling something.**

Anyone can get a job anytime selling something on a straight commission basis; the proposition is "no sales, no commission."

Our AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau answers thousands of inquiries about homework. After years of experience we are forced to tell subscribers that we have yet to find a reputable company that advertises homework but first asks you to send them money.

How then can a woman who desperately needs some extra money earn it? There are possible ways.



Sell Baked Goods
Baby Sit
OR

1. **Be a baby sitter.**

There are demands for baby sitters in every neighborhood. Parents are looking for some trustworthy person and the pay is good.

2. **Sew.**

If you are a good seamstress, there are several possibilities. You can sew or mend for other housewives. You may be able to interest local stores or gift shops in selling what you produce on a commission basis.

3. **You can keep hens, or grow a garden and sell what you produce,** either by delivering it or operating a roadside stand.

4. **You can take boarders or roomers** or perhaps care for an orphan child for the county welfare department.

The point is that the chances for profitable part-time employment are greatest right in your own neighborhood. There are other possibilities in addition to the ones mentioned but they always require thought, work, and sometimes a small amount of capital.

Some time back we mentioned the difficulty of stopping the swindling homework advertiser. If every prospective customer would stop sending them money every such homework swindler would fold up in less than a month.



Raise Rabbits or Chickens or Vegetables to Sell

new Gehl Forage Profit Plan

shows how to save $600 by chopping

write for free plan that figures the dollar savings for your farm *

You can save $280 (figuring $1 per hour saved) putting up 200 tons of hay—by chopping. You can save an extra $330 if you field-chop 200 tons of corn for silage. Start now to save this time and money. Find out why chopping is cheaper. Gehl has developed a brand new Forage Profit Plan to help you figure how to make these savings on your own farm. And Gehl's "Chop-All" helps you save another way—it's lower in price than 8 other leading forage harvesters according to a recent survey. No wonder the finer cutting, easier running "Chop-All" is used by more farmers than any other independent make! Get a copy of the Gehl Forage Profit Plan—and plan now to save by chopping with a Gehl "Chop-All."





* This simple new Forage Profit Plan was prepared for you. It shows why chopping is cheaper . . . how to get started. Write today and we'll mail your copy immediately.

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Please send my copy of "Gehl's Forage Profit Plan" .....
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Advise me where and how to see Gehl's Color Movie on "Modern Forage Handling" .....
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Wood is *best* for your Silage ...Unadilla is your *best* Wood Silo buy

It is well-known that wood is best for silage and that Unadilla is the best wood Silo because: 1″ of wood is equal to 10″ of masonry in insulation—Unadilla wood staves protect your ensilage with an insulation shield equal to 17″ of masonry. Wood is not affected by silage acids . . . Unadilla staves are full thickness, seasoned, Factory Creosote-Treated for longer life. Continuous-opening doorfront for climbing ease and unloading convenience. Unadilla staves are knitted into one sturdy unit by hundreds of patented steel lock dowels. Send for catalog. Read about ALL the advantages Unadilla's Wood Silo offers YOU. Buy right the first time — buy Unadilla.

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Babcock's HEALTHY CHICKS MAKE GREAT LAYERS

Babcock's New Advance Order Discount is now in effect. Please write and tell us how many chicks you want and when you want them. We'll book your order to take advantage of this new money saving advance order discount. Also, we'll mail you our new catalog. Sincerely, Monroe C. Babcock Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc., Route #3G Ithaca, N. Y.

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ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents per word, initial or group of numerals. Example, J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 count as 12 words. Minimum $1.50. Blind Box Number $1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P. O. Box 514, ITHACA, N. Y. Advance payment is required.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Mar. 2 Issue.....Closes Feb. 15
Mar. 16 Issue.....Closes Mar. 1
Apr. 6 Issue.....Closes Mar. 22
Apr. 20 Issue.....Closes Apr. 5

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

EMPIRE Livestock Marketing Cooperative has top markets for Dairy Replacements. Empire managers will help you get necessary health papers. Regular sales at Caledonia, Gouverneur, West Winfield, Tuesdays; Bullville, Greene, Wednesdays; Bath, Oneonta, Thursdays

CHOICE Dairy Cows—fresh and close up. Inspection invited. One or carload. Blood tested, vaccinated. Frank W. Arnold, Ballston Spa, New York.

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TOP BREEDING stock to service age. Hendrickson Farm, Cobleskill, New York.

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SHORTHORNS — Polled Shorthorns can make surplus grass, silage, hay into beef on your farm. Plan to attend our sale April 6 at Ithaca, New York. For list of breeders and sale catalog write Tom Donly, King Ferry, New York.

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FOR ANGUS Steers and Registered Heifers Write Red Creek Farm, Cooperstown, N Y.

FOR SALE: Registered Angus bull, breeding age, Bardolier breeding. Also, several registered bred, open heifers. Peter Clarisse & Sons, Williamson, N. Y. Phone 3375.

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WE'RE NOT bankers—but we can put you in the beef cattle business with a small down payment on Zenda Farms Hereford heifer calves, unbred yearlings, bred two year olds or mature cows. Top quality feeder steers always available. Zenda Farms, Clayton, New York. Clinton Maldoon, Manager.

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YORKSHIRES, registered purebred boars and gilts born July and September. Chas. A. Slater, RD4, Newhurgh, New York.

FOR SALE — Yorkshire, Berkshire, & Duroc fall boars and open gilts. A few yearling service boars of different breeds. Write Leroy J. Poormon, Sec., New York State Swine Association, Waterloo, N. Y., stating your needs.

NO WINTER Allbreed Sale. There will not be a winter allbreed sale this year at Caledonia, New York as in the past.

POLAND Chinas—boars and gilts. Service age and younger. All purebred. Good bloodlines. Robert H Teeter, Ithaca, New York. Route #5.

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50 HEAD of Belgian horses, including yearling colts two and three year olds. Also older horses and brood mares both in matched pairs and singles. Come and look them over if in need of any good horses. Earle A. Noble, Seneca Castle, New York. Phone Stanley 4353.

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FARM SALE—We would be interested in buying your entire dairy and line of farm machinery for cash, or selling it for you on a most reasonable commission basis. We ready everything for sale, do all advertising, guarantee collection of all accounts, and settle immediately with you on day of sale. Our records of successful sales and long list of satisfied customers is your guarantee of complete satisfaction. Call us at Elmira, N. Y. 9-3861; Wellsboro, Pa. 2154 or Ithaca, N. Y. 4-3312. Horseheads Livestock Market, Inc., Horseheads, New York.

DOGS

GERMAN Shepherds; Pups, grown female, Male 1 year. L. B. Underwood. Locke, New York.

POLICE or German Shepherds—good selection. Puppies you will like, black and grays. Healthy pups guaranteed. Terms arranged. E. A. Foote, Bon-Vesta Kennels, Unionville, New York. Telephone Port Jervis 33861.

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BEAGLE hound pup three months old, from good hunting stock. Also border Collie pup 5 months old just starting to drive cows. Sydney Peters, Callicoon, New York.

PUREBRED Border Collie pups. Parents real good cow dogs. Keith Falkey, Phelps, N. Y.

GUARANTEED low heelers and watch strain. Go long distance for cattle, easy drivers. Parents of these pups are border Collies. Males, 3 months, $25.00; females $20.00. Ready to train males, $35.00; females $30.00. Old Shepherd strain of stock dogs, same age and priced same as above. Belgian police watchdog, one year old, $50.00. I keep all kinds of fox, coon, deer, rabbit hounds. These prices include all duties paid into U.S.A. and vaccinated against rabies and against distemper. Free, safe delivery guaranteed anywhere in the U.S.A. Welfred Zeron, Morrisburg, Ontario.

WANT GOOD Foxhound. One-man dog. No deer dogs wanted. Prefer fast chop mouth. Medium gait, good feet, homer. Consider likely pup ready to start. Harold W. Roys, Whitney Point, N. Y.

ENGLISH Shepherd Pups from good heel driving cow dogs. Females $12.00, males $14.00. Donald Hess, Hortonville, New York.

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ALL SIZES, big hatches game birds, waterfowls, turkeys. Circular. Will Schadt, Goshen, Indiana.

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BABCOCK Bessies Make Great Layers of Nice Large Eggs. This year you can purchase Babcock Bessies which are a new strain cross we have which starts in with quite a bit larger egg than our regular strain Babcock pullets which we call Babcock Barbaras. These Babcock Bessies will prove profitable to you. If you wish to raise the same Babcock Leghorns we've had down through the years, order Babcock Barbaras. They don't come up in egg size quite as rapidly, but will make great layers for two or three years if you want to keep them going for several years. Probably on life time of lay, they'll lay more large eggs than any strain that you can buy. Also, Babcock Leghorns won the Poultry Tribune Trophy this past year with the highest production both for eggs and points ever made for this Trophy and with 100% livability. Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc. Route 3A, Ithaca, N. Y.

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BABY Chicks $5.75—100 C. O. D. Rocks, Reds, Hampshires, Crosses. Price at Hatchery. Surplus Chick Co. Milesburg 4, Penna

MARSHALLS are hatching genuine Kimber Leghorns, bred for large eggs—early . . . their food efficiency means less food per dozen eggs — important with the narrow profit margins of today. We also have a smaller breed of Red Rock Crosses and Rhode Island Reds. Big meat birds don't pay in the present market and smaller birds mean more eggs for less feed. Send for Free Production Chart and Catalog today. Write to Marshall Brothers, RD 5A, Ithaca, New York. Phone 4-6336.

THINK of the breeding back of Meadow View Chicks. New this year—a new strain cross Leghorn; an all Harco Sex-Link (Black pullets) A new White Cornish-White Rock Cross, for faster growth, top feed efficiency and wonderful conformation. First generation stock in Mount Hope Leghorns—Harco Barred Rocks — Harco Rhode Island Reds—Lawton White Rocks. Our new colored folder is now ready. Please write for it. You will be interested. A Mount Hope Franchise Hatchery--your guarantee of pure breeding. NY-US approved. Pullorum-typhoid clean. Meadow View Chicks. Henry M. Fryer, Phone 7504, Greenwich, N. Y.

30 DAY SPECIAL — Blood-tested chicks. All heavies, Rocks, Reds Crosses. $6.50-100, $12.00-200. Heavy Leg Broiler chicks $2.00-100. Ship at once COD Kline's Poultry Farm, Strausstown, Penna.

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STARTED pullets available at all times—from the leading egg laying strains in America—White Leghorns—Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets); Ready-to-lay. Write or phone for list of stock available for immediate shipment. Baby Chicks hatching every week. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc. A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Ph. 8-1611.

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CAPONS are the choicest of poultry meats. There is always a good market for them — always bring highest premium prices. We have thousands of these heavy breed cockerels — all surgically eaponized — 4 and 6 weeks of age. Their desexed life is spent quietly. They do not crow—do not fight—they just eat and grow big rapidly—frequently weigh 9 pounds for market in 5 months or so. Very tender—very tasty — easily picked — economic to raise. Priced very low. Write, wire or phone us today. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson. N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

SURGICAL, started, superior Capons. Plan now to enjoy this 'Meat that's a Treat.' Have you looked into the profit possibilities in your area? Write for free Capon Facts 'n Figures. Alan Rhodes, Kingsley, Pennsylvania.

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GUINEAS—White, Pair $5.00, Trio $7.00. Leon Gates, 7 Bridge Road, Brentwood, New York.

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DAY OLD Baby Geese from good foundation stock. Emden and Toulouse, send for prices. Cape Ann Goose Farm, Essex, Mass.

DUCKS

MALKIN (Wild Mallard Cross) Ducklings. Beautiful, delicious 12-$6.50 Meadowbrook, Richfield Key 2, Pa.

WHITE Crested, Mallard-Rouens, White China geese. Hendrickson Farm, Cobleskill, N. Y.

PIGEONS

WHITE, colored Homers, $3.00 pair. Oscar Hendrickson, Cobleskill, New York.

RAW FURS

TRAPPERS: For top market prices send your furs to Walter Carl, Sharp Lot Road, Swansea, Mass.

MAPLE SYRUP

MAPLE Syrup — finest quality. 1 Gal.—$6.00, ½ Gal.—$3.30. Delivered to third zone. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Wm. W. Lawrence, Hunter, New York.

HONEY

NEW HONEY: Our delicious light amber clover fine flavor—5 lb. $1.98; case 6-5s $9.98. All above postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lb. cans $11.60 F.O.B. Final offer until July. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, New York.

MUSHROOMS

MUSHROOMS in 14 days. Preplanted trays, 3 for $4.50 F.O.B.; spawn plus newest manureless methods, $1.00. Literature free. Luxor-AA, 641 South 19th St., Newark 3, New Jersey.

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SAVE MONEY. Buy Allen's hardy Northern grown fruit trees including peaches, apples, pears, plums. Best money-making varieties. Heavy bearers. Also Everbearing and June bearing strawberries, red and black raspberries, blueberries, grapes, shrubs, roses, evergreens, shade trees, nut trees, flower and vegetable seeds. Everything necessary to successfully plant your garden or farm. Special quantity discounts. Free catalog contains hundreds of nursery bargains. Everything guaranteed. Write today. Allen's Nurseries and Seed House, Box 130, Geneva, Ohio.

GIANT Color Catalog — free! Hardy northern-grown nursery stock. Hundreds of varieties of guaranteed dwarf and standard fruit trees, berry plants, ornamental shrubs, shade trees, etc. Fully illustrated. Write now to Kelly Bros. Nurseries, AA2-19, Dansville, New York.

CHRISTMAS Tree and ornamental evergreens. Grow your own from seedlings or seeds. Free nursery instructions, price list; including fruit trees, hedging, shrubs, supplies, equipment etc. Mellinger's, Box AA, North Lima, Ohio.

PLANTS

STRAWBERRY Plants: Jerseybelle (N.J. 7-A). The fruit of this new variety is delicious and extra large. Price now reduced for quantity use. $18 per 1000. Order early, circular on request. Universal Farms, Robbinsville, New Jersey.

STRAWBERRY-raspberry plants. State certified. Grown from substantially virus free stock. Catalog. Kenberry Nurseries, Rev. Kenneth W. Berry, Randolph, Vermont.

POTAGOLD—new, late strawberry has size, flavor, yield. Ideal for fancy trade. Coming berry plants—circular. Wright Farm, Plympton, Mass.

TOMATO, Onion, Cabbage Plants. Also pepper, lettuce, broccoli, eggplant, cauliflower, sweet potato. Write for free catalog with bargain offers. Piedmont Plant Company, Dept. 301, Albany, Georgia

ONION Plants—Choice select white and yellow Bermuda, white and yellow sweet Spanish. 500—$2.10; 1000 $3.50; 2000—$5.45; 3000 — $6.90; 6000 (Crate)—$10.50, prepaid. Austin Plant Company, Box 853, Austin, Texas.

STRAWBERRY Plants, raspberries, blueberries. Asparagus—50 varieties. Grow small fruits in your spare time, it pays. For better results write for free catalog and planting guide. Walter K. Morss & Son, Bradford, Mass.

THOMPSON'S vigorous strawberry plants, Vermont grown from virus-free stock. Catskill and Howard 17 (Premier) 50-$2.00; 100-$3.25; 300-$8.00; 500-$12.00; 1,000-$21.00 postpaid. Trimmed ready to set from heavy rooted plants. We recommend Catskill as the best strawberry for New England. Instructions included. Glenn Thompson, Johnson, Vermont.

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GLADIOLUS bulbs, mixed, mostly, whites, reds, yellows, smokies, lavenders. Large $18.95 thousand, medium $11.95, postpaid. H. Gordon, Southold, New York.

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FOR SALE: High yielding, blight resistant Kennebec seed potatoes. Also outstanding new varieties—Saco, Plymouth and Merrimac. Thompson Farms, Clymer, New York.

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CEDAR POLES for pole barns. Penta treated for durability. 5 ft. electric fence stakes pointed for driving, 15 cents each at yard. Truckload deliveries. Telephone 683121 or write for prices of all size posts and poles. Murray Snell, Northeast Townline Road, Marcellus, New York.

CEDAR Posts, all sizes for log cabins, fences, etc. We deliver. Vermont Lumber Corp., Newport, Vermont. Tel. 10.

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GUARANTEED Silo-Matic silo unloaders—also auger bunk feeders—feeds up to 300 head in 20 minutes automatically. Wet, hard packed or frozen silage no problem. 30 days free trial. Low cost. Write Radoc Co., Inc., Plainfield, Illinois.

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FARM FOR SALE: 55 acre poultry farm, south of Utica, N. Y. 3500-4000 capacity. Equipped and stocked. Good market. Box 514-SU, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

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(Continued on Opposite Page)

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

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TO OPERATE modern Connecticut home and hay farm. Man must understand the operation of tractors and the maintenance of other haying equipment such as field baler, mowing machine, etc. No livestock. Wife to do housework and cooking for family of three. Couple will occupy separate apartment—four rooms and bath completely furnished including T.V. Reply box 514 WZ, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y. giving full details as to age, experience, family and salary wanted. Furnish 3 references.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED on large Dairy Farm. Steady year round employment. Paid vacation, sick benefits Life insurance. We want sober and reliable men. Telephone Plainsboro 3-2750 Walker Gordon Lab Company, Plainsboro, N. J.

EXCLUSIVE Franchise available. Sell liquid fertilizer to farmers, full or spare time. Liberal profits, free local advertising. No investment, no experience required. Write "Na-Churs" Plant Food Co. 500 Monroe Street, Marion, Ohio.

DAIRY Farmer and machinery dealer wants married man. Carl Lange, Little Valley, New York. Phone Otto 5815.

MARRIED Man to work on modern fruit farm in central New Jersey. Some experience preferred. Mount Farms, Princeton, New Jersey.

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FARMER — to operate 50 cow, well-equipped dairy farm central New York Registered Holstein herd averages 500 pounds fat. Family with extra help preferred Good opportunity only for experienced, dependable, ambitious man who loves cows. Please provide complete information about self and family including references. Box 514-CC, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N Y.

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YOUR own spare time business. Make $50-$75-$100 extra money. Start Greeting Card shop at home. Show friends lovely all occasion assortments. Profits to 100% plus bonus. Sensational offer. Write for feature boxes on approval, free samples personal stationery. New England Art Publishers, North Abington 233A. Mass.

NEW ENGLAND manufacturer seeking man 28-45 years old to supervise production, schedule daily operation, route trucks. Must have mechanical aptitude and ability to handle crew of 25-30 men. Character, leadership and personality to select and train millhands and warehousemen for semi-skilled jobs. College degree desirable, not essential. Send qualifications and background to Box 514-GB, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

MARRIED man for Sussex County, New Jersey dairy and general farm March 15. Good house with bath, usual privileges, good wages. Box 514-HJ, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

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WOMEN'S INTEREST

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LEARN professional cake decorating. Details free. Deco-Secrets, Venice 22, California.

RUG HOOKERS' white wool flannel 6"x11" swatches, 10 for $1.00, postpaid. Colonial Remnants, Manchester, Conn.

Your Veterinarian Discusses:

Salt for Cattle

MOST people know that Stephen Babcock invented the test for butterfat in milk, but few of them know that he also did a lot of work to show the importance of salt for cattle. One of his tests involved dairy cows that were well-fed but received no salt for a year. Eventually all of these animals broke down, with complete loss of appetite and cessation of milk production. Recoveries occurred rapidly when the cows were given salt again.

On the basis of these and other experiments made over fifty years ago, salt-feeding recommendations were made which are still widely followed. Generally, they provide for three-fourths of an ounce daily for every 1000 pounds of body weight, and in addition, three-tenths of an ounce for every 10 pounds of milk produced daily.

This means that good milk cows often won't get enough salt when it is furnished only as one per cent of the grain ration, and beef animals may also suffer under such a plan. If more salt is mixed with the grain, it may be made so unpalatable that animals won't eat it.

To avoid trouble it will be best to furnish the salt free-choice in addition to mixing one per cent with the grain. Cattle that want more salt can then get it without being compelled to eat dirt or filthy bedding. Such feeding is recommended for calves as well as older animals, and should be started as soon as they begin to eat grain.

Opinions vary on the relative value of loose and block salt, but a recent experiment at Cornell University supplies some interesting information.

A three year average showed that cows voluntarily ate about twice as much loose salt as block salt. However, the cows that received block salt got enough to meet their needs and did as well as those that ate twice as much loose salt.

Similar experiments at Cornell have enabled authorities to estimate the salt requirements of cattle with more accuracy than provided by earlier studies. It was found that one half of an ounce daily wasn't quite enough for a milking cow over a long period, while 2 and 4 ounces daily were more than she needed.

Continued work pin-pointed the requirement at about one ounce of salt daily for cows producing up to 12,000 pounds of milk annually, with this being in addition to that found naturally in feeds. Higher production would require a little more salt.

A recent Kansas experiment showed that steers receiving salt outgained those without it by 65 pounds each, and sold for fifty cents a hundred more. Based on the amount eaten by the steers during their growing and fattening periods, these differences would make the salt worth about a dollar per pound for feed.

Remember, though, don't suddenly supply salt free-choice to cattle that haven't had it this way for a long time. Otherwise you may poison them so they are pretty sick animals for a while.

— A. A. —

COMING MEETINGS

Feb. 22—First Egg Quality Conference, Department of Poultry Husbandry, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania.

Feb. 26-27 — Poultry House and Equipment Conference, University of Pennsylvania, University Park, Pennsylvania.

March 4 — 24th Annual Meeting of the United Milk Producers of New Jersey, Far Hills Inn at Somerville, New Jersey.

March 18-22—Farm and Home Week at Cornell, Ithaca.

March 23—Annual Home Gardeners' Day at College of Agriculture Auditorium in Storrs, Connecticut.

May 12-15—80th Annual Meeting of the American Guernsey Cattle Club in Dallas and Ft. Worth, Texas.

May 15—The New Jersey Agricultural Society at Trenton.

Dec. 9-12 — 1957 Convention Vegetable Growers of America, New Orleans, Louisiana.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

BEAUTIFUL pillowcases—wide, hand crocheted lace, $4.25 pair, postpaid. Doris Beaumont, Stevensville, Penna.

MISCELLANEOUS

LEATHER jackets renovated expertly, reasonably. Free circular. Dept. 64 Berlew Mfg. Co. Freeport, New York.

FREE Catalogs! 250,000 products wholesale. Tremendous discounts. Econ-O-Mart, Whippany 14, New Jersey.

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KILL CHIMNEY creosote, down draft and fire risk at once, forever. Mailable metal product. Money back guaranty. Write Boston Machine Works Co., Mfgs.—Dept. AGC. 7 Willow St., Lynn, Mass.

FOR SALE: Wide curly and birdseye maple lumber. John Rowell Lumber Specialties, Tunbridge, Vermont.

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BUTTERNUT, black walnut or hickorynut meats, $1.00 pkg. Evelyn Beasley, Barrington, Rhode Island.

FISHWORM culture a profitable business. Illustrated manual 64 pages, $1.00. Postpaid. Prices on hand selected breeders. Elgan Enterprises, Box 127, Herkimer, New York.

DAIRY FARM, ABOUT 400 ACRES

100 acres in Tillage and improved pasture. Balance in back pasture and woodland. New stable, Tied 68 head, gutter Cleaner, New Milk house, with bulk tank. 85 head of Cattle. New Tool Shed 136 ft. long. Farm well equipped with Machinery. Large house in fine condition. Spring water for house and barn. For further particulars write

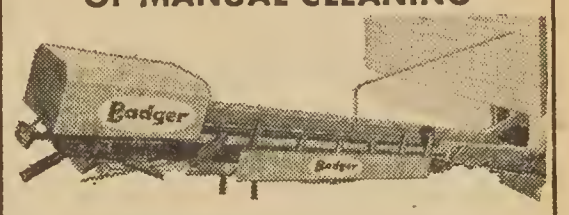
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500-549	11608	519	566	525	+6
450-499	34151	472	1479	484	+12
400-449	39646	424	1835	432	+8
350-399	24955	378	1170	384	+6
300-349	5743	331	406	335	+4
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If this excerpt from the booklet "Aiming for Better Dairy Cattle" is helpful to you, ask your nearby NYABC technician for a free copy.

New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc.

P. O. Box 528-A — NEW YORK NYABC ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' COOPERATIVE, Inc. — Ithaca, N. Y.

Serving Dairy Herds in New York and Western Vermont Since 1940.

When You Buy a READING LAMP . .

By RUTH COMSTOCK
New York State College of Home Economics



With this arrangement, a good reading lamp can serve two persons. This one has a diffusing bowl under the shade and a large enough bulb to give the right amount of light.

—Photo by Simmons

WHEN you buy a reading lamp, be sure you buy light as well as looks. Too often we pay for brass, chrome, glass and plastie—and get very little light.

A 'good' lamp is well designed and efficient. A table lamp to be used for close reading and work should give as much as 150 watts. Floor lamps for similar use should give 300 watts, because the light is farther away. Many of us would choose even more light (according to tests) but so far no portable lamps are made to take bulbs of higher wattages.

Single bulbs usually are more efficient than similar wattages in a group of bulbs. (A lamp with three bulbs, for example, can be turned so that two bulbs, but not all three, light a book.) A single bulb provides flexible lighting too, as do a group of bulbs. A large bulb for a table lamp may be switched to 150 watts-100 watts-and 50 watts; a floor lamp to 300 watts-200 watts-100 watts. If this seems like a lot of light, and too bright for your eyes, remember that outdoors in sunlight there are many thousand foot candles of light—far more than are possible indoors from any lamps today.

So, we are not likely to have too much light. In fact, most homes have too little light—not enough, in enough places, and in the right places. We need enough lamps and fixtures so that light is distributed around the room, as it is all around out of doors. One or two lamps, especially if bulbs are large as described above, give bright spots of light and often are uncomfortable. They are like a headlight of an approaching car, but bright for hours instead of seconds. So, it's strange but true that although one or two lamps may be uncomfortable, more of the same kind can give comfortable balanced light.

The "right place" means a good lamp by each comfortable seat that the family uses regularly. In addition, provide enough general light—from concealed lighting, a ceiling light or open-top shades, so there are no dark corners.

When you shop for a reading lamp, keep these points in mind:

A good reading lamp is **tall,** or adjustable, so the light can spread over the desk or your lap. Table lamps should be about 25 inches high, with the lower edge of the shade 15 to 17 inches above the table. Floor lamps should be 46 to 49 inches from the floor to the lower edge of the shade. Of course, lamp heights depend on the height of the table or desk on which the lamp is placed, on the height of the person and the way he sits, and on the chair height.

The Shade

The **shade** of a good reading lamp:

Spreads so the light reaches the book or desk top. (If you choose a straight shade, the lamp should be taller and placed nearer your reading or work.)

Is **deep** enough to cover the bulbs so they do not glare in your eyes.

Has an **open top** to shed some light up. (If you choose a **closed** top shade which directs all the light down, add other lamps so the light will be comfortable rather than bright and spotty.)

Has a **light-colored** lining or paint to increase the amount of light reflected from the bulb.

Is **dense** enough to hide the lighted bulb.

Homework is a lot easier with a good lamp which distributes a glareless quality of light over the entire desk top.

—Photo by Westinghouse

A good reading lamp has a **reflector,** or light softened in some way. This may be a diffusing bowl or bulb, or one of the newer bulbs which give soft light, or a plastic, glass or metal reflector.

Bulbs should be of the wattage indicated above. Often the harp which holds the shade of a table lamp is too narrow to take more than a 60-watt or 75-watt bulb. Such lamps may be decorative but are inadequate for close work. And remember that blackened bulbs cost as much to burn as do clean ones and give less light; they might be used in occasional lamps as long as they last. Dust cuts the amount of light we get too.

Switches are important also. A well-made lamp has a good switch — one which will last as long as the lamp. Two-way switches are needed for multiple filament bulbs (those you can turn three ways).

Cord should be about 10 feet long, with tag indicating approval by the Underwriters Laboratory. This tag is particularly important for adjustable lamps.

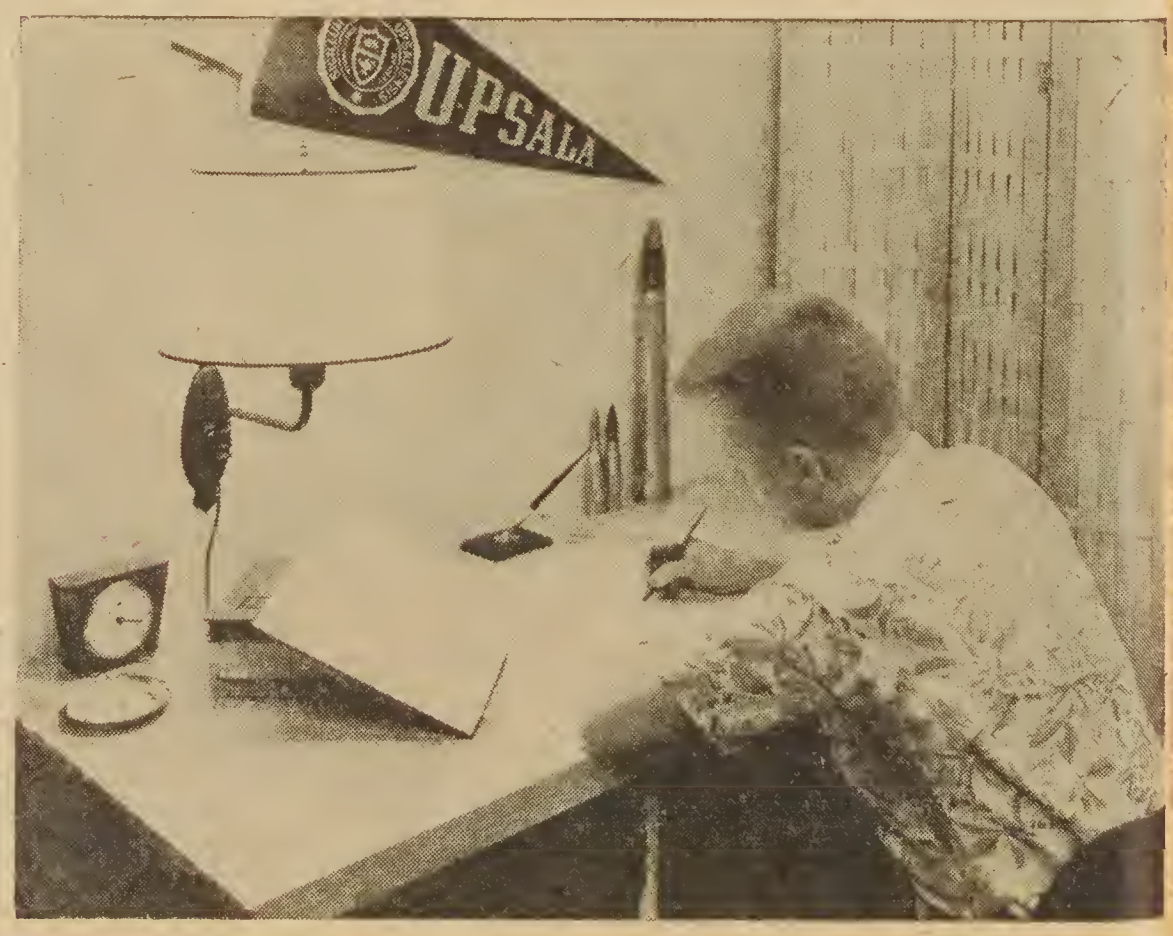
Labels are desirable, but not all good lamps have them. A 'certified' lamp, if you find such a label, indicates safe wiring, good materials and workmanship. Sometimes there is a label indicating the wattage of the bulb which should be used. Many tags have the name of the company, but you can judge quality only if you know the reputation of the manufacturer or rely on the advice of the buyer or clerk in the store.

A good lamp is **well designed.** This means simple in line and design rather than ornate in shape and over decorated. Colors of most lamps in a room should blend closely with the wall color rather than have conspicuous shades, like hats on sticks around the room.

Even a good lamp is useless if not used correctly. Place the lamp so the light will shine **on** your reading or work but **not in** your eyes. Bring the lamp as close as possible so you will make the most use of the electricity you pay for. You will get much less light if the lamp is even six inches farther away from your book. Sit so you do not see the bulb, and hold the magazine so there is the least possible glare, from the shiny paper for example. If your desk has a glass top, cover it with a light-colored blotter or paper so you do not get reflection from the bulb.

Incidentally, a light desk top helps you see. The print on the page shows up more; your eyes are not distracted by the contrast of a dark desk top and light paper. For the same reason, you will be less tired after several hours of reading if you wear a light-colored apron over a dark dress.

Lamps, other than reading lamps, are needed in a room — for general light, for viewing television, and for decoration. Well-chosen and well-placed reading lamps should serve these additional uses too.



Smart Sewing

PRINTED PATTERN



4756. You'll love the flattery of this basic style, with its simple classic lines! Misses' sizes 12 to 20.; 40. Size 16 requires 3⅞ yds. 35-in. 35 cents.

4506. This sew-easy Printed Pattern has just FOUR main pattern parts! Untie shoulder bows for jiffy ironing. Misses' sizes 12 to 20. Size 16 requires 5¼ yds. 35-in. 35 cents.

4660. Enhance your wardrobe with these blouses—three classic styles, with clever variations in collars and pockets. Misses' sizes 10 to 20. Size 16: Left version, 2¼ yds. 39-in.; middle, 1⅝ yds.; right, 1⅝ yds. 35 cents.

4606. It's a Printed Pattern—for time-saving, work-saving sewing! Perfect twosome — sundress and bolero designed for the shorter, fuller figure. Half sizes 14½ to 24½. Size 16½: Dress, 3⅜ yds. 35-in.; bolero, 1⅞ yds. 35 cents.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 35 cents for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by 1st-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Pattern Service, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York.

What's Your Hobby?

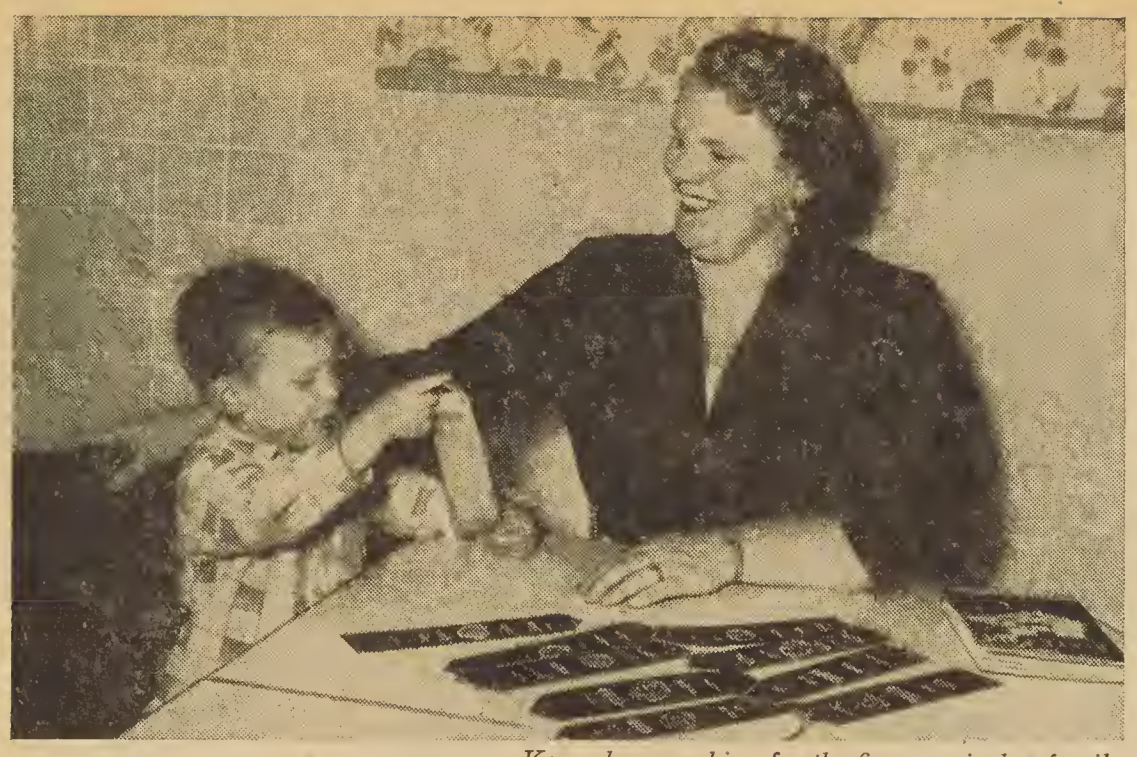
Enters Contests

My exciting and profitable hobby had its start four years ago when I happened to see an ad in a woman's magazine for a course in contest writing. I took the course and my first entry won 5th prize in a local furniture store contest. The prize was a $19.95 lamp! Since that first win, my hobby has paid off in a TV set, an 8-piece blonde bedroom set, 8 watches and many other prizes, including third prize of $10 cash in a national contest.

Contesting should be fun, a means of learning, and if worked at diligently, should pay off too. The old adage that you do not get something for nothing certainly holds true in contesting. A part of yourself must go into each and every entry, along with plenty of study and hard work. To put the proper amount of concentration into one contest, I rose at 5 a.m., a full hour before the rest of the family, so I could have a quiet time for clear thinking. The result? My entry won a combination radio-phonograph, three TV chairs, and a perfume atomizer.

Although we have moved here to New Mexico from our beloved state of Maine, we still enjoy reading the numerous articles in your magazine and find many of them very heart-warming. Even the picture of the New England countryside brought back a most welcome nostalgia of a year ago when we still owned our home there. May your magazine continue to please others as it does me here in this strange land of chili and pinto beans, the land of the Navajos.—*Mrs. Minnie A. Parks, Creamer Trailer Court, Bloomfield, New Mexico.*





Keeps busy cooking for the five men in her family

Busy Mother from Weedsport, N.Y. Wins 10 Ribbons for Her Cooking

Tiny son Stephen holds up his favorite prize ribbon—a blue ribbon, you can be sure! And it's just one of the ten prizes which Mrs. Louis Donahue won in the New York State Fair's cooking competition last year.

Since Stephen has three older brothers, Mrs. Donahue really has a household of men to cook for, and you can be sure they enjoy her yeast-raised specialties. Naturally, Mrs. Donahue makes them with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "It's easy to cook with yeast," she says. "Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast rises so fast, and it stays fresh right in the cupboard."

Do you know who else likes Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast? Why, practically every prize-winning cook in the country! 10,000 prize winners were surveyed . . . and 9 out of 10 say they use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. These are the reasons they gave. Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast is so fast rising, really *easy* to use. It's so convenient, too, keeps for months. When you bake at home you'll find it's easier to serve yeast-raised specialties with this dry yeast on your shelf. Get Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast today — in handy "Thrifty Three's."

Get the new "Triple-Fresh" Pack



Another Fine Product of Standard Brands Inc.



—Photo courtesy Minute Tapioca

A tasty Spanish sauce tops this golden, fluffy, "never fail" omelet. See recipe "Omelet With Variations."

Those Good Eggs!

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

CAN you think of any food which comes to our kitchens as versatile as the egg or one that is so packed with flavor, nutrition, and thrift? With their excellent protein and good amounts of iron, vitamin A, and riboflavin, they score high in nutrition, and they add appeal to any meal in one of endless, easy-to-prepare dishes — creamed, scalloped, baked eggs; fondues, soufflés, croquettes, cutlets, omelets, casseroles, puddings, sponge and angel cakes, chiffon pies, and fruit whips.

Eggs are plentiful now and are thrifty meat substitutes as they contain the same high quality of protein. Two to three eggs will furnish about the same amount of protein as an average serving of meat.

Observe thrift by buying the grade best suited to use: Grade A for poaching, frying, or cooking in the shell; Grade B for scrambling, omelets, custard, and baking; and Grade C for baking.

To separate eggs easily and also to beat egg whites to larger volume faster, remove from refrigerator 30 to 45 minutes before using them.

When using different sizes of eggs, these figures will help you; 4 large, 5 medium, or 6 small eggs fill a 1 cup measure; 7 large, 8 medium, or 9 small egg whites fill 1 cup; 14 large, 17 medium, or 19 small egg yolks fill 1 cup.

Here are some delicious recipes for you to try:

WHOLE EGG SPONGE CAKE

6 eggs
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 packed teaspoon grated lemon rind
1 cup sugar
1 cup pastry or cake flour
¾ teaspoon salt

Break the eggs into the large bowl of an electric mixer. Add the lemon juice and grated rind. Beat the mixture at highest speed until soft peaks are formed (12 to 16 minutes). While the eggs are being beaten, sift together the flour and salt. If a loose bottom pan is not used, the cake will be more easily removed if the bottom of the pan is lightly greased and floured.

Continue beating eggs at highest speed (after soft peaks are formed) and pour the sugar in a fine stream over them, taking 2½ to 3 minutes to add all the sugar. Change to lowest speed and sift the flour and salt over the surface of the mixture as the bowl turns, taking 2 to 3 minutes to add all the flour. Scrape the sides of the bowl and beat at lowest speed for ½ minute.

Pour the batter into a 10-inch tube pan and bake in a moderate oven (325°) for 50 minutes. As soon as baked, invert the cake pan and set it on rack to cool. Prop it up, if necessary, so that the air can circulate between cake and table top. Let the cake cool to room temperature before removing it from the pan.

OMELET WITH VARIATIONS

2 tablespoons quick cooking tapioca
¾ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
¾ cup milk
1 tablespoon butter
4 egg yolks, beaten thick
4 egg whites, beaten stiff

Combine tapioca, salt, pepper, and milk in a saucepan. Place over medium heat and cook until mixture comes to a full boil, stirring constantly. Add butter. Cool slightly while beating eggs. Add the egg yolks and blend well. Add egg yolk mixture very gradually to the beaten whites, folding in thoroughly but gently. Turn into a hot 10-inch buttered skillet. Cook over low heat for 3 minutes. Then bake in a moderate oven (350°) for 15 minutes.

Omelet is done when a knife inserted in center comes out clean. Cut across omelet at right angles to handle of pan, being careful not to cut all the way through. Fold carefully from handle to opposite side. Turn onto a hot platter, place one of the following sauces between folded layers and over omelet. Serve at once. Serves 6.

Spanish Sauce. Melt 6 tablespoons butter in a saucepan. Add ¼ cup each chopped onion and chopped green pepper and sauté until the onions are golden in color. Add ½ teaspoon salt, 2 teaspoons sugar, dash of cayenne pepper, 1 cup sliced, canned mushrooms, and 2 cups canned tomatoes. Cook over medium heat 15 minutes or until vegetables are tender.

Mushroom sauce. Combine and heat together 1 can condensed mushroom soup, 1 to 2 tablespoons butter, and ⅓ cup milk and add ½ to 1 cup drained, sliced, canned or fresh sautéed mushrooms.

Cheese sauce. Combine 1 cup hot medium cream sauce and ½ cup grated, sharp Cheddar cheese. For a tangier sauce you may add about ¼ teaspoon dry mustard when making cream sauce.

Jelly omelet. Just before folding, spread omelet with slightly softened, tart red jelly and garnish platter with parsley.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

No Nagging Backache Means a Good Night's Sleep

Nagging backache, headache, or muscular aches and pains may come on with over-exertion, emotional upsets or day to day stress and strain. And folks who eat and drink unwisely sometimes suffer mild bladder irritation . . . with that restless, uncomfortable feeling.

If you are miserable and worn out because of these discomforts, Doan's Pills often help by their pain relieving action, by their soothing effect to ease bladder irritation, and by their mild diuretic action through the kidneys—tending to increase the output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes.

So if nagging backache makes you feel dragged-out, miserable...with restless, sleepless nights ...don't wait...try Doan's Pills...get the same happy relief millions have enjoyed for over 60 years. Ask for new, large, economy size and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!

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It is always worth a trip to Syracuse to enjoy the comfort, good food and refreshment at Hotel Syracuse.

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Science Finds Healing Substance That Does Both—Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

New York, N. Y. (Special) — For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in *suppository* or *ointment form* under the name *Preparation H.** At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Homemakers' Program

Cornell Farm-Home Week



HERE are some of the many interesting and fascinating lectures, demonstrations, and exhibits being prepared by the New York State College of Home Economics for Farm and Home Week visitors, March 18-22. All of them take plaee at the college in Van Rensselaer Hall, and you can get a complete program when you arrive.

Improving work conditions in your kitchen. Mon. through Thurs. at 10 a. m.

Fashion: A reflection of a way of life. Mon.—Wed.—Fri., 10 a. m.

Can a family reduce its economic risks? Causes of changes in economic well-being of families — sueh as health, inheritances, changes in prices and the like—and ways to prepare for these. Mon. through Thurs. at 11 a. m.; Fri. 10 a. m.

Freeze the pastry for your pies. Mon. 11 a. m.

Furnishings for liveable homes. Mon.—Tues.—Fri., 11 a. m.

Where does the time go? Problems of the homemaker in getting her work done and in meeting the demands that the family and community place on her time. Daily at noon.

New Pattern Standards. Selection of patterns, considering figure type, size, brand, and style. Mon.—Wed.—Fri. at noon.

Living a good third act. A discussion of the phase of marriage which begins after the children have left home. Mon. 1 p. m.

You can have quick meals. The planning—choice of menu, food preparation, kitchen and cupboard arrangement and work habits. Mon.—Wed.—Fri. at 1 p.m. **The Shopping**—markets, foods, and time spent. Tues.-Thurs. at 1 p.m.

How can children learn to handle money? Mon. 2 p. m.; Wed. 3 p. m.

Are houses for people? Family attitudes, values and ideals put to work in house planning. Mon. 2 p. m.; Wed. 3 p. m.

Plan your meals around a freezer. Using prepared and pre-cooked foods. Mon. 3 p. m.; Fri. 2 p. m.

Using modern equipment for better meals. Use of new features in small and major cooking appliances to make dishes high in quality and nutrition. Tues. and Thurs. at 10 a. m.

Parents and discipline. Tues. at noon.

Clothing for moderns. Tues. and Thurs. at 1 p. m.

We made our kitchens easier to work in. Tues. and Thurs. 2 p. m.

Can family members understand each other? Wed. and Thurs. at 11 a. m.

Dinner for the family. Wed. and Fri. at 11 a. m.

One thousand and one complaints. About fabrics now used in clothes. Wed. and Thurs. at 11 a. m.

Getting along with Teen-agers. Common problems. Wed. at noon.

Changing patterns of child rearing practices. Thurs. 10 a. m.

Your house and you. Does it fit you? Are you proud of it? Do you want to change it? Thurs. at noon.

Brothers and sisters in the family. Movies. Thurs. 2 p. m.; Fri. 1 p. m.

These are just some of the highlights for the week, but they will help you to plan your Farm and Home Week trip, March 18-22, at Ithaca, N. Y.

Those Good Eggs!

(Continued from Opposite Page)

MARJORIE'S LEMON SPONGE PUDDING

1-½ cups sugar
6 tablespoons flour
½ teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons melted butter
7-½ tablespoons lemon juice
5 beaten egg yolks
2-¼ cups milk
5 beaten egg whites

Mix sugar, flour, salt, butter, and juice. Combine with egg yolks, and milk and mix well. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites and place in 2-quart glass baking dish. Set dish in pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven (350°) for about 45 minutes to 1 hour. Serve warm or cold. Serves 6.

DEVILED EGG AND BROCCOLI CASSEROLE

Arrange 1 box of cooked frozen broccoli in a square or oblong baking dish. Arrange on top of broccoli 6 to 8 hard-cooked eggs which have been deviled, using deviled ham or sardines, shrimp, or chicken well seasoned in the filling. Pour over top a cheese sauce made by melting ½ cup grated, sharp Cheddar cheese in 1 cup thin to medium cream sauce. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) about 20 to 30 minutes or until sauce is bubbly and lightly browned. Serves 6. This dish may be made ahead of time, except for the sauce, and completed at meal time.

EASY-TO-MAKE SOUFFLE

(Cheese, chicken, salmon, tuna)

1 can condensed cream soup
6 eggs, separated

For Cheese Soufflé, use cream of mushroom, celery, or asparagus soup and 1 cup grated, sharp Cheddar cheese.

For Chicken Soufflé, use cream of chicken or mushroom soup and 1 cup finely cut cooked chicken.

For Salmon Soufflé, use cream of mushroom or celery soup and 1 cup finely flaked salmon.

For Tuna Soufflé, use cream of mushroom, celery, or chicken soup and 1 cup finely flaked tuna.

Heat soup slowly and blend in cheese, chicken, salmon, or tuna. Add slightly beaten egg yolks and blend well. Cool slightly. Fold in the stiffly beaten whites and pour into ungreased 2-quart casserole. Bake in a slow oven (300° to 325°) for 1 to 1¼ hours or until soufflé is set and golden brown. Serve at once with or without your favorite sauce. Serves 6.

PRUNE WHIP WITH CUSTARD SAUCE

1-½ cups cut-up cooked pitted prunes
2 tablespoons lemon juice
4 egg whites, beaten stiff
½ cup sugar
½ cup nuts, coarsely chopped

Combine prunes and lemon juice. Beat egg whites until stiff. Add the sugar gradually and continue to beat. Fold in the prunes and nuts. Pour into 1 quart casserole and set dish in pan of hot water. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) about 30 to 40 minutes or until set. Cool and serve with custard sauce. (next recipe). Serves 4 to 6.

CUSTARD SAUCE

4 egg yolks
⅓ cup sugar
Dash salt
2 cups scalded milk
1 teaspoon vanilla

Combine egg yolks, sugar, and salt. Add the scalded milk with constant stirring. Cook mixture, stirring constantly, over low heat until thickened. Add vanilla and cool. If you like a little thicker sauce, combine ½ to 1 tablespoon cornstarch with the eggs and sugar before adding scalded milk.

Will you pay the tax on my new fur coat?



Strange request? Not so strange as it sounds. Almost every day you actually do pay taxes for other people. Whenever you pay your income tax, or buy anything that is federally taxed, you're paying taxes for customers of federal government electric systems.

Your taxes go to build the federal plants that *serve* these people. Then, because customers of federal power systems don't pay their share of taxes in their electric bills, you have to be taxed *more* to make up the difference.

This kind of tax inequality isn't fair to you or any other taxpayer—and it isn't necessary. America's more than 400 independent electric light and power companies are ready and willing to provide the additional electricity the nation needs without depending on tax money to build new power plants.

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LIVE BETTER ELECTRICALLY

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Hostages To Fortune

(Continued from Page 1)

some farmhouse where there's no telephone. I'll see if I can find out anything, Mrs. Graham."

Sleeping as only a small boy can, Bill didn't hear any of the commotion that prevailed that night when they brought his father home. But he sensed that something was wrong the moment he awoke in the morning. There were none of the usual household noises. He dressed quickly and ran downstairs. At sight of him, his white-faced mother burst into tears. Several neighbor women were sitting quietly in the kitchen, but Grandpa was nowhere to be seen, and his little sisters were still in bed. Clutching his mother's hand Bill kept asking, "What's the matter, Ma? What's the matter?"

His mother was unable to answer him, but finally one of the kindly neighbors went over to Bill, pulled him close to her, and said:

"Your father has been terribly hurt."

"Where is he?"

"In the other room."

Bill broke away and started for the old sitting room, but another woman blocked his way.

"Wait a little while," she said. "Your father can't see you now." For want of something further to say she added, "You'll disturb him if you go in now."

Bewildered and scared, Bill turned and ran outdoors. But it was too cold to stay out long without breakfast, and besides, mixed with his fear was the natural curiosity of childhood. What had really happened? So he went back into the kitchen, to find his mother calmer now. She put him at the table and gave him his breakfast. When he had finished, one of the women said something in a low tone to his mother, who nodded. The woman took Bill by the hand and led him into the sitting room.

How changed it was. How unfamiliar. The reading table had been pushed back against the wall, most of the furniture had been taken out, and where the couch had been was a strange, boxlike object. In it lay his father—or was it his father? He looked so quiet and so pale.

Bill whimpered a little, and the woman put a comforting arm around his shoulders.

"You must understand, Bill. Your father is dead. He was killed last night when his car slipped on the ice."

But who can explain death to a young boy? For that matter, to anyone, old or young? Bill stood there looking so long and so intently that finally the woman, not knowing what to do, turned and tiptoed from the room leaving him alone with his dead. Now Bill's fear was gone. His father, always gentle with him in life, would do him no harm now, he knew. All he could think of now was the pain in his breast, the lump in his throat, for he understood that his father wasn't really there and never would be again.

Quietly Bill walked across the room and sat down in a chair, still gazing on the quiet face in the coffin. Then suddenly he was alert, sitting forward on the edge of his chair, for the form in the coffin seemed to move. Fear possessed him and he rushed headlong from the room and into the arms of his mother. "He moved," he shouted. Daddy moved!"

Startled for the moment, Mary Graham trembled while momentary hope flooded her consciousness. Then, reason restored, realizing that the boy's imagination, heightened by emotion, had tricked him, she bent sadly to comfort the little fellow clinging to her knees and to say:

"No, Billy. Daddy didn't move." Then, in a choked voice, "he'll never move again. But there's no need to be afraid. He never hurt you and he never will."

That day and the one following were filled with excitement for Bill. People came and went, most of them tiptoing into that other room and then tiptoing out again, some crying, "He looks so natural. He looks so natural." The neighbors brought in food, and some of them stayed to help eat it, which seemed queer to a small boy. Two or three times when Grandpa thought that Bill had had enough emotional excitement, he took him down to the barn, into the warm cow stable, and found some chores for him to do, visiting with him meanwhile about the farm work.

Then came the funeral. Mr. Ball, the undertaker, who seemed to have been around quite a bit in the last two days, now brought in a lot of extra chairs and set most of them up in rows in the sitting room. The remainder were left for use in the kitchen. Mr. Palmer, the minister, had come each day to talk with Mother. Gradually the chairs filled with neighbors and friends. Mother had on a black dress which Bill had not seen before, but which somehow made her look very sweet. His sisters had been taken to the home of a neighbor. Bill missed them. In fact, he was awfully tired with so many people around, so many things going on that he couldn't understand. It would be better to have his sisters there, even though he felt like quarrelling with them sometimes, than to have them away.

It was very quiet in the house except that the women in the chairs kept up a kind of buzzing with their whispering. Bill wished they would stop. Somehow it wasn't right. And anyway, they'd better not be whispering about his Daddy.

As the whispering continued Bill's resentment grew. Why were all those folks there anyway? Many of them he'd never seen in the house before. But of course there were exceptions. There was old Mrs. Stevens, who came across lots to visit with his mother often. Sometimes he'd walk back home with her. She baked the best cookies. She was fun, too. One time he'd challenged her to a race and she'd surprised him by saying, "All right. See that big stone up there by the side of the road? I'll beat you to it." And she did, too. Well, now, it was nice to have *her* beside them when they were feeling so bad.

But sitting right near her was Sally Riggs. She too came to the house once in a while, but Bill knew that Mother never liked to see her coming. She was always telling bad stories about somebody, and Mother just didn't like that.

Over there in the corner, looking half asleep, was Mr. Washburn, with his big red nose. Bill couldn't help grinning a little when he looked at him, for just the summer before he'd heard his family laughing about Mr. Washburn's drinking too much hard cider, then trying to walk across the milldam. He fell in. Someway he managed to scramble out. Gramp didn't think it very funny, though. Said it served the old fool right — maybe teach him a lesson.

And there was Gramp himself, sitting so tall and straight in his best clothes, looking awfully solemn. Even a boy as small as Bill knew that Gramp and his father weren't very good friends. Wonder what Gramp thought now?

Bill was old enough to know that most of the folks there were, in their awkward way, trying to show his mother that they felt sorry for her and wished there was some way to help. He looked at the men standing around in the yard outside, or, when they got too cold, crowding into the kitchen.

Finally the minister began to talk. He read something out of the Bible about how the Lord gave and the Lord taketh away. Then he told about what a good man Bill's Daddy was, and Bill wondered how he knew, for his Daddy had never gone to church, at least not that Bill could remember. He did remember now that he had heard his Daddy say once that he had to be away all the time during the week and he wanted to stay with his family on Sundays instead of going to church. The minister talked on and on, and Bill began to wiggle in his chair, wishing he would stop. He was making Mother cry. Even Grandpa looked as if he were ready to cry. Several of the women were sniffling. What were *they* crying about? He wasn't their Daddy.

At long last the minister stopped talking, said a prayer, and they all stood up and walked by the coffin. In a moment Mr. Ball, with his long black coat, closed the top of the coffin. Some of the neighbor men got on each side of it, carried it out and put it in a big black coach that they called a hearse.

Then Bill went with Grandpa and Mother and somebody else into a car, some other folks got into cars behind theirs, and they drove away to the cemetery.

How strange it was for Bill to come back to the house that seemed so empty after so many folks had been coming and going. How queer to think that Daddy wouldn't come weekends any more. Somehow Bill felt that he would soon get used to that, because Daddy hadn't been there much anyway.

That night, in his upstairs room, Bill settled down to sleep, tired and worn out with all the excitement. Suddenly he

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Temper gets you into trouble; pride keeps you there.—Author Unknown

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was wide awake. It had started to rain, and outside Bill's room was a metal roof over the porch below. Always before when it had rained he had liked to hear the rain drumming on that roof. It could always lull him to sleep. It was different now. though, for he thought how the rain was pelting on his Daddy's grave in the cold cemetery. Climbing out of bed, he ran crying downstairs to crawl into his mother's bed and be comforted with her familiar presence.

CHAPTER II

Bill Graham couldn't remember the time when he hadn't loved the farm and everything connected with it. He couldn't have been more than 4 or 5 years old when he first rode the big sleigh with the tub on it through the sugar bush as his grandfather plodded back and forth from tree to tree gathering the sap and dumping it in the tub. Later, what a thrill it was to watch the fire roar under the big sap pans in the sugar house, and later still, how excited he was watching his mother finish off the golden sirup on the kitchen stove and pour it into the gallon cans.

Year after year there was something about making maple sirup, perhaps because it was the first outdoor job of the year, that stirred his blood. It was fun to help gather the sap, and maybe to sit all night during a big run to keep the fire going under the sap pans, dozing occasionally, or talking with some neighborhood boy as they sat in the warm, steamy sugar house during those first spring nights.

Yes, farming was in his blood. Bill had known that as long as he had thought about anything. He well remembered rushing home from the district school to help his grandfather plant corn and potatoes. When he closed his eyes he could still smell the corn that had been coated with tar to keep the crows from pulling it up when it sprouted. It was great to plod back and forth, dropping the cut seed potatoes, the warm soil of May tickling and at the same time comforting his bare feet. Then, as the new sprouts of corn and potatoes began to poke their heads above the soil in the miracle of life, it was grand to ride atop old Tom and drive him between the rows of corn and potatoes as Grandfather guided and shoved the one-horse cultivator deep into the soil. Grandpa always did things thoroughly. Later Bill realized that many of the things he did were wrong. For instance, he learned that too deep cultivation cuts off the roots of growing plants.

The best time of all in a growing boy's life on a farm was when haying came. Grandpa never started haying until after the Fourth of July, and to Bill it was almost more interesting than the Fourth itself. Grandpa always said a farmer must wait to begin haying until the "bottom" or second growth was well started. Again Bill was to learn later in school that it was better to cut the hay early in order to increase its feeding value.

Of course no such thoughts trouble a small boy. All he knew was the fascination of the clattering mowing machine and the grass falling before it as Grandpa drove the horses around the big meadow south of the house. Bill couldn't remember the time when he hadn't thrilled to the smell of new-mown hay and the excitement of sitting on the one-horse hayrake while his mother drove old Tom hitched to it back and forth, back and forth, across the meadow, leaving the hay in long, orderly windrows.

After the hay was raked, Bill helped Grandpa pile it in great big cocks, where it was left to cure for a day or so, and then finally when it was ready for the barn the team was hitched to the lumber wagon with the hayrigging on it. How proud Bill was when finally his grandfather thought he was big enough to put him on the rigging and teach him how to load the hay, shoving it out on the corners and along the edge of the rigging, binding it in the center with more hay, and tramping and tramping across it to make it into a good, well built load.

Great was the day, too, when at last he was permitted to drive the old farm team with a load of hay down across the lane and into the barn. Then came the year when, tired of pitching hay by hand, Grandpa installed a hay fork. Mother was enlisted to drive the horses on the rope that ran through the pulleys to the top of the barn and back to the big pronged steel fork. Grandpa would set the fork deep into the load, yell to Mother to go ahead, and slowly, with a great creaking and groaning of pulleys and rope, a good portion of the load would ride to the roof of the barn and run along on the carrier over the mow. Then with a pull on a smaller rope, Grandpa would release the hay and it would fall with a big swish to the mow. Harder than ever, then, was Bill's job, even though he was bigger now, to separate that big forkful of packed hay into amounts that he could handle with a pitchfork, and move it back across the mow into the corners and along the edges, all the time keeping it well tramped down. Finally, after the load was all in the mow, they would back the wagon out by hand, hitch the team on again, and go back to the field for another load. That was fun for a while, but it got mighty tiresome before the end of the day. And no matter how long they worked in the fields, there were the cows to be milked and the chores to be done.

Never could Bill remember a time when just plain cold water tasted better than when he came down from under the hot roof after mowing away hay. What bright spots were the rare occasions when Mother felt that she could spare the lemons and had the time to bring out a pitcher of cold lemonade.

(To be Continued)

Fewer, Bigger Buyers Bring Fruit Growers New Problems

By JIM HALL

ROLLAND J. REITZ, Monroe County fruit grower, is the new president of the New York State Horticultural Society. Reitz, who had been vice president, was elected to succeed Abram Van Alstyne of Kinderhook. Also elected at the 102nd annual meeting at Rochester last month was Ralph W. Smith, Poughkeepsie, vice president. Mr. Smith and Marion Johnson, Williamson, were re-elected directors. Lee Downer of Forestville and Alfred Zimmerman of Clintondale were elected directors to succeed Harold Hitchings of Syracuse and Gerard G. Maier of Newburgh.

After a slow start, due to driving conditions the first day, crowds at the meetings and show in Rochester's Memorial Building reached as high as 2,500 the last two days according to Dan Dalrymple, Society secretary.

How to meet the continuing trend toward fewer, larger buyers received particular attention during the sessions. President Van Alstyne, in his annual report, urged fruit growers to take cooperative action to meet the changing marketing conditions, saying that, "One form of such action was a clearing house for the exchange of information on prices and quality of apples offered for market."

Need Good "Sellers"

Lloyd A. Putnam, secretary-manager of the Lake Ontario Fruit Growers Cooperative, and Ralph Bunje, manager of the California Canning Peach Assn., also discussed methods of retaining decent prices despite the fewer number of customers. Said Putnam, "Buying from the growers is in fewer hands. This calls for adjustments in our traditional selling methods. The selling cooperative is an effort to meet the challenge of large-scale buying. It was started by a group that recognized the individual was not in a position to maintain necessary market contacts or not close enough to markets to deal effectively with professional buyers."

Bunje pointed out that there has been "a merger every 10 days in the past year in the retail grocery business." He said the growth in retail organizations and cooperative buying groups is "to strengthen their bargaining position." He reported an "astonishing drop" in the number of customers buying growers' produce.

"Merely to go broke more slowly because you belong to a processing cooperative is not a satisfactory solution to the problem of the farmers' bargaining power," he said. "Bargaining associations must give growers, through capable management and talent, opportunity to meet buyers on common ground. We must be realistic. Nothing depletes bargaining power as much as an incompetent, underpaid farmer employee dealing with a competent, informed, highly paid skilled buyer."

Migrant Labor

Labor problems, particularly with seasonal migrant help, was the subject of a panel discussion which brought out the need for certification of more foreign workers. Stuart Christie of Fredonia said there was a 30% turnover of Puerto Rican labor in the Chautauqua area camps supplying help for fruit growers and vineyardists. Many walked off jobs paying $12 to $15 a day.

Discussing Wayne County cooperative labor camps housing 650 migrants, Marion Johnson, Williamson, said migrants in them earned $71,000 last year from mid-July to early September. "We were well satisfied with 150 Bahamians we had last year and could use more," he said. James R. Clarke of Milton, representing Hudson Valley and Champlain fruit growers as well as Long Island potato growers, said, "farm labor has just about vanished," and blamed it on industry and housing development encroachment on farm labor supply. He, too, saw a need to certify more foreign workers.

Official Action

By resolution, the Society urged State officials to expedite the building of the new processed foods laboratory at the Geneva Experiment Station. Also requested was "correlation of inspection of labor camps" to eliminate duplicate and over-lapping inspections that have led to confusion and resentment among growers. For camps of less than ten workers, growers asked for a sanitary code that will be practical and workable.

Nearly 70 commercial exhibitors displayed the latest machines, equipment and materials in a colorful show that filled the huge main floor of the War Memorial at Rochester. Most of the exhibits at Rochester were moved the next week to Kingston for the Eastern Meeting of the Society which also featured talks on production, marketing, labor, etc.

During the Horticultural Society meeting at Rochester, members of the Western New York Apple Growers Ass'n. elected Marion Johnson, Williamson, president to succeed Cameron G. Garman of Burt. Others elected were: Howard Baker, Ransomville, vice president; W. J. Kletzbach, Rochester, treasurer and executive secretary; George Strasenburgh, Morton, assistant secretary; and these directors: Roger Silsby, Gasport; Donald Nesbit, Medina; and Rex Furber, Wolcott.

— A. A. —

Where flies are DDT-resistant, the most effective spray for killing flies on the wing uses pyrethrum as an active ingredient.

Another method of control developed by recent research is poisonous baits. These combine poisonous compounds—malathion is one of the best — with sweetening agents that attract flies and cause them to feed on the bait.

New "Barry" Apple

AFTER more than a decade of checking and testing the hundreds of new apples bred at the Geneva Experiment Station, one has been chosen to bear the name, "Barry."

Dr. Arthur J. Heinicke, director of the Station, made the announcement during the Rochester session of the State Horticultural Society. The apple was named for Patrick Barry and his son, William C. Barry, who between them held the office of president of the Society for 49 years. They were the great-grandfather and grandfather of Rochester's mayor, Peter Barry.

The new Barry is a cross of the McIntosh and Cox Orange, an European dessert apple. Heinicke said the first cross was made by plant breeders in 1923 and first apples harvested in '36. Trees in the second test began bearing in '47 so that 10 harvests have been checked.



"It's Here... That Good G.L.F. Seed"

Time to Save at G.L.F.

You can cut dollars from your 1957 seed bill by taking your seed order "off-car" when the shipment arrives in your community. G.L.F. Off-Car sales are a traditional feature of G.L.F.'s dependable seed service. A 36 year record of top rank distribution of quality grasses and legumes stands behind every bag of G.L.F. seed.

Large volume buying, year after year, has made G.L.F. seedsmen expert judges of seed quality. But this is not enough . . . each lot must meet the requirements of strict laboratory tests before it can be made available to you, Mr. G.L.F. Member and patron.

Every effort is made to assure that you are well informed about new varieties and money saving seed economies when it will benefit you the most. And G.L.F. off-car sales are one thing you can count on for dollar savings.

Plan now to earn a bonus by taking your seed when the G.L.F. shipment first comes in.

Your Seed Picture

G.L.F. Seed stocks are generally excellent. National supplies are short in the grasses and in two or three of the newer alfalfa varieties. G.L.F. has adequate quantity of most grasses, with a moderate stock of Narragansett, Dupuits and Vernal alfalfas.

To be sure of your supply of these new legumes, check with your local G.L.F. Service Agency today.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

The Right Seed for the Right Field in 1957

GLF Quality

G.L.F. Quality Seed

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

A Family Farm Grows

By JIM HALL

WHENEVER anyone in the family gets a 'brain-storm', everyone goes along with the idea if it's reasonable." Burton Ketch of Bath in Steuben County, New York, just grinned and nodded his head when his wife, Margaret, gave me the above answer to a question. I had stopped to find out what had gone on during their years of farming that had made their family farm grow and grow and grow.

There have been many "brain-storms" in the Ketch family since Burton returned to his Dad's dairy and potato farm after a couple of years at Houghton College. His marrying the pretty school teaeher in nearby Wallace was perhaps one of the greatest because Margaret, in her quiet way, has been a real farm partner. She's not only helped Burton deeide which of his ideas have been reasonable, but has contributed her own share.

When Burton's Dad dicd in 1926, Burton and his brother William took over the farm. Everything was fine for years but as families grew (Burton and Margaret have six ehildren, now ranging from Karol, 16, to Emma Jean whose husband, Carlysle Watkins, shares the farm work with her brother, Keith, 30), Burton and Margaret realized carly that farms, to be efficient, had to grow. And theirs was big enough only for William.

In March 1942 they bought the 212-acre dairy farm on the edge of Bath that had been operated for many years by a master farmer, the late Edward Heinaman. They moved there with 16 milkers, 10 head of young stock, and the six youngsters.

In the 15 years since, they've had their full share of the heartaches and worries, the joys and rewards of a large, growing farm family. Three of their boys served in the Armed Forces; Keith in the Army before returning to the farm; Wayne, 28, for 5 years—2 of them in Alaska—as an Air Force jet pilot; and now Clair, 25, who is a lieutenant in the Marine Corp which he entered after graduating at the University of Utah. Wayne, incidentally, is now secking his master's degree in aeronautics at the University of Denver. These boys, along with Bruce, who now is an NYABC technician in Steuben County, and the girls represent what is, perhaps, the greatest contribution our farms make in America's progress—responsible young eitizens.

During their second Christmas Eve on the new farm, the big old, "L" shaped barn burned to the ground and his herd sire and six head of choiee young stock perished. The financial strain of a new concrete and steel 92x36-foot barn, repairing two damaged tile silos and buying hay and grain to replace what burned, made Burton eut down on his operation for a time. However, it wasn't long before he was building up his herd again—and, actually, the fire probably was responsible for some of the family's best-paying "brain-storms" as Margaret calls their ideas.

About the only plan they never changed was Burton's to stick to registered purebred Holsteins — good big ones with long legs. Burton pointed out some of those long legs to me as we walked behind his present 50 milkers. "Sce how far those big bags are off the ground. Anything I don't like is seein' a teat-eup practically sittin' in the straw. Long legs help make cleaner milk." When he milked a little later, it was plain that it was easier to put the cups on those big, strong, long-legged cows.

Many of the things that seemed bad luek at the time contributed to the growth of their wholc operation. Burton marketed his milk to a loeal retailer and got quite a bit over the New York City blend price. The man sold his milk business and the new owner just told Burton "I won't need your milk." That meant a quick switch to the New York market and a lower price. More cows was the answer for a year or so. But Burton kept looking at the difference between what he got for his milk per quart and what his neighbors in the village paid to have it delivered.

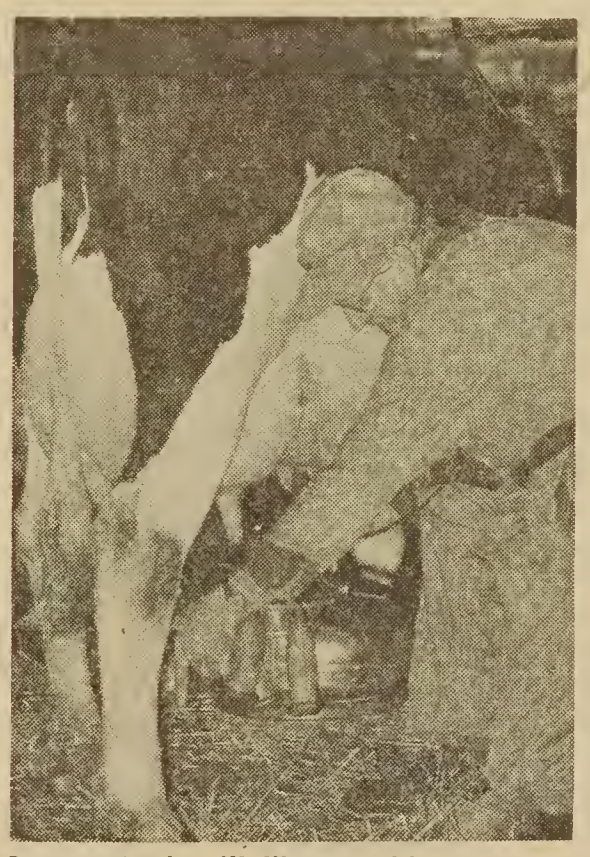
Now Sells Retail

About 65 acres of the Ketch farm wcre actually inside the village. "Let's build a dairy shop and sell cash and carry," was Burton's "brain-storm" in 1949.

Anyone who knows about getting a license to retail milk knows that it isn't too easy but the Ketch's were pretty well satisfied. They applied for a license in October 1949 and were in businces by June of the next year. They put a little ad in the paper and sold 50 quarts the first day—4 eents under the delivered price in town.

Sales climbed beyond the production of his herd and he started buying from other dairymen when the inspeetors dealt him what was a blow: "You can sell only the milk you produce on your own farm."

Another decision. Another "brain-storm" and another farm was bought a half mile away. It doesn't worry Burton now that soon after son-in-law Carlysle and daughter Emma Jean



Burton Ketch still likes working with his Holsteins better than any other part of the milk business, even though his son and son-in-law do most of the farm work.

were established in the new farm, working on crops and young stock, the inspectors decided he could buy and sell other milk. As the Ketches are apt to say, "Things that look pretty bad at the time often work out for the best in the long run." Anyway, things have worked out.

Their 50 milkers have averaged between 11,000 and 13,000 lbs. of milk these past several years but their total produetion of 589,488 lbs. last year wasn't enough to meet demand at their cash-and-carry store so they are again buying outside milk. Burton pays his suppliers a straight 10 cents a quart for 10 months and 9¢ in May and June. Burton is getting 18¢ a quart for pasteurized and 19¢ for homogenized milk. Delivered priees of loeal dealers are 4¢ more.

There have been dozens of other decisions to make since the switch from shipping to New York. Having his milk pasteurized and bottled at a plant 17 miles away caused so much handling and re-handling that no one argued against building a proeessing room at the side of the retail store. The final addition was made just last year as Burton expanded for greater capacity and added a homogenizer, a huge hold ing tank, a can washer and an expensive new kind of purifier.

Together with his two pasteurizers, bottling machine, bottle washer, cases, etc., Burton in little more than six years has invested about $40,000 in order to span the gap between what he got for his milk wholesale and what consumers had to pay. He's not only done that but he's saving the eonsumers 4 cents on every quart.

Because no credit is extended to complicate bookkeeping and he gets cash for his milk every day; beeause he has no delivery costs and charges a full 10¢ deposit on bottles to avoid any bottle loss, he operates a good deal cheaper than the average retail milkman. That's why he ean sell eheaper. At the same time, Burton, who still loves the produetion end and working with animals better than he does the processing and retailing, admits quite readily that there's more profit after the milk leaves his barn.

Big Investment

"For a $40,000 investment in all this stainless steel, I get 9¢ a quart above what I could get at the farm but there's more profit in that and a lot less investment and less labor than on the farm where I also get 9¢ a quart," he told me. "However, I'll stick to the milking end. I hire a man to run all this equipment and three part time women to do the selling."

Margaret told me, as she stirred up a chocolate pudding for supper, that raising six youngsters has kept her busy without doing any of the farm work, but I noticed that it is one of her little tasks to clean, grade, and paek eggs from their 700 layers every morning. Every one is sold in their dairy store along with almost as many more bought from other poultrymen. I diseovered another of her little "extra" tasks, too, when I was in the dairy store.

The minister of the Bath Baptist Church (where Margaret is superintendent of the Sunday School Junior Department) happened to say one day, "Wouldn't it be nice if there were a Bible store in Bath?" Well, Bath has one. Margaret opened it in the same building when they started the dairy store. She has a fine stoek of Bibles of all prices, religious cards, Sunday School supplies, wall plaques and religious books. Regular clerks in the dairy end wait on Bible store trade but Margaret spends 15 to 18 hours there herself each week. Her little sideline, suggested by the minister, grosses $5,000 a year!

Civic and especially church affairs are very important to Margaret and Burton. She taught in the Wesleyan Methodist Chureh Sunday School at Wallace before they moved to Bath and also was leader of a 4-H Club. Now, besides loeal chureh duties, she is president of the WCTU and chairman of the area State Couneil of Church Women.

Burton is also a president—currently head of the Bath Rotary Club. He has also been a long time member and active in Extension Service and the Farm Bureau but his first love is 4-H. He has served on the Executive Committee of the Steuben County 4-H since 4-H started in the eounty back in the 30's.

Modern Equipment

Mostly, of course, he's devoted his time to the farm, keeping up with new practices and methods to produee more with less labor. A field chopper, three trueks and a hay baler speed his forage harvesting while elevators, gutter cleaners, custom-grinding of his own oats and corn have done mueh to keep



Margaret Ketch's day is as busy as her husband's. Here she is stirring up a chocolate pudding in the few minutes she had before going to a Council of Church Women's Meeting.

his costs down. He likes artificial breeding and thinks it will be even better when frozen semen is used widely enough to permit a man to breed along the lines he wants. However, he still keeps a bull on hand to turn in with the young stock which are hard to catch for artificial breeding. Due to the even supply of milk needed at his store, he watches breeding dates very carefully. "I like to have a bull handy for those times we forget to call the technician. But I wouldn't bother with one with a smaller herd."

Son, Keith, and son-in-law, Carlysle, handle most of the farm work but Burton keeps his hand in. Two mornings a week, he does the milking for one of the boys, "so they don't have to get to work until 8:00 A.M." He also takes over when they have every third Saturday and Sunday off. It takes much of his time to keep all the reeords of the two operations and do the bookkeeping.

Burton is not one to worry but he keeps his eyes open to what's going on. For instance, he's well aware that the village fathers have proposed a highway by-passing Bath that will cut his buildings off from the rest of his farm. If it's a non-access Federal expressway, as some expeet, Burton knows it will be nigh impossible to continue farming and feels kind of glad they bought the other farm down the road. As he says, "Things usually turn out for the best."

He and Margaret and the rest of the family make them turn out that way through their careful planning and thinking and management — even if they do just call things, "brain-storms!"

SERVICE BUREAU

QUICK ACTION SAVED SIMILAR LOSSES

PERHAPS on this page in the January 19 issue under the heading, "Don't Bite," you read of the man who said he was a cattle buyer, who wanted to pay by check and who had a habit of borrowing money which he never paid back.

Since that item appeared, things have been happening. The following letter will give you some of the details:

"Here is a follow-up on your warning pertaining to a W. Kopp or W. Knapp printed in your January 19 issue. The real name of this man is William Jennings Kaupp; his home is in Buffalo, N. Y.

"Mr. Kaupp checked in at the Dushore Hotel on the 5th of January, posing as a cattle buyer. He hired a couple of fellows to drive him into the Mansfield-Wellsboro, Pa. area on the pretense of buying cattle. Then, upon checking out, gave me a check drawn on the Liberty Bank of Buffalo for the amount of $75.00.

I cashed the check. However, the next day I called the Buffalo bank and was told they have no record of Mr. Kaupp or any name similar. I immediately had a warrant sworn out for Mr. Kaupp and, through the cooperation of Private Zeigler and Corporal Klick of the Pennsylvania State Police of Dushore barracks, located Kaupp at the Penn Wells Hotel in Wellsboro. He was brought back and at the present time is in the Sullivan County jail at LaPorte, Pa. awaiting trial.

"Mr. Kaupp is wanted elsewhere in Pennsylvania for bad checks as well as in New York State for breaking parole. Tell the farmer near Waverly he was fortunate to lose only $20.00. It cost me more. Permit me to congratulate you for publishing such a warning. It may have saved some farmer an awful lot had they noticed same."—*Wendell Bracken, Dushore Hotel, Dushore, Pa.*

The subscriber who wrote this letter was not the only man who lost money to Mr. Kaupp. The manager of a livestock auction market received a visit from him. The manager drove him to a number of farms to look at livestock, then drove him fifty miles to catch a train. On the basis of his honest-looking face and a beautiful story, the manager loaned him $25.00 which he will never see again!

As is our custom we gave the information to the New York State Troopers. Here, in part, is their reply:

"Thank you for your letter enclosing a copy of your warning notice concerning William Jennings Kaupp and the letter from Mr. Wendell Bracken, the Dushore Hotel, Pennsylvania, indicating that as a result of the warning William Jennings Kaupp was arrested and is at the present time in the Sullivan County jail at LaPorte, Pennsylvania awaiting trial.

"It is good to know that this case worked out so well and I am broadcasting an additional teletype message in the event that some other Police Department would like to see Mr. Kaupp when he has satisfied the Authorities in Pennsylvania. A copy of the message is enclosed. It is also possible that the Prison Authorities may be interested and this angle be pursued."

The message which was broadcast gave AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST full credit and ended with this statement: "This information is being forwarded in the event any Police Department has similar charges. It is also believed that this man is a life parolee from Attica Prison. State Police Batavia check with Prison Authorities."

We are very appreciative of the cooperation of the State Troopers in all northeastern states. The history of this case shows the importance of getting information immediately both to American Agriculturist Service Bureau and to State Troopers when a swindle occurs or is attempted in your neighborhood. In this case it seems obvious that, if the arrest had not been made, many other subscribers would, sooner or later, have suffered losses.

— A. A. —

OUT OF BUSINESS

We have been advised that Black & Company of 125 Merrick Road, Rockville Centre, N. Y. (and its subsidiary Home Merchandise) have discontinued operations and their assets will be liquidated for the benefit of creditors.

If you have an unfilled order with either of these companies we suggest you file your claim by writing to the attorneys, Schwartz, Rudin & Duberstein, Esqs., No. 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. Be sure to give details such as dates, amounts, etc.

— A. A. —

KEEP A COPY

Upon referring a complaint to a commercial concern, the reply sometimes is that our letter is the first they have heard of the complaint. Apparently the subscriber sometime 'phones in and complains but does not get to the right person, and his call is ignored or forgotten.

We suggest that with complaints of this sort full details be written to the company and that you keep a copy of your letter. The sooner things of this sort are straightened out the easier it is to get an adjustment.

— A. A. —

ADDRESS WANTED

Does anyone know the whereabouts of:

Joseph Strocker or Stocker, born in Germany, about 72 years old, married Violet Marie Pelon in 1918 or 1919? When last heard from he was a chef in Buffalo or Niagara Falls. His daughter would like to get in touch with him.

— A. A. —

A subscriber is very interested in buying an old-fashioned coffee mill of the small type used in kitchens. It must be in working order. If you have such a mill that you are willing to sell, write to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in care of Dept. CG, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED

NEW YORK

Mr. David DuBois, New Paltz $25.00
(payment on claim)
Mrs. Franklin Van Dusen, Lake Luzerne.... 3.95
(refund on order)
Mrs. Walter Phillips, Berkshire 25.00
(refund on dog)
Mrs. C. Kelsey, Phelps 39.95
(refund on cabinet)
Mr. Frank K. White, Norwich 25.00
(refund on down payment)
Mr. Francis Dowling, Boonville 27.50
(payment on acc't.)
Mr. Tyler M. Lamb, Unadilla Forks 2.95
(refund on calculator)
Mrs. Milton Paffenroth, Pine Island 9.74
(refund on order)
Mr. Allen Gray, E. Randolph 1.00
(refund on toy)
Mrs. Henry E. Felker, Pine Island 10.45
(refund on order)
Mr. Clayton Fisk, McGraw 5.00
(refund on order)
Mr. Ralph White, So. New Berlin 5.50
(refund on order)
Mr. William Ballenbach, Warwick 5.00
(part payment on eggs)
Mrs. Wendell Stone, Hammondsport 11.65
(refund on order)
Mr. Everett Osmin, Rexville 2.00
(refund on parts)
Mrs. G. C. Lawrence, Vernon 53.95
(payment for rabbits)

NEW JERSEY

Mr. Howard Stevens, Wrightstown 83.00
(settlement of claim)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. Fred Whittier, Enfield 6.70
(insurance settlement)
Mrs. Florence Smith, Pittsfield 10.95
(refund on sewing machine)
Mr Felix Schumann, Charlestown 6.00
(refund on order)

VERMONT

Mr. Theodore Tremblay, Irasburg 75.00
(refund on parts)

MASSACHUSETTS

Mrs. Helen McCollum, Northfield 5.00
(refund on order)



Two Killed In Head-on Crash



Drivers of both cars lost their lives in this accident. With no living witnesses to the collision, the cause remains unknown. Authorities noted that melting snow at the edges of the road may have caused one or both cars to skid.

Drive Slow When There's Snow

BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

A Friend's Name May Be in This List

Paul Rehm, South Westerlo, N. Y. 26.78
Auto accident—bruises
Edgar Thayer, Fillmore, N. Y. 214.28
Auto accident—fractured ribs, cuts, bruises
Robert Crowell, Cattaraugus, N. Y. 345.00
Auto accident—multiple injuries
James Pierce, Great Valley, N. Y. 95.71
Auto accident—injuries
Lee Steffenhagen, Machias, N. Y. 171.43
Auto accident—injured neck, chest
Raymond Goodwin, Elmira, N. Y. 420.00
Hit by auto—fractured leg, pelvis
Jesse Lyon, Oxford, N. Y. 71.42
Hit by truck—cuts, bruises
Leon Mattison, New Berlin, N. Y. 78.57
Auto accident—fractured nose, bruises
Charles Wescott, Franklin, N. Y. 295.00
Auto accident—injured collarbone
Mary Sines, Walton, N, Y. 275.00
Auto accident—fractured vertebra, ribs
Isabelle Palaghuey, Moira, N. Y. 42.86
Auto accident—injured back
Gordon Legg, East Bethany, N. Y. 133.57
Auto accident—fractured knee
Ralph Strobel, LeRoy, N. Y. 260.00
Auto accident, multiple injuries
Macel Aney, Little Falls, N. Y. 225.00
Auto accident, injured sacro-iliac
Nancy Simonette, Frankfort, N. Y. 110.71
Auto accident—concussion, injuries
John Wood, Herkimer, N. Y. 32.14
Auto accident—bruises
Donald Meyer, Castorland, N. Y. 310.00
Auto accident—fractured vertebra, bruises
Leslie Morgan, Dansville, N. Y. 51.43
Auto accident—injured shoulder, hand
Roger Friend, Cazenovia, N. Y. 155.00
Auto accident—injured heel
Floyd Washbon, Erieville, N. Y. 128.56
Auto accident—injured ear, fractured ribs
Gordon Macauley, Honeoye Falls, N. Y. 138.57
Auto accident—injured collarbone, bruises
William Douglass, Canajoharie, N. Y. 260.00
Auto accident—injured hip, fractured leg
Carrie Burton, Utica, N. Y. 285.00
Auto accident—multiple cuts and bruises
David Cavanaugh, Boonville, N. Y. 200.00
Auto accident—injured forehead, back
Lee Brown, Tully, N. Y. 102.87
Auto accident—concussion, bruises, cuts
Joseph Killian, Clay, N. Y. 60.00
Truck accident—injured shoulder
Archie Hagen, Manchester, N. Y. 31.00
Auto accident—injured neck, back
Fred Baker, Otisville, N. Y. 210.64
Auto accident—cuts and bruises
George Zickler, Jr., Montgomery, N. Y. 55.71
Auto accident—multiple bruises
Anthony Kowalewski, New Hampton, N. Y. 329.00
Truck accident—concussion, injured shoulder
Leonard Snyder, Albion, N. Y. 63.57
Auto accident—injured forehead, back
George Strickland, Albion, N. Y. 85.71
Auto accident—fractured ribs, cuts
Roy Combs, Richfield Springs, N. Y. 275.00
Auto accident—fractured ribs
Lillian Brown, Rensselaer Falls, N. Y. 150.00
Struck by car—sprains and bruises
Grace Fishel, Ogdensburg, N. Y. 72.86
Auto accident—fractured leg
Frank Smithers, Heuvelton, N. Y. 162.86
Auto accident—internal injuries
Arthur Jones, Greenfield Center, N. Y. 60.72
Auto accident—injured knee, shoulder
Yvette LaFrancois, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. 118.56
Auto accident—fractured ribs, cuts
Madge Arnold, Burdett, N. Y. 150.00
Auto accident—injured ankle, chest
Georgia Jacobs, Cutchogue, N. Y. 74.28
Auto accident—injured shoulder, head, back
John Jacobs, Cutchogue, N. Y. 74.28
Auto accident—injured back, legs
John Waskewicz, Calverton, N. Y. 103.57
Auto accident—injured ankle
Janet Swimelar, Waverly, N. Y. 130.00
Auto accident—fractured arm, cut nose
Edward Hoffman, North Java, N. Y. 110.00
Auto accident—fractured wrist, arm, bruises
Jennifer Holmes, North Java, N. Y. 63.57
Auto accident—multiple injuries
Shirley Woodhouse, Warsaw, N. Y. 174.99
Auto accident—injured back, neck
Mary Campbell, Great Bend, Pa. 124.57
Auto accident—injured back
Reed Burman, Thompson, Pa. 66.42
Auto accident—injured chest, knee
Roberta Beers, Knoxville, Pa. 27.57
Auto accident—injured neck, shoulder
Albert Tillinghast, Lawrenceville, Pa. 56.42
Fell from truck—cut scalp, injured neck.
Elsie Johnson, Allentown, N. J. 70.00
Auto accident—multiple bruises
Hilda Matejczyk, Keyport, N. J. 307.14
Auto accident—injured neck
Mary Oakley, Freehold, N. J. 96.42
Auto accident—cut ankle
Fred Martin, Tranquility, N. J. 189.28
Auto accident—fractured arm, bruises
Virginia Martin, Tranquility, N. J. 78.57
Auto accident—concussion, bruises
Darwin Rush, Phillipsburg, N. J. 96.42
Auto accident—injured hip
Alcide Marquis, Auburn, Me. 125.72
Car hit by truck—injured leg
Eddy Brochu, Livermore Falls, Me. 144.28
Auto accident—injured chin, chest
Marian Hague, Waterville, Me. 250.57
Auto accident—fractured wrist, bruises
Hazel Stetson, Freeport, Me. 70.00
Auto accident—concussion, fractured ribs,
Bessie Luce, East Sumner, Me. 51.42
Auto accident—cuts and bruises
Charles Burgess, Dec., No. Adams, Mass. 1,000.00
Auto accident—insured died
Cecil Stockwell, Great Barrington, Mass. 63.56
Auto accident—injured chest, breastbone
Richard Waskiewicz, North Adams, Mass. 40.00
Auto accident—cuts, bruises
Joseph Howard, Cohasset, Mass. 140.00
Auto accident—injuries
Luigi Cerundolo, Franklin, Mass. 50.00
Auto accident—injured knee
Chester Packard, West Lebanon, N. H. 130.00
Auto accident—fractured vertebra
Wilfred Sousa, Canaan, N. H. 130.00
Truck accident—cut ear, sprained neck
Wayne Graffam, Plaistow, N. H. 260.00
Auto accident—concussion, injured neck
Everett Linton, Strafford, Vt. 55.92
Truck accident—sprained knee, bruises
Alice Johnson, Wallingford, Vt. 200.00
Auto accident—fractured elbow
Douglas Robinson, Jeffersonville, Vt. 49.28
Auto accident—fractured rib, cuts

Keep Your Policies Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT **POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.**

New MYZON with GREEN *SPEED-UP* FACTOR

STOPS LAYING SLUMPS FASTER

When Birds Are Off Feed With Colds Due to Chronic Respiratory Disease (Air Sac) Often Seen During Damp Cold Changing Weather; Non-Specific Enteritis. Fights Infectious Synovitis, Rickets



GOES TO WORK FASTER THAN DREAMED POSSIBLE!

Research scientists have always believed that MYZON'S exclusive formula goes to work in minutes! Yes, because MYZON is carried by the drinking-water (rather than the feed) most of it by-passes the feed in the crop, stomach, and gizzard to go directly into the intestines where it is absorbed and carried to all parts of the body. Now . . . with the new speed-up agent, hens will get bigger quantities of MYZON'S great, tested formula FASTER than ever!

MYZON promotes egg-production. MYZON'S potent ingredients work in the digestive system to help ward off the diseases listed here, helps prevent "cracked eggs" and build sturdier birds. MYZON battles infection in the respiratory tract . . . works its wonders in tissues and vital organs!

HELPS BLOCK RETURN OF THESE DISEASES

Here's the best news yet! Use MYZON as directed in drinking-water and you actually help block the return of these diseases. Moreover, MYZON helps rebuild birds after most stresses—even after bad attacks of COCCIDIOSIS! Don't wait and have regrets. See your nearby MYZON dealer without delay.

Read What These Satisfied Myzon Users Say!

LAYING SLUMP STOPPED IN 10 DAYS WITH NEW MYZON—"I was getting better than 250 eggs a day from my 400 hens. They went into a laying slump and dropped to 170 eggs a day. I fed the new improved Myzon Poultry Builder and it stopped the laying slump in 10 days. In two weeks production was back to 250 eggs a day. I noticed the birds drank more water and looked much better. I use the new improved Myzon Poultry Builder all the time now and recommend it highly."

Mr. A. C. Armstrong, *Warners, N.Y.*

IN 10 DAYS PRODUCTION CAME BACK—"I had been getting about 180 eggs a day from my 250 pullets. They came down with colds from Air Sac and production dropped to about 130 eggs a day. I started feeding the new improved Myzon Poultry Builder and in about 10 days production was back to 180 eggs a day or better. My pullets were eating more, drinking more water and they look better than ever.

I recommend Myzon Poultry Builder to anyone."

Mrs. Henry Ford, *Phoenix, N.Y.*

STOPPED LAYING SLUMP IN 10 DAYS—"I have 1 pen of 400 hens that went into a laying slump because of a cold snap that threw them off feed and production dropped from 75% to less than 50%. I started feeding the new improved Myzon Poultry Builder and it stopped the laying slump in 10 days. In two weeks production was back between 70-75%. They ate more, drank much more water and they look better than ever. It also increased the appetite of our Rock Cornish birds during the cold weather."

Mrs. T. J. White, *Jamesville, New York*

INCREASED PRODUCTION FROM 40% TO 70% IN TWO WEEKS—"Feeding new improved Myzon, I have increased production on 400 birds from 40% to 70% in two weeks through very bad weather. It is the best I have found, because it shows me a nice profit from production."

Bruce Pentz, *Mechanicsburg, Pa.*

Money Back Guarantee

Although Individual Experience May Vary, You Must Be 100% Satisfied With Your Very First Package of MYZON POULTRY BUILDER or your Money Refunded.

Birds Love Myzon with Speed-Up Agent—It Turns Water Green—INCREASES WATER CONSUMPTION UP TO ABOUT 20%!

So it just stands to reason to try tested, easy-to-use MYZON! New MYZON POULTRY BUILDER is as close to you as your nearest dealer. Get it TODAY!

The Big News Is Out!

SCIENTISTS DISCOVER GREEN SPEED-UP AGENT THAT MAKES HENS DRINK MORE WATER! THUS GETTING MYZON'S WONDER-WORKING INGREDIENTS TO DANGER POINTS FASTER THAN EVER!

CHICAGO, ILL. . . . With the discovery of MYZON'S new "green" speed-up factor, the treatment for LAYING SLUMPS in birds off-feed with Colds, due to Chronic Respiratory Disease (Air-Sac), Non-Specific Enteritis takes a new turn! Laying hens apparently LOVE this new speed-up agent! For tests show that birds drink up to about 20% more water fortified with new MYZON! And what a tremendous difference this makes! It means that now your hens get bigger quantities of MYZON'S famed wonder-working ingredients and high-energy dextrose into their system FASTER! Since MYZON has always gotten amazing results, it's no wonder then that poultry-raisers everywhere look upon new, improved MYZON POULTRY BUILDER as the long awaited answer to LAYING SLUMPS due to these diseases!

Important Warning!

ACT FAST IF DISEASE STRIKES

Poultry scientists will tell you that should your birds get sick and droopy, don't wait a minute! Remember that MYZON POULTRY BUILDER is famous with countless thousands of poultry raisers for the speed with which it has STOPPED LAYING SLUMPS in birds off-feed with Colds from Chronic Respiratory Disease (AIR-SAC); Rickets; Non-Specific Enteritis; and low-grade bacterial infections that haven't even been identified yet! So imagine the results you should expect from great new MYZON POULTRY BUILDER now that it comes to you with green speed-up agent factor! LAYING HENS LOVE MYZON'S NEW INGREDIENT—drink about 20% more water than ever before as tests prove! Thus getting plenty of MYZON'S exclusive formula of wonder-working ingredients to the danger-points faster than ever! No wonder poultry raisers from coast to coast hail improved MYZON as a blessing! Find out! Get MYZON TODAY!

MYZON'S NEW SPEED-UP AGENT GETS YOU MORE EGGS

Many poultry-raisers believe *when water consumption goes up, feed consumption rises,* and egg production jumps! Laying-hens drink up to about ⅕ *more water* with new MYZON! So look for higher egg production than you dreamed possible—bigger profits!

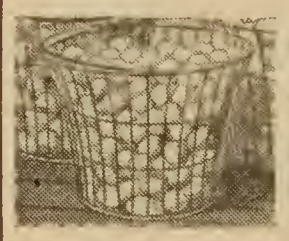
YOU DON'T CHANGE FEED

Goes In Drinking Water



Sick Birds That Won't Eat Now Drink Their Way to Faster Recovery

Like humans, most birds stop eating when sick and feverish-looking. But they don't stop drinking. In fact, when new MYZON has been mixed in the drinking water, they usually drink more—Yes, sick birds drink as you've never seen them drink—getting plenty of MYZON'S exclusive combination of wonder-working ingredients into the system to: 1. Fight these diseases; 2. Hurry them back into higher egg-production; 3. Help build sturdier birds. Get new, improved MYZON TODAY! **At good dealers everywhere!**



MAKE UP TO $228 EXTRA DURING COMING 12 MONTHS WITHOUT ADDING A SINGLE HEN!

Yes, if you have 200 laying hens, tests show you can make up to $228 *extra* during the coming 12 months—figuring eggs at only 30¢ a dozen. If you have 500 birds, you can make as much as $570 extra—and if you have 1,000, you can make up to $1140 more.

COSTS ONLY $9.95 TO TREAT OVER 1¾ TONS OF WATER

Here's one of the most amazing developments about the introduction of new MYZON. In spite of the fact that MYZON now comes to you with "green" speed-up factor added, there is no advance in price. It still costs you only $9.95 to fortify over 1¾ *tons* of water with disease-fighting, body-building food value. And when you realize how high feed prices are—and you've got to keep feeding your flock whether they're laying or not—that's something to remember!



MYZON POULTRY BUILDER

AT BETTER DEALERS EVERYWHERE

MYZON, INC., DEPT. 59, 3129 W. 47th ST., CHICAGO 32, ILLINOIS

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

MARCH 2, 1957

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

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Let's Call a Halt!

Egg Producers Can Profit From Broiler Growers' Experiences

By JIM HALL



Broiler raisers have been "integrated!" Will egg producers follow the same rough trail?

IS SOMETHING underway that will change our whole system of farming? Will poultrymen, livestock men and dairymen be running their farms 10 or 20 years from now? Or will they be on their own farms for a "guaranteed wage"?

If you consider it ridiculous to think of someone other than yourself making decisions and giving orders on your farm, you'd better take time to look at what's happening. Don't think that this new word, "integration" applies only to the broiler business. If you, in exchange for a market or income guarantee, or credit, agree to let *someone else* make production decisions or supply any material of *his choice,* then your program is "integrated" no matter what you produce.

Let's take a look at what's going on. First, let's look at the broiler business in which at least 9 out of 10 farms are integrated. How did this industry get out of the hands of independent farmers?

"Security" Offered

When the first processor or feed dealer offered broiler growers a straight so-much-per-week-per-bird and assumed all marketing, credit and loss risks, it seemed like the answer to many prayers. In some areas where making a living out of cows was getting tougher and tougher, even dairymen snapped at the chance. Stanchions were ripped out, extra floors and windows installed and, presto! they were in the broiler business.

Dozens of different arrangements were made but it was not uncommon 10 years ago for a farmer to get 1¢ or even 2¢ per week per bird for his labor and the use of his buildings. The processor or feed dealer (and in some cases, the processor *was* a feed dealer) supplied the chicks, the feed, medication, veterinary service, and even the litter.

It seemed that everyone had struck a bonanza!

The farmer could handle 10,000 to 20,000 broilers easily with the ceiling limited, usually, only by the size of his buildings. Ten thousand meant $100 a week for his labor and buildings—without risk—and he could still use his land for whatever cash crops he could manage.

The processor who dressed and marketed the broilers didn't have to compete with others to buy the birds he needed. He could control exactly how many would be ready at his plant every day. By operating at full capacity, without shut-downs one day and overtime another, he cut his costs to the bone.

The feed dealer participating in these contract arrangements never had it so good. His feed sales were steady and assured because the farmer had nothing to say about what feed he'd use. His collections were assured because he marketed the broilers every 12 to 13 weeks himself or through a processor who was a third party to the contract. As he made more contracts, his tonnage soared and his costs dropped due to the big volume.

The buyer or broker for retail stores was happy. He had a large, dependable supply of birds grown, processed, and packaged to his specifications; delivered where and in the quantities he wanted. The buyer for big, steady outlets was so valuable to everyone along the production line that processors passed much of their cost-cutting efficiency along to him in a lower price to get his big business.

The final **consumer** was happy. Low price, quality meat was always available.

Utopia? No.

A perfectly natural thing happened: Everyone said, "This is good. Guess I'll expand." Farmers built new, up-to-date buildings so they could contract for more birds and handle more per man. Processors and feed companies encouraged more contracts to sew up more tonnage. In the next few years another natural thing happened: Too many birds.

When that happened, the buyers shopped around for the lowest price. This meant that to stay in business, costs had to be cut more and more all along the line. Growers got different contracts. These involved changes in the guarantee per bird per week—down to ½ cent and in some cases ¼ cent—and a percentage of the profit, if any, when the sale was made. Some contracts extended credit for chicks, feed, etc. until sale time and a guarantee of no cash loss if the sale was at a loss. Those supplying feed added 8% to 12% to their feed prices to create a fund to take care of such losses.

Surplus Grows

Because it was cheap and plentiful, people ate more broiler meat than ever — but not enough to keep the selling price higher than most operators' costs. In Maine, where 35 to 40 million are produced a year, broilers were selling in January, at 17¢ a lb. which was a good 3¢ a lb. under most producers' costs. In Georgia, where nearly 200 million are produced a year, the farm price was 16¢ a lb.

In Georgia, as in Maine, practically all of the birds are grown under contract. There, however, the guarantees to growers are dropping faster. Now most of them guarantee only 2 cents per pound, live weight, for the farmer, and all or a share of the profits. In that state, most of the financing is done by feed companies and, to protect themselves, they "mark-up" the price of feed an average of $15 a ton.

The trouble, of course, is due to production of about 20% too many broilers for a stable market. It's easy to see why there are few independent broiler growers left in the business —they have to make a profit on the birds, as they have no feed or processing profits to fall back on. It has been some time since there have been any profits to share. Actually, there have been only 8

(Continued on Page 32)

FARMING WITH G.L.F.

OPEN-FORMULA FOR

Fences that last

1. G.L.F. Quality Fencing

2. Pressure Treated Posts

3. Proper Installation



FORESIGHT, thrift, and quality have long been watchwords of the American Farmer. It makes sense to figure feneing costs on a yearly rather than an initial cost basis, so when it comes to buying fencing supplies not just any wire will do. It has to be wire that will stand up under all kinds of weather and at the same time keep yearly costs low.

It's The Zinc That Stops The Rust

Now the initial cost for top quality wire may be a little more than for standard, but the old law of economics can not be denied . . . "you get what you pay for." And when you pay for the best-wire like G.L.F. "80"—you get more zinc, which means extra years of rust-free life for your fenees.

Durable Posts For Durable Fences

When choosing posts, once again it will pay in the long run to look for quality and choose a product such as Koppers 30-Year Posts. And when you're using the best materials it stands to reason that sound installation principles should be followed in order to get a sturdy, long lasting fence.

All G.L.F. feneing materials must meet or exceed rigid specifications. No wonder thousands of farmers like Cush Murray turn to G.L.F. to fill their fencing needs.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Ine.

Big Value On Imported Wire

Imported barbed wire is now available at your local G.L.F. Store. This wire measures up to the speeifications of the American Society for Testing Materials and sells well below domestic barbed wire.

Dave Sprague, Director, Department of Specifications and Quality Control in the Farm Supplies Division of G.L.F. took a sample of wire from a fence which Mr. Cushing Murray of Ithaca, N.Y. put up two years ago. Since all G.L.F. Fencing Materials must meet rigid specifications, a thorough system of checks must be followed. The scene above is one part of this system which guarantees quality that pays off on the farm.

The Results:

Laboratory tests showed that the sample taken from Cushing Murray's Type I barbed wire fence after two years of weathering had .35 oz. of zinc per square foot. This is .05 oz. more than the minimum specification set up by the American Society for Testing Materials for Type I barbed wire when it is brand new.

GLF Quality — Quality That Pays Off On The Farm

G.L.F. Fencing Materials

Quality that pays off on the Farm

MILK STRIKE!

As we go to press, we hear rumors of a milk strike in areas of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York.

Claims are made that 1,500 producers will voluntarily keep their milk at home and that for each striking dairyman, seven others will also withhold their milk. While the statement was not explained further, it sounds like an implied threat of violence. References are made to "sympathetic truckers' unions" and to possible violence "from sources outside the Milkshed."

The editors of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will defend the right of any dairyman to withhold his milk voluntarily, but we will also defend the right of all dairymen to deliver their milk if they so desire.

Whether or not a strike is wise at this time is an entirely different matter. We maintain that it is unnecessary and ill-advised, and that it will do great harm. In view of the January uniform price for the Metropolitan area of $4.57, 50 cents above January 1956, plus the prospects for still better prices as a result of improvement in the New York order, we doubt that the number of dairymen voluntarily withholding milk will be sufficient to affect the market.

Surely, 1,500 or even double that number is a small percentage of the 60,000 producers in the Milkshed. This looks like one more attempt by leaders of minority dairy groups to show results!

Perhaps the tail will wag the dog, but we doubt it.

Hearing to Consider One Milk Order

SECRETARY BENSON has announced that the milk order hearing to be resumed at New York City on March 5 will consider evidence on one comprehensive order for New York City, Northern New Jersey and Upstate New York.

For months testimony has been received favoring a separate order for Northern New Jersey. Then the hearing was adjourned to give interested groups an opportunity for agreement on a program. The decision by the Secretary to consider a comprehensive order came about as follows:

Following an all-day meeting of representatives of interested dairy groups at Syracuse February 18, Dr. Everett Case, president of Colgate University and chairman of the group, left for Washington to report to Secretary Benson.

At the request of Dr. Case, Administrator Blanford presented figures at the meeting showing what the effect of an order regulating milk in the areas under consideration would have had on the dairymen's checks. The area he referred to included 13 counties in Northern New Jersey, up-state New York and the New York City Market.

The figures indicated that an estimated 60,000 dairymen would have received $17,500,000 more in one year. In Northern New Jersey the increase would have been $1,807,000.

Dr. Case stated that representatives of all interested producer groups attended the meeting and that great progress was made toward establishing a unified opinion. While several groups still favor a separate order for Northern New Jersey, it was reported unofficially that the opposition was "less rigid than it had been." The majority of the group favored one order.

This move toward agreement shows real progress. It should continue, not only in matters concerning the Federal-State Milk Order, but also in other problems affecting milk producers.



"They clean out better and they last longer"

—Gus Pappas, Rosebush, Michigan, says that's why he prefers

FIRESTONE CHAMPION GROUND GRIP



Gus Pappas depends on Jasper Rhynard, Firestone Dealer in Ithaca, Michigan, to supply all his farm tires. Your Firestone Dealer or Store can supply your tire needs, and Firestone Hydro-Flation service, too.

For every tractor he's owned—and he's owned 16—Gus Pappas has chosen Firestone Tires. Today Gus is farming 200 acres of his own and he also does custom work on an additional 320 acres . . . thinks the Firestones on his big diesel are better than ever.

Gus joins a majority of farmers who have shown an overwhelming preference for Firestone Champion Ground Grip® Tires—based on performance and on economy. The stronger cord body of this tire has been made under strict nuclear control to insure uniform cords and rubber construction that will withstand impact without damage. Extra tread plies minimize or even neutralize sharp impact by absorbing the shock.

The working tread was designed and proved by Firestone on farms for quick positive cleaning in the toughest soil conditions—to make *all* the tread available *all* the time. Scientifically flared tread openings take full advantage of rotating force and flexing action to toss out mud and keep you working where no other tire could.

See the Firestone Champion® Ground Grip at your Firestone Dealer or Store, a good place to go for all your tire, battery and service needs.

Firestone

BETTER RUBBER FROM START TO FINISH

Enjoy the Voice of Firestone on radio and television every Monday evening over ABC

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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

NUMBER OF FARM MARKETS DECREASING

LIKE THE farms themselves, business concerns that buy farm products are rapidly increasing in size and decreasing in numbers. In other words, there are fewer and fewer buyers of farm products.

Most of us can remember when there was an independent grocery on every crossroads, and many of them in town. Then came the chain stores, gradually edging the independents out of business. Finally came the super markets.

On the whole the chain stores have been good. They have made a good market for farm products. With a large volume and small margin they have helped to keep prices to the consumers down. Farmers are among the chain stores' best customers.

However, the lessening number of outlets for farm products is a grave danger, making it much harder for the farmer as an individual or even for his small cooperatives, to sell produce. It is impossible to stop trends. There will be less markets as time goes on. Because of their efficiency, the big super markets are here to stay. It would seem, therefore, that the farmer himself has no choice but to meet organization with organization in the form of strong, well supported marketing cooperatives.

WHY HIGH?

EVERY WOMAN knows what a lot of work is required to gather vegetables and prepare them for the table, or for canning or freezing. At the present time one out of every three women has a job outside the home. These employed women just do not have the time even to prepare the food as it formerly came from the market.

As a result, canning, freezing, baking, in fact the greater part of food processing formerly done by the women in the home has now been taken over by industry. A meal that once took a woman an hour or more to prepare can now be put on the table in half this time or less.

But don't think that all of this tremendous change in the economics of food preparation came without your paying for it. Consumers have asked for this extra service and now wonder why retail prices are so high, and why there is so much spread between the farmer's price and what the consumer pays. All of that extra service of food processing is done by high-priced labor. And this cost, of course, goes on to the retail price.

There is still a good opportunity for many, especially in rural families, to raise a good garden, save money, and have a better quality of food than often comes out of the market.

WE ARE MISSING A BET

AS REPORTED by our New Jersey editor, Amos Kirby, in the February 4 New Jersey edition, Vineland Egg Producers, backed by hatcherymen and feed dealers, have been putting on a real advertising campaign to increase egg consumption. As a result the Vineland Producers are amazed at the consumer interest in bulletins and egg recipes.

A friend of mine says that she cannot understand why egg producers and their organizations do not follow the lead of manufacturers of breakfast cereals. As you know, every package of breakfast food is covered with advertising designed to increase consumer interest. Every carton of eggs could include a circular about the high food value of eggs, and recipes showing different ways of cooking them.

One cereal manufacturer brought out a new breakfast food a short time ago. He backed it by heavy advertising and with a statement on the box giving the food values of the cereal, particularly emphasizing the protein content. Within two weeks practically every store in the land was sold out, and only recently has the manufacturer been able to catch up.

More and more I am convinced that farmers and their organizations are missing a big bet because they don't do more advertising and publicizing of their products.

WHEN THE SUN SHINES THROUGH THE GAP

ABOUT THIS time every year Belle and I watch for the day when the sun sets exactly in the gap in the woods made by the road west of our farm home. That's a sure promise that the sun has made a good start north, and that the backbone of the winter is broken. Last night (February 12) all of us at our house were delighted to note that the sun had reached this point.

What a lift of the spirit we countrymen get when the days begin to lengthen, as they do now both morning and night. One of the reasons why I would not like to live all of the time in a warmer climate is that I am sure I would greatly miss the changing seasons. We appreciate spring and summer more because we endure winter. When I said that to a friend recently he replied: "Oh yeah! You're like the small boy who bumped his head against the wall because it felt so good when he stopped."

To be sure, it is true that when the days begin to lengthen the cold begins to strengthen. But even so, the lengthening days arouse in us something that makes "hope spring eternal in the human breast", and we grow impatient to get busy with the spring work, in the hope that in spite of the experiences of last year this is going to be the year of years when things will be different and better.

So, along about February and March the wind howls across the bleak hills, piling the snow in drifts so large that it would seem they never will melt, the trees are leafless and apparently dead, the brooks are frozen and most of the birds are gone. Yet at the close of day there comes a few moments of promise when the "spring light" shows in the western sky, telling us that the sun is on its way, that the snow will be gone, and that the miracle of the annual resurrection is soon to come, transforming the cheerless countryside into a blooming paradise.

ONE WAY TO ENLARGE YOUR FARM

IT HAS BEEN proved time and time again that a large use of lime on most of our sour northeastern soils would greatly increase yields. Tom Milliman, who writes our "Kernels, Screenings & Chaff" page, himself a good farmer, asks, why buy new land if by use of lime and fertilizer you can increase your yields, often as much as 20%, on the farm you now have. That is something to think about.

If you use the land you now have instead of buying more, you will have no additional capital investment, no increase in taxes, and less land to work. In other words, the costs on many northeastern farms could be greatly reduced by the use of more lime and commercial fertilizer, by growing more legumes, and on many farms by growing more corn for grain.

GOOD ADVICE

If you're feelin' tired an' blue, an' you don't know what to do,
Do nothin'.
If your appetite's not right, an' your waistband's gettin' tight,
Stop stuffin'.
If your plans are all awry, an' you feel you want to cry,
Go fishin'.
If you can't see far ahead, an' wish that you were dead,
Stop wishin'.
If you know you talk too much, an' your neighbor's feelin's touch,
Stop talkin'.
If your nerves are all askew, there is one good thing to do,
Go walkin'.
If you're runnin' into debt, an' can't pay for what you get,
Stop buyin'.
If you'd like to reach the top, an' are just about to stop,
Keep tryin'. —*Anonymous*

PLANNED YOUR GARDEN YET?

SEED CATALOGS, a half dozen of them, have arrived at our house. They make spring seem just around the corner. It's fun to study them, and to imagine how near we can come to the perfection of vegetables and plants shown in the pictures.

RIGHT TREATMENT

IT IS REPORTED that at a meeting of the Standard Oil Development Company an electronic device was used to control the long-winded speakers. When a man had two minutes of his time left he was warned by a flashing amber light. When his entire time had gone a red light flashed menacingly at him. If this didn't do the job, a smoke bomb gave the long-winded speaker little choice but to retreat to his chair.

That is a good idea! What is more discourteous than for a speaker to hog the time when there are others to talk on the same program?

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

I STOLE THIS from a little publication put out by the Great Northern Railway:

Throughout the evening meal neither had spoken. But as soon as the dishes had been cleared away and they were seated before the fire, the husband's face lost some of its hardness.

"You know, dear," he said, breaking the long silence, "I've been thinking over our argument."

"Well!" she snapped, without looking up from her sewing.

"Yes, dear, I've decided to agree with you after all," he said meekly.

"That won't do any good," she sniffed. "I've changed my mind."

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MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

MILK PRICE: The January uniform milk price in the Metropolitan market is $4.57, 50¢ above the January 1956 price. Milk receipts at New York State dairy plants in January were 6% below January last year, but total receipts for 1956 for New York were 2% above 1955. January fluid consumption in the Metropolitan area was 2.21% above a year ago.

On January 1, U. S. dairy cow population (2 ycars old and older) was down 1% from last year. However, U. S. January milk production was up 1% from last year and was 15% above the 1946-55 average.

There has been speculation as to whether price supports on milk for manufacturing would be raised, lowered or remain at present levels. The supports are to be held at present dollars and cents levels, $3.25 per cwt. for milk for manufacture and 58.6¢ per lb. for butterfat.

EGGS: U. S. egg production for January was 4% above January 1956 and 9% above the ten year average for the month. During the week of February 11, the USDA bought 48,544 cases of shell cggs for school luncheons in order to help stabilize egg prices. Don't miss the page 1 article in this issue.

CONSERVATION RESERVE: Through February 18, more than 13.5 million acres of crop land was signed up under the 1957 Soil Bank Acreage Reserve Program. The biggest slice was over 11 million acres taken out of wheat land. The balance was from cotton, rice and tobacco. There is still time for the reserve acreage to increase. Payments to farmcrs participating in the 1956 Acreage Reserve Program totaled $246,043,411.

SPENDING SOARS: The federal budget for 1958 shocked a lot of people. There are fears that federal spending may get out of hand.

The factors causing increased spending include: (1) Legislation, which starts new government ventures with small appropriations, but which grow from year to year. Once started, a government program is almost impossible to stop. (2) Popular demand. In spite of much talk, everybody wants **rctrenchment for programs affecting other pcople.** (3) Government in business. Sale of much government property would cut government responsibility and costs and put property worth billions on tax rolls. (4) Painless tax payments. These include not only indirect taxes but income taxes for wage and salary earners where the tax is deducted **and income is thought of solely as take-home pay.**

The 1958 budget proposes new and expanded programs requiring nearly $10 billion, onc-quarter of it to bc spent in 1958. The federal expenditure this fiscal year totals $78 billion, those of states and localities $45 billion. The sum of the two, $123 billion is 29% of the gross national production. **If the trend is not halted the percentage will increase!**

INFLATION: Prcsident Eisenhower told a recent news conference that the government may have to move in more firmly with controls of some kind if the spiral of higher wages and prices continues unchecked.

Price ceilings, usually thought of as controlling inflation, are the wrong way to do it. It's like hanging a weight on the safety valve of a steam boiler, it just postpones the blow up. The first thing that needs to be done is to reduce government costs and cut taxes.

Price ceiling would be especially tough on farmers, freczing prices they would get, also prices they would pay, at a time when the relationship is unfavorable —when farmers are in a cost-price squeeze.

POTATOES: For summer and fall pótatoes, the USDA recommends an average cut of 5.5% in total acreage. The recommended acreage guides have no force behind them but are merely information to assist producers in planning production that will give a profitable return.

—Hugh Cosline

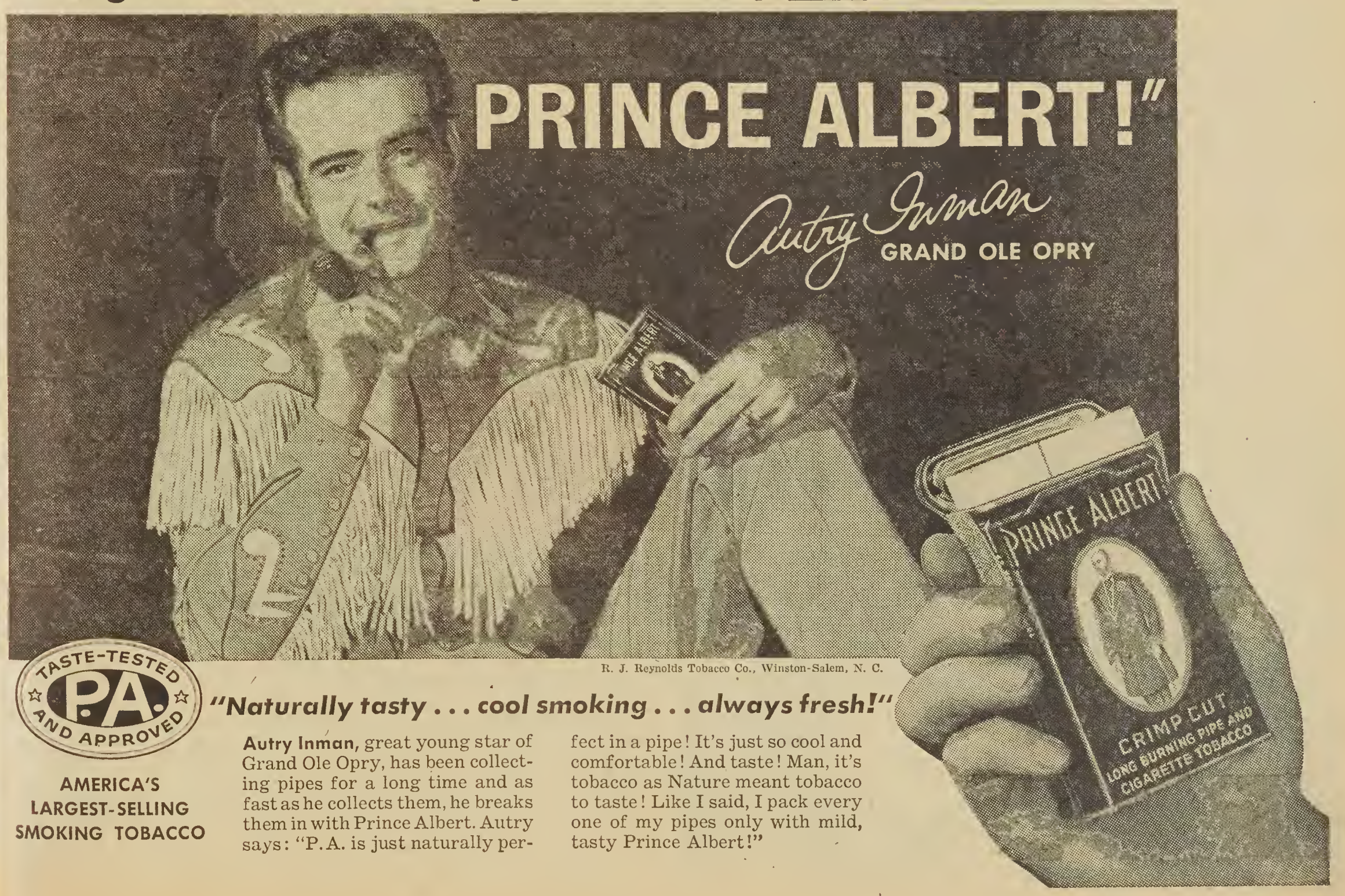
The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MIRANDY thinks that I'm insane 'cause snow gives me an awful pain. She loves to watch the stuff descend and, like most women, she'll contend that drifts as far as you can see are just as pretty as can be. Most kids, of course, share her delight; when things are covered up with white you won't find them at work, instead they rush outside with skis or sled and demonstrate delinquency by building men that look like me. Why, even neighbor thinks it's grand when there's a blanket o'er the land because, he says, the moisturc will mean extra money in the till.

To me, a heavy fall of snow means I must leave my fire and go outside to shovel 'til my back feels like it is about to crack. The stuff is icy cold and damp, in cv'ry joint it starts a cramp; not only do I lose my rest but get pneumonia in my chest. 'Fore very long the dirt and smoke make claims of beauty just a joke, and then the weather turns off fair and sloppy mud is ev'rywhere. Let Jane Mirandy have her snow. I think that I'll pack up and go to some nice warm and sunny clime where it is summer all the time.

"I've got 246 different pipes, but only *one* pipe tobacco—



R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

TASTE-TESTED P.A. AND APPROVED

AMERICA'S LARGEST-SELLING SMOKING TOBACCO

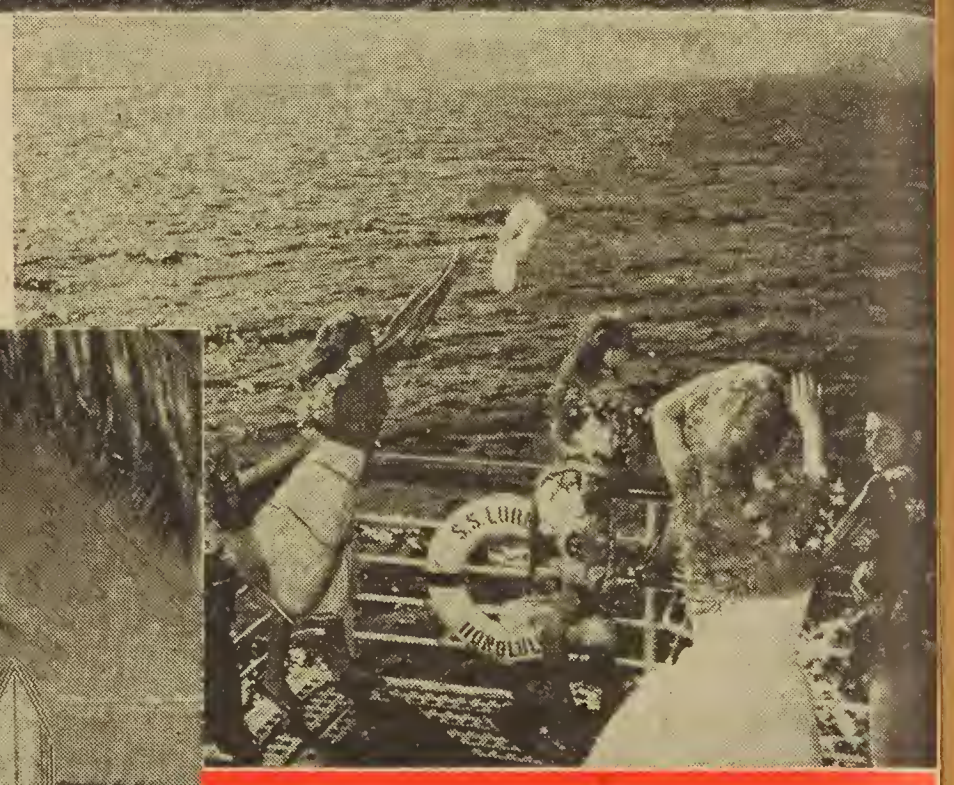
"Naturally tasty . . . cool smoking . . . always fresh!"

Autry Inman, great young star of Grand Ole Opry, has been collecting pipes for a long time and as fast as he collects them, he breaks them in with Prince Albert. Autry says: "P.A. is just naturally perfect in a pipe! It's just so cool and comfortable! And taste! Man, it's tobacco as Nature meant tobacco to taste! Like I said, I pack every one of my pipes only with mild, tasty Prince Albert!"

We are going to Hawaii

The popular S.S. Lurline in Hawaiian waters. We'll have a glorious 5-day cruise aboard this beautiful ship, both going and coming home, with the many diversions that only a great liner can provide.







32 GLORIOUS DAYS

Sept. 27 to Oct. 29

Port of the happy tradition in leaving the Islands is to toss your lei into the ocean as a farewell gesture to Hawaii.

—Photo Matson Lines

Life is colorful, gay, and pleasantly lazy on famous Waikiki Beach. In the picture, at left in background, is the Moana Hotel where we will spend a whole week.

ALL American Agriculturist tours are wonderful experiences, but the folks who went to Hawaii with us in 1954 came back saying enthusiastically, "That was the perfect tour!" And ever since then we have been bombarded with requests for another tour just like it. Intriguingly different, Hawaii offers new sights, new pastimes, a delightful new way of life in a matchless mid-ocean playground, a land of exotic flowers, soft music, brilliant sunshine, and gentle breezes.

If you have been longing to visit this "Paradise of the Pacific," now is your chance to go the ideal way—with a congenial American Agriculturist party. The dates are September 27 to October 29, and our party will again be escorted by Verne BeDell, former general passenger agent of the Northern Pacific Railway, who has led all of our American tours for over twenty years.

Mr. BeDell has planned a really marvelous trip for our Hawaiian Tour party. Besides those lovely South Sea islands, you will see a lot of the United States. On our trip out to the West Coast, we will travel aboard the Northern Pacific's crack streamliner, the "Mainstreeter," and experience the best in modern railway service and accommodations — courteous service, wonderful meals (with the famous Great Big Baked Potato!), and beautiful scenery, including the mighty Rockies and the Cascade Mountains. We will also see Chicago, the magnificent Columbia River Highway, and the famed cities of Portland and San Francisco. And the trip is so planned that if you wish to stop over in California on your way home, we can arrange it for you.

In San Francisco, we will board our luxurious cruise ship, the SS "Lurline" for five enchanting days of smooth sailing and fun aboard ship. When we arrive in Honolulu, native dancers and musicians will warmly welcome us with gay music and colorful leis of tropical flowers.

During our first five days in the islands, we will visit two of the most famous. In lovely Kauai Island, we will stay at Kauai Inn, and comfortable limousines will take us to every part of the island. We'll see massive walled gorges, Waimea Canyon that rivals the Grand Canyon in exquisite coloring; pineapple and sugarcane fields, rice paddies, gorgeous flowers, and palm-bordered beaches; also, a fabulous fern grotto that we will see when we go on a delightful boat cruise on the Wailua River.

In Hilo on the Island of Hawaii we'll see more orchids than you ever dreamed of—whole fields of them like great velvety pools of color. After a motor tour of Hilo, we'll motor to Hawaii National Park and visit Kilauea Volcano, Lava Tube, Tree Fern Forest, Steam Vents, Sulphur Banks, and Halemaumau Crater.

After luncheon at Volcano House we'll go on to Kona, a part of Old Hawaii. Here we can stand on the spot where Captain Cook, British discoverer of the Hawaiian Islands, was speared to death, and we can also visit the first Christian church in Hawaii.

On the fifth day we will return to Honolulu and go to the delightful Moana Hotel on famous Waikiki Beach, our home for the remainder of our stay. Then will follow seven golden days. On some of them you will be able to do just as you please, swimming in the surf, or sun tanning on the beach, or loafing and chatting with friends, or shopping in the island's fascinating shops.

On other days we'll be sightseeing in comfortable limousines, seeing scenes of unsurpassed beauty—majestic tropi-

(Continued on Page 19)



This is a section of the charming dining room aboard our ship, the S.S. Lurline, where we will enjoy memorable meals.

E. R. Eastman, Editor
American Agriculturist
Box 367-H, Ithaca, N. Y.

As soon as your Hawaiian Tour Itinerary is ready, please send me a copy of it, without any obligation on my part.

Name _____

Address _____

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Down payment...one old headache

This farmer just made a real buy. He used his old tractor as down payment on a beautiful new Ferguson 40.

It's a trade where the farmer can't lose. Because now—at low cost—he has a tractor that's powered to save job time. The Ferguson plows with 3 bottoms in most soils, using much less gasoline. The Ferguson hitch saves time in the yard and in the field. So does maneuverability. And advanced hydraulic control speeds up closer work—whether it's cultivating, grading or contour plowing.

"It's got the Ferguson System," is the way most owners explain how they can do so much with this tractor.

No fiddling with complicated adjustments. No wasted fuel. You get full use of power—automatically.

These are facts which can be pretty pleasant when you total up the result of a year's work. There's no need to let an older tractor hold back your farm profit. Talk to your Ferguson dealer. Talk performance. Talk trade. Perhaps your tractor, too, will be the down payment. Make it a special point to see your dealer right away. See him first . . . or see him last. Either way you can't lose. *Ferguson, Racine, Wisconsin.*

SEE YOUR FERGUSON DEALER

see him FIRST...

if you want the best deal but don't have time to shop around.

or see him LAST...

if you still want to shop around and convince yourself.

EITHER WAY YOU CAN'T LOSE

Ferguson POWERED TO SAVE YOUR JOB TIME

How We Grow Good FLOWERS and VEGETABLES

By E. R. EASTMAN



White Bouquet, the All-American floribunda for 1957. It is the first time that a white rose has been chosen for national honors.

OUR FARM home is on a much traveled highway. For years Belle, our cousin Margaret and I have got a kick out of the many people who slow up their cars or stop entirely to look at our flower garden. The nicest thing about flowers or anything else beautiful is to be able to share with others. Of course, we have almost as much fun growing and eating the products from our large vegetable gardens.

Our friends sometimes remark about our flowers a little enviously, but there is no real reason why almost anyone cannot have flowers if he has a little land and is willing to work and care for them. Flowers are not hard to grow; neither are vegetables. Here are a few suggestions right out of my own experience in growing both:

Plants

There are several ways to get good plants either of flowers or vegetables. We grow ours now in a small greenhouse, but as thousands of gardeners know, a greenhouse is not absolutely necessary. Our mothers and grandmothers grew fairly good plants on a small scale in the kitchen window.

Before we built our greenhouse we bought our flower and garden plants from local nurseries which make a business of growing them. In this way your choice of varieties is limited, but you usually can get good, healthy, sturdy plants.

Another way is to grow your plants from seed right in the garden. Many gardeners do this. It saves work in transplanting, but usually the plants have to be thinned out, and of course you will not get very early blossoms. This earliness is a real factor in our short northern seasons. I always get a feeling of sadness to have a fine garden of flowers one day, and see them all killed by a heavy frost the next.

Varieties

It has taken us a long time to learn, but at last we have concluded that you can have just as much bloom and just as satisfactory a flower garden from a few varieties as from trying to grow too many. To be sure, it's nice to have a lot of different flowers, but they make too much work for most of us. So this year we will plant a whole lot of zinnias, which for their many colors now available, make a beautiful showing and good bouquets.

Using the zinnias as a base, we will add different kinds of marigolds, snapdragons, bachelor buttons, asters (be sure to get blight resistant) and petunias. That's about all. But I emphasize again that we will have enough of these to make a big flower garden, and a good showing.

I love sweet peas and we may try some again, but they require a lot of work for what you get.

We've done a lot of experimenting in the vegetable garden, too. We are leaving out the experiments this year and sticking to the vegetables we know the family likes. We will have peas, green beans, corn, tomatoes, carrots, beets, of course lettuce and radishes, a few early cabbage and peppers, and put out some onion sets.

Some years we have wonderful luck growing melons, and some years they are no good at all. This year we will plant only a few of the earliest variety.

We have found hybrid cucumbers the best both for pickling and table, and last year we tried zucchini summer squash. This year one of the all-American choices is Black Beauty zucchini squash.

We plant some sweet corn early, and continue to plant some every two or three weeks until about June 20. In this way we have corn for the table until frost.

Another point to be remembered in buying either flowers or vegetables is to buy hybrid seeds or plants if you possibly can. They are much healthier, and produce better.

Now, almost every gardener knows about the all-American selections. These are the varieties of flowers and vegetables that have been chosen by a competent committee as the outstanding varieties of the year. Some of them include:

FLOWERS. Glitters Petunia is the first red and white two-color petunia. Twinkle Phlox, with a wide range of color, is the first dwarf star phlox. Red Satin is a hybrid multiflora petunia and is expected to supersede all other red petunias. It has more flowers on compact plants which nearly hide the foliage.

GLADS. There are two All-American glads. Caribbean is the first distinctively ruffled light blue glad and has a very vigorous growth. Maytime is a ruffled deep pink creation with a lovely big white throat. Two other varieties complete the All-American selections to date, they are Royal Stuart, which is a vivid light red and Appleblossom, which is white with a ruffled rose edge.

ROSES. For the first time in the 18-year history of rose selections, a white rose has been chosen for national honors. It is called White Bouquet and is the All-American florabunda for 1956. It will be introduced to the public at the 25th Annual Rose Festival at Newark, New York.

VEGETABLES. New All-American selections include the new Champion Radish, Black Beauty Squash, Greencrop Snapbeans and Smoothie Cucumber.

The Champion Radish comes from Holland and some believe it is the easiest, earliest and brightest colored vegetable for everyone to grow.

Greencrop Snapbeans were developed in New Hampshire and are and do add an excellent variety to that easily grown home garden standby.

Black Beauty Squash originated in Connecticut. It is prolific and easily grown.

The Smoothie Cucumber was developed in North Carolina. It is a beautiful rich green slicer without warts or spines.

If you are of an experimental turn of mind, and if you have the time, garden space, and energy, which we don't have at our house, you can have fun adding to the above suggestions of varieties by experimenting with new or unusual flowers and vegetables.

Soils and Fertilizers

Now that you have your varieties chosen and your plants ready, how about soils and fertilizers? Generally speaking, any good garden soil will grow most flowers and vegetables. There are a few plants that like an acid soil, but most of them prefer a neutral or slightly alkaline. Legumes, like peas and beans, like plenty of lime.

Nothing will make most plants grow and yield like good barnyard manure. Unfortunately, it will also make weeds grow. Nevertheless, I use it whenever I can get it spread. Manure, of course, should be plowed under. A liberal use of commercial fertilizer on the garden is a "must". We use 5-10-5 or 5-10-10 complete fertilizers which contain nitrogen, potash and phosphorus. Sometimes we have gotten poor stands of plants because the seed was burned when it came next to the fertilizer. Now we put the fertilizer in the row and cover it before planting the seed, and also sidedress with commercial

(Continued on Page 31)

Glitters Petunia shown below is the first red and white two-color petunia.

Twinkle Phlox in a wide range of color is the first dwarf star phlox.

Red Satin Petunia is expected to supersede all other red petunias.







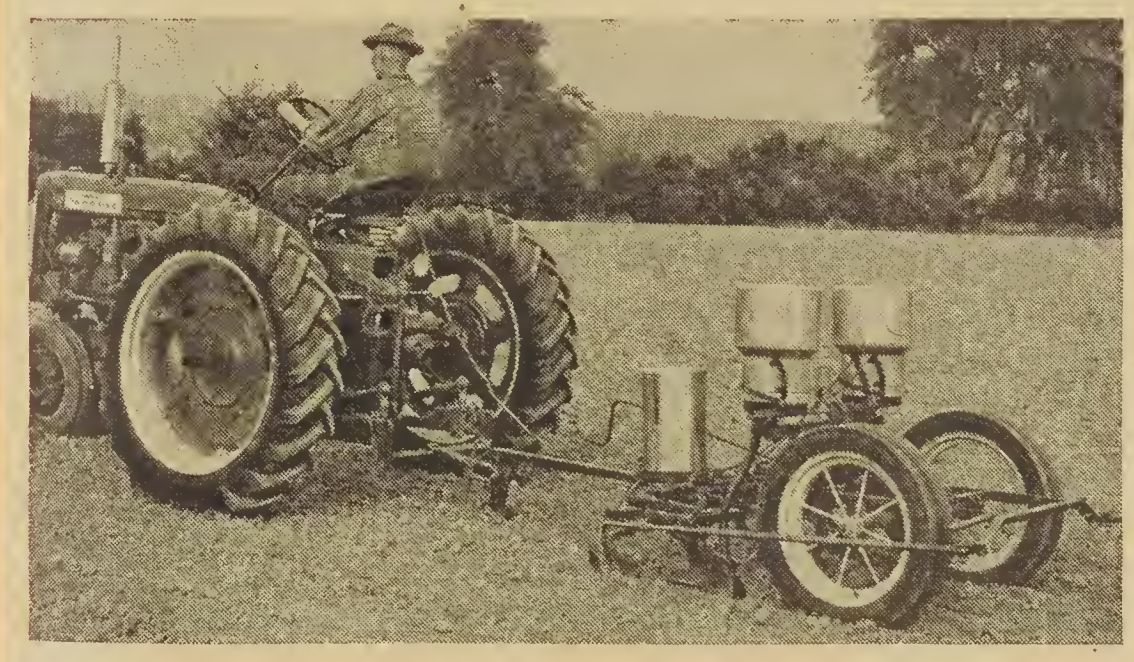


Just Back . . . Click! . . . and Go with this McCormick 2-row Fast-Hitch planter. Two and four-row Fast-Hitch planters interchange on Farmall® 350, 450, and International® 350 Utility tractors. This 2-row also fits Farmall 230.

"Floats" like a trailing planter... precision-plants...transports in high!

McCORMICK® *Fast-Hitch* PLANTER

See how Fast-Hitch allows a McCormick 2 or 4-row mounted planter to "float" free of the tractor like trailing equipment. Up and down "float" allows planter runners to follow ground contour to drill at uniform depth. Side-to-side "float" makes it easier to plant straight rows on hillsides. Precision-plant corn, peas, beans, and other crops from the *same* hopper! Space seed at interval you want, in rows from 28 to 48 inches. Just Back . . . Click! . . . and Go with this Fast-Hitch planter. Raise it hydraulically . . . transport it in high . . . switch jobs seconds-quick to stay ahead of wet ground and bad weather.



McCormick 2-row trailing planter accurately drills corn, tomatoes, lima beans, and many other crops. Get drilling distances from 1¾ to 58 inches . . . row spacings from 32 to 42 inches. V-shaped pneumatic tires, that shed dirt, hold even planting depth . . . cover better.



New McCormick low-cost cultivator matches one, two, or three-valve Hydra-Touch® hydraulics. When controlled with Fast-Hitch hydraulic cylinder and pull rods, this cultivator gives you close, clean cultivation at rock-bottom price. You also get fast, easy mounting . . . wide choice of equipment.

Your IH dealer will help you cut your costs with McCormick planters and cultivators that make every hour in the field more productive. Get all the facts about the new, low-cost McCormick cultivator and the full line of McCormick planters. Use the liberal IH Income Purchase Plan to get the equipment you need, NOW!

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Can Young People Get Ahead?

Most Say "Yes" But a Few Say "No"



TOUGH BUT SATISFYING

THE SUCCESS of a young couple in getting ahead under present farm conditions depends a great deal on their goals and ambitions in life, and also a husband-wife goal to work and work hard.

My husband and I started out farming in 1952 and since then the road has been a mighty rough and rocky one. However, it can be done if one is willing to put in long hours and can meet their problems face to face. Whenever we get discouraged, we remember this saying, "Where there's a will, there's a way," and on we go.

We have made a great many mistakes in our five years, but from these mistakes we have learned the things **never** to do again. Some of them were pretty expensive lessons but we learned on our own.

Our farm was one we bought from my folks and even though it was reasonable in price, we found that after making the rambling farmhouse livable, buying cattle to stock the farm (here we took one licking) and bare necessities for machinery, we weren't much farther ahead than if we had purchased a farm all set to go, even if the price was greater.

In five years, the average passerby couldn't see much improvement, but having lived here five years we can see quite a change and are hoping with good health and careful planning the next five years will be even better.

Another drawback to today's farm is the size and productivity. If dairying is to be your mainstay of life, a large, good-producing herd of cattle is a must, with the ever-changing modern methods. We don't say, "Keep up with the Joneses," but some of the modern means you just have to own.

One other means to help out in getting ahead is keeping an accurate record of your farm work, recording the income and expenditures so that you know where more money is needed and where the expenses can be cut down. Some things can easily be overlooked, but with records to fall back on at the end of the year, some of the figures will really surprise you.

Granted, today's farm conditions can be pretty discouraging at times, but we have found that after a hard day's work, an evening gathered together as a family and watching our two little boys at play, we have a pretty satisfying life for ourselves.

Therefore, our goal for getting ahead, and the same applies for any young couple starting on the farming adventure, is hard work, a sturdy partnership, faith in God, and plenty of love, companionship, and understanding. With these ideals, we can face anything, no matter how tragic. — *Mrs. W.E.J., Vt.*

* * *

NO EASY ROAD

I AM OPTIMISTIC enough to think a young couple can eventually get ahead on a farm. There is no easy road to success in anything. The office boy does not become president of the company in one week or two. Then, how can the young people get ahead on the farm? As ever, by good management, hard work, and patience.

First, consider good management. I am putting that first for it is very important. Young man, if you do not know how to buy and sell, make it your business to learn. This can be done by an agricultural school course, from books, farm papers, the experiences of successful farmers, extension services, or in whatever ways you can. Does each dairy cow pay above the price of the grain and hay she consumes? Do I get grain, hay and roughage at the most economical outlay of money and work? Strive to answer these questions and many others. You ask, "Shall I keep records?" Yes, by all means. You are in a more complex business than that of any merchant.

Now, I did mention hard work. Yes, you must work but you want to do that. Be master of your work and not let work master you. By this I mean: plan your work and make your efforts count. One man may accomplish more in one hour than another in three. Simply because the first man knows what he wishes to accomplish and does it in the most expeditious manner.

My third requisite is patience. Years ago, a successful young farmer said to me, "I do not expect to fully see or get the results of my work for some years." He was, even at that time, trying methods of improving the soil on his farm, as well as building up a good dairy herd. Rome was not built in a day. Even in our present age of speed, some growth must take time. A young couple, starting on a farm, cannot expect to have a sizable financial reserve for some years. If you can see a little gain each year, you will do well. Like Disney's little engine, as it chugged, chugged along, keep saying, "I can do it." **"I CAN DO IT."** Then finally you may say, "I did it." "I DID IT."—*Mrs. G.E.B., N.H.*

* * *

IT TAKES WILL POWER

UNDER PRESENT farm conditions a young couple can get ahead if they have enough will power consisting of thought, determination, and so very much nerve!

One important thing is that necessary matters can't be put off until another day. Sometimes "some other day" never comes. For instance, if your tractor breaks down, fix it right away. How are you to know when you'll need it next?

My husband and I have been married for almost one year and a half. I'll admit that with high costs and low milk prices, we have seen some tough times, but by pulling together we are slowly but surely succeeding. We try not to get discouraged easily. We don't buy everything we need or want, but we think it over and then decide where we can invest our money most wisely.

As I said before, by working together my husband and I have been able to build toward a more substantial future. In our well stocked barn, are 40 head of cattle which are bringing in our living. These cattle are well taken care of and both of us are proud of them. Bit by bit, we are paying for our farm which consists of 185 acres, so some day we'll be able to say that we have something that nobody can take away from us.

My husband is an ambitious and hard working young man, and he puts all of his energy into succeeding for his family. We both feel that we have something to be proud of and grateful for. Also, we are certain that all of our work is for a good cause.

We have made many wrong turns but we try not to give up. Instead, we just fight back all the harder! Sometimes it seems that we shall never get ahead, but when we stop and figure up what we have already gained, we know that it's not as tough as it seems.

Yes, a young couple can get ahead, even in these hard times, if they put the hard times behind them and look forward to the good times. So much knowledge and will power combined can't help but insure a brighter future. —*Mrs. E.S.S., N.Y.*

* * *

A FAMILY MATTER

I AM A country preacher. I would like to answer the question from what I have observed over the years.

Farming has become an occupation requiring a high degree of skill. You just don't go to farming any more because you lack the education and training for anything else. Now it requires study in addition to the work and patience it has always required.

Certainly there are "present farm conditions" that every farmer knows about—taxes, regulation, and government standards. But then there has never before been offered so much in the way of information, assistance, and advice by government and cooperative farm agencies. These go a long way in counterbalancing the modern demands.

Farming is still a family affair. Therefore, the question under consideration is well put, ". . . . . can a young couple get ahead?" I have in mind a young couple who started in farming just a few months ago. The young man is handsome and strong—able to work long hours, which he does. They come to my church every Sunday with their two small children. After the service I greet them at the door on their way out. As the father comes out, we shake hands and I feel the muscular grip—and the callouses. As the mother extends her hand, I feel the muscular strength with which she helps him—and the callouses.

Work, sacrifice, intelligence, prayer, callouses, are required in the profession of farming. Let every young couple consider, certainly, "present farm conditions," but then decide if they're going to become part of the **solution** of the over-all problem—or just a part of the **problem!**—*W.M.B., Md.*

* * *

THE GOING IS TOO TOUGH

I DO NOT believe the average young couple can get ahead on a small farm. If they are associated with a father or partners on a large going farm, and can continue, all would be well.

Unless a couple has plenty of money for a down payment on a good sized farm, they will find, as we did, that they can't make ends meet. Few of us have the funds to pay cash or buy these modern machine-run farms, and so settle for smaller farms.

We try to buy needed machinery but with rising costs and no ready cash, the payments are too much. Therefore, we cannot produce what we should; we cannot increase and expand with payments to make; we cannot compete with well-worked and equipped farms, so in the end we must sell what we've invested our savings and hard work in for a great loss.

The small farms are being closed down and monopoly is taking over farming as it has, I think, our government. No more do the little people have the chances to get ahead.

You must **know** someone to get the job or get an "in" to special training. As I see it, small business and farmers are included, have been sold out, but good. I know we lost our shirts because we thought farming was a good life for our two children and would pay some dividends.

Well, we worked long hours, but cost went up and we got less for milk. We ended up in the hole, selling our 17 head of stock last fall for $600. Can you imagine that? We'd put in $13,200 into this farm, not counting food, lights, phone, fuel, etc. and have nothing left. No Sir! kids, don't try farming. It's for suckers who still believe farmers are given a **fair deal.** It Ain't So, and that's from firsthand knowledge.—*Mrs. V.B., Vt.*

* * *

NOT "FROM SCRATCH"

I AM AND have always been an incurable optimist. With me, things "will always work out." But I am a realist enough to believe that **under present conditions** a young man cannot "make a go" of farming, much less "get ahead." Tomorrow maybe (ever the optimist) conditions may change, but today the whole national setup is against any hope of success for a newcomer to a tough game that is felling many old and experienced farmers.

Even our so-called farm leaders are finally, after many years of dissimulation and evasiveness, admitting that there are now too many farmers and that people, as well as surpluses, must be eliminated. Since middle-aged and older farmers already "tooled up" and deep in investment to the tune of $75,000-$100,000 are losing money several years in a row, or just grimly hanging on because no one can or will relieve them of their investment, what hope has a youngster with nothing but grit and high hopes as backing, for anything but heartbreak?

If Dad will conveniently die and leave him a farm and equipment, miraculously free of debt, he may be able to continue for a few more years with good luck and keep on listening to false prophets who, themselves secure by reason of law-controlled salaries, tell him "the farmer must go it alone —he wants no government interference or help."

But he must, by hard and bitter experience, soon learn that free enterprise will not pay for government-sponsored steel wage raises that determine his tractor's cost, or the school taxes that go up and up from minimum salary laws, building costs, et al.

Until the rest of the national economy is entirely freed from regulation and abandoned to supply and demand, chaos such as now prevails in agriculture, **or** agriculture is taken into the fold and protected from the vagaries of fortune as are other businesses, the cards are as firmly stacked against a young farmer as they are in a gambling joint in Las Vegas.—*Mrs. G.W.S., New York.*

* * *

SIX DAYS

ONE PIECE of advice I'd like to give the young folks — don't start the practice of working seven days a week. It never pays. Even a machine is better for an occasional day of rest.

Of course on a farm chores have to be done. Things often have to be done regardless of the day, but even God rested the seventh day, and if He needed rest, why shouldn't we? — *Mrs. R.K.P., N.H.*

LOOK TWICE

at a JOHN DEERE "420"



The "420" Raw-Crop Utility with 14-T Baler

1. See Its Big Work Capacity. A "420" Wheel Tractor handles 3-bottom plows or big-capacity PTO machines under most conditions. Matches the work output of much larger tractors on many other jobs. A "420" Crawler pulls a 4-bottom plow in most soils, handles big-capacity tools the year around on a wide variety of jobs.

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The 420 Row-Crop Utility. This tractor can furnish complete power for many row-crop farms and is ideal as a second tractor on farms of larger acreage. It provides full 20½-inch crop clearance, yet it is low-built; with a wide range of wheel adjustments, it is very stable and sure-footed on steep slopes. Dual Touch-o-matic hydraulic system (regular equipment) provides delayed lift or selective lift for cultivating.

The 420 Utility. Simple, economical, compact—the easy-handling Utility is tailor-made for work in orchards and vineyards, and is ideal for haying, hauling, etc. Low-built (50-inches at the hood-line), it is sure-footed on slopes, works under low branches. Regular features include "live" Touch-o-matic with 3-point hitch and Load-and-Depth Control . . . independent disk-type brakes . . . smooth steering and clutching.

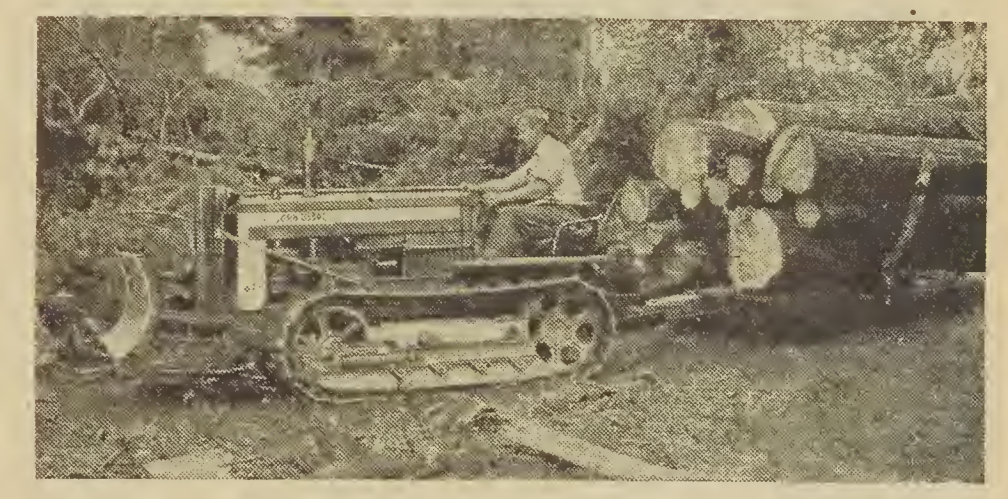
The 420 Crawler. Here's ample power and traction for big-capacity tillage tools, harvesting equipment of all kinds, and for logging and other off-season work. Low center of gravity for safe operation on hilly ground; good flotation for work on snow, ice, or wet soils. Single or double hydraulic system, 4- or 5-roller models. Now available with 3-point hitch that takes a wide variety of "pick up and go" tools.

Ask your dealer about these New Optional Features

New optional features to make the "420" Tractors even more widely useful include a 5-speed transmission . . . continuous-running PTO for wheel tractors (regular on Crawlers) . . . direction reverser . . . and auxiliary foot throttle.



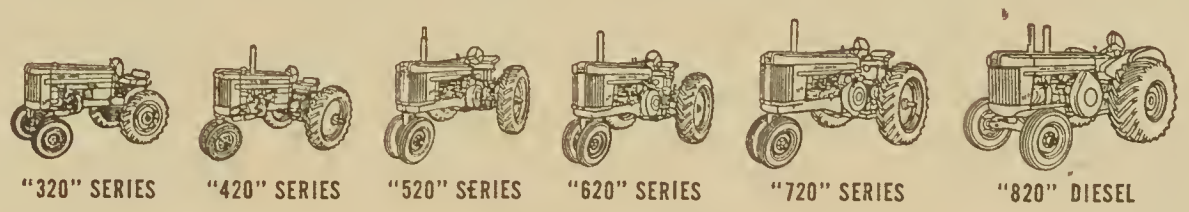
The "420" Utility with spraying rig. *Try this tractor for orchard or vineyard work, and you'll see why it is so highly popular. Compact, ground-hugging, easily handled—and adaptable to many jobs.*



The "420" Crawler, *pictured with dozer and log cart, gives you year-around earning power. Now available with a heavy-duty 3-point hitch that takes all kinds of "pick up and go" tools suited to track-type tractors.*

6 Power Sizes... 30 Basic Models

See your John Deere Dealer and Get All the Facts About the Complete Line of New John Deere Tractors



"320" SERIES · "420" SERIES · "520" SERIES · "620" SERIES · "720" SERIES · "820" DIESEL

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Really "Pays Off" in NEW YORK

Based on rapidly increasing sales of PIONEER Hybrid Seed Corn—New York Corn growers are fast discovering that PIONEER is a thoroughly dependable, HIGH YIELDING hybrid.

New York corn growers know that PIONEER offers thoroughly-tested and proved varieties —that are matched to soil and season—that will produce TOP YIELDS of both grain and silage.

For TOP YIELDS and PROFITS from your 1957 corn acreage—plant PIONEER. See your local PIONEER Salesman—or write to

PIONEER CORN COMPANY, INC.
Tipton, Indiana

When You're Sure of the Seed— You're More Sure of the Crop

ALFALFA *Is Still King*

By JIM HALL

SOMETHING has happened to alfalfa. In the past few years, Northeast farmers have accepted the challenge of plant breeders and agronomists to "Give alfalfa another chance" and it is assuming its proper place at the head of the list of legumes.

Careful studies of plans and of what's happened in the last three years indicate that our area will use more than 10 million pounds of alfalfa seed in 1959—nearly two million pounds more than was seeded in 1954.

The gain in actual volume is the least important part of the story of what's happened. The biggest change—in fact, the prime reason for the renewed interest in the ancient legume—lies in the switch from the old varieties like Grimm and Common alfalfa to the new improved, certified varieties that have been developed.

You Can Grow It

Ten years ago just about everyone agreed that alfalfa was King of the Legumes but they also had to add, "If you can grow it." Grimm and Common produced good feed if you didn't run into wilt problems and if your land was deep and fertile enough and if it was very well drained. Ability or inability to grow alfalfa often made quite a difference in the price of land. In the late '40s, there were hundreds of farmers who hadn't even tried to grow alfalfa in many years.

Then came the adapted and certified varieties — Ranger, Buffalo, Atlantic, etc. and we began to watch them. Dairymen "gave it a try" and we saw tremendous yields as compared to the old run-of-the-mill seed. We began to see the number one legume grow and thrive on land where it never lasted before.

Few "put off" trying the new varieties. As fast as seed became available, it was put to use all across the Northeast. In New York, where about 99% of the alfalfa had been Northern Varie-

gated, Grimm or Common in 1950, 71% was Ranger by '54. Two other improved varieties, Atlantic and Buffalo, were particularly suited to spots in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, southern New England and parts of New York's Hudson Valley.

Never Satisfied

But the breeders were not satisfied. Ranger, while wilt-resistant and winter-hardy to a point where it would go on giving good yields for three, four, five and even more years, still could be grown only on "alfalfa land"—deep and well drained. So, even while Ranger was still climbing in popularity, college researchers across the nation were working with seedsmen breeding, growing, testing, studying promising new varieties.

They sueeeeded so well that results are showing up on our farms; and Ranger, the variety that put alfalfa back on the map, is already thought of as being on its way out.

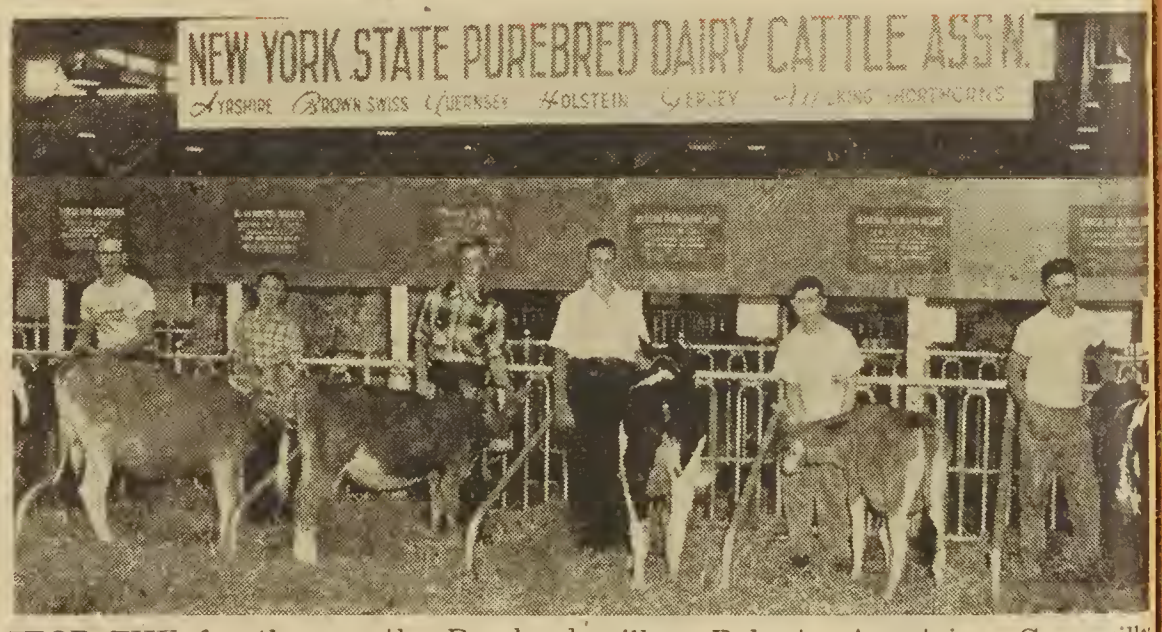
Narraganset, which was introduced in this area three years ago, is not considered wilt-resistant but it will grow and persist for three or more years in heavy soils with poor drainage. In 1954, it made up less than 2% of the alfalfa seed used in the Northeast but was 11% of the total last year and is expected to climb to 17% of the total in the next two years.

High Yielding

Du Puits (doo-pwee), highest-yielding of all (up to 4 tons of hay to the acre) needs good, old-fashioned alfalfa soil and good management. It grows so well that three cuttings are needed at the right times or it will be coarse and stemmy. It's good in rotations of three years or less and has already had remarkable acceptanee. Seed became generally available only last year but more than a half million pounds were used in the 12 Northeast states. Breeders believe that more Du Puits will be used in

(Continued on Opposite Page)

PUREBRED CALVES FOR YOU



FOR THE fourth year the Purebred Dairy Cattle Association, cooperating with the various state dairy breed associations, will provide six calves, one of each breed, to boys or girls who show promise as future purebred dairy cattle breeders. In addition, breeding certificates will be offered by the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Incorporated, to those boys and girls who seem to have the greatest need for them.

Shown above are the recipients of the six purebred calves which were presented at the 1956 New York State Fair. They are, from left to right: Ernest Hitchcock, East Meredith; Wayne Kilmer, Hamden; Earl Bartz, Strykersville; Robert Augstein, Greenville; James DeDell, Marcellus; and Robert Pitchoeke, Corfu. Since this program was started, 18 boys and girls have received purebred calves of their favorite breed.

If you are from 10 to 20 years of age and live on a New York farm, all you need to do is to fill out an application form. These forms are available from county 4-H agents, local 4-H club leaders and vocational agriculture teachers. Fill out one of these application forms and return it to H. A. Willman, Wing Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, before June 15, 1957. A committee consisting of breeders and extension workers will choose the winners

ALFALFA IS STILL KING

(Continued from Opposite Page)

the Northeast two years from now than any other variety—more than two million pounds out of the total of 10 million that will be needed!

Vernal, which was introduced to growers last year, will become another favorite because it has the wilt-resistance of Ranger, its winter-hardiness and persistence, plus a higher yield. It also takes grazing better. Breeders expect it to be nearly 16% of all the seed sold in the Northeast two years from now. In New York, it probably will be third only to Narragansct and Du Puits and represent nearly a quarter of the total certified alfalfa seed sales.

More Seed Coming

Grimm is already obsolete in New York, which means that dealers just don't bother handling it any more. Common may be hard to find this year and impossible to find in 1958. By next year, Du Puits, Narragansct, and Vernal will be the important varieties in the state and probably in that order with good old Ranger down to perhaps 10% of the total used.

There are several reasons why these new improved varieties are being accepted so quickly. You can pick the kind you want for your own land, management and rotation plan; be sure, because it is certified, that you're getting what you ordered with the germination and weed seed content accurately reported; and be sure of performance superior to any of the old alfalfas.

Varieties to Use

From studies and surveys made all over this Northeast, here's the proportions in which men in your own state are expeeted to buy certified alfalfa seed by 1959:

Maine: Narragansct, 70% Vernal, 20%; Du Puits and Ranger, 5% each.

Vermont: Narraganset, 70%; Du Puits and Vernal, 10% each; Ranger 5%.

New Hampshire: Narraganset, 50%; Vernal, 45%; Ranger, 3%.

Massachusetts: Vernal, 40%; Narraganset, 30%; Ranger, 10%; Buffalo, 7%; Du Puits, 6%.

Connectieut: Vernal, 70%; Narraganset, 9%; Buffalo and Ranger, 9%; Du Puits, 5%.

Rhode Island: Narraganset, 43%; Vernal, 42%; Ranger and Atlantic, 5%.

New York: Narraganset, 32%; Du Puits, 30%; Vernal, 20%; Ranger, 12%.

Pennsylvania: Ranger, 25%; Du Puits, 20%; Vernal, 15%; Buffalo, 12%.

New Jersey: Atlantic, 90%; Buffalo, 5%.

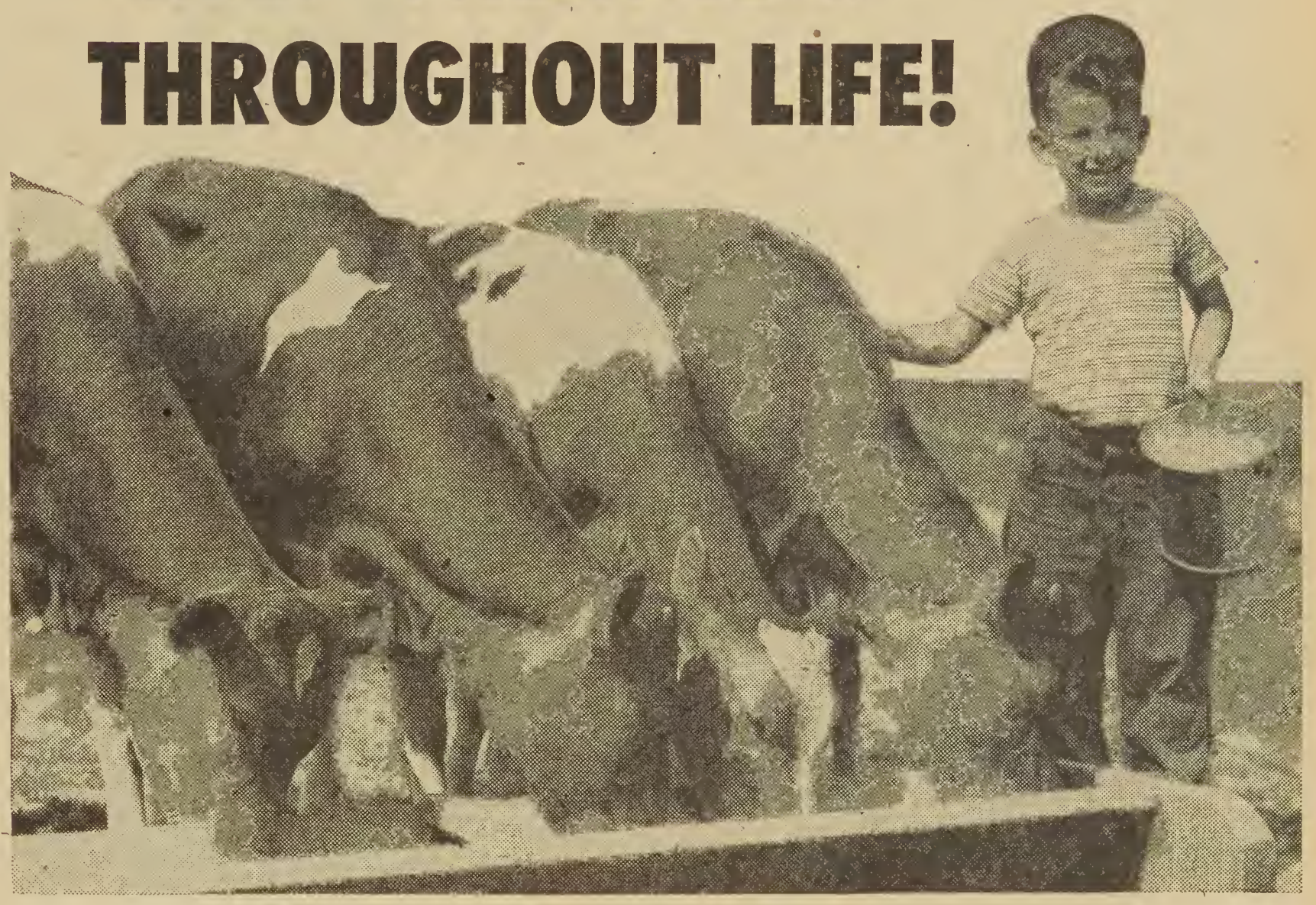
In Maryland and Delaware, Williamson, another new variety, will be used for about 44% of seeding and Buffalo for about 20%. (For details of conditions under which each of these new varieties are recommended, see the alfalfa story on page 16 of your February 2, 1957 issue.)



"Sometimes I wish you didn't have such an awful curiosity."

Calf Startena builds fast-growing calves that...

KEEP THEIR LEAD THROUGHOUT LIFE!



Records on 2000 calves at Purina's Research Farm prove that big calves make big cows!

When you feed calves you're building cows! Cows give milk and milk pays bills. You want BIG cows . . . cows that freshen early and produce like cows should . . . right from the start.

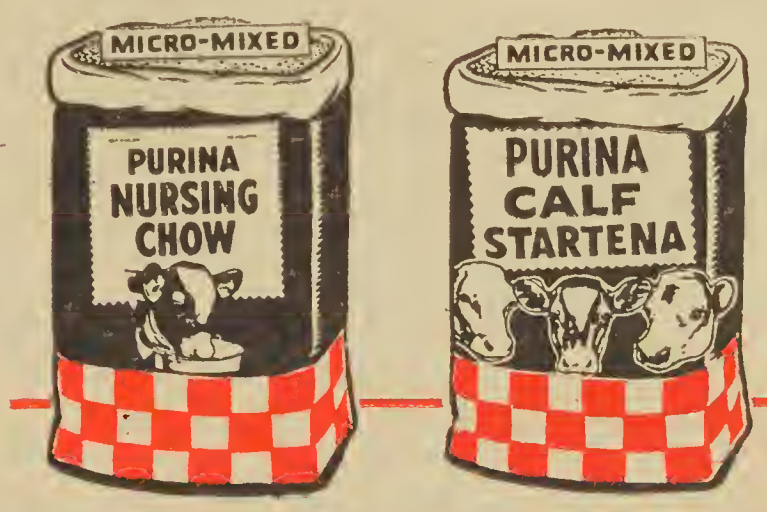
Keeping Calf Startena in front of your calves is one way to get big cows, because big cows come from big calves and Calf Startena helps grow calves one-third bigger than average at four months!

Big four-month-old calves get to breeding weight far sooner than slow-growing calves. This means they freshen sooner and, what's more important, they freshen just as big or bigger than heifers coming in from six months to a year later!

This extra size gives them the strength to produce like grown dairy cows as two-year-olds. That kind of performance means profit to you!

Purina knows what Calf Startena will do . . . not only as a calf starter but as a COW starter as well! Year-after-year records at Purina's Research Farm show an average 4 months' weight for Holsteins of 301 lbs. Continuing records show that Calf Startena-started calves average 763 lbs. at 15 months (breeding weight) and freshen at 25 months weighing an average of 1,238 lbs. They consistently produce over 10,000 lbs. milk before their third birthday!

Feed Calf Startena to give your baby COWS the kind of start they can keep throughout their productive lives!



Buy Purina calf Chows at the Store With the Checkerboard Sign



RALSTON PURINA COMPANY

Makers of Calf Startena and Nursing Chow



Kill soil pests with aldrin

CONTROL harmful soil pests and you take a major step towards bigger and better yields. These destructive insects ruin millions of dollars' worth of vegetables and small fruits each season. That's why more and more growers are knocking out soil pests with powerful aldrin.

Aldrin kills wireworms, rootworms, white grubs, and many other harmful, root-destroying soil insects. In fact, if they touch, taste or breathe it, the kill is made. Root systems, free of soil pest damage, deliver all the nourishment necessary for bigger, better vegetable and small fruit crops.

Aldrin is economical and easy to use. You can do the job effectively with just a few ounces of actual aldrin per acre. Use it as a spray, granules, or a dust . . . or include it in a fertilizer mix. Whichever way you choose, you get dependable control.

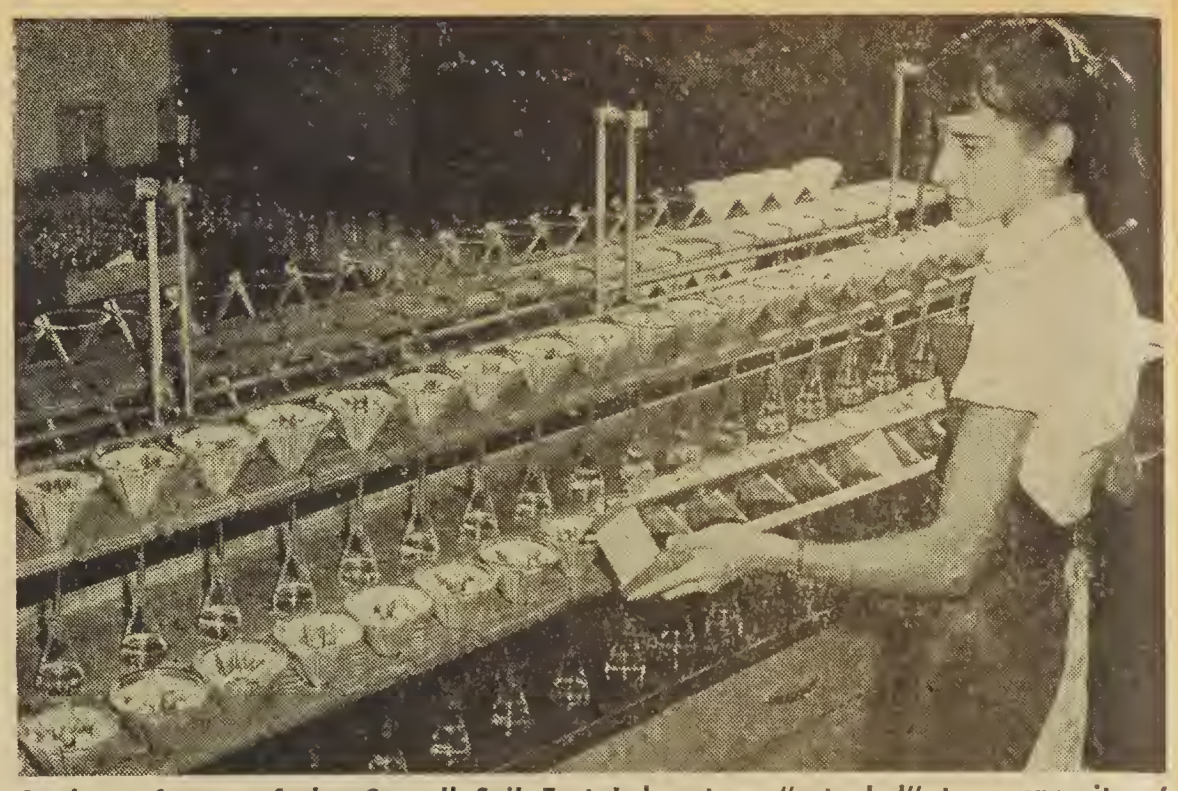
This season, give your crops a good healthy start towards a profitable harvest. Knock out soil pests with powerful aldrin. It is available under well-known brand names from your insecticide dealer. See him today.

SHELL

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL SALES DIVISION

460 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK



A view of part of the Cornell Soil Test Laboratory "retooled" to a capacity of 6,000 samples per month. The job takes several workers full time.

Do You Need a Soil Test?

NOW IS THE TIME TO TAKE A SAMPLE

AN ANALYSIS of the results from some 18,000 soil tests run prior to 1955 at Cornell definitely indicate that you need a soil test. They show that our general fertilizer recommendations should be altered for many fields.

A study of the acidity of the samples shows an average pH 6.0. This is a satisfactory level for growing most legumes except alfalfa and sweet clover. But this, like many averages, conceals the fact that 45 per cent of samples were too acid to produce the best crop of red clover. Red clover has much higher tolerances of acidity than alfalfa. Seventy per cent of the samples showed fields too acid for alfalfa. Results like this bring home how weak the liming program is on most farms.

As we move on to the phosphorus test and examine the level of phosphorus in these 18,000 samples, we see a double purpose for the test. Low test values for phosphorus give reasonable promise of crop response to a phosphate fertilizer, and high values give an almost certain indication that the crop will not respond to more than starter amounts of fertilizer (10 to 20 pounds of P_2O_5 placed in the row).

Almost thirty per cent of the samples showed soil levels of phosphorus so high that the addition of more phosphorus fertilizer (beyond a starter) would bring little or no crop response. In the same group of samples there were 55 per cent that showed soil phosphorus levels where phosphate fertilizers would increase yields. Into which group does your field fall? Only a soil test can tell, and without it a choice of fertilizer is a gamble.

Soil potassium results show thirty per cent of the samples where potassium levels point to a crop response to potassium fertilizers. Some fifty per cent of the samples showed potassium levels where more than starter quantities of potassium (20 pounds potash per acre) would be of little value to a crop.

Soil organic matter reveals the general level of fertility where soil drainage is equal. Organic matter is higher in our poorly drained soils. Cultivation and soil erosion reduce soil organic matter. Organic matter itself tends to improve the tilth of the soil and a soil's ability to absorb rainfall.

Organic matter determinations on these samples show our southern tier soils to be higher in organic matter than the soils of central and western New York. Sorting these results on the basis of rotations reveals that under similar cropping systems the two soil groups are about the same.

Hence, we can conclude from the tests what we already know:

1. That western and central New York cropping systems are more intensive than those in the southern tier.

2. Soils low in organic matter, absorb less moisture and supply less of the other things a plant needs to grow.

3. Generally, such soils give less fertilizer response than a soil test might indicate.

4. A soil that doesn't keep the plant supplied with water can't produce a thrifty plant irrespective of the supply of fertilizer nutrients. Twenty-four per cent of these soils were in this category. Vegetable and cash grain growers who find soil organic matter melting away may find a warning in a soil test.

Since the need for soil tests has appeared to be almost universal and the soil test does mean a better fertilizer recommendation than can be made without such a test, Cornell has expanded its soil testing laboratory to a capacity of 6,000 samples per month. This has meant a complete change in our laboratory.

A six-fold change is shown by the samples analyzed in the same months in 1955 and 1956.

	1955-56	1956-57
September	774	1300
October	533	3250
November	696	3950
December	396	4000
January	555	5000
	2954	17500

This unprecedented increase in test capacity should be sufficient to serve New York farmers. Soil testing is seasonal just like farming. At present there are some 22,000 sample boxes in the counties. More than half of these are in farmers' hands. No doubt the entire 22,000 boxes will be used for tests this spring.

To use a soil test to make a fertilizer recommendation, the farmer needs the results before planting time. Tom Greweling, Chemist in charge of the Laboratory, has said that his group can handle samples as soon as received up to March 15th. After this date growers should plan on getting the sample to the laboratory at Ithaca at least 30 days before they need the results.

Soil testing in New York is handled through the county agricultural agent. Sample boxes are purchased through his office and he provides complete instructions on sampling. After the farmer takes the sample and completes the information sheet he can mail them directly to Ithaca or return it to the county agent for mailing. Test results are sent to the county agent who interprets them and makes the fertilizer recommendations. These recommendations remove much of the guessing from crop fertilization.—*E. C. Dunkle, Agronomy Dept., Cornell University*

4-PLOW DIESEL POWER at a 3-plow tractor price!



FORDSON MAJOR DIESEL

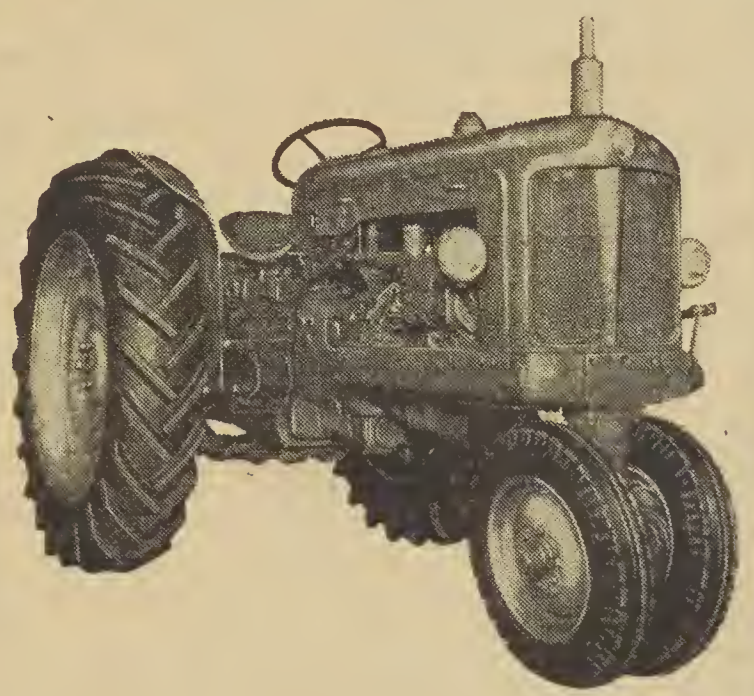
Talk about a bargain! Here's a tractor buy that is unmatched in the industry. The Fordson Major Diesel Tractor—4-plow power in many areas—is yours at a 3-plow tractor price. It's hundreds of dollars less than you would normally expect to pay for a fully equipped 4-plow diesel tractor! The Fordson Major Diesel is actually priced no higher than many gasoline tractors with comparable power and equipment.

Yet, the Fordson Major Diesel Tractor can save as much as two dollars out of every three normally spent for fuel. The money saved often pays a man's wages!

So find out more from your Ford Tractor and Implement Dealer. Check price—features—performance—durability. Make any comparison that you choose. You'll find the more you compare, the better you'll like the Fordson Major Diesel Tractor. See for yourself! Tractor and Implement Division, Ford Motor Company, Birmingham, Michigan.

Ford Farming
IS POWER FARMING

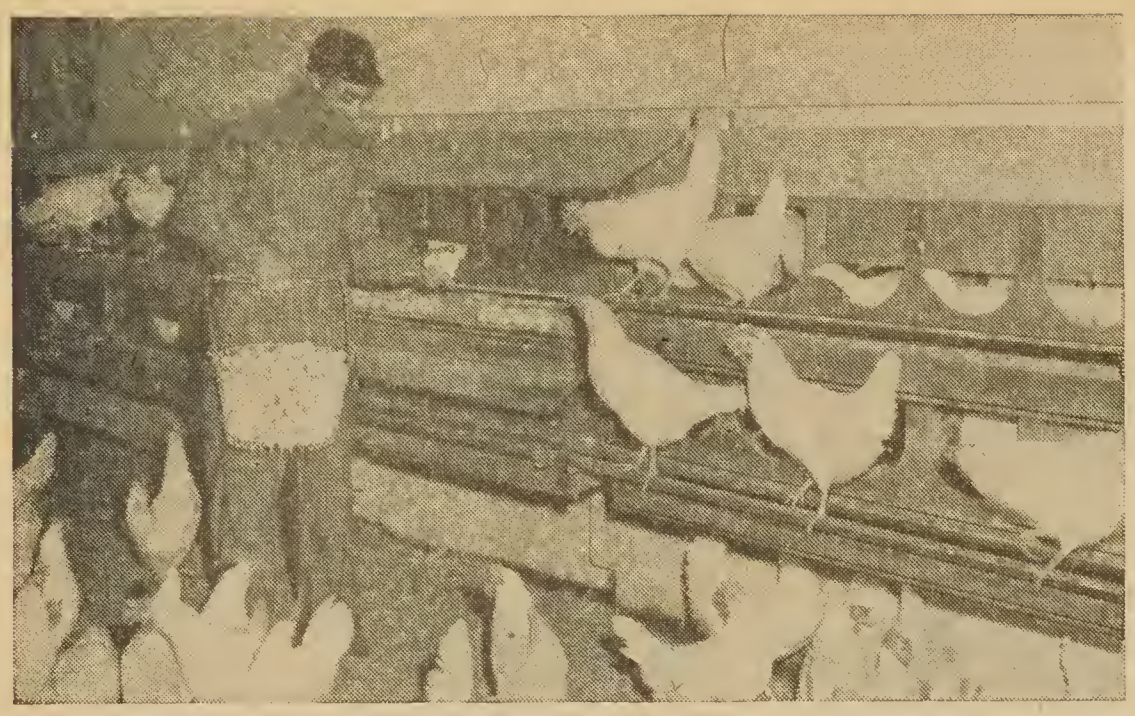
FOUR-WHEEL AND TRICYCLE MODELS
both loaded with features!



Built-in hydraulic system and 3-point hitch
6-speed transmission • Adjustable swinging drawbar
Power take-off • Proof-Meter
Full flow oil filter • Oil bath air cleaner
Ammeter, oil pressure and temperature gauges
Radiator shutters • Tool box and tools
12-volt electrical system with key ignition
Wheel weights (600 pounds)

... all standard equipment!

UTILITY MODELS are also available for those who do not need the hydraulic system or 3-point hitch. Priced low!



In Egg Production...

Arsanilic Acid

makes the profit difference!

At last! Here's a real low-cost profit-maker for the poultryman. Gives you extra eggs on less feed; and best of all pays for itself many times over—leaves you more profit after you pay the bill!

In any well managed laying flock, the true profit difference comes from these two major factors . . .

- **Increased production**
- **Reduced feed costs**

That's where Arsanilic Acid can make the *profit difference* for you! Laying feeds containing Arsanilic Acid offer you the opportunity of shooting for the same results (and *profit difference*) that is on record at agricultural research centers . . .

2 to 10% more eggs—when Arsanilic Acid was added to egg feeds that were nutritionally adequate. That's about 5 to 25 times the increase needed to cover the cost of the Arsanilic Acid.

Less feed per dozen eggs—In State College tests, Arsanilic Acid not only increased egg production but did it on less feed. In some tests, these feed savings were as high as 1.6 lbs. per dozen eggs. Another *profit difference* for you!

Pullets lay 7 days sooner—pullets fed on feeds with Arsanilic Acid started laying 7 days sooner. Compared to other test groups, birds getting feeds fortified with Arsanilic Acid grew and developed faster all the way!

Fights sub-clinical diseases—works much the same way as antibiotics by reducing the disease level—yet, Arsanilic Acid even improves the performance of feeds already fortified with antibiotics.

Test after test, shows that Arsanilic Acid works best under practical farm conditions where stress such as sub-clinical diseases are often present. That's why Arsanilic Acid makes even the "best" feeds better!

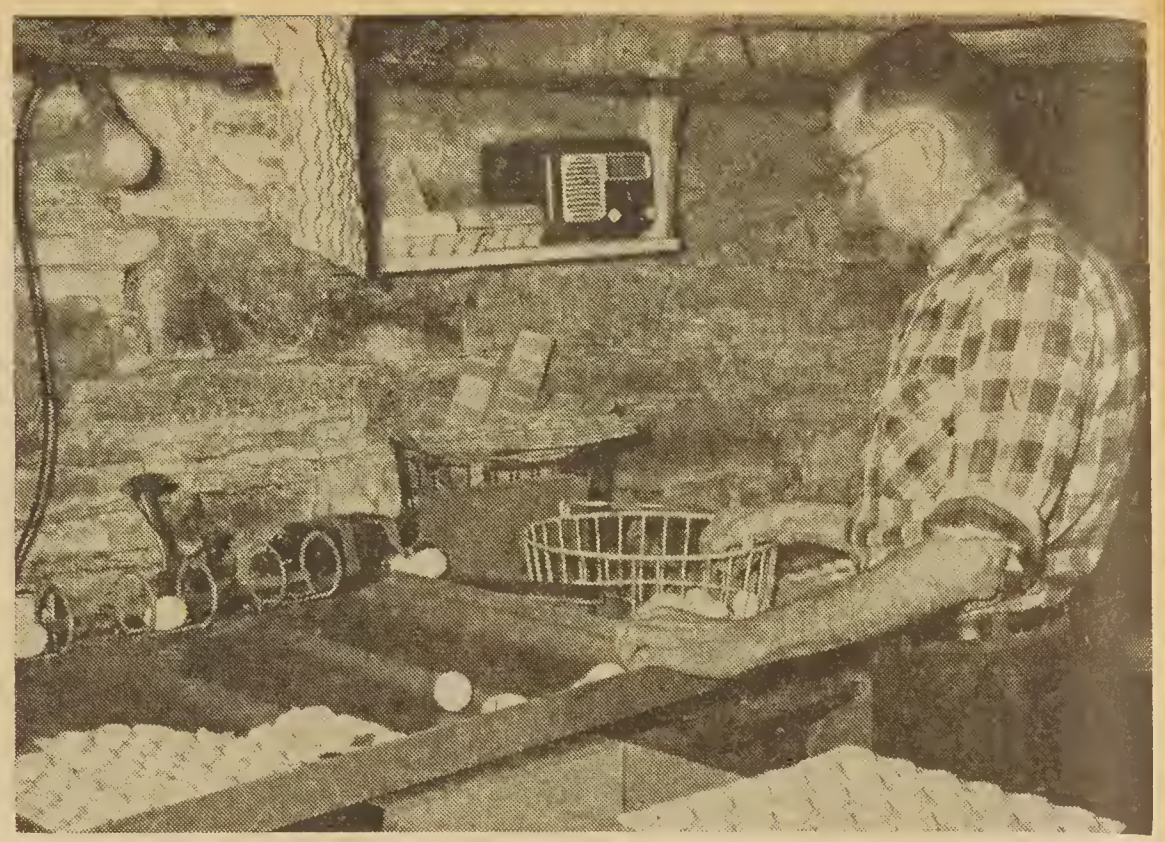
Arsanilic Acid is produced only by Abbott Laboratories and sold to feed manufacturers under the trade name of PRO-GEN®. The next time you buy poultry feeds of any kind, be sure they contain Arsanilic Acid!

If your feed dealer does not carry feeds with Arsanilic Acid, he can get full information by writing to Abbott Laboratories, Chemical Sales Division, North Chicago, Illinois.

Abbott



More eggs on less feed—all season long! That's the record of Arsanilic Acid when it's added to top-notch rations. Makes the *profit difference* for you by fighting sub-clinical diseases . . . and, by improving feed efficiency. Ask your feed dealer for laying feeds containing Arsanilic Acid. 701454



Mr. E. P. Blauvelt grading eggs in the house cellar where the temperature seldom goes below 55°F.

They Take Care of the Details

By HUGH COSLINE

A YEAR ago, when E. P. Blauvelt of Erin, Chemung County, New York, was taken seriously ill, his son Ken canceled a sizeable order for baby chicks because he knew he wouldn't have time to take care of them. Up to that time, the plan had been to raise one lot of chicks in February and a second in May.

Since then, the Blauvelts have added to the brooder house, about doubling its capacity. They ordered 3,500 leghorn chicks in February and as soon as weather permits, about half will be moved to range shelters and the other half raised to laying age under confinement in the brooder house. Then another 1,600 will be started in September and raised in confinement. This will tend to even out egg production all through the year.

The Blauvelts keep five to six thousand layers. When I visited the farm late in January, some old hens, which had been kept over because the number of baby chicks had to be cut a year ago, had been going through a molt and were just coming back into production. Usually old hens are not kept.

Two men care for them. Back in 1955, the figures indicate that there were 469 work units per man (meaning that each man, because the operation was unusually efficient, did about 469 average days work per year). In 1955, the last year that figures are complete, it took 5.8 lbs. of feed to produce a dozen eggs.

The hens are housed in two 2-story buildings. One is already equipped with an automatic ventilator. "In fact," Ken says, "there isn't much difference in the dryness of the two buildings. However, the ventilator fan is a great help because it requires no attention, whereas in the other building, the individual windows have to be opened or closed when the temperature changes radically or when it is stormy."

Individual nests are used. Ken has tried community nests and doesn't like them. Much as he would like to do it, he has been unable to keep the floors dry enough to make egg washing unnecessary. Therefore, rather than sort the eggs he washes all of them in wire baskets, using a mechanical egg washer and a detergent. The eggs are hosed before washing to soften and remove some of the dirt, then they are put in wire baskets in water containing detergent for about two minutes. Then they are removed and rinsed.

They are packed the next day in the cellar where a temperature of about 55°F is maintained and they are picked up by a truck twice a week.

In discussing some important management points in their poultry business, Ken emphasized buying good chicks, preventing disease, feeding good feed and preventing wasted feed, saving labor whenever possible and caring for eggs to prevent breakage and to maintain the quality.

He feels that a number of feed manufacturers put out excellent feed for laying hens and he is inclined to think that any man's success cannot be attributed to feeding one brand of feed.

He prevents wasted feed in the house where the hens eat from hoppers by filling the hoppers only partly full.

Chicks have been purchased from the same hatchery for the past twelve years. Losses are very slight for the first few weeks, but later some deaths occur from leukosis, the losses being heavier some years than others. The birds are vaccinated to control Newcastle just before they come into production and inoculated to control bronchitis at eight weeks.

Everybody in the poultry business knows that the past several months have been tough for poultrymen. I asked Ken and his father what they thought about feed company financing and both of them were vigorously opposed to it. Ken pointed out that over the years they have had some good years and some poor ones, but he wants to continue to run his own business. He feels that outside financing may bring a perpetual over-supply of eggs rather than permitting poultrymen to expand or reduce production to meet demand.

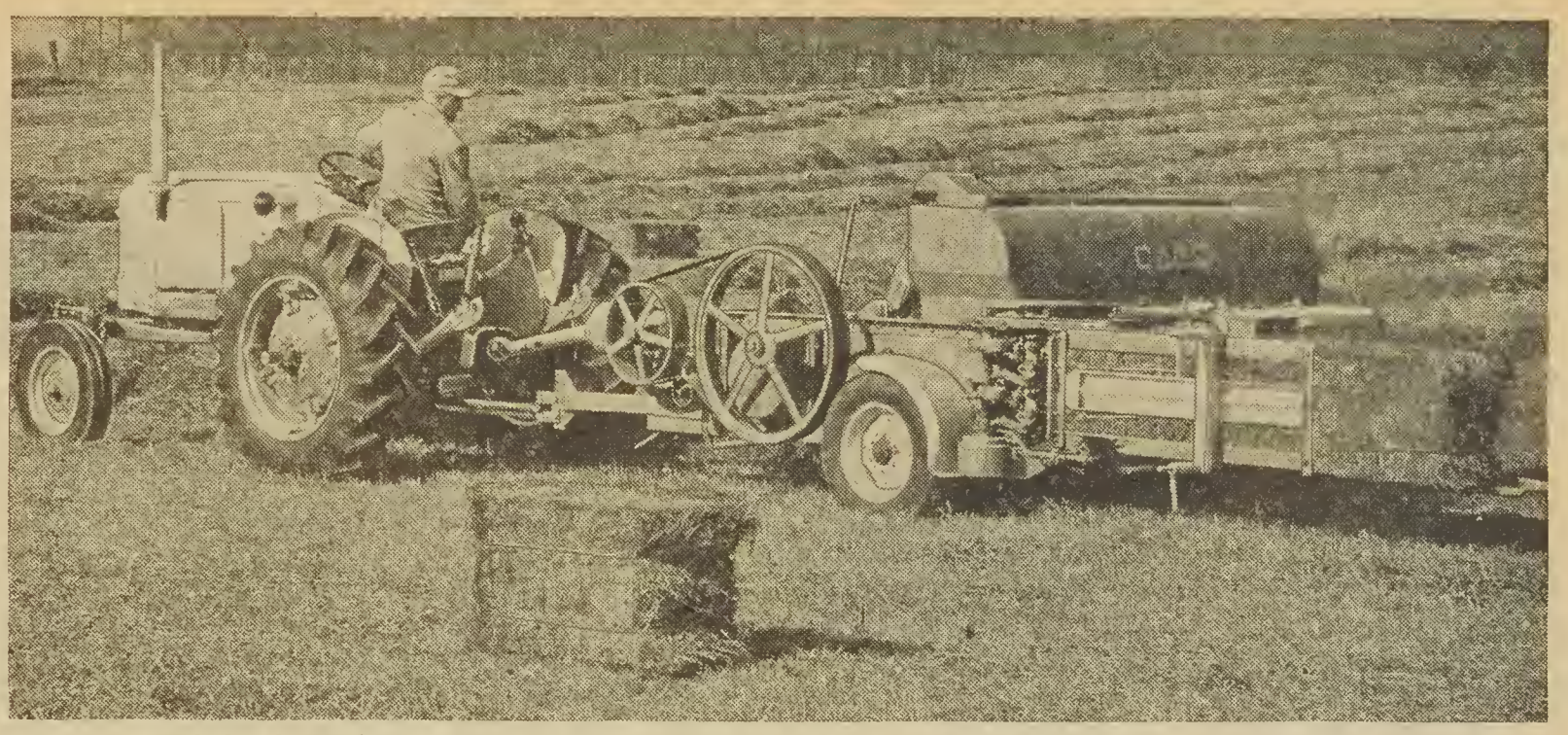


Left to right; Ken Blauvelt, E. P. Blauvelt and J. C. Duroe, Assistant Agricultural Agent in Chemung County. In the background is the newest of two buildings that house the laying hens on the farm.

New

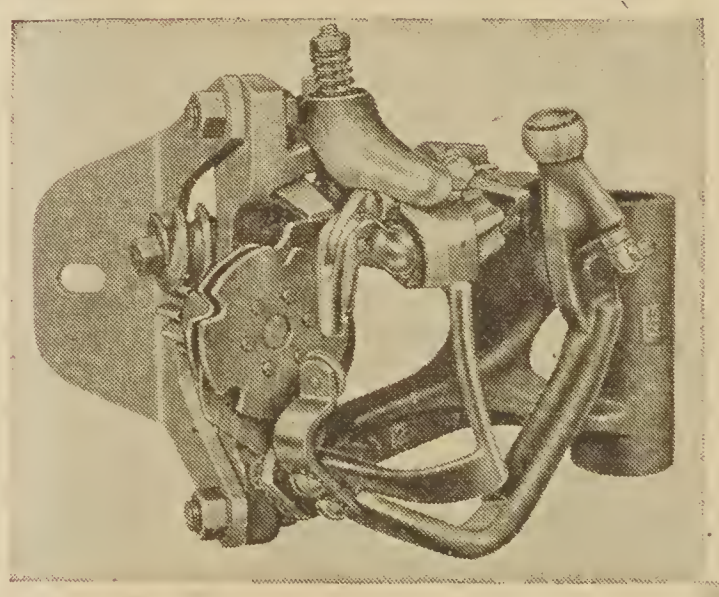
CASE® Balers

with Sensational Sure-Tie Knotter



New Case 133 baler driven by PTO from 12-speed Case 300 tractor with adjustable front axle

"A Thousand Bales without a Miss"

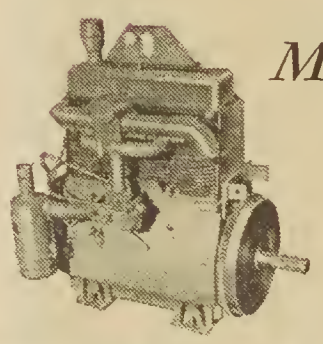


"I have gone as high as 1,015 bales without a miss on the knotter," says Len D. Elliott of his Case baler. You get this sure-tie knotter, shown at left, on any Case twine-tie baler including the new 133.

This new farm-size baler brings you big-baler features. It has full 26-inch stroke for faster baling in heavy hay . . . six hay dogs for big, firm, better-formed bales. Fenders, exclusive with the 133, shield the knotter cams and feed-auger reverse gear from dirt and stones, keep you from losing time in field delays. Its super-simple, sure-tie knotters are positively timed and the needles are positively locked between cycles. You save time and you save hay! You save more of the protein-rich leaves, too, because hay is handled fewer times from windrow to bale chamber, and gently all the way.

The new 133 is on display by your Case dealer. Be sure to see it, and arrange with him for a demonstration.

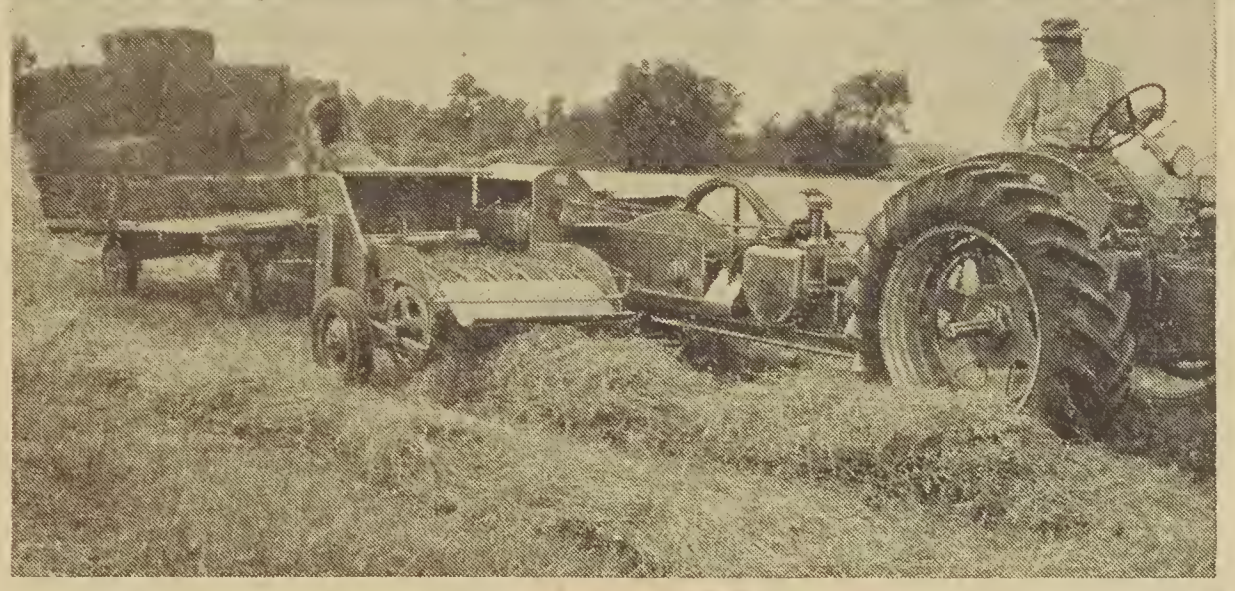
Big Tonnage Balers with New More Powerful Air-Cooled Engine





Case 140 baler makes 14x18 bales of uniform length, with wide range of setting. You have choice of twine or wire tie, ground-drive or power-drive pick-up, Case axial-flow air-cooled engine, V-type engine, or PTO drive.

Double plunger action of Case 140 and 160 balers puts a "one-two punch" into slicing and compressing, pushes out amazing tonnage of compact, well-formed bales. New Case axial-flow air-cooled engine provides higher peak capacity, long life, low upkeep. V-type air-cooled engine or PTO drive also available. Wire models make only one tie per wire, tuck ends down, leave no loose clippings. Wire twister or twine knotter mounted in unit frame for permanent alignment of working parts.



Case 160 baler makes big 16x18 bales at rates up to 12 tons an hour in good conditions. Twine and wire models, ground-drive or power-drive pick-up, Case air-cooled engine, V-type engine, or PTO drive from tractor.

New Case Crop-Way Purchase Plan starts baler to work with trade-in or down payment. Later payments come at times when you have money coming in. See your Case dealer.

J. I. CASE

J. I. CASE CO. • RACINE, WIS.

You make farming a more profitable business when you choose and use full-line Case tractors, balers, combines and other machines.



Bale More Per Twine Dollar

With high-strength, full-measure Case baler twine, treated to resist rodents, insect and mildew damage. For catalogs or folders, check items that interest you. J. I. Case Co., Dept. C-117, Racine, Wis.

- ☐ **New 133 Baler, 14x18**
- ☐ **160 Balers, 16x18**
- ☐ **140 Balers, 14x18**
- ☐ **NAP-3 Baler, 17x22**

Name_____

Address_____



New medication plus sound management can whip mastitis

Germ-starving nitrofurazone in Pen-FZ kills resistant bacteria in new, revolutionary way

A new treatment, teamed with good management, has proved it can control mastitis . . . even stubborn cases. This new treatment, Dr. Hess Pen-FZ, contains nitrofurazone — a revolutionary new germ-killer — plus low-level penicillin.

Puts sick cows back in the milking line — FAST

These two germ fighters in Pen-FZ team up to destroy mastitis-causing organisms with a double-edged attack.

Nitrofurazone in Pen-FZ KILLS the four kinds of bacteria which most commonly cause mastitis today . . . bacteria which often have become resistant to old-style "wonder drugs". Like other members of the lifesaving nitrofuran family, nitrofurazone fights infections by forcing germs to starve themselves to death . . . fast. And dead germs can't breed resistance.

Low-level penicillin in Pen-FZ teams up with nitrofurazone for a *synergistic* effect. Gives more germ killing power.

Controls stubborn cases

Because mastitis is caused by several kinds of germs, Pen-FZ can be doubly effective in controlling a broad range of cases. This includes stubborn cases where bacteria . . . like flies . . . may have developed resistance to old-style treatments.

The reason: Most old-style treatments do their job by merely holding down growth of bacteria. This leaves the real clean-up job to the cow's own body defenses, which are not always adequate.

But now, with Pen-FZ, nitrofurazone takes over this germ-killing chore . . . does its mastitis-fighting job by forcing bacteria to starve themselves to death. That's why scientists have found no significant resistance to nitrofurazone in over 10 years' testing . . . why Pen-FZ is guaranteed to give effective results when used as recommended.



Extra tubes free if you act now — Your Dr. Hess dealer is offering 2 full-size tubes of Pen-FZ free with your purchase of 10. It's his invitation to try revolutionary Pen-FZ. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED or your money back.

PC-6-3

those lifesaving **nitrofurans** *germ killers that last . . from*

HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

For BIGGER and BETTER CROPS

FREE! FARM SEED CATALOG

Get our free color catalog. Describes complete line of tested farm seeds at reasonable prices.

Write Today —

DIBBLE'S TESTED SEED CORN

CORNELL M-4 OHIO K-62 MICHIGAN 250

The year's outstanding hybrids for grain and silage—produce more bushels per acre.

We also have 9 other hybrid and open-pollinated varieties of corn, and a complete line of other farm seeds. All tested and proven on Northeastern farms. All backed by our 66 year reputation.

EDWARD F. DIBBLE, Seedgrower

Box C, Honeoye Falls, New York

EVERGREENS

CHRISTMAS TREES and ORNAMENTALS

Free CATALOGUE and PLANTING GUIDE

Seedlings and Transplants-direct from growers at planting time. Many varieties of Pine, Spruce, Fir, etc. Quality stock at low prices.

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Box 305 - I Homer City, Pa.

COWPOX*

Pseudo-pox, Ringworm

Blu-Kote dries up cowpox lesions, controls secondary infection*. Promotes clean, rapid healing of teat sores, skin sores, abrasions. It is both Germicidal and Fungicidal.

$1 at drug and farm stores or write:

H. W. NAYLOR CO. • MORRIS, N.Y.





CURES WASP TROUBLE

HERE IS a good suggestion to pass along to any others who may have had trouble with wasps or any other insects building their nests in various places where they must be torn down, only to find that they have rebuilt them in the same places. In my case, it was in a corner over the cistern in the cellar, and over the porch light. I solved the problem by a very simple remedy. I put a few mothballs in some gauze bags and hung them right beside the nests. I found it to be economical, as well as efficient in getting rid of the persistent pests.—*E.C., N.Y.*

* * *

WANTS TO LOCATE FRIEND

CAN YOU tell me if you organized a tour to Europe in the year 1952 or '53 in the spring time?

The question is that in April or May 1952 or 1953 (I think it was) I met an American farmer with his wife in Amsterdam, Holland. His first name was George and his family name was a German name, but I do not know it. Maybe it was Henning or Hennig. This couple bought in Amsterdam a cigarette lighter with the map of Holland on it and a cigarette music box, and they lunched in the American lunchroom in Amsterdam, Holland, and visited the Rembrandt House there.

I have just arrived from Europe in the United States and would like to know the address of this farmer, who has a large dairy farm. Maybe you have his address, or can tell me where I can get it. The man looked like Glen Ford II, about 40 years old, and was living in the State of New York.

Thank you, for your kindness.—*Dick van Boekelen, c/o Nicolas Geoffroy, R. D. 2, Hudson, New York.*

* * *

FOR LOWER TAXES

YOUR article **Tax Time** in the current issue reminded me of my intention a month or two ago when the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST carried articles of similar character to commend you for writing and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for publishing them. I wonder how many of us there are who feel this way.—*M.S.S., N.Y.*

* * *

BOTHERED BY SLUGS

Could any of the readers tell us what to do to get rid of slugs in our garden? They spoil our late vegetables so. This is the family garden for more than half a century.—*Mrs. H.L.G., Pa.*

* * *

REMEMBERING

WE HEARD his voice as he called to us those lazy summer days, across garden, field and lawn.

We heard him again as he walked with us through the dusky, autumn haze, as we roamed the woods and pastures.

He laughed with those winters long ago, as we romped with sleds across a world hushed with snow.

And with the spring, he sang to us because his dear boy's heart was so gay.

But we could not guess that one summer day his voice would be stilled and he would part from us.

Through the long years, life and families have busied us and time has dimmed the volume of his call. But, still, when old familiar scenes appear we seem to hear his voice, soft and clear, calling us to that Blessed Land. And we know that there he'll welcome each of us four girls and we will walk with our only brother, forever through countless, endless seasons.—*Mrs. L. S., Oxford, N. Y.*

* * *

WANTS BLUE GERANIUM

I like to grow geraniums and as a youngster over in Ireland, I can remember we had quite a variety of colors, including a blue geranium. I have never seen a blue one since and would like to know if any of your readers have come across them.—*Mrs. R.M., Pa.*

* * *

I am interested in acquiring some of the "Old Squire" books by C. A. Stephens. The bookstore in Norway, Maine doesn't print them anymore. I am wondering if some readers would have some of his books to sell. "Molly's Baby" and "When Life Was Young" are the two I am most interested in.—*B. B. Care* AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST *Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.*

COUNTRY STORIES

Cold Geese

By Grammie Moore

WHEN I was a very small child, I went with my parents, to live on great-grandmother's farm. She was getting along in years and needed help. However she retained a part of the work for herself. A small flock of sheep sheared each spring, the wool sent to a carding mill, then back to us, kept grandma busy at the spinning wheel. When the yarn was finally finished and in huge balls, the bright knitting needles clicked out dozens of pairs of stockings, and mittens from grandmother's capable fingers.

She also kept a pen of geese from which she would pluck the feathers for soft feather beds and live feather pillows. (No matter how much these were flattened, they would bounce up again). One day, in late fall, she went with the usual pan of feed, for her beloved geese, which were named, and would march along like soldiers, as she called to them. Shadrach the gander always led the flock. This morning she called in vain, no geese.

On closer inspection there they all were, lying flat on the ground, no signs of life. As nothing was wasted in those days, grandmother quickly plucked each one. Returning later to dispose of the bodies, to her utter amazement the poor, nude things, were very much alive. They had become inebriated from gorging on corn, which had provided the "kick" in a keg of corn-liquor, then dumped into the creek near the barn.

Grandmother never wasted words, just helped herself to an extra pinch of snuff, lit up her clay pipe, and from last year's discarded red flannel, long handled underwear, made for each one of those geese a sweater, which they wore, until nature once more furnished a new supply of feathers.

We are Going to

HAWAII

(Continued from Page 6)

cal mountains, white beaches of coral sand; acres of waving sugar cane, miles of pineapple fields; banana groves; Pearl Harbor, the University of Hawaii, an extinct volcano crater—and always pleasant companionship, delicious meals, enchanting surroundings, and carefree traveling.

Our homeward voyage aboard the "Lurline" will be another relaxing, enjoyable cruise, and our train journey back to New York State from San Francisco will show us another part of the United States. Aboard the Union Pacific Railway, we will travel through rich farming and ranching lands, and will be back in New York State October 29.

Like all American Agriculturist trips, this is an "all-expense" tour. As yet, we do not have the exact cost of the ticket, as there are some last minute details to settle—but we can tell you now that the minimum rate will be approximately $1,300. This includes everything and is based on use of a lower berth on trains; double room

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

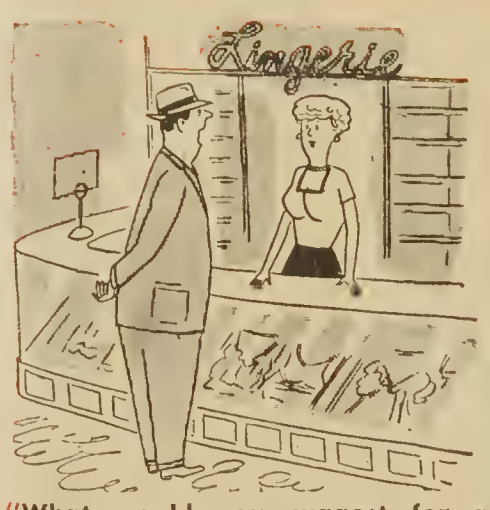
Your fortune's at your finger tips, so make it!
You eat your cake after you bake it.
Author Unknown

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

in hotels, a minimum priced inside room on E deck of SS Lurline, without private bath or toilet. All staterooms on our ship have hot and cold running water and are air-conditioned, as well as spacious and comfortable.

You can get, *at additional cost,* inside or outside rooms on the ship with shower and toilet; also, single room in hotels, if you wish, and any kind of Pullman accommodations you desire. The printed itinerary will give you the exact cost of the different accommodations. If you are interested in taking this trip of a lifetime with us, fill out the coupon on this page and mail it to E. R. Eastman, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-H, Ithaca, N. Y. We will then send you a copy of the itinerary *as soon as we receive it from the printer.*

Without a doubt this will be one of our most popular tours. Space will be limited, so we advise you to make your reservation *early.* Don't delay. Do it now! A deposit of $150 will hold your reservation, and will be refunded if you have to cancel later. (Note: in 1954, our Hawaiian Tour *sold out immediately!* People did not even wait to get the printed itinerary! We had to turn down 75 reservations because of lack of space. So don't delay if you want to go!)



"What would you suggest for a forty-year-old woman who is celebrating her twenty-ninth birthday?"

GENERAL AIMS and OBJECTIVES OF YOUR DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

Formal Statement Approved by the Board of Directors, July 27, 1955

Since its organization as a marketing co-operative, the Dairymen's League has been guided by clear-cut aims and objectives. These became an unwritten law and tradition, painstakingly followed by successive leaders.

In July 1955, the Board of Directors undertook to incorporate these aims and objectives in a formal written statement so that all might see and understand the basic principles which guide the League in all its various relations with members, employees, customers and consumers, the general public and investors. That statement is reproduced here.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE 50th ANNIVERSARY 1907 1957

The basic purpose of the Dairymen's League is to develop, strengthen, and make more effective an organization of dairymen to help producers of milk improve their economic and social status and their voice in government by working closely together in marketing milk and serving the public. With this purpose in mind, the League's broad objectives in serving the interests of members, employees, customers, the public and investors and indirectly all producers, are as follows:

MEMBERS: To secure and maintain for members (through good organization and capable management):

- A continuous market and assured payment for their milk.
- A fair and adequate level of prices.
- Assurance of fair weights, tests and treatment in the receiving of their milk.
- Adequate representation in legislative, regulatory and marketing matters.
- Public respect for the service rendered in the production and delivery of an essential food product.
- Accurate and timely information on conditions affecting their welfare.

EMPLOYEES: To provide loyal, efficient and competent employees with:

- Attractive opportunities for careers in the milk business.
- Opportunities for new responsibilities to those who desire them and can develop capacity for meeting them.
- Compensation comparable with similar industries in the community.

CUSTOMERS AND CONSUMERS: To provide buyers and users of Dairymen's League milk and milk products with quality and services which:

- Meet or exceed generally established standards.
- Are priced consistent with the interests of members, employees and the public.
- Will preserve and expand desirable outlets.

PUBLIC: To provide the public with information which will:

- Promote acceptance of the importance of a sound dairy economy.
- Develop greater understanding of the contribution which dairy farmers and their products make to public welfare.

INVESTORS: To provide sound business management and wise use of funds so as to:

- Encourage more individuals to become members.
- Encourage capital for necessary investment.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.

Shift to the new TRACTOR AGE WITH MIRACLE-ENGINEERED HYDRAMIC POWER



Off with the old — on with the new! Experience performance and power undreamed of before the Hydramic MH50. Get traction, speeds, driving smoothness . . . unmatched ability to master more 2-3 plow jobs than ever before.

Drive the MH50 soon . . . this new kind of tractor with Hydramic Power . . . the tractor that seems to think for itself. Test all the exclusive miracle features from Massey-Harris: Double-Duty PTO . . . Draft Monitor 3-point Hitch . . . Hydramic Control . . . Hi-Lo Transmission and Duo-Range Clutch. They're all yours for the ultimate in profit-making performance . . . yours only with the fabulous MH50.

ASK FOR A DEMONSTRATION

Name the time, place and implements. Your Massey-Harris dealer will be proud to have you test-drive a new MH50. For folder write: Massey-Harris, Dept. C-85. Racine, Wis.

CHECK OUR EXCLUSIVE TIME PURCHASE PLAN — *Tailored to your farming and marketing practices. Ask your dealer.*

ALWAYS KEEP YOUR EYE ON

MASSEY-HARRIS

DIVISION OF MASSEY - HARRIS - FERGUSON, INC.

Tractors • Combines • Corn Pickers • Balers • Implements



SWEET SPANISH ONION PLANTS

HARRIS SEEDS

BEAT THE WEATHER WITH FRESH PLANTS OF SWEET SPANISH ONIONS

They produce the mildest, sweetest, largest onions you have ever eaten. Use the thinnings for green onions. Those allowed to mature often weigh a pound or more.

Harris' plants are fresh because they are shipped by overnight, refrigerated plane from our Texas grower the same day they are pulled. For details, see our new catalog.

We ship to points east of the Mississippi and north of Virginia between early April and May 20th only.

SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOG

(Ask for our Market Gardeners' and Florists' catalog, if you grow for market.)

JOSEPH HARRIS CO., INC.

68 Moreton Farm Rochester 11, N. Y.

1957 CATALOG *now ready*

When writing advertisers be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*.

Water — A No. 1 Problem

THERE were at one time in a little hamlet near Ithaca seven mills, all driven by water power. Near the neighborhood where I now live, there was once a mill, all signs of which have disappeared, to which farmers traveled for miles to get their buckwheat ground. This particular mill had stones which ground a high quality buckwheat flour.

The early history of nearly every Northeastern neighborhood has stories about pioneers who put a bag of corn, wheat or buckwheat on their shoulders and carried it for miles to the nearest grist mill, lugging back the flour after the miller had taken his tithe.

Almost all the early mills of New England were powered by water. Sometime, someone ought to write a history on "What water power did for America."

With the coming of steam, gasoline and electricity, water ceased to be of number one importance for power, but from another angle, water is still near the top of American problems, especially beyond the Mississippi.

We have become tremendous users of water and in many sections, there is not nearly enough. It is rapidly becoming impossible to farm in great areas of the west because of drought. Here in the east, such is the increased demand for water that the water table is rapidly going down.

Added to the problem is the fact that man has cleared the great forests and drained the swamps, so the water, after a rain, rushes off rapidly before it can be retained by the soil.

Many farmers in the east are taking steps to conserve water by irrigation, by farm ponds and by strip farming.

—*E.R.E.*

LENDING TO RELATIVES

I AM writing this letter as a result of reading in the Service Bureau the advice concerning lending money to a relative.

Where in the name of common sense and business should a person look for, apply to, and receive aid and friendship if it is not to close friends such as parents, or relatives who outside of parents are most interested in the children.

Sure, a person can apply to a loan association or bank for borrowing money, but why should a loan association or banking business be more interested in children than the parents and grown relatives.—*E.T., N.Y.*

Editor's note: The advice our reader refers to was intended to apply to relatively small loans. There is no good reason why a parents should not loan money for the purchase of a farm if both parties have a thorough understanding that the loan is made on a business basis, and if it is handled and repaid as though it was borrowed from a bank. If this is not done, the same difficulties may arise as in cases where small sums are borrowed from relatives and never repaid.

— A. A. —

DEEP FERTILIZER?

Iowa State College tests indicate there is no advantage to placing fertilizer deeper than plow depth. In fact, where superphosphate fertilizer was placed at 16 and 24-inch depths with a subsoiler, yields were less than where the fertilizer was plowed under.

NEED FOR MORE GROUND OBSERVERS

AS YOU are aware, we are constantly improving and expanding our electronic detection network, but despite such progress I must emphasize that as long as the threat of air attack exists, we will need a well organized, trained Civilian Ground Observer Corps. There is great need for skywatchers, around-the-clock, in the bulk of the nation.

In view of present world tensions, I am sure you will agree we must increase the effectiveness of all air defense elements, including the Ground Observer Corps.

The United States Air Force needs and welcomes your help now.

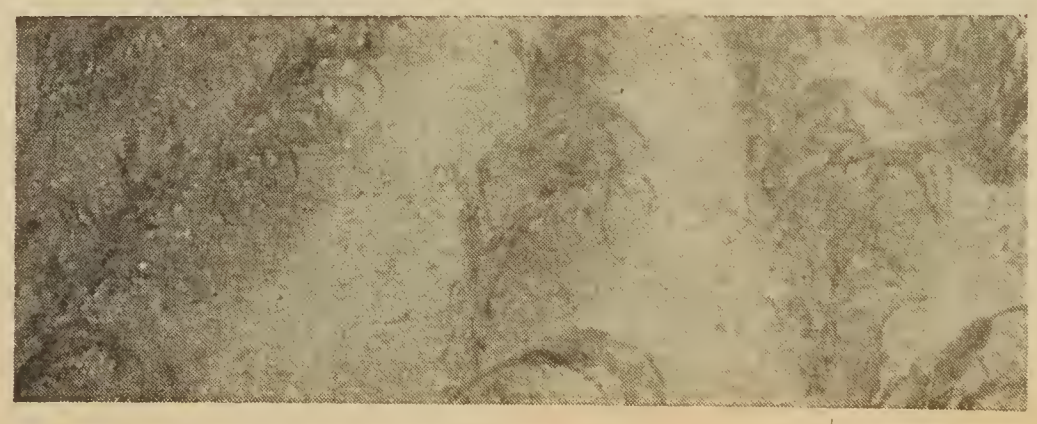
EDITOR'S NOTE: For full information get in touch with your local Civil Defense Organization.

CHEMICALS KILL WEEDS



These two pictures show results of chemical weed control in corn in Monroe County, New York. The picture above shows the weed killer being applied with a boom-type weed sprayer when the corn is 4" to 10" tall.

The picture below shows the same field after it has had one cultivation. The weeds were killed both between and in the rows.





More Roughage Less Grain for Heifers

DAIRY HEIFERS, fed a variety of high-quality forage rations in a limited milk and grain feeding program, need no more than 560 pounds of concentrates to attain normal growth from birth to first calving, reports the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Dairy nutritionists who made the feeding tests at Beltsville, Md., successfully discontinued milk feeding of heifers at 60 days and grain feeding at nine months. Their research has shown that use of large quantities of high-quality hay in rations for dairy heifers materially reduces the cost of rearing dairy herd replacements.

Usual practice has been to feed calves whole or skim milk up to six months, and concentrates plus roughage, until first calving. As much as 2,000-3,500 pounds of grain is commonly fed to dairy heifers under these conditions before first calving. Researchers found, however, that with the feeding of large quantities of good hay, grain fed in excess of 560 pounds does not increase the growth rate.

They also found that different combinations of alfalfa hay with other high-quality roughages such as corn silage, timothy hay and corn silage, timothy hay and orchard grass-ladino hay, and bromegrass-ladino hay and corn silage all produced similar results in calf gains. The studies indicate that it is important to maintain a high legume content in the high-quality roughage rations.

In these experiments, the individually fed group of nine Holsteins and 25 Jersey calves was offered as much forage as they would eat, after 10 days of age.

The group of nine Holstein heifers consumed an average of 564 pounds of grain during he first nine months and their weight averaged 617 pounds at 12 months, compared with expected "normal weight" of 632 pounds. Weight of these heifers at 24 months averaged 1,068 pounds, compared with expected weight of 1,069 pounds.

Similarly, the group of 25 Jersey calves, which consumed an average of 549 pounds of grain until nine months old, averaged 460 pounds at 12 months compared with expected "normal weight" of 450 pounds. At 24 months, weight of the Jersey group averaged 801 pounds, compared with expected "normal weight" of 733 pounds.



Eddie had a broken ladder.
Meant to fix it, yes indeed.
But he used it once too often. . . .
Hence on crutches he'll proceed.
—Graham Hunter

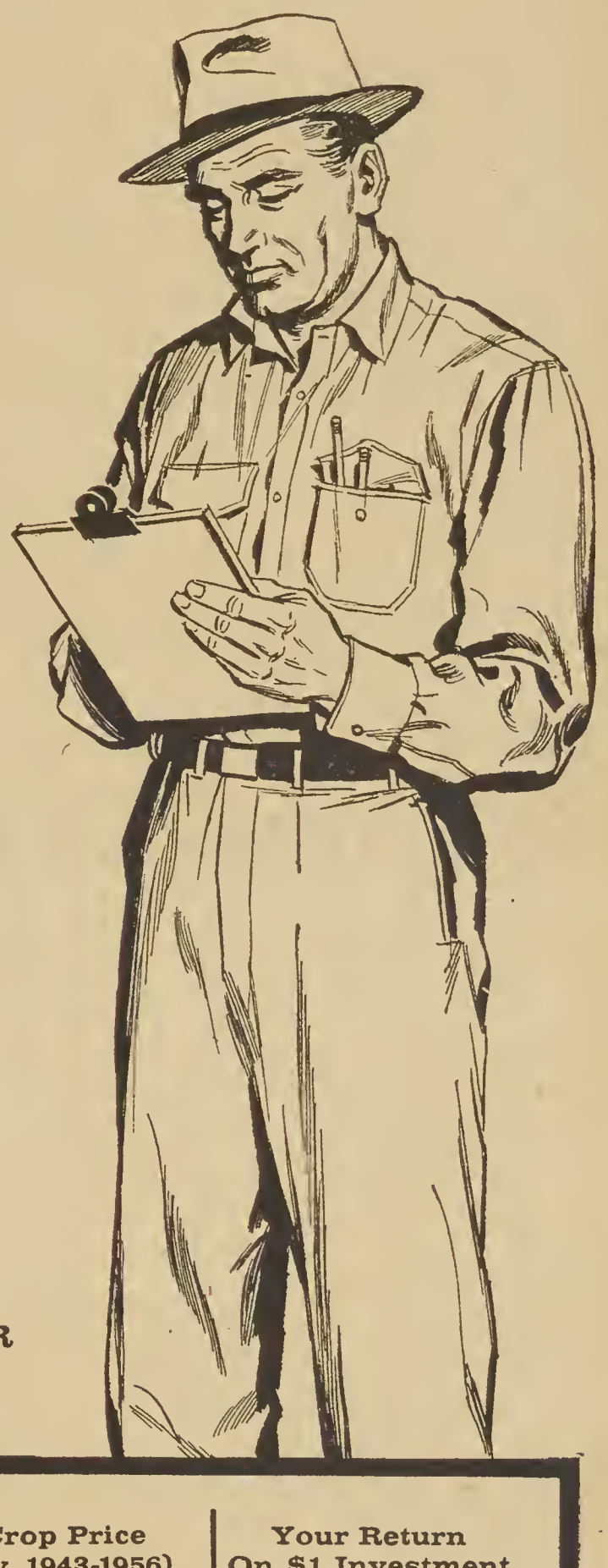
How to get the most out of every $1 worth of nitrogen you buy

Do these things now. 1. Have your soils checked for phosphorus and potash. Nitrogen, *alone*, can't produce top yields and quality. 2. Make sure the pH of your soils is right for *your* crops . . . otherwise they can't use *any* plant food efficiently. 3. *Check with your AEROPRILLS® dealer.* He can help you plan a complete, efficient fertilizer program.

Fruit needs nitrogen year in, year out. Apply Aeroprills Ammonium Nitrate early — about a month before bloom — at a rate to satisfy the age and variety of fruit. Mature apple trees need 4 to 7 lbs. of Aeroprills per tree, depending on soil fertility and tree vigor. Consult county specialists for detailed recommendations.

More grain — 7 to 10 bushels per acre — if you manage the crop properly. Top dress wheat, winter grains *now*, before growth starts, with 100 to 150 lbs. of Aeroprills Ammonium Nitrate per acre. Use lower rate where lodging is a problem. Each acre can produce 7 to 10 bushels more grain, 1000 lbs. more straw, worth 3 to 4 times the cost of AEROPRILLS. See chart below.

Hay or pasture — worth $2 — for $1 worth of Aeroprills. Fertilize your best acres generously with Aeroprills for earlier grazing. Land not suited for alfalfa can grow grass hay with 15% protein content... *if properly fertilized.* Grasses are easy to establish, last many years. AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY, PHOSPHATES AND NITROGEN DIVISION, 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, N. Y. 20, N. Y.



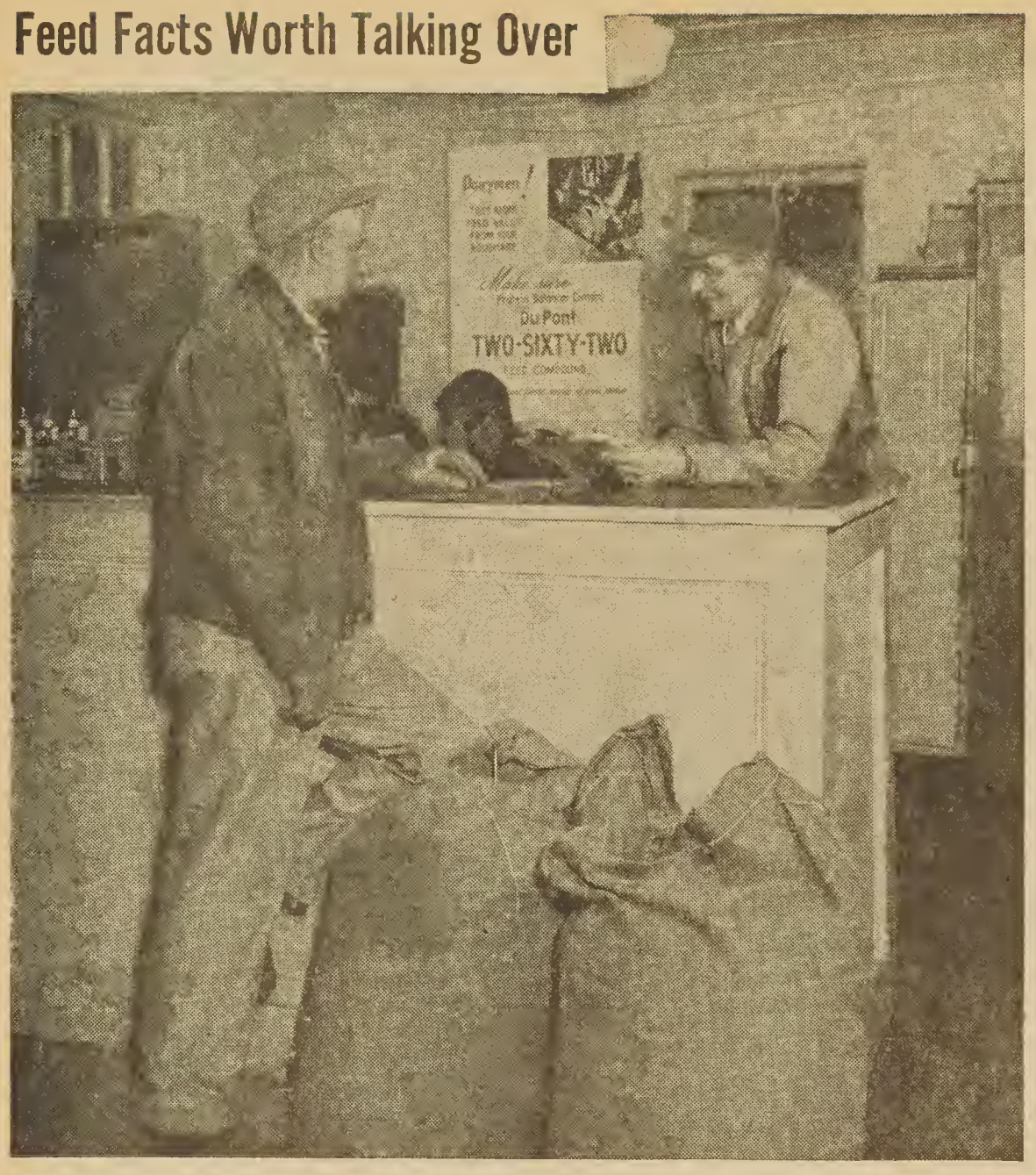
CYANAMID

SEE YOUR AEROPRILLS® DEALER
He can help you make $1 worth of Aeroprills pay you these dividends.

Crop	Approximate Yield Increase From $1 Worth Aeroprills	Crop Price (Av. 1943-1956)	Your Return On $1 Investment
CORN	2.5 bu.	$1.62	$4.05
WHEAT	2 bu.	$1.90	$3.80
OATS	3 bu.	$0.80	$2.40
GRASS HAY	0.1 ton	$20.00	$2.00
POTATOES	3 bu.	$1.45	$4.35

Note: *The yield increases in this chart are based on sound soil management practices.*

Feed Facts Worth Talking Over



You can depend on your feed man to supply you with balanced rations and also information on economical cattle nutrition. Be sure to ask him about the advantages Du Pont "Two-Sixty-Two" offers in your protein supplement.

Ask your feed man how

Du Pont TWO-SIXTY-TWO® turns

FEED COMPOUND

feed dollars into profits

You: "I consider feed as an investment, and one that has to more than pay for itself. So to increase my dairy profits, Du Pont 'Two-Sixty-Two' should help me get more milk from every dollar that I invest in feed."

Your Feed Man: "And it does just that. But before your dairy cows can convert feed into milk, they have to digest the coarse fibers and cellulose in grain as well as in roughage—turn them into milk-making nutrients."

You: "I understand that rumen organisms have a lot to do with this digestion."

Your Feed Man: "They certainly do, and Du Pont 'Two-Sixty-Two' nourishes and stimulates these rumen organisms . . . actually helps them multiply faster. So billions of them are better able to convert grain and roughage into digestible nutrients, and do it more thoroughly."

You: "Then 'Two-Sixty-Two' feeds the rumen organisms, which then feed my dairy cows."

Your Feed Man: "Right, and that's how you get higher profits from each feed dollar with Du Pont 'Two-Sixty-Two' in your protein supplement."

DU PONT
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . *THROUGH CHEMISTRY*

TWO-SIXTY-TWO®

FEED COMPOUND



DOWN THE VALLEY

by J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

RUNNING a rural New Hampshire cross-roads store is a free and liberal education. It includes all sorts of contacts and conversations all the way from some who have made "Who's Who" to country folks, city people, wood choppers and morons. One of the most enjoyable features of this New England country is that folks of any class or kind have time to just talk, and it seems the longer they have been here the longer they talk. Why hurry . . . is a question they have answered. This is an accomplishment.

In politics the Democrats are now complaining about government expenditures, and the Republicans are explaining this, exactly as the Democrats were a few years ago. Of course, in local politics pure Americanism prevails, the "ins" are the ones that ought to be out and the "outs" are the ones that ought to be in.

Selectmen and town meetings are either wonderful, or antiquated forms that have lost their usefulness.

Most seem to agree that Selectmen do keep taxes down, but others say they do it by halting progress and by living "off the fat" of past generations. Some say it's a form that keeps the same old cliques in year, after year, after year, while others argue it is Democracy at its best. Social politics can be talked about at the drop of a hat anywhere, anyhow, with anybody.

In farming, the same old arguments you have heard everywhere continue. One man comes in the store and says, "I can make a living, perhaps a little more, at farming and I like it." The next man will say, "Gee, but it is tough to keep things going on a farm, now-a-days." And the next, "What is the use, no one can make a living on these New England farms." Probably they are all right from their viewpoints, abilities, type of farm, etc.

I really do think New England farmers have more to contend with than most, but I also think they do a better job of marketing and price-getting than most. One other very important thing—they gripe less, take their troubles nearer in stride and refuse to go into the air from worry, regardless. Now you can see if you reverse that order, that as a class they are content with their lot and live that way. Give them credit.

In religion they tend to be serious, even though their beliefs run all the way from the old, Good Book true in every word, hell fire, damnation, sin and salvation. to the more liberal thinkers—all the way to a liberalness that in their minds excuses them from taking any responsibility at all. With all this, their little old (and I mean old) churches at any or every cross-road, seem to keep open and function somehow. Never yet, here, have I met anyone that was without a religious consciousness. This could be due to the country they live in.

Do not let me mislead you. New Englanders are not all "talkers." The other day a big husky middle-aged man came in and since it was about 10° above zero, I said, "Well—it's pretty cold." He came back with, "Wouldn't say so, wouldn't say so at all; it's 40° warmer than it was yesterday." And he was right. For it was 30° below zero the day before. It was a little difficult to carry on a conversation from there. What would you have said?"

One day our roads were really icy, yet a very old crippled-up man drove up in a Model T Ford. When he came into the store, a young college man was there and he said to the old man, "Pretty dangerous for you to be out and driving on a day like this, isn't it?" The old man answered, "Young man, there is only one difference between you and me, **I've been there.**" That is all he said but after he left the young man said to me, "I wonder **where I'm going?**" Think that over!

Yesterday, a nice looking young school girl, maybe fourteen, walked in. I spoke to her but she never so much as moved an eye. So about half mad, I determined to make her come down off her high horse. The more I said or did the less attention she seemed to pay, although she was busy around the store. So I began to boil at my loss of pride and at her rudeness but luckily, just then, her mother came in and began talking to her in sign language.

"Judge not that ye be not judged."

— A. A. —

COMING MEETINGS

March 4 — 24th Annual Meeting of the United Milk Producers of New Jersey, Far Hills Inn at Somerville, New Jersey.

March 18-22—Farm and Home Week at Cornell, Ithaca.

March 23—Annual Home Gardeners' Day at College of Agriculture Auditorium in Storrs, Connecticut.

May 12-15—80th Annual Meeting of the American Guernsey Cattle Club in Dallas and Ft. Worth, Texas.

Dec. 9-12 — 1957 Convention Vegetable Growers of America, New Orleans, Louisiana.



The above picture was sent in by Mrs. Frank Keyes of East Andover, N. H. She says the picture of this snow roller was taken in 1925. It was used to break out the roads by packing the snow. At that time, of course, automobiles were not used in winter.

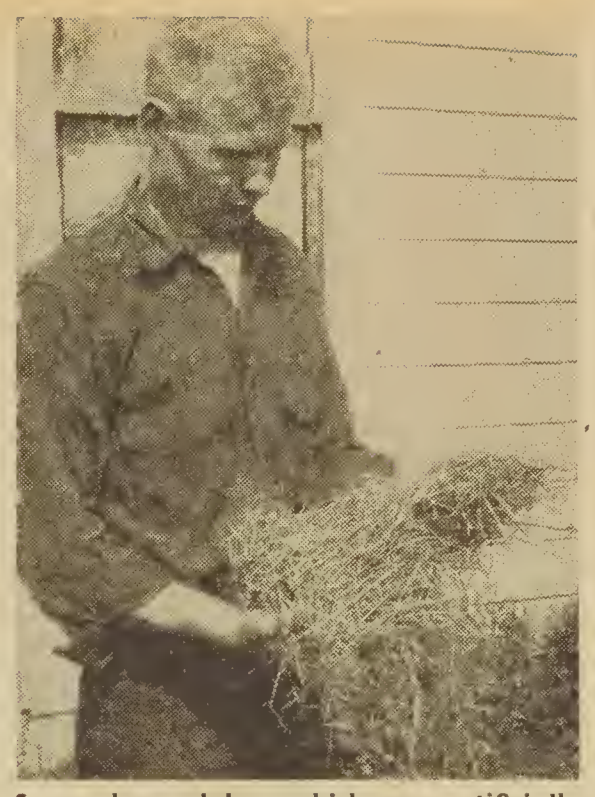
Field Chopping Hay and Grass

CLARENCE Mosely and his son Roger of West Hoosick, Rensselaer County, New York, had an interesting experience last year with a new type of field chopper.

It operates on the same principle as a hammer mill. In other words, the rapid whirling of a number of metal blades cuts the crop and chops it. The Moselys use it both for grass silage and for chopped hay. The manufacturers also claim it can be used as a field chopper for corn silage but Clarence isn't interested because he doesn't put up corn silage.

The grass is chopped and delivered to a wagon and from there to the silo. When it comes time to put up dry chopped hay, the machine goes over the ground twice. The first time over the field the hay is chopped and delivered on the ground; the second time it is picked up and blown into the wagon. There is little chopping the second time over when the hay is dry. The hay is picked up by suction caused by the whirling blades, which also tends to straighten up any grass which is down.

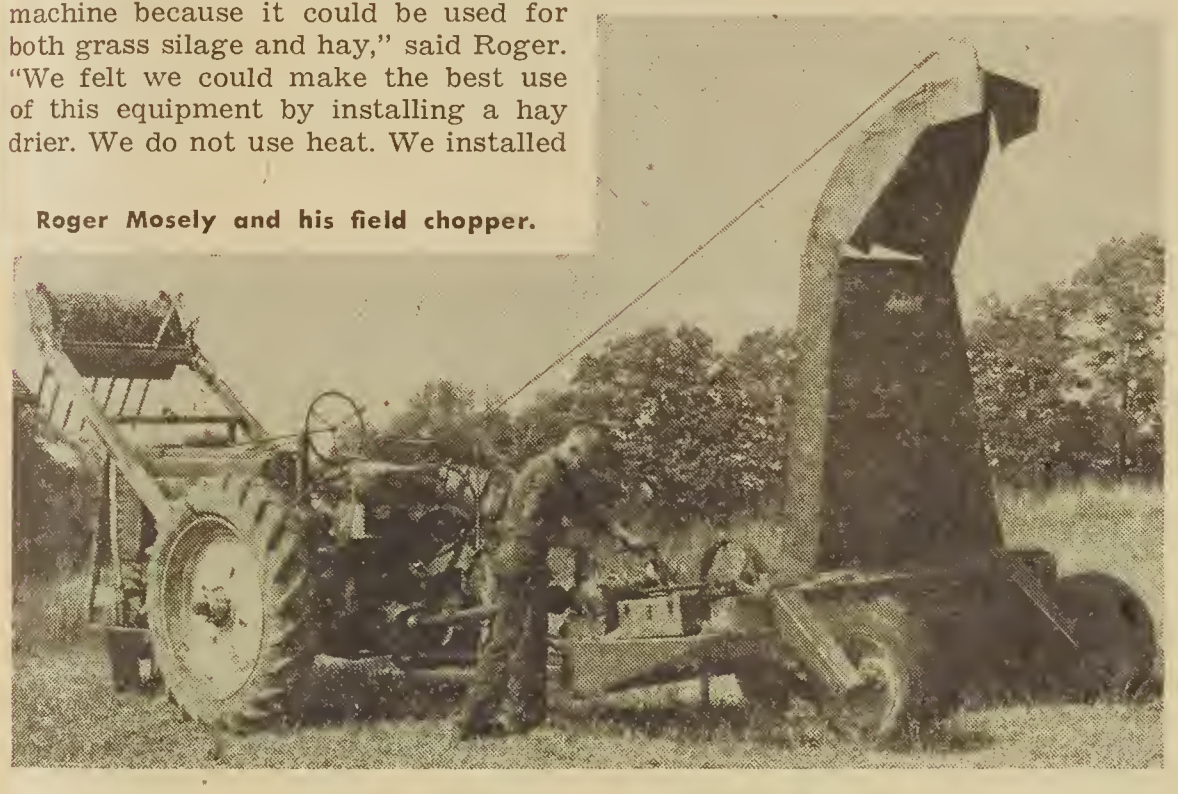
"We were interested in this type of machine because it could be used for both grass silage and hay," said Roger. "We felt we could make the best use of this equipment by installing a hay drier. We do not use heat. We installed



Some chopped hay which was artificially dried in the mow.

an A-shaped duct, running lengthwise of the mow to carry the air. The fan is operated by a 5 horsepower motor. It blows the air through the hay piled on the air duct. We fill half of the mow by blocking up the duct at the half way point. Then we remove the block and fill the farther half of the mow.

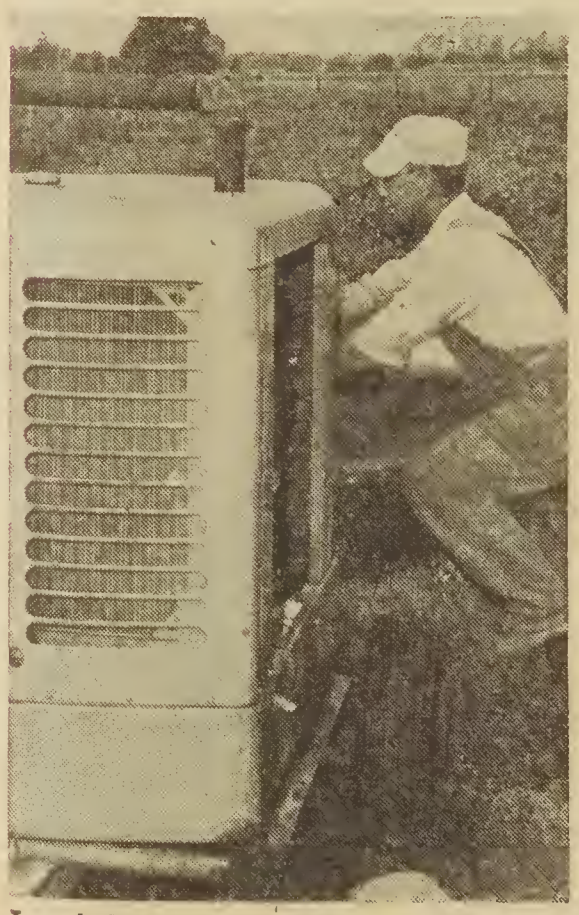
Roger Mosely and his field chopper.



THEY "COME AND GET 'EM"

PEACHES are an important crop on the LaMont Fruit Farm at Albion, New York, which is a father and son partnership between George, the father, and Tom.

"We sell all the peaches to customers who come to the farm for them," said George. "Mrs. LaMont sends out about 3,000 circular letters to old customers about 10 days before the peaches are ready, and in one day last year we sold $600 worth. We also sell some other fruit that way, including apples, pears and cherries.



Tom LaMont and the pump which forces the irrigation water to the peach orchard and cash crops.

"We irrigate the peaches," added Tom. "We put on one shot of about 4 inches of water which adds considerably to their size. We had some fears that irrigation might lower the quality of the peaches but if anything the quality is better. We own 6,000 feet of irrigation pipe and also borrow some from (and lend some to) neighbors. We also irrigate cabbage, and apples if the season is very dry.

"Because we sell tree ripened peaches, we spread a bale of straw or waste hay under each tree every year. The straw cushions the peaches that drop and prevents bruising. It also adds humus which is extremely important.

"We have no livestock on the farm and buy a lot of old hay for mulching. It usually costs us about 28 cents a bale. For cash crops we commonly cut the hay and leave it on the ground to add humus. Straw is also left on the ground when grain is harvested. We usually cut it up with a roto-beater so it will not interfere with the grass seeding. We find humus even more important on fields that are irrigated because it helps to hold moisture."



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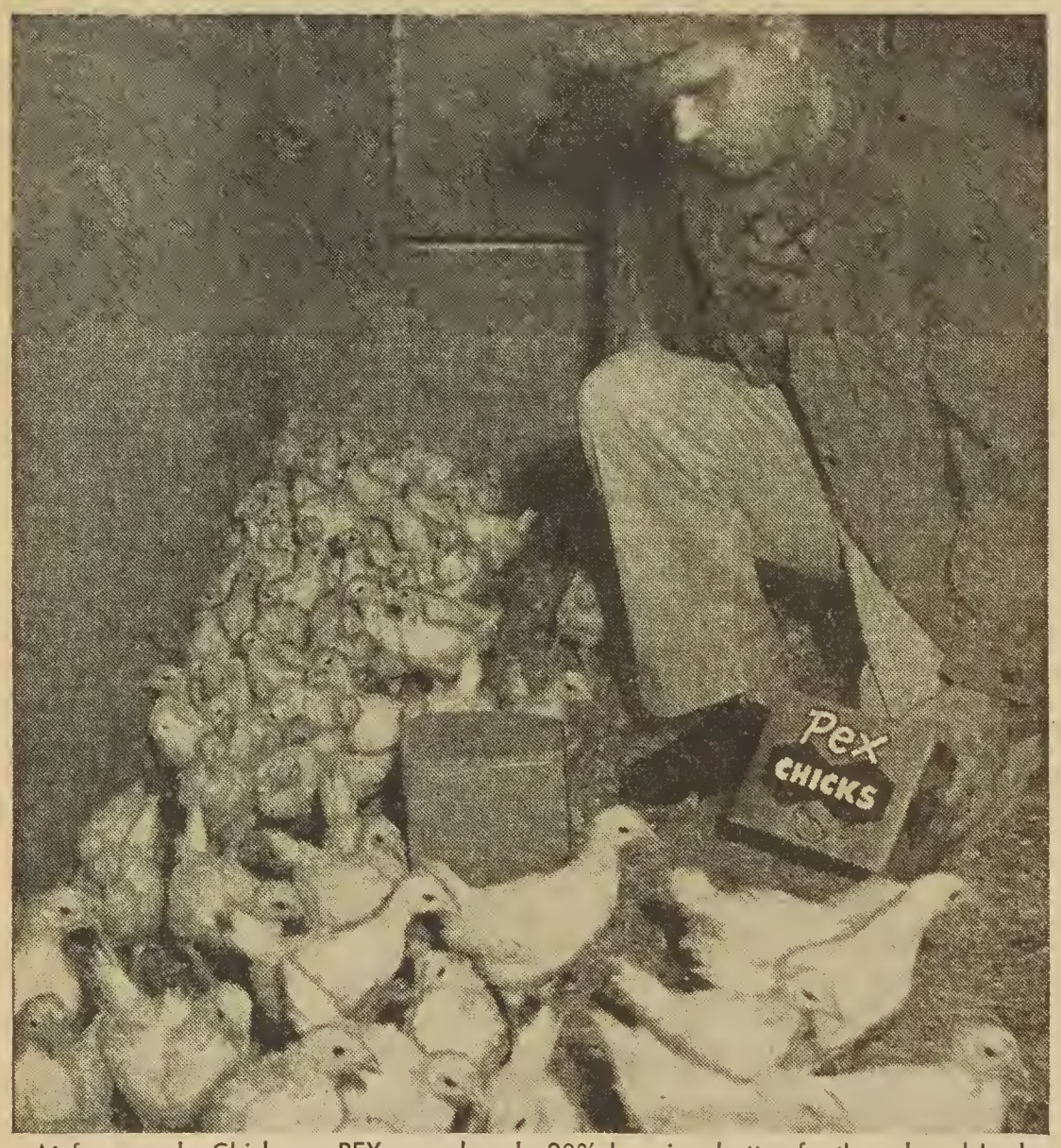
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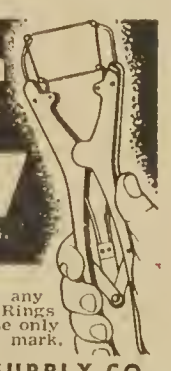
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More Milk and Eggs From Less Feed

By BYRON T. SHAW

Administrator, Agricultural Research Service, U.S.D.A.

WE ALL know that tremendous gains have been made in the over-all efficiency of livestock production. Since 1935-39, output per breeding unit has increased about one-third. For example, we're getting 40 percent more beef per cow, 20 percent more pork per sow, 45 percent more eggs per hen, and 30 percent more milk per dairy cow.

When we analyze these gains, however, we find that most of the improvement has been in efficiency per head rather than in efficiency in feed conversion. The gains are primarily due to animals with greater production capacity . . . more and better feeds . . . better control of diseases and insect pests . . . and improved management practices all along the line.

Improvements that increase the number of pigs saved per sow, the number of chicks hatched per layer, or the number of calves per cow are significant in building up the scale of operations and in making better use of labor, fixed capital, and overhead. The mechanical incubation of eggs, for example, has vastly increased chicks hatched per layer. The increases in milk production per cow and in egg production per hen are largely due to the development of cows and hens with higher productive capacity and to the feeding of more and better rations.

Changes Affect Results

The actual measurement of changes in feed-conversion efficiency is an extremely complex job. In the first place, the products themselves have changed. For example, the average dozen eggs today is perhaps an ounce heavier than it was 20 years ago. The average fat content of milk is less. In the second place, the quality and quantity of feeds have changed. The protein content of hay and pasture forage is higher; that of corn is less. In the old days, poultry obtained a considerable part of their feed by picking up insects and waste grain around the farmstead. This feed never entered into official estimates of feed consumption, thus making poultry appear to be more efficient converters of feed than they actually were.

Keeping all these qualifications and conditions in mind, we can get a fairly clear picture of the situation by comparing feed efficiency as it stands today with what it was a number of years ago.

So far as efficiency of feed conversation is concerned, farmers have made excellent progress in putting research into practice with broilers and turkeys; they've made some progress with hogs and beef cattle; a little in milk production; and none in egg production.

It is interesting to observe that most progress has been made in those classes of livestock that depend wholly or primarily on formula feeds. I believe I'm safe in saying that no industry puts research into practice more quickly than the feed industry.

In the last 5 years, as a result of the adoption of improved feed formulas, broiler producers have saved about a pound of feed per pound of broiler. Good results have also been obtained with turkeys, and are beginning to show up with pigs.

The big puzzle concerns egg production. Why are the improved laying rations not being reflected in better feed efficiency? They're actually using almost 7 pounds of feed per dozen eggs. We can account for about a half-pound of this in the increased weight of the average present-day layer. We can't account for the other pound and a half. Is it a matter of wasting feed in the hoppers? Are they feeding rats as well as chickens? Is it faulty management? We simply don't know the answers.

In the case of milk production it took 1.2 lbs. of feed in 1920-24 to produce a pound of milk. In 1950-54 it was 1.1 lbs. of feed and the goal is 0.8 lbs.

Back in 1920-24 it required 6.3 lbs. of feed to produce a dozen eggs. Contrary to the usual trend, it actually took more feed (6.8 lbs.) in 1950-54 but it is believed that eventually good hens will produce a dozen eggs on 5 lbs. of feed.

Startling Progress

In the case of broilers, it took 4.2 lbs. of feed per pound of gain in 1935-39, an average of 3.1 lbs. between 1950-54 and scientists believe they can eventually get one pound of gain from 2.6 lbs. of feed, which would be 38% better than the 1935-39 figures.

Take beef cattle; in 1924 a beef animal required an average of 10.9 lbs. of feed to gain a pound in weight. By 1950-54 the amount of feed had been reduced to 9.5 lbs. and it might be further reduced to 8.5 lbs.

In the case of pork, the figures are especially interesting. The reduction in feed required to bring a pound of gain is from 5 lbs. to 4.5 lbs. and it is believed that the figures can be reduced to 3.2.

I can think of no better way for farmers to cut the cost of livestock production than by improving feed efficiency . . . because feed takes the major share of their production dollar. Feed accounts for more than two-thirds of the total cost of producing hogs, broilers and turkeys, and over half the cost of producing eggs. Grain and other concentrates make up well over half of the cost of fattening cattle, and about a fourth of the cost of producing milk. Anything we can do to cut this feed cost, therefore, means money in the farmer's pocket.

So the immediate job of research, extension, and the feed industry — and it is a joint responsibility — is to do all we can to help get research results into wider use — to help farmers more nearly close the gap between what they're now doing and what they can do.



"It's fifty cents an hour if I'm allowed to spank him; a dollar if I'm not."



LONG ISLAND FARMER LIKES CAULIFLOWER HARVESTER

FREDERICK Y. REEVE of 'Aquebogue had a cauliflower harvester built from his plans by Gunther and Hallock of Riverhead. He reports it not only greatly speeds up his 'flower harvesting, but also greatly eases the work. The job is no longer the back-breaking job of the usual hand method.

The harvester is mounted on the rear of his row crop tractor and is powered by a small air-cooled motor. The horizontal conveyor extends out over 8 rows to the right of the tractor.

Each of the men walking behind this conveyor cuts the heads from two rows and places them on the conveyor. The moving belt carries the 'flowers to the rear of the tractor where an elevator belt catches the heads and conveys them onto a 4-wheel trailer, hauled behind the tractor.

Tractor Is Self-Steering

The heads slide from the elevator to a lazy susan type of rotating table on the trailer. One man on the trailer packs the cauliflower either in bushel baskets, if for pickles, or in crates, if for fresh market. Thus, the flowers are packed as fast as they are harvested and the filled containers are stacked on the trailer. When the trailer is loaded, the crates or baskets are transferred onto a truck.

A unique feature is that the tractor is self-steering by the following method: A roadway is left, between every 16 rows of cauliflower. A furrow is made in the center of this roadway and a "shoe" on the front of the tractor travels in this furrow. The shoe is connected by a short "tongue" to the front wheels and this guides the tractor.

At the end of the row, the steering shoe is pulled up against the tractor radiator and Fred climbs onto the tractor seat and turns the tractor around into the same or next roadway.

As might be expected, the tractor crawls at a snail's pace, so that each man, cutting 2 rows of 'flowers, has no difficulty in keeping up with the harvester. A remote control lever makes it easy for the man walking nearest the tractor to stop or start it.

Also Harvests Sweet Corn

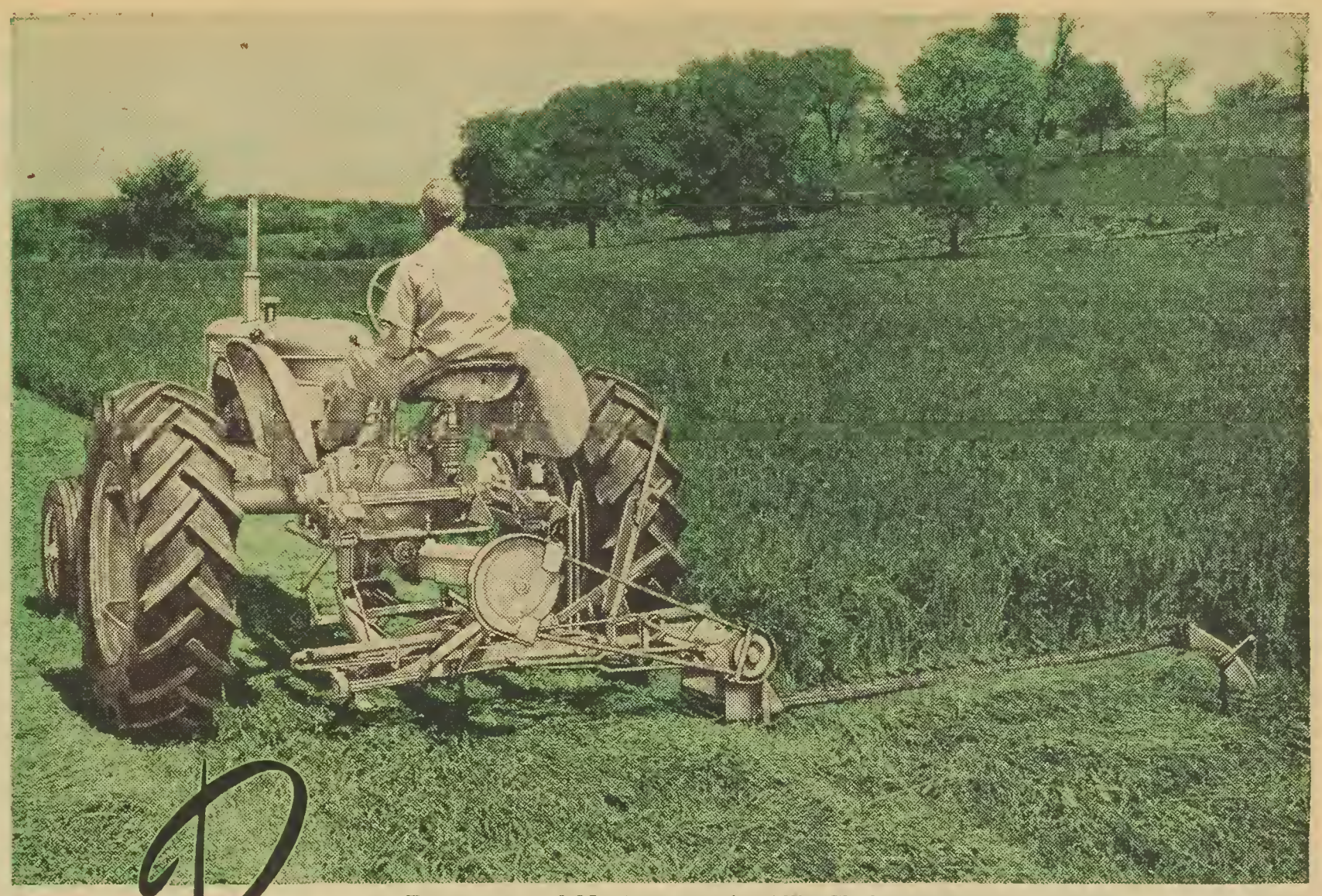
Fred not only uses his harvester for cauliflower, but also for sweet corn. He picks, packs, and ices his sweet corn in one continuous operation. In fact, this machine would work equally well for some other vegetables, such as cabbage, lettuce, melons, etc.

Within the next few years, I expect to see several more farmers construct similar harvesters. I predict that such labor saving equipment may become as common on vegetable farms as combines on potato farms. — *Walter G. Been, Nassau Co., N. Y., Agricultural Agent*

— A. A. —

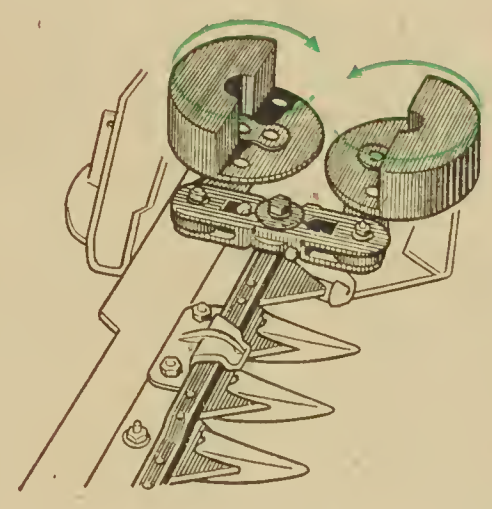
WOODEN TROUGH

Thirty-two feet of constant flow poultry watering trough only cost Raymond Reid of Chelmsford, Massachusetts, $4.95! He used 3x4 inch Western fir, gouging out a 1½ inch trough. Where he butted the ends together, he made a ¼-inch inside groove and filled with tar, then covered the exterior joint with copper. He tarred the entire trough and mounted it on 2x4 blocks on a gradual slant.—*C.L.S.*



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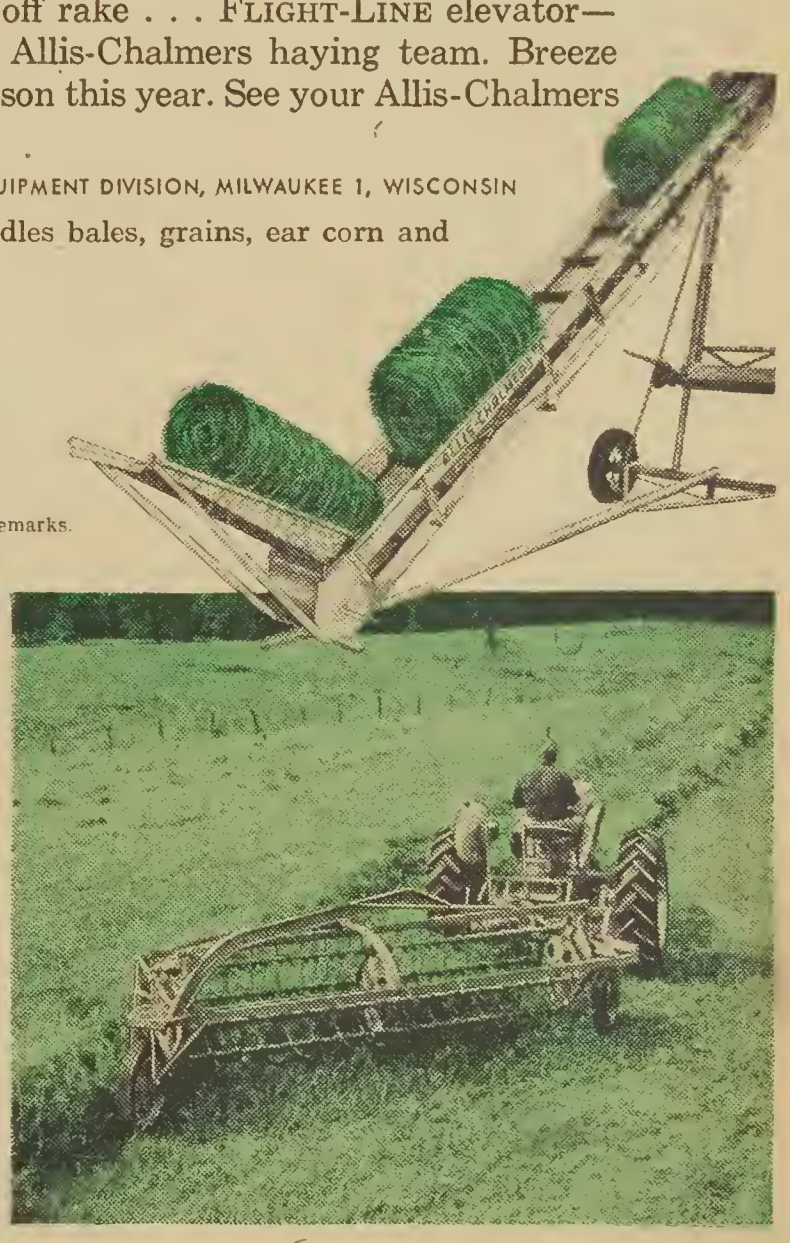


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Say you saw it in *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*

Remember How to Make an Axe Handle ?

By WILLIAM GILMAN

MANY PIONEER skills have vanished in these days of "Buy it ready-made" or "Do it yourself with a power tool." But Ross McKenney still practices the fine art of making his own axe handles.

This famed hunter and guide from the Maine woods has become the country's only college coach in ways to survive when you get in trouble in the wilderness. Among the survival tricks he teaches the young fellows at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., is how to replace a broken axe handle—with an axe that works, you can cut wood for a fire, poles for a shelter, sticks with which to snare emergency meat.

For serious emergencies, a handle can be made from green ash. But in his workshop (its only power is a grindstone) McKenney prefers to demonstrate with dry hickory or oak. He starts off with a slab or pole which he measures off to the right length for an axe handle — from the ground to his crotch.

Blocking it out roughly can be done with any sharp tool—in the workshop, he uses another axe for this job. From the flat plank or tree limb to the roughed-out handle takes him five minutes of heavy-duty whittling with frequent stops while he sights along the stick to make sure he's staying straight.

Then he works on it with a draw shave, and ends up doing the fine points with his home-made whittling knife, and finally with sanding. The whittling knife, which he calls his "crooked knife," is his pride and joy. The handle is an old deer horn. It's lashed with fine copper wire to the blade which was a tooth on an old horse-pulled hay rake. McKenney chose it because of its quality steel. After heating it and pounding it to shape, he re-tempered it. It's delicately curved in two ways. One way is slightly backward so that McKenney gets a slicing stroke with it. The other curve allows him to control the depth of cut with a swivelling motion of his wrist.

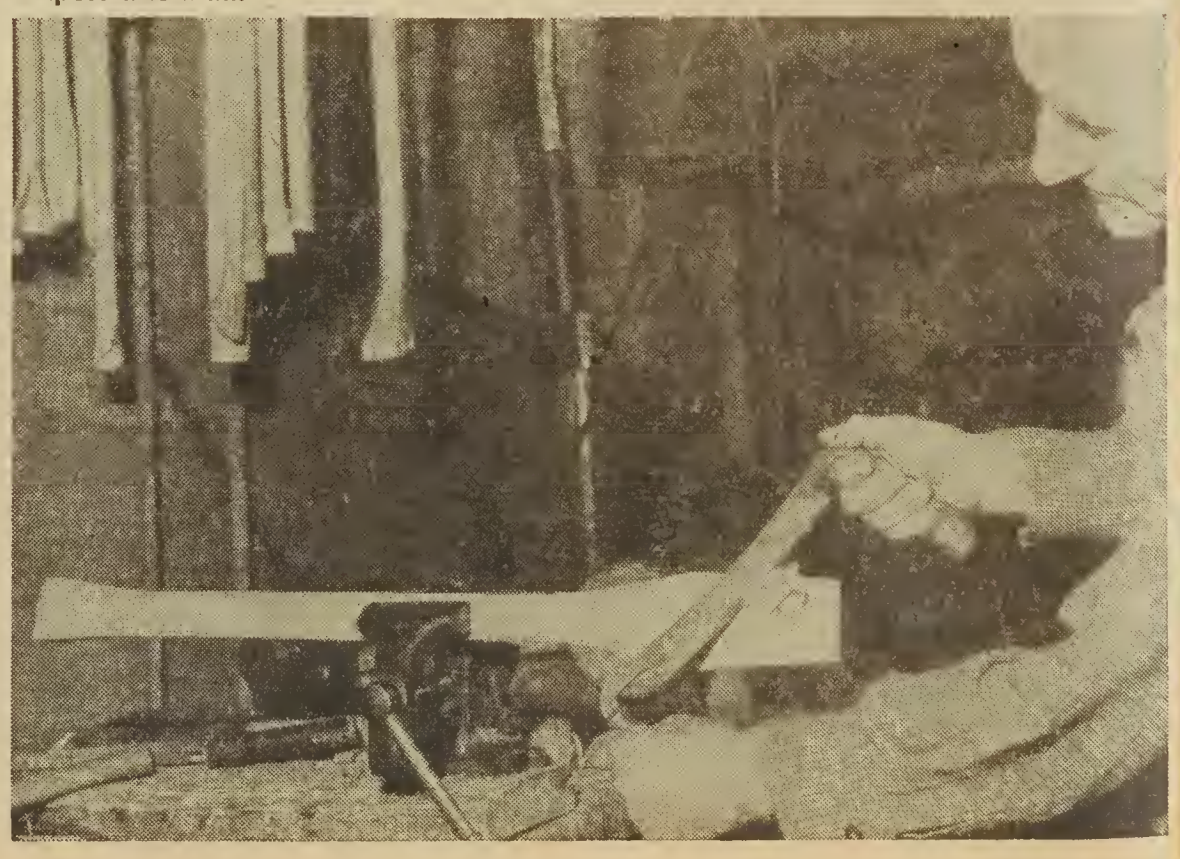


Right way to rough out an axe handle is shown by Ross McKenney. He starts with slashes 6 to 8 inches apart. Besides making the trimming easier, the slashes will protect against splitting the wood while he hacks away at the chunk of wood to block out a handle.



Final trimming produces a handle to satisfy the most finicky. McKenney is using his home-made "crooked knife" to produce those lacy planings. The curve of its blade, made from an old hay-rake tooth, removes wood in delicately whittled slices.

With the blocked out handle in his vise, McKenney next goes to work planing with his draw shave. The result is an axe handle that could be used in emergency, but is still too rough-looking and lacking proper weight balance to satisfy an expert axe-man.



Insect Resistance in Orchard PEST CONTROL

By E. H. GLASS

Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station

EXPERIMENTAL tests and practical experience in 1956 show that the red-banded leaf roller has become resistant to DDD. It took 8 times more of this poison to kill resistant strains than a non-resistant population from an orchard where DDD or DDT had not been used until very recently. A few fruit growers in 1956 found standard DDD control practices inadequate and had to rely upon increased dosages, extra applications and supplemental insecticides. Resistance is known to occur in a few New York orchards and it may be present in others but probably does not exist generally. Growers are advised not to blame poor control of leaf roller on resistance unless they are certain that they have failed to get control with DDD carefully and properly applied.

The red-banded leaf roller is the third New York orchard pest to develop resistance to chemicals. In 1952 the European red mite in one orchard became so tolerant to parathion and TEPP that the grower was forced to use other materials. In 1954 and 1955 the codling moth began to show resistance to DDT, the first of the wonder insecticides. Resistance in both of these pests is still limited but there is no sound reason for believing that it will not develop widely.

Resistance can pose a serious dilemma to fruit growers just as it did in

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Those have a short Lent who owe money to be paid at Easter.

—Poor Richard's Almanac

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the early 1940's when the codling moth in many orchards could no longer be satisfactorily controlled with lead arsenate. Many methods and materials were tried as substitutes for lead arsenate but no real progress was made until DDT was introduced. Just as then, we shall now rely upon new and different chemicals to substitute for the old ones as they become useless. We now have such materials as parathion, malathion and diazinon to pinch-hit for DDT and DDD. We have several good miticides to replace parathion and TEPP. It is essential, however, that research on pest control be continued and expanded to meet the ever changing and often critical problems in this field.

— A. A. —

SPRAY PROGRAMS, APPLE YIELD AND QUALITY

By O. F. CURTIS, JR.

THE ARRAY of new organic pesticides available to apple growers provides them with flexible and powerful weapons for their battle with pests. It also presents a problem in the possibility that the new chemicals may affect tree behavior and fruit quality in new and unexpected ways. Actually the chances for injury from any spray material have been well canvassed in extensive tests before the material is recommended to growers. However, there remains at least a theoretical possibility that a spray chemical may have inconspicuous effects that will eventually alter orchard productivity profoundly or may alter the character or the keeping qualities of the apple crop.

An intensive experiment to check on this possibility is being conducted by the New York Experiment Station on the Sprong Fruit Farm in Sodus. Four different fungicide sprays are being used in combination with two insecticide spray programs. The eight combinations have been compared on five apple varieties continuously for the past four years.

Certain distinctive responses in yield and in fruit characteristics can be attributed to the several spray programs after four years of continuous use. However, the results do not consistently favor any one material or combination over the others in all responses. In other words, no material or combination can be termed " best" in overall effects on the apple crop. The relative standing depends on variety and on the particular response measured. All spray combinations provided acceptable yields of quality fruit. The differences seen could be duplicated by moderate differences in normal cultural practices. They were far less than those caused by the seasonal conditions of different crop years.

— A. A. —

APPLE SCAB CONTROL

By DR. MICHAEL SZKOLNIK

THE APPLE scab disease is the most prevalent and most destructive disease on apples. Growers generally obtain satisfactory control of the disease in a protective spray schedule with sulfur, ferbam, captan, glyodin, and Niacide. There is a decided advantage to have eradicative materials which will provide for protection as well as effective eradication of scab once infection has taken place. The conditions for infection have been determined and have been made known to growers.

Of the available eradicative fungicides, captan will arrest infection if applied within 24 hours from the time infection started; Phygon will stop infection when used up to two days and organic mercury will do so up to 3 or 4 days. The Phygon and mercury may cause appreciable injury and have an adverse effect on fruit set if used repeatedly at full concentration. It is preferable to use them at half strength with the protectant after infection has occurred. Apple varieties vary greatly in sensitivity to fungicides applied and information on the most suitable fungicide for different varieties gathered through research year after year is made available to the fruit grower.

The principal aim in current research is the discovery of some fairly potent non-mercurial, eradicative fungicide that can be used for each control with the least possible injury to the greatest number of apple varieties. Of the experimental materials being evaluated, the one that is receiving much attention is an American Cyanimid experimental fungicide, which does not contain mercury and which has given very satisfactory control of apple scab through protection and eradication. One major drawback of this material is the tendency to cause injury to trees if used with lime, but there is good possibility that this problem may be overcome.

Through continuous research, greater advances are made in achieving the objective of making available to fruit growers materials which will provide for more reliable and economical control of fruit diseases without injury and make possible the production of fruit of the highest quality.

EDITOR'S NOTE—The above articles are summarized from talks given at the Rochester Horticultural Society meeting.

Save Time–Save Labor–Save Wages



Witmer's Farm, Dalmatia, Penna., Mark M. Witmer, owner. 355 acres. 40 Pure Bred Milking Guernseys, 24,000 Alger White Racks, 40 acres apple and peach orchard.

Russell W. Keiter, Sr., feeds orchard prunings and cuttings into Model C-5 Fitchburg Chipper at Witmer's Farm. Fitchburg Chipper has been used since 1953 with an estimated labor-saving of 40%.

More and more farm executives with dairy cattle, fruit orchards, or poultry flocks are finding that Fitchburg Farm Chippers save time, labor and wages by converting waste wood materials such as slabs or pole wood into dairy bedding, and prunings or fence row clearings into excellent poultry litter and mulch.

CHIPS FROM WASTE WOOD COST YOU NOTHING

For Dairy *Use Chips for Bedding* (See Purdue University Circular 395)

Wood chips for dairy bedding are highly absorbent and have excellent holding properties. Cows like their resiliency. Pen barns, bedded with wood chips, can be cleaned with less effort than with straw. Chips kick over and last longer than other types of bedding. Use chips just outside pen barn doors—you will find areas stay more solid and dry longer than with straw or dry hay. Charles W. Miller, Farm Manager, *Tranquillity Farm, Middlebury, Conn.*, says: "The Fitchburg Chipper Model C-9 which we purchased in 1951, is performing most satisfactorily. We use it at our sawmill mostly to chip pine slabs for stable bedding for our dairy cattle—102 cows in milk this month. We have a blower attachment so chips are blown into a sawdust pile from the mill. This furnishes bedding at a saving of about $4.00 per cord. That is a saving of almost half the cost of what we have paid for purchased sawdust or shavings for bedding. Pole wood or any hard wood can be chipped as well."

For Orchards *Use Chips for Mulch* (See USDA circular #891)

A Fitchburg Farm Chipper chips prunings and cuttings instantly, right on the spot. Leave the wood chips around the base of trees as an efficient moisture-holding mulch (one recent test showed birch chips to hold 4½ times as much moisture as their dry weight). Wood chips stay put, help prevent weed growth, discourage rodents. Labor savings are great. No sod mulch or sawdust to haul in, no prunings to haul out. No need for burning. Alfred Caggiano, Assistant Manager, *Sunny Slope Farms, Bridgeton, N. J.*, says: "We have been faced with limb disposure problems on our farm for many years. After our pruning season had ended, it meant loading these limbs and branches and hauling them somewhere. Now that we are using our Fitchburg Chippers, we find that we can cover our 1000 acre orchard in Gaffney, S. C. and our 600 acres in Bridgeton, N. J., in half the time. Not only do we save in time and labor, but we find the chips serve as an ideal mulch. We'd be lost without our Fitchburg Chippers!"

For Poultry *Use Chips for Litter* (See N. Y. State Col. of Agric. Mimeo Bulletin A-5)

Wood chips are ideal for shallow or built up manure pack. They have excellent insulating properties, are highly absorptive, tend to reduce odors, are dust free and "scratchable". Because of their excellent durability, wood chips maintain dispersion, provide bulk and are particularly long lasting. Wood chips are excellent for use when manured for use as a soil amendment. Litter is easy to remove from poultry houses and will not clog your manure spreader.

WHY FITCHBURG IS YOUR BEST BUY

Fitchburg Farm Chippers are built for rugged farm use—to operate long hours at a time and stay out of your shop. Blades are high-chrome, high-carbon steel and should not need frequent sharpening.

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I WAS JUST FIGURING...

—by Cy Watkins



I SUPPOSE you've been sitting up with the sows a good many nights the past few weeks . . . being the mid-wife at many a blessed event. Drinking coffee by the potful and trying to get each little porker off to a good start.

There are about as many different tricks to **that** as there are hog raisers. But it's being worked down to a science now, and the experts say that the day isn't far off when it will be pretty much cut and dried. And a farmer will have to decide whether he's gonna stay in the hog business, serious-like . . . and set up for it . . . or be forced out.

Those aren't pretty words. I don't like that kind of talk, but to some extent it's true right now. Take early weaning for instance. On the Watkins Early Weaning Program, if you wean at 5 weeks or less you get pigs weighing 50 to 60 pounds at 8 weeks . . . instead of 35-40 pound pigs if they're left on the sow for the same 8 weeks. And early weaning costs less in the long run.

So as much as we shy away from giving up methods that we *know* work, I'm convinced that not too long from now, every hog raiser who's gonna "make out" on hogs will be weaning early. Maybe not this year, or next . . . it takes a bit of work and investment to set up for early weaning and multiple farrowing . . . but it's the coming thing.

Watkins recognizes it and we have a really outstanding early weaning program worked out for those who want to try it this year. (Along with the regular program for those who aren't set up this year to make best use of early weaning.)

If you should decide that this is the litter you want to try early weaning on, I hope you'll get the Watkins Early Weaning Program from your Watkins Dealer . . . he has the whole story.

You mix the three different rations you need from the same Watkins premix . . . Watkins Min-Vite For Baby Pigs. Starting at 3 days, you teach the little fellow to eat some of the "Pre-Starter." He should be on that highly fortified ration until he eats 5 pounds. Then you taper in the "Starter" for 20 pounds . . . and somewhere in this period he should be weaned. Then he gets 50 pounds of the "Pig Grower" and then he's ready for a fast economical finish.

Whichever way you want to do it, early weaning or the usual, I hope you'll give those new pigs of yours the benefit of Watkins Min-Vite balanced rations. The high levels of Terramycin, the Vigo-Fac and the other minerals and vitamins truly turn pigs into "mortgage lifters."

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

The QUESTION ? BOX



When should winter wheat be top-dressed with nitrogen?

Just about as soon as the ground thaws in the spring. Tests have shown that delaying the application of a nitrogen carrier beyond that time will lessen the benefit you get in the way of increased yield.

Can you give me a good sauce for barbecued chicken?

The following is one recommended by Cornell, and the amounts given are enough for 10 broiled halves:

1 cup cooking oil
1 pint cider vinegar
3 tbsps. salt
1 tbsp. poultry seasoning
1 tsp. pepper
1 egg

Beat the egg, then add the oil and beat again. Add other ingredients and stir.

Why do we hear so little about Grimm alfalfa which was so highly recommended a few years ago?

The reason is that Grimm has become so mixed with other varieties that it is scarcely recognized as a variety any more. Any seed you might buy would probably show considerable mixture and according to recent tests would give you poorer results than several varieties that are recommended.

What is the difference between acreage reserve and the conservation reserve as contained in the soil bank plan?

The acreage reserve is land taken out of production for a year. In the northeast, about the only crop land eligible is wheat. The conservation reserve is crop land taken out of production for three, five or ten years, if seeded, or fifteen years if planted to trees.

How much better, if any, is Genesee wheat than Cornell 595? Does it have any other advantages?

In trials at Cornell, Genesee averaged a yield 5% better than Cornell 595. It is more resistant to shattering than Cornell 595, but the straw is not quite as stiff.

How rapidly has egg production per hen increased and is the increase still continuing?

Back in 1945 average egg production per hen was 119. By 1950 average production was 139 and for the past year it is estimated at 170. It has been predicted that production will average 180 eggs per hen by 1960. Of course, as production increases, further increases become smaller and more difficult to achieve.

Which corn variety for grain will give the best results, one that is early maturing for the area where I live or one of medium maturity?

If you knew when the first killing frost would come next fall the answer would be easy. However, in general, it will pay to be on the safe side and to use a hybrid that will mature even though the season is a little shorter than usual.

How is it that the percentage of what farmers get of what consumers pay for food has been decreasing?

There are two principal reasons. The first is that wages have been increasing more rapidly than the amount of actual work done per man hour. This has increased the cost of doing business including the cost of marketing food.

The second reason is that consumers are asking and seem willing to pay for increased services. An example will show what we mean. A farmer will get a smaller percentage of the dollar a consumer pays for frozen French fried potatoes than he will when the consumer buys a peck of potatoes because processing costs must be added. Nevertheless, if the availability of frozen French fries increases potato consumption, the potato grower may actually profit from the situation.

How deep should Madonna lily bulbs be set?

Madonna lily bulbs are not set as deep as most bulbs. Allow three inches from the top of the bulb to the surface of light soil and two inches in heavy soil.

How can we get grass established on a steep bank on our lawn?

One way is to buy sod, but good sod for 1000 square feet may cost from $50.00 to $100.00, while grass seed for the same area will cost less than $5.00. Mulch the area after seeding with straw or sawdust which will help stop erosion, or you can peg down burlap from feed sacks to hold the soil in place.

HOUSE CLEANING



Come spring house cleaning, wives berserk
Go tearing wild-eyed at their work.
They rip the pictures from the wall,
Drag rolls of carpet in the hall,
While menfolk flee from room to room,
Avoiding dripping mop and broom.
I really wish, when May comes round,
Some nice, secluded place were found
Where hungry husbands, wan and harried,
Could find escape from gals they married.
Of peace and quiet there is none
Till wives have got house cleaning done!

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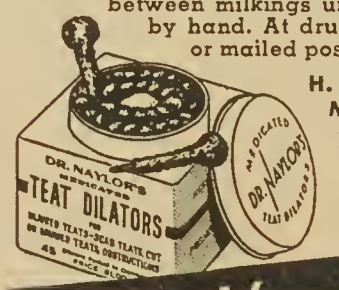
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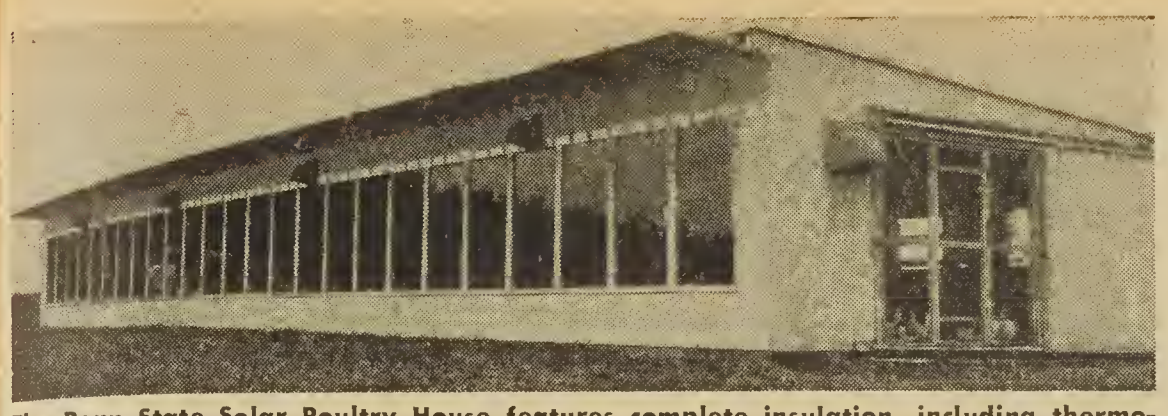
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The Penn State Solar Poultry House features complete insulation, including thermopane windows to conserve heat. Pressurized-inlet ventilation provides an air change every 4 to 5 minutes.

Solar Poultry House Provides Key to Management Problems

By GLENN O. BRESSLER
Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Pennsylvania State University

DURING THE past four years it has been demonstrated in the Penn State Solar Poultry House that litter can be kept dry (15-25 percent moisture) with pullets housed at 1 square foot of floor space per layer. Also, 75-85 percent eggs can be produced clean. In the wintertime, a temperature around 55 degrees Fahrenheit can be maintained even though the outside temperature drops below zero. Slumps in egg production due to sudden drops in temperature have been eliminated. In the summertime, temperatures remain about the same as outside, when temperatures are between 90 and 100°.

This past year, May-hatched pullets housed at 1 square foot per layer in late October laid 173 eggs per pullet housed, or 196 eggs on a hen-day basis during a 10½ months period. When the flock was sold in early September to prepare the house for the next year's experiment, the flock was still laying at a rate of 56 per cent. Mortality during this period was 16 percent, and 10 per cent of the flock was culled. Cannibalism accounted for most of this mortality.

By way of comparison, 55 pullets of the same strain and hatch housed at 3.4 square feet floor space per pullet in another house laid 190 eggs per pullet housed and 199 eggs on a hen-day basis. Mortality amounted to 10 per cent and no pullets were culled.

Mortality, although less than on the average commercial poultry farm, explains the lower rate of egg production in the solar house on a pullet housed basis. It should be recognized, however, that the performance of these two flocks (55 pullets at 3.4 square feet and 2,730 pullets at 1 square foot) cannot be considered a realistic comparison since a flock of 55 pullets would not be economically feasible on a commercial basis.

Conventional House in Operation — To have a more meaningful comparison, a conventional house the same size as the solar house was built this past year. At present 2760 Single Comb White Leghorn pullets housed at 1 square foot floor space per pullet in the solar house are being compared with 920 Single Comb White Leghorn pullets of the same age and strain housed at 3 square feet in the conventional house. The purpose of the experiment is to determine which type of house and system of management would be the most profitable to the poultryman. This experiment should be of considerable interest to poultrymen who are faced with the problem of new house construction.

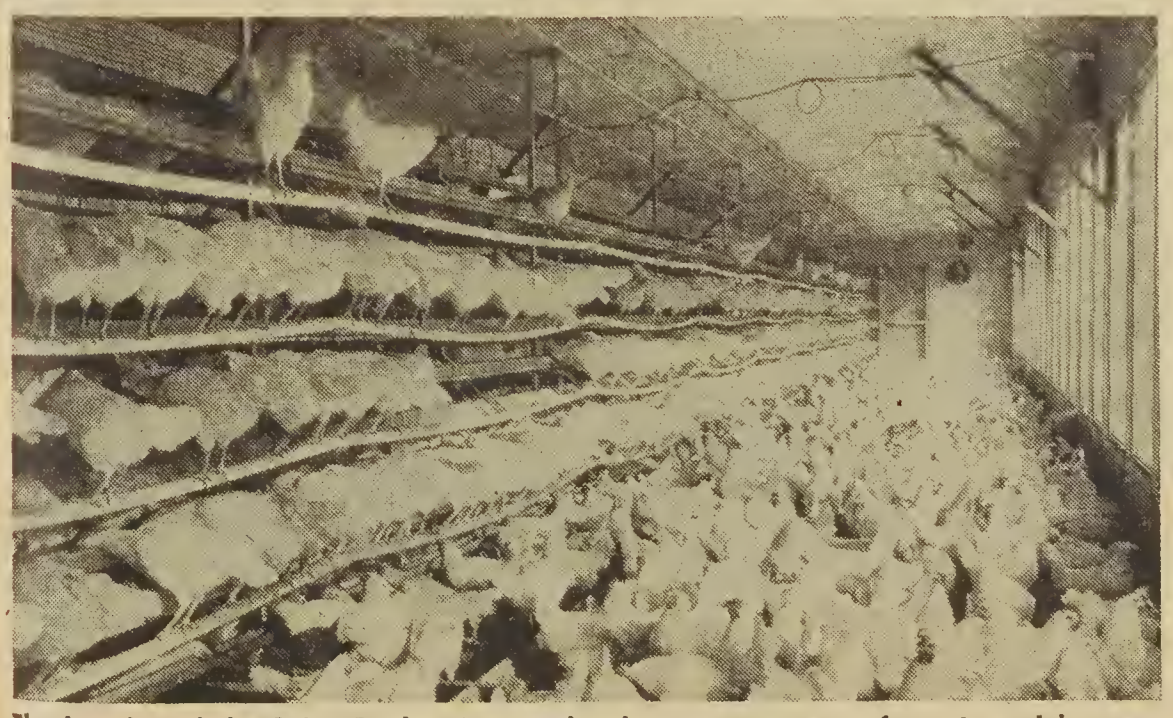
Automation in the Penn State Solar House has eliminated most of the chore work, except egg gathering. Many nuisance jobs such as window adjustment for ventilation have been eliminated. Windows are fixed and air is moved mechanically with thermostatically controlled pressurized fans. Labor requirements are about ⅓ those of the average commercial farm.

Solar House Features. — The solar house has four main features:

1. Orientation of the house due South to take full advantage of sun heat.
2. Thorough insulation, including farm building thermopane windows to conserve heat.
3. Pressurized-inlet ventilation to provide an air change every 4 to 5 minutes or 2 cubic foot per minute per layer.
4. Arrangement of feeding, watering, and roosting equipment over a pit cleaned mechanically to increase collection of manure and provide an easy way for manure removal.

It is the combination of all these features that make the solar house "click." In observing 70 solar poultry houses throughout the United States this past year, the author saw that short-cutting or eliminating any of the above features reduces the efficiency of performance of the house.

Plans for a 30-by-100-foot solar poultry house are now available. These can be obtained free by writing to the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station and requesting Station Progress Report No. 162.



The interior of the Solar Poultry House showing arrangement of roosts and hoppers and showing concentration of one pullet for every square foot of space.



When you're fighting C.R.D. or Blue Comb

Gallimycin®

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Ask any poultryman who has used Gallimycin to fight C.R.D. or Blue Comb . . . he'll tell you it's the poultry formula that really *does the job!*

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GALLIMYCIN saves you money! When you use this antibiotic, your birds continue to get the vitamins they need from their regular feeds. No extra, expensive B-Complex vitamins are needed!

GALLIMYCIN hits hardest against organisms associated with Chronic Respiratory Disease (Air Sac) and Blue Comb (mud fever, nonspecific enteritis). Unlike ordinary antibiotics, GALLIMYCIN searches out and uses its full power against these infectious organisms. Proved 500 to 1,000 times more active against five separate strains of infectious organisms associated with C.R.D.

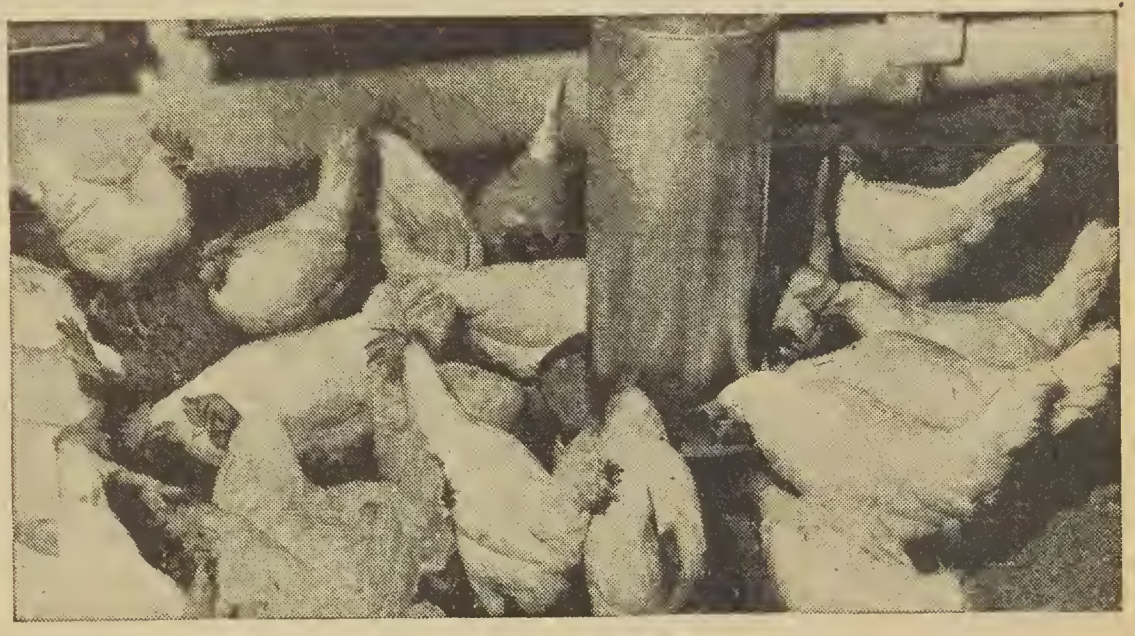
GALLIMYCIN is completely absorbed into the blood stream to fight disease-causing organisms. It's protected against strong intestinal acid action—while some antibiotics may be partially destroyed before they have a chance to go to work.

GALLIMYCIN maintains intestinal balance—doesn't harm useful organisms necessary for good health. Fungus infections and forms of enteritis, sometimes seen following treatment with commonly used antibiotics, are not a problem when GALLIMYCIN is used.

GALLIMYCIN does the job! Get it the next time C.R.D. or Blue Comb strikes your flock. Dealers in most areas have it in ½, 1, and 5 lb. packages.

If your veterinarian, serviceman, drug store, or dealer, doesn't have GALLIMYCIN, ask him to write Abbott Laboratories, Veterinary Division, North Chicago, Illinois.

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GALLIMYCIN does the job! Helps keep egg production high . . . even when CRD or Blue Comb strikes. Helps get sick layers back on feed fast . . . increases water consumption in a matter of hours. Helps keep broilers gaining and hens laying!

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Some Things to Know About

Breeding Dairy Cows

By FRED J. NUTTER

Former Maine Commissioner of Agriculture, Corinna, Maine

THE inheritance which governs the performance of the dairy cow is as elusive as the proverbial jumping frog. External appearances may give some indication of probability, but scales and Babcock testers provide the only real proof of her genetic make up.

Records cannot be compared successfully without some measure of environment. Much of the present effort at evaluating the inheritance or transmitting ability of animals by mathematical equations is wasted effort until we find this answer of how to measure environment. We do know that records vary far more from this cause than from any difference in inheritance.

Those interested in mass improvement by artificial insemination think that a bull must be tested on many different herds under varying conditions in order to prove his worth. There is some merit to this idea but it is expensive and should not be necessary.

We should be able to find the right animals in small "seed stock" units which will perform equally well in bull studs. The first step is pedigree evaluation, or which calf is the potential sire. In a true breeding herd the skillful breeder should be able to predict the breeding value of his young bulls with a high degree of accuracy, provided that the herd is close bred and reasonably pure for certain desired characteristics.

The principal reasons why so many young bulls prove disappointing are two: either his inheritance is not what it looks like because of failure to measure environment in connection with record evaluation, or the bull is so mixed in his inheritance that anything can happen.

Most Americans are too impatient to succeed as seed stock producers of dairy cows. It takes years of patient effort along with many disappointments. He must have an ideal to work toward and an intimate knowledge of the tools of his trade, those genes and chromosomes within his animals, before any measure of success can be attained.

There is much dishonesty in animal breeding, mostly of two kinds; malicious dishonesty by high pressure salesmen who are prone to take advantage of those who think they can buy their way to success. The other is ignorant dishonesty, unintentionally committed by those who "chase rainbows". The "pot of gold" must be there. Just mate King Hottentot to Lady Fulpail and success is assured. It must be so because King Hottentot cost $50,000 in the "sale of notables" and Lady Fulpail was grand champion at the "Super Duper Show".

Some people never seem to learn that the price paid for an animal, while it may prove to be a profitable investment if enough suckers get in line, is no indication of what is contained in those genes and chromosomes. It is easier to make money by smart manipulation than to achieve real success as a breeder. That is why we have so few real breeders and so many disappointments.

A new school of thought and a new slogan has burst forth upon the breeze. "Breed for type, feed for production." These apostles of the perfect form ar-

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One of the greatest puzzles in life is how a fool and his money got together in the first place.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

gue that if the cow can be constructed just right she will automatically and copiously give forth her lactic fluid. No more bull provings, no more testing for production, no more milk weights. This would be ludicrous except that influential people have endorsed it, which makes it rather tragic. More disillusionments will come.

There are really no short cuts to success in this business. Breed the best to the best. Watch results carefully and critically. Discard and cull ruthlessly. Find those strains that breed true for desired characteristics and keep them pure. Gradually, carefully, strive to keep what is good and discard what is undesirable.

Bring in new strains only after thorough knowledge of what is there and what those hidden genes and chromosomes may do to those you now have. After years of effort you may see progress. Satisfaction from a job well done will be your greatest reward.



The cow that set a new national milk record for the Jersey breed gets some fanfare at the conclusion of her epoch-making lactation. Posed with Marlu Milady are her owner, Maurice Pollak of Lincroft, N. J.; John Carpenter who milked a former national champion, Abigal of Hillside, that made a record of 20,624 lbs. milk with 1,044 lbs. of fat in 1924; and Jerry Bohn who milked the new champion during most of her record. She produced 24,619 lbs. milk with 1,107 lbs. fat.

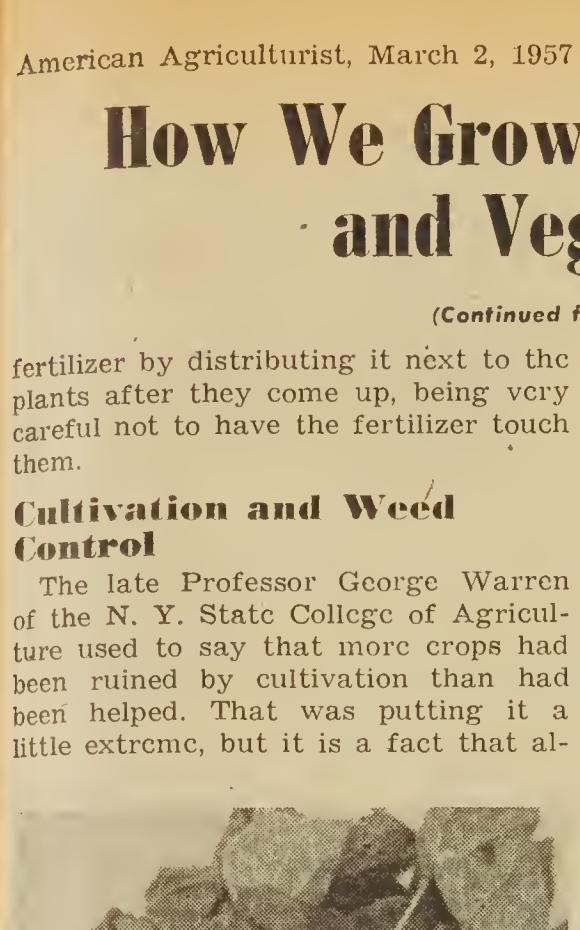
How We Grow Good Flowers and Vegetables

(Continued from Page 8)

fertilizer by distributing it next to the plants after they come up, being very careful not to have the fertilizer touch them.

Cultivation and Weed Control

The late Professor George Warren of the N. Y. State College of Agriculture used to say that more crops had been ruined by cultivation than had been helped. That was putting it a little extreme, but it is a fact that al-



Greencrop Snapbeans

most all row crops can be badly injured by too deep cultivation which injures the roots. That is one reason why chemical weed control is good. We have never had very good luck with these chemicals, but they are being improved all the time, and rightly used they will with a few vegetable crops, save backache in pulling weeds. That is a whole subject in itself, and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST publishes many articles on chemical weed control. Caution is needed to follow directions exactly in the use of the chemicals.



Black Beauty Squash

In my opinion shallow cultivation is always necessary, not only to control weeds but to loosen and aerate the soil. Our rows both for flowers and vegetables are always three feet apart, so I can cultivate them with the tractor. This is not always practical or possible, of course, but it is on most farms, and often makes the difference between having a good garden and not. Nothing is more discouraging than doing all of the garden work by hand.

If at all possible, the garden spot should be rotated to control weeds and plant diseases. We handle our disease and insect problem by an all-purpose dust, which does the job for us very nicely.

Conclusion

Much has been said about the value of a garden. Farmers have often told me that they have no time for such nonsense—flowers are women's stuff, and they can buy their vegetables cheaper than they can grow them. I rise to object to all such arguments. In these modern days when farming has gone commercial there is more need than ever to do a little living as we travel the broad highway, as well as to make a living. Vegetables and flowers help us to do this. Well-grown vegetables, fresh from the garden, or out of the freezer, are usually better than anything we can buy. They improve the quality of farm living.

And as for flowers, who will really argue that they don't brighten and enrich our lives? I think my friends who have no time to grow and enjoy a good garden are wrong, because they and their families are missing one of the basic joys of living in the country.

—A. A.—

NEW COMPENSATION INSURANCE RATES FOR CHRISTMAS TREES AND TREE PLANTING

By James D. Pond, *Consulting Forester*

NEW RATES for compensation insurance on cutting Christmas trees were announced by the New York State Compensation Insurance Rating Board on January 4, 1957, which are about one-quarter those formerly in force when such activity was classed under Logging and Lumbering with a basic rate of $18 to $20, depending upon one's experience rating.

The Rating Board has set the new rate as the Farm Rate, NOC, Code 0006, which in October, 1955 had a manual rate of $4.90 per $100 of payroll. The Board has said that this applies to planting, shearing, shaping, cultivating and harvesting Christmas trees."

Some members of New York Christmas Tree Growers' Association have been operating lately under the Silviculture Rate of $6.00 to 6.60, depending upon one's cooperation with New York State Forest Practice Act, since such cooperation brings the lower rate. Some Christmas tree growers and other tree planters have had various rates apply to cover tree planting operations alone.

The writer has carried compensation insurance on his company's contract reforestation since 1950 under the Landscape rate, Code 0042, which in October, 1956 had a manual rate of $2.70 per $100 of payroll. Evidently now it will be up to one's conscience which rate will be used in tree-planting. The change in the old rate on harvesting Christmas trees was due to a direct plea before the Rating Board by an official of the Christmas Tree Growers' Association.

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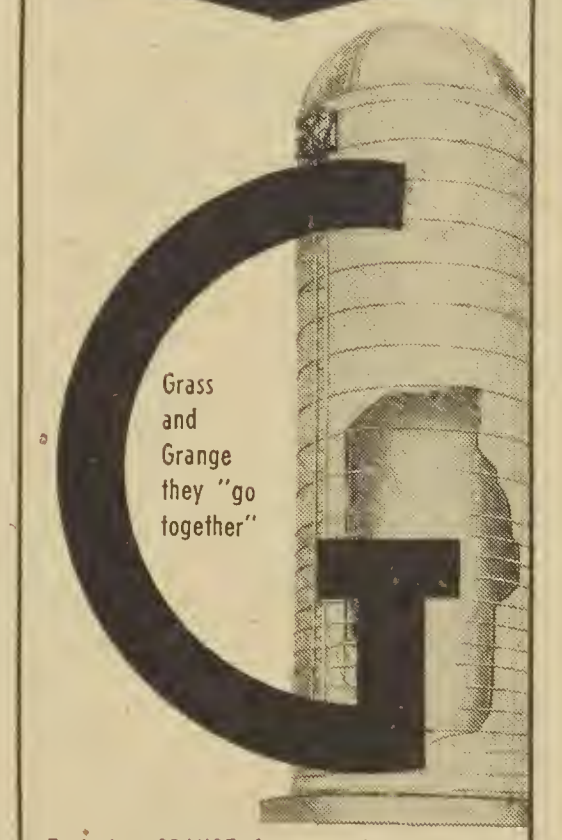
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The rugged pump for rugged jobs

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Exclusive GRANGE features plus your first crop of GRASS save work and dollars—cut amount of concentrate and supplement needed per animal. New Grange Sure-Set keeps moisture out insures highest possible food value.

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Available in 2 sizes

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Send me ..... A-S Large or ..... A-S Medium Inflations (85 cents each). After thirty days, if I am not satisfied, I can return the inflations and get my money back.

Name.....

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Breed of Cows.....

No. of cows milked.....

BABCOCK'S
Healthy Chick News

MARCH 1957



All Chickens Need Roosts For These Reasons:

1. To prevent C.R.D., Coccidiosis, poor feathering, unevenness and smothering.
2. To provide "a good night's sleep."
3. To help prevent dirty eggs.
4. To get higher lay.
5. To prevent sweating at night.

Did you ever try to sleep with two or three squirming children tossing all over you all night? Well, a chicken likes a good night's sleep too and will pay you big returns for plenty of good roosting space.

Get chicks roosting as soon after 8 weeks of age as possible. It helps prevent C.R.D., cocci, smothering and unevenness in your flock. A pullet sitting on a roost can't squeeze too close to other birds on a cold night. She's cooler on a warm night. She gets more fresh air — a big factor in preventing and curing C.R.D. She's healthier and more resistant to all diseases. One reason pullets on range look so good is they have roosts and fresh air.

With layers provide 6" to 8" roost space for each hen. Even heavy breeds will do better if you train them to roost. Layers that roost will lay better, lay longer and will lay cleaner eggs.

The best roost is 12" to 15" above dropping boards. Even poles cut from the woods and no dropping boards are far better than no roosts at all.

(You may say "I can't make my heavies roost." I say "Why not raise Babcock Leghorns — they're less work and usually healthier."

Babcock Bessies—"Real Hot" Layers

Many a poultryman with Babcock Bessies says, "They're the hottest layer both for number of eggs and good egg size I've ever had."

Send for Babcock's 1957 catalog and price list.

Write:

BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, INC.

Route 3G—Ithaca, N. Y.

Let's Call a Halt!

(Continued from Page 1)

months in the past 3 years when the price of finished broilers averaged more than costs of production.

In the Northeast, some feed companies are already stating that they will take on no new growers. Due to the guarantees to growers, some of the feed companies are losing money despite the feed mark-up. To meet this in Georgia (and perhaps elsewhere), another new type contract is being used by some feed dealers. It's really based on efficiency. They pay the grower so much per 1,000 birds based on the difference between the weight of the bird and that particular grower's feed-meat conversion rate. In other words, if a man uses 3 lbs. of feed to produce a pound of meat, and the birds weigh 3½ lbs., he gets $50 per 1,000 birds.

Low Income

With 10,000 birds reaching market in 10 weeks, the grower in the above example would be getting $50 a week for his labor, buildings, equipment, taxes, etc. and he also has to stand the cost of litter and fuel. Some dealers are now building their own huge, full-time broiler houses containing every modern cost-cutting device and operating them with hired labor.

The indcpendent farmer, willing to takc his own risks, arrange his own credit, buy whichever feed he wants in order to enjoy his right to compete for a fair share of profit, is out of the broiler busincss.

What appeared 10 years ago as a chance to gain security due to lack of risk, has put him in the same category as a hired man following the boss's orders. He has already lost his opportunity and the "security" he sought can disappear at the end of any contract period, when his "wage" gets too low. He'd still have his broiler houses and whatever debt he incurred to enlarge them but what will he do with them?

He won't re-enter the broiler business when he knows that feed-company-operated broiler businesses are producing broilers for as low as 16¢ a pound and a few even lower. Average costs in our area are better than 20¢.

Many feed company representatives bluntly admit that getting into the broiler and turkey business was not a matter of choice with them. Many were faced with losing all their feed tonnage for broilers or "fighting fire with fire." The answer was the usual one we'd expect of any enterprising American business, "Let's get in the fight." Now some are contracting for eggs with producers who use their feeds to keep competition from getting their customers.

At a meeting of Chautauqua County, N. Y. poultrymen in January, one feed company representative said that poultry "integration" had progressed to a point where, "Poultrymen may either become partners of private enterprise, ask the government for aid, or quit the business." Unfortunately, in some areas, he'd have to change that first choice to "hired men" instead of "partners." The Chautauqua Poultrymen Assn. passed a resolution opposing integration and recommending that feed companies end their integration program as soon as possible. They know what's happening with broiler integration programs.

What About Layers?

There are those who say that the contract production of eggs which is now spreading through the Midwest

(Continued on Opposite Page)

TALE OF A COAT

Reprinted from The Freeman, May 1955

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Healthy, vigorous . . . they'll make bigger profit margins for you. Whether you produce Market Eggs, Broilers, Caponettes, or Hatching Eggs—one of our breeds or crosses is exactly right for you.

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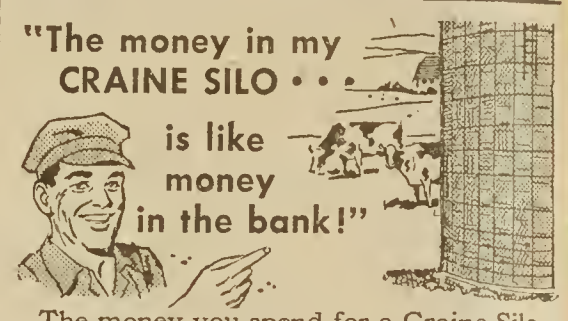
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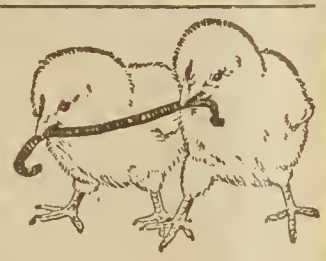
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HERE'S one of the easiest contests we've ever had. We are making it easy and offering bigger prizes than usual for several reasons:

Eggs are produced by thousands of our readers.

Eggs are low in price, offering Mrs. Consumer one of the biggest food bargains.

Eggs are good for you.

Eggs can be prepared in so many appetizing ways that they can help put great variety in meals — especially during the coming Lenten season.

Here's all you have to do:

1. In an additional 25 words or less, (in a letter or on a postal card) complete this sentence:

"I like eggs because ————"

2. Mail, to reach us not later than March 22, 1957, to

I Like Eggs,
American Agriculturist
Box 367
Ithaca, N. Y.

This contest is open to everyone—men, women, boys, girls—and you may enter as often as you like. You don't even have to be a subscriber to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will send a check for $15 for the entry the judges consider best; and $10 for the second best. Judges will be your editors.

Here's a tip: Try, in your entry, to say something that will get other people to eat more eggs.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

will never be accepted in the Northeast. One reason I've heard is that a northeasterner, rather than work as a hired man on his own farm, would take a job in one of the thousands of industries in our area and just make a home of his farm.

Broiler people didn't do that. Early contract arrangements looked so secure and profitable that many built huge plants to raise more and more. Could they just abandon the plant and take a job in town and still carry the mortgage? It's worth a lot of thought to egg-producers who, due to current low prices, are beginning to ask questions about this minimum price guarantee.

Already some feed companies are having to dig into their feed profits to make up to egg producers the difference between what eggs are actually bringing and the guarantee. They just wouldn't be good businessmen if they kept that up. If prices continue low, there are going to be changes in contracts and, as with broilers, they may start their own "factories."

If they do, their egg factories will be huge, modern and mechanized to the last detail. It is conceivable that they may carry the whole egg-production line from breeding and hatching right through to the processing of the old hens as they are retired from the production line. One such outfit could make just a tiny profit at each stage: hatching, eggs, fowl and, of course, behind it all, feed profit.

The independent grower who bought all his services and materials would have a tough time meeting such competition through the sale of eggs alone.

What About Dairying?

In one instance, at least, integration has happened already in the beef business. In fact the production line is even longer — extending all the way from the raising of beef under contract to the retail supermarket counter. One big food chain is now hiring farmers to raise beef of a stated quality, contracting for slaughter near the source of supply, processing such things as sausages, and selling in their hundreds of stores to Mrs. Consumer.

This was not done to make a hired man of the farmer, to lose the cattle-buyer's job or to put the meat packer out of business. It was done to meet and beat the price of meats in other stores. All along the line their new plants are designed to turn out just a little less than their total needs. This means that at each step of the line—from farm to table—this particular concern operates at full capacity, therefore, lower cost all the time.

If other chains decide to do the same thing—and most of the big ones have ample capital resources—will competition and production do the same as in the broiler business and squeeze the man raising the meat? Will they get into hogs? Lambs? Dairying? Will the whole livestock business become industrial rather than agricultural?

In spite of what has happened, I don't think so.

In the first place, the selling-below-cost-of-production that has been continuing too long in the broiler business is no secret. Egg producers and other farmers are aware of how grower-contracts can change when production is stimulated beyond demand.

In the second place, corporations are not farmers. When a farm family is hit by low prices and suffers losses, "They just naturally tighten their belts and suffer through low-income until the market changes," says an economist friend. "On the other hand, when red ink shows up on a corporation's balance sheet, they are quick to get out of that part of their business that causes the red ink."

As it is common talk that many feed companies are using much red ink to keep track of their broiler deal, it is hard to imagine many of them sticking their necks out too far to gamble on eggs or beef or pork.

Finally, (and this is so new that few know about it) labor unions see in this whole contract business a wonderful opportunity. In the Southwest, notably Texas, they are proposing that contract-growers join a union to gain a lot of strength to bargain for better contracts with the feed and process companies. It's also rumored that they plan to set limits on the number of broilers any man can raise in order to get the price up. It's pretty obvious that anyone not in the union would have a pretty tough time marketing anything because it's the butchers' and slaughters' union!

There will be much more thinking about this union proposition, too. Farmers know too well that unions, basically, want lower food prices. Others, not yet in any kind of contract deals, won't look too favorably on any plan that eventually will leave them only the choice of the frying pan or the fire.

I'm sure Northeast farmers will look farther into the results of any integration program than the "guaranteed" minimum price for a short time.

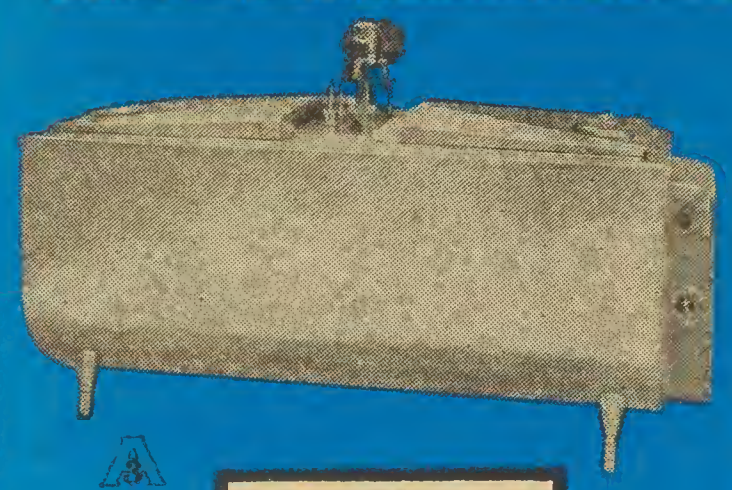
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PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Mar. 16 Issue.....Closes Mar. 1
Apr. 6 Issue.....Closes Mar. 22
Apr. 20 Issue.....Closes Apr. 5
May 4 Issue.....Closes Apr. 19

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GERMAN SHEPHERDS, good selection healthy pups guaranteed. Courtesy and attention given every order. E. A. Foote, The Foote Hills, Unionville, New York.

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HEALTHY Farm Raised Fox Terriers. Farley Farm, Carthage, New York.

AKC COLLIE Puppies. World's finest bloodlines, golden sable and white. Dam winner of four blue ribbons. Paid $350.00 for her. Sire is brother to the $2,000.00 Collie at 10 months won his championship. Sire at stud. Ralph H. Carver, West Leyden, New York.

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BABCOCK Bessies Make Great Layers of Nice Large Eggs. This year you can purchase Babcock Bessies which are a new strain cross we have which starts in with quite a bit larger egg than our regular strain Babcock pullets which we call Babcock Barbaras. These Babcock Bessies will prove profitable to you. If you wish to raise the same Babcock Leghorns we've had down through the years, order Babcock Barbaras. They don't come up in egg size quite as rapidly, but will make great layers for two or three years if you want to keep them going for several years. Probably on life time of lay, they'll lay more large eggs than any strain that you can buy. Also, Babcock Leghorns won the Poultry Tribune Trophy this past year with the highest production both for eggs and points ever made for this Trophy and with 100% livability. Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc. Route 3A, Ithaca, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

SUNNYBROOK will have Baby Chicks available every week in such leading breeds as White Leghorns and Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and New Hampshires—all from the leading egg-laying strains in America. Write for our catalog and special quantity discounts. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc., Box 106. Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

67 RARE Breeds Chicks including Polish; Spanish; Buttercups: Turkens; Australorps; Houdans; Lakenvelders; Andalusians; Cornish; Anconas; Sussex; Hamburgs; Giants; Brahmas; Leghorns; Minorcas; Orpingtons; Vikings; Wyandottes; Rocks. Live arrival all eastern states guaranteed. Handsome catalogue, colored pictures free. Murray McMurray Hatchery, Box B70, Webster City, Iowa.

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BABY Chicks $5.75—100 C. O. D. Rocks, Reds, Hampshires, Crosses. Price at Hatchery. Surplus Chick Co., Milesburg 4, Penna

MARSHALLS are hatching genuine Kimber Leghorns, bred for large eggs—early . . . their food efficiency means less food per dozen eggs — important with the narrow profit margins of today. We also have a smaller breed of Red Rock Crosses and Rhode Island Reds. Big meat birds don't pay in the present market and smaller birds mean more eggs for less feed. Send for Free Production Chart and Catalog today. Write to Marshall Brothers, RD 5A, Ithaca, New York. Phone 4-6336.

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ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

REAL ESTATE

235 ACRE Farm, macadam road, excellent 40 stanchion cowbarn, barn cleaner, 3 silos, 6 room house, bath, furnace. John J Wilson, Cameron Mills, New York.

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HELP WANTED on large Dairy Farm. Steady year round employment Paid vacation sick benefits Life insuranee. We want sober and reliable men Telephone Plainsboro 3-2750 Walker Gordon Lab Company Plainsboro N J

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A Tribute To A DOG

NOW THAT you have gone to that corner of Heaven especially reserved for well-loved dogs, the neighborhood is strangely empty and silent. Your dog friends came calling and seemed bewildered when no well-known bark told them to keep their distance; that you were guarding your house from intruders.

I have missed your familiar presence in every step of my household routine. The mailman and milkman came and went unannounced, and there was no familiar patter down the cellar stairs to see how I was coming with the laundry.

You taught each of us something, besides being a companion and confidante of mine on nights I couldn't sleep.

You patiently withstood the mauling of the children when they were too small to know better, but when they were old enough to know that they were hurting you, a well-placed, gentle nip reminded them to respect the feelings of others.

You defended the underdog with all your stout heart. If the children were getting a deserved spanking, you threw yourself into the fray with abandon, trying to separate us. The children learned how the underdog feels, getting a helping hand from an unexpected source, and I have seen them use this knowledge with their own playmates. We, too, became less hasty in using

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Most family arguments have two sides—but no end.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

this form of punishment, although I don't think we realized why at the time. You taught us all to be more gentle.

You taught me, too, to enjoy the beauties of nature wherever they were found. I could be all wound up in a dozen tasks and then I'd happen to glance at you. Your head would be up, sniffing a passing breeze, enjoying the sun on your black glistening fur, almost smiling with appreciation of a beautiful day. My tensions would dissolve, I'd lift my head too, and share your enjoyment.

How we miss the eager reception you gave us when we came home at the end of the day, and your proud parade ahead of us which said, "my family is home."

When your master gets out his hunting gear and you aren't here to sniff and wriggle excitedly, there will be an ache in the heart of each of us. How can he find the pheasants if you aren't there to flush them for him?

You were always a perfect companion; ready for a tramp with the man of the house or to sit companionably quiet with me; ready for a romp with the children; eager to go with us when invited, or to stay home without complaint if you must.

You who were so ready to give comfort and sympathy whenever one of us was in pain or sorrow, received so little of that from us in return during your last few days with us. We didn't even realize you were very sick, because you stoically refused to whimper or bother us with your troubles.

Each of us is a better person for having known you. Since this is really what everyone tries to achieve in his lifetime; to enrich the lives of those about him, no higher tribute could be paid to you, who served us so faithfully and well. — *Mrs. Marie Benton, Ithaca, New York.*



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THE LOWEST COST, BIG CAPACITY FORAGE HARVESTER

You'll show BIG SAVINGS over other methods of handling forage crops when you chop them with the New Papec "32A" Forage Harvester. This husky, big capacity forage harvester outperforms many bigger, more expensive machines, yet it is the LOWEST PRICED harvester on the market.

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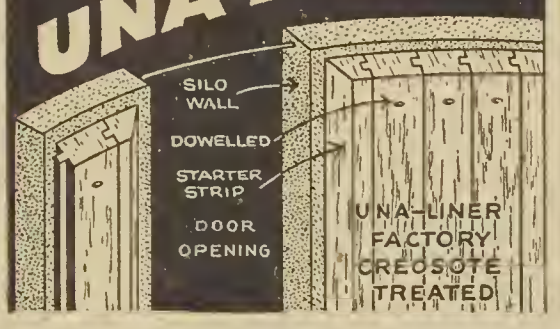
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Now, acid-worn and aging Steel or Masonry silos can be made almost 'as good as new' with the amazingly effective Una-Liner. Built of strong, Creosote-Treated 2" staves, the Una-Liner provides a powerful long-lasting shield equal in insulation to nearly 1½ *feet* of concrete. *Wood is acid-resistant*, preserves silage juices while minimizing leaks, cracks and corrosion. Easily installed . . . costs less and gives better results than costly Refinishing.

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You Need Plenty of "HOUSEPOWER"

By LUCILLE WILLIAMSON

New York State College of Home Economics

IF THE wiring system in your home consists of enough circuits, and if the wire is heavy enough to carry the load you put on it, it is adequate—but if you have bought several new electrical appliances in recent years or plan to do so, it probably won't continue to be adequate. And if you're going to build a new home or remodel your old one, you'll certainly want more circuits and some of them of heavier wire than you now have.

Wiring that was adequate twenty years ago may be sadly out-of-date now with all the modern appliances we have; and that is why all power companies are urging more circuits and heavier wires for homes. Adequate home wiring makes your lights and home appliances work effectively and economically and helps to prevent personal injuries and fires. According to the National Fire Protection Association, more than one-tenth of home fires are due to electrical faults and at least a fifth to defective wiring and equipment or careless use of it.

Each of your electrical appliances is built to operate at a given voltage and will operate badly and sometimes be destroyed if the voltage varies very much. Power companies do a splendid job of supplying the proper voltage, and when a poor voltage situation exists they remedy it as soon as possible. But people very often extend and overload the wiring in their homes to where there is a serious voltage drop. Lights are dim, heating appliances are slow; motors stall, overheat and cause fires—and money is wasted by wasted power.

It is important to know the load your circuit can carry and how much of a load you are putting on it.

Your wiring is not adequate to its load if:

1. Fuses blow and circuit breakers trip.
2. Lights dim when appliances go on.
3. Appliances operate sluggishly.
4. TV pictures shrink when appliances are turned on.
5. Motors overheat or stall.

You have too few outlets and probably too few circuits if:

1. Long extension cords are draped around the room.
2. The cords brought to one outlet resemble an octopus.
3. No outlet is near where you would like to use an appliance.
4. You have to finish with one appliance so you can take out the cord and plug in another.

Plan your wiring so you can use what you want when you want to. Begin this way:

1. List your major appliances, portable ones and lights.
2. Indicate on floor and wall plans location of their use.
3. Indicate the ones that will need current at the same time.
4. Ask your electrician to help you plan for circuits, outlets, circuit breakers and grounding of appliances.
5. Plan for the future as well as present. Remember it is cheaper to allow for expansion now than to make the system over later.

Overfusing is Not a Joke

In most household circuits, the largest fuse that is permitted and that can be used safely is 15 amperes. The many jokes about burning down the house by using a penny for a fuse indicates that nearly everyone knows the danger of over-fusing. Yet routine inspections and examination of fuse boxes in houses that have had fires show that there are many people who are ignorant of the danger or have gambled too heavily. Not only are pennies and other metal objects found in fuse boxes, but also fuses that are far too heavy to give protection.

Check your fuses, and if there are any that are more than 15 amperes, make sure the circuits are heavy enough for such fuses. Your power company can refer you to qualified electricians who can examine your system.

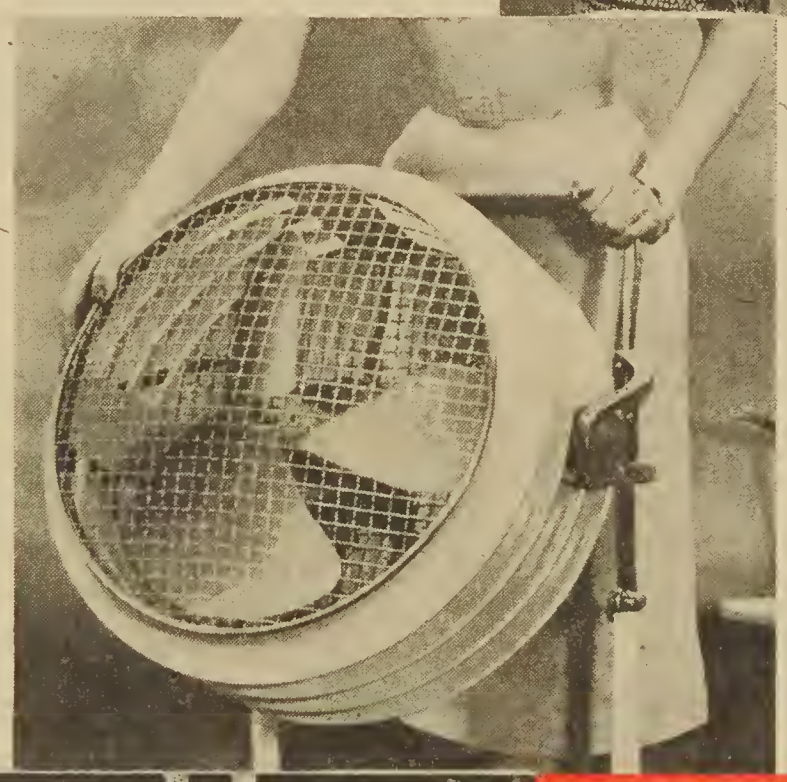
You're Part of It

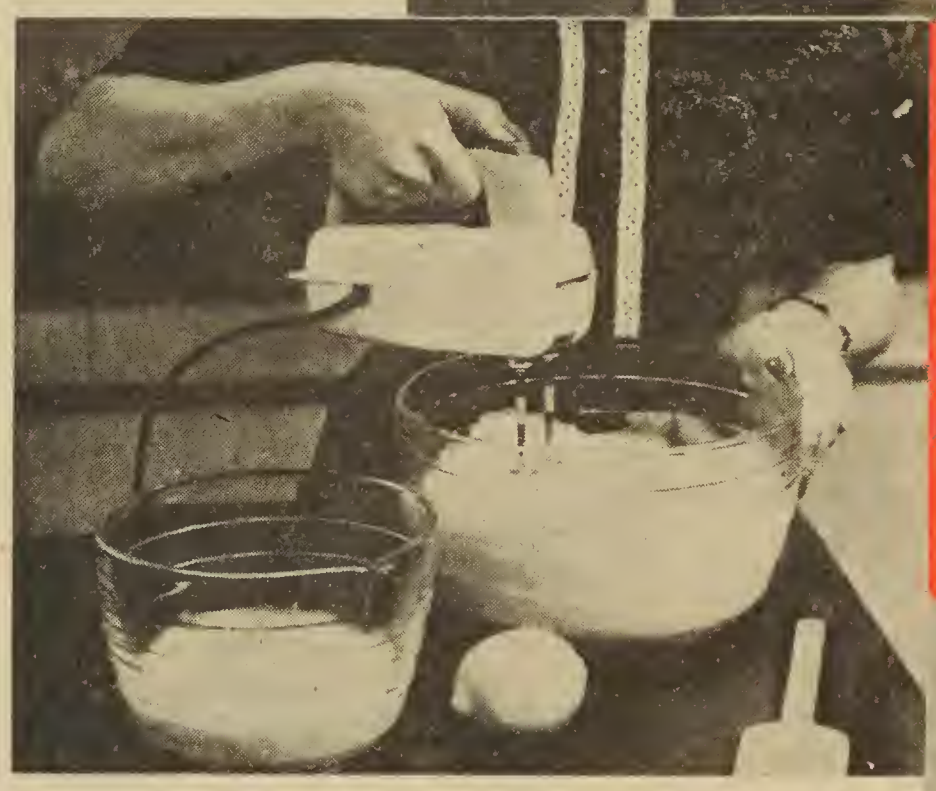
Although the term **adequate wiring** is usually applied to the wiring system, actually the electric system includes every appliance and anything through which a stray current might flow—and that includes you and every member of your family who makes contact with any part of the system than can conduct electricity. Beware of frayed cords and exposed wires, and have any appliance that gives you a small shock repaired before using it again. One of the dangers of the small shock is that it may cause you to trip and fall, or to spill hot grease or water.



Two Hazards

Water and the metal surfaces of appliances are two hazards that need to be guarded against constantly. Both carry the electric current if it escapes from the path provided for it. For example, you can receive a bad shock while working at a washing machine if there is an electrical leak in it, and if you touch the machine with one hand while touching the kitchen sink faucet with your other hand. The faucet is connected to the water pipes that lead into the ground. Electric wiring codes require grounding of appliances where there is danger because of the heavy current carried or from water or dampness. Grounding means that a heavy wire, or other metal piece that is a good conductor, connects the metal frame of the appliance to something that will conduct stray current into the ground. The current follows the easiest path, and therefore the ground wire must be a better conductor than **you** are!





Some appliances have a ground wire built into them. It is your responsibility to see that such appliances as ranges, dishwashers and metal work surfaces in the kitchen are grounded. The electrician will usually look after this when installing the appliance, but many portable appliances such as electric drills and dishwashers are not grounded even when the manufacturer has built in a ground wire. The user does not understand why there is an extra wire, does not connect it to a grounded pipe or wire, and may even cut it off.

If there is a ground wire be sure it is connected!

Be Kind to Motors

The motor is also part of the electric system and one of the parts most easily damaged. Motors overheat when overloaded or whenever a difficulty occurs in the system, such as low voltage. If the motor is not properly fused it will burn out and may start a fire or stop the operation of your freezer or

(Continued on Opposite Page)

All kinds of large and small electrical appliances have become part of our everyday living, but home wiring is sadly out of date in four out of five homes.



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You Need Plenty of "Housepower"

(Continued from Opposite Page)

furnace with a loss of food or comfort.

Your freezer and refrigerator should be on circuits of their own to avoid stoppage of operation in case some other appliance breaks the fuse on the circuit. Otherwise the break may not be discovered until too late to save the food stored in them.

Delayed action fuses, available at stores that sell electrical supplies, are best for motors. The motor puts a very heavy load on the system for a few seconds when it is starting and often causes an ordinary fuse to break the circuit. The delayed action fuse protects the circuit and avoids inconvenience.

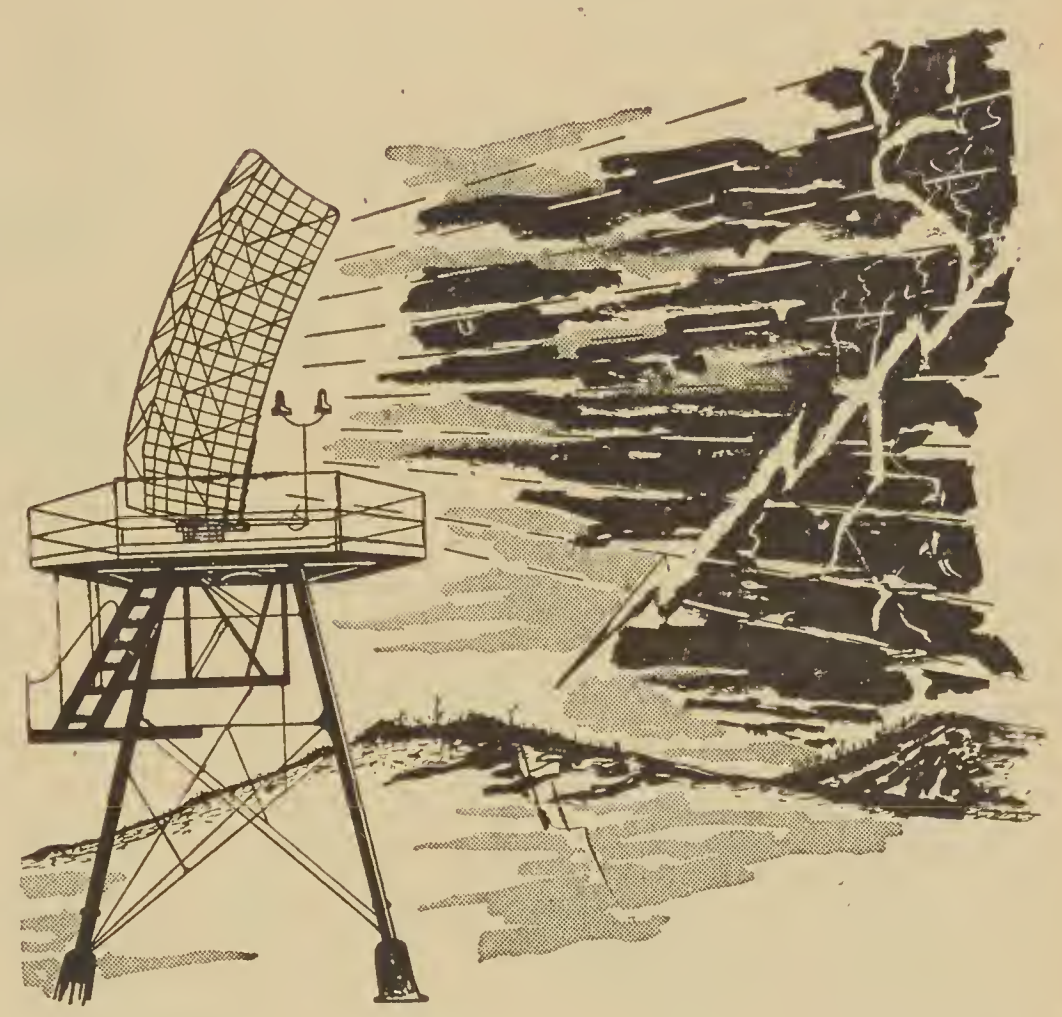
It will pay you to have a licensed electrician or your power company check your home wiring to see if it needs modernizing. The cost is small in comparison to the savings you will make in electricity, improved service from your electrical appliances, and avoidance of personal injuries or even a fire.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Because half a dozen grasshoppers under a fern make the field ring with their importunate chink, whilst thousands of great cattle, reposed beneath the shadow of the oak, chew the cud and are silent, pray do not imagine that those who make the noise are the only inhabitants of the field.—Edmund Burke

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

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Tasty Lenten Dishes . . .

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON



For a quick, easy, and appetizing main dish, serve Poached Salmon Steaks with tartar sauce. See recipe on this page.

APPETIZING Lenten menus need never be a problem with the endless main dishes featuring fish, eggs, cheese, and beans. This Lent, get acquainted with the many varieties of fish and shellfish on the market. There's over 240 different kinds—and yet only 7 varieties are known to the average person. Some of the less well known ones are thrifty and provide good eating. It will pay you to watch for specials.

The excellent protein of fish makes them good meat substitutes and all fish, lean or fat, provide the B vitamins. Salt water fish and shellfish abound in iodine. If you prefer a lean fish, choose cod, flounder, haddock, halibut, whiting, or almost any of the shellfish. Fish higher in fat include salmon, mackerel, shad, swordfish, and lake trout. Take your choice among steaks and fillets cut from fresh fish or even the whole fish, quick frozen fillets or steaks or small fish, frozen precooked products, or canned fish for convenience.

All fish is tender, so just two rules apply to the cooking: cook quickly at low or moderate temperature and avoid overcooking. Fish is done when it has lost its transparent appearance, becoming white or creamy color, and the flesh flakes easily with a fork. Almost any method of cooking may be used for lean or fat fish, but lean fish may require a little added fat to keep it tasty. Handle as little as possible while cooking for better appearance (you might use cook-and-serve dishes).

BAKED FISH

Arrange fresh or quick-frozen thawed fish fillets, steaks, small dressed fish, or split-open larger fish in a greased shallow baking dish or pan. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and paprika, if desired, and pour melted butter over fish. Or, almost cover fish with one of these: light cream, sour cream, thin white sauce, cheese sauce, or creole sauce. Add buttered crumbs and chopped parsley. Bake, uncovered, in a moderate oven (350°) about 30 minutes, or until fish flakes and crumbs are golden brown. If you do not have a cook-and-serve dish, line baking pan with foil, removing fish carefully to hot platter when done.

OVEN "FRIED" FISH

2 pounds fresh or thawed quick-frozen fillets, steaks, or small individual fish
1 cup milk
Salt and pepper
1 cup dry bread or cracker crumbs
Melted butter

Cut fillets in serving portions. Dip pieces of fish in milk, sprinkle with salt and pepper and roll in the crumbs. Place pieces in a shallow greased baking pan. Drip melted butter over each piece of fish. Bake in a hot oven (500°) about 10 to 15 minutes or until the fish is tender and brown. Serve at once on a hot platter with tartar sauce. Serves 4 to 6.

You may pan-fry the prepared pieces of fish in hot fat about ⅛-inch deep in a skillet, frying quickly on both sides until tender and golden brown. For pan-frying, fish may be dipped in cornmeal or flour or crumbs.

BAKED STUFFED FILLETS OR STEAKS

2 fresh or thawed frozen fish fillets or steaks, about 1 pound each
Salt and pepper
About 2 cups of your favorite bread stuffing, well seasoned
Melted butter

Sprinkle both sides of fillets or steaks with salt and pepper. Lay one fillet or steak on a well greased baking pan or casserole which can be taken to the table. Top with stuffing and then with the second fillet or steak. Fasten together with toothpicks or skewers. Brush with melted butter. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) 30 to 40 minutes or until fish flakes easily with a fork. Before serving, remove fasteners, garnish, and serve with any sauce desired. Serves 4 to 6.

If you wish, bake fish on a foil-lined baking or broiler pan and then remove fish carefully to hot serving platter.

BROILED SHAD

This is shad season, so you will want to serve shad once or twice while it is at its height of goodness and cheapness. Choose either a buck shad which is cheaper per pound or a roe shad (which should be sold with the roe). For 6 servings, choose a 3 to 4-pound shad from which the scales, head, tail, fins, and entrails will have been removed.

Split the fish open and lay skin side down on a greased broil-and-serve platter (or on a foil-lined broiler pan). Brush with melted butter and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Place about 2 inches below a preheated broiler and broil 10 to 15 minutes or until fish flakes easily with a fork.

If you use the roe, dip in melted butter, sprinkle with salt and pepper, lay alongside the fish, and turn once during cooking—or you may fry it in hot fat in a frying pan.

If you like, instead of broiling the prepared shad, you may bake it in a moderate oven (350°) about 20 to 30 minutes or until flesh flakes. In this case, it will be better to fry the roe, as the longer baking would dry it out.

Garnish shad with parsley or watercress and serve with wedges of lemon —no sauce, as the fish is rich enough.

POACHED SALMON STEAKS

Place desired number of salmon steaks in 1½ inches of boiling water with 1 teaspoon salt in a skillet large enough to hold all steaks flat. Turn heat low so that water just simmers and cook 10 minutes, spooning off any fat as it collects. Carefully remove steaks to a hot platter, garnish with pickled beets and onion rings, and serve with a bowl of tartar sauce.

FLUFFY CODFISH BALLS

1 cup salt codfish (soaked one hour and drained) OR cooked, ready-to-use codfish
2 to 2½ cups peeled potatoes, cut in cubes
½ tablespoon butter
1 egg or 2 egg yolks, beaten slightly
⅛ teaspoon pepper

Shred the fish. Cook the potatoes until tender, drain thoroughly, and return to dish in which cooked. Shake over heat until thoroughly dry, mash well, add the butter, egg, and pepper. Beat until light and add the flaked fish and continue to beat until the mixture is very light and fluffy. Add more salt, if necessary. Dip up balls of the mixture with a spoon and fry for 1 minute in deep fat at 375° (cube of bread browns in 5 seconds at this temperature). Drain on paper towels. Serve with tomato or egg sauce. Makes 9 to 10 balls.

CHEESE FONDUE

2 cups soft bread crumbs
1½ cups milk
1½ to 2 cups grated cheese
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon paprika
Dash cayenne pepper
1 tablespoon melted butter
3 egg yolks, beaten
3 egg whites, beaten stiff

Combine crumbs and milk and let stand until absorbed. Add remainder of ingredients, except egg whites. Blend well. Fold in the whites and place in a 1½-quart greased, shallow casserole. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) about 30 minutes or until set and delicately browned. Serve at once. Serves 6.

TOMATO WELSH RABBIT

1 can undiluted condensed tomato soup
½ teaspoon dry mustard
Salt and pepper to taste
2 cups grated cheese
1 egg, beaten

Combine soup and seasonings and heat almost to boiling over low heat. Add grated cheese and stir until dissolved. Beat in egg quickly. Serve on crisp crackers or toast points or rusk. Serves 4.

(You can make a mock Welsh rabbit by using 1 cup thin white sauce instead of the condensed tomato soup.)

Here is a new version of Caramel Custard called "Flan":

FLAN

(French Caramel Custard)

5 eggs
¾ cup sugar
1½ cups milk
⅓ cup sugar
Sweetened whipped cream (if desired)

Fill the bottom of a double boiler with water so it just touches the bottom of the upper part of boiler. Place over heat and bring the water to boiling. In a bowl, add sugar to eggs and mix lightly. Add the milk and stir well —don't beat. Set aside while you prepare the caramel.

Place the ⅓ cup sugar in the top of the double boiler and heat directly over the burner. Heat the dry sugar carefully, stirring constantly, until it is sirupy and light brown in color. Remove from the heat and turn the pan around so that the sirup coats the sides as well as the bottom of the pan. Place this pan in the bottom of the double boiler and pour in the egg mixture. Cover. Keep the water boiling slowly for about 40-45 minutes.

Custard is done when the center is as firm as the sides. Remove from the heat and cool slightly. Invert pan carefully over your prettiest flat dish—some of the caramel sirup will come out with the custard. Serve warm, cut in wedges, and pass sweetened whipped cream (if desired) or chill and decorate with whipped cream before serving. Makes 5-6 servings.

RICE LOAF WITH MUSHROOM SAUCE

1½ cups cooked rice
1½ cups grated cheese
¼ cup melted butter
3 eggs, slightly beaten
½ cup soft bread crumbs
1 cup hot milk
½ teaspoon grated onion
1 teaspoon chopped parsley
1 to 2 teaspoons chopped green pepper
½ teaspoon salt

Combine and mix ingredients. Place in buttered loaf pan, set in pan of hot water, and bake about 1 hour in a moderate oven (350°). Let stand a couple of minutes after removing from oven, unmold, and serve with mushroom sauce. Serves about 6.

PIMIENTO MACARONI CHEESE BAKE WITH EASY CHEESE SAUCE

1⅔ cups (large can) evaporated milk
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon dry mustard
1 tablespoon steak sauce
2 cups grated cheese
4 cups cooked elbow macaroni
1 7-ounce can drained, solid pack tuna, flaked
⅓ cup chopped, drained pimiento

Combine milk, salt, mustard, sauce, and heat over low heat to just below boiling. Add grated cheese and stir until melted. Add macaroni, tuna, and pimiento, and place in buttered 2-quart casserole. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) about 25 to 30 minutes. Serves about 5 to 6.

FISH AND CHIPS

1 package frozen fish sticks
1 package frozen French fried potatoes
Catsup, chili sauce, or tomato sauce

Prepare fish sticks and potatoes as directed on package and serve with one of the suggested sauces. Add a tossed salad, French bread, and apple crisp or baked apples with milk or cream. Serves 4.

MY HOBBIES

My hobbies take a lot of time
I'm willing to admit,
But they are worth the time it takes
They keep me feeling fit.

I have no time to count my pulse
To see if it is skipping,
Or if blood pressure's up or down,
Or my head with pain is ripping.

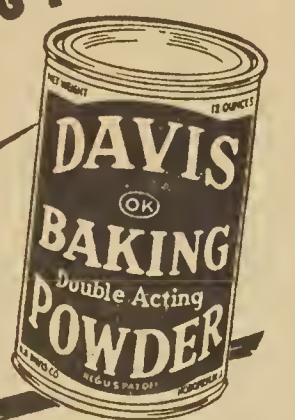
When some kind friend presents me with
Bright pennies for my folder,
I feel as though I were sixteen
And not one minute older.

But ah me! There comes the time
When I feel I am a sinner,
It's when I crochet a few more rows
And find I'm late for dinner.

So will someone please tell me,
When my hobbies are such fun,
How can I be a Hobby Fan
And get my housework done?
—Mrs. Elizabeth C. Jones, Poland, N. Y.

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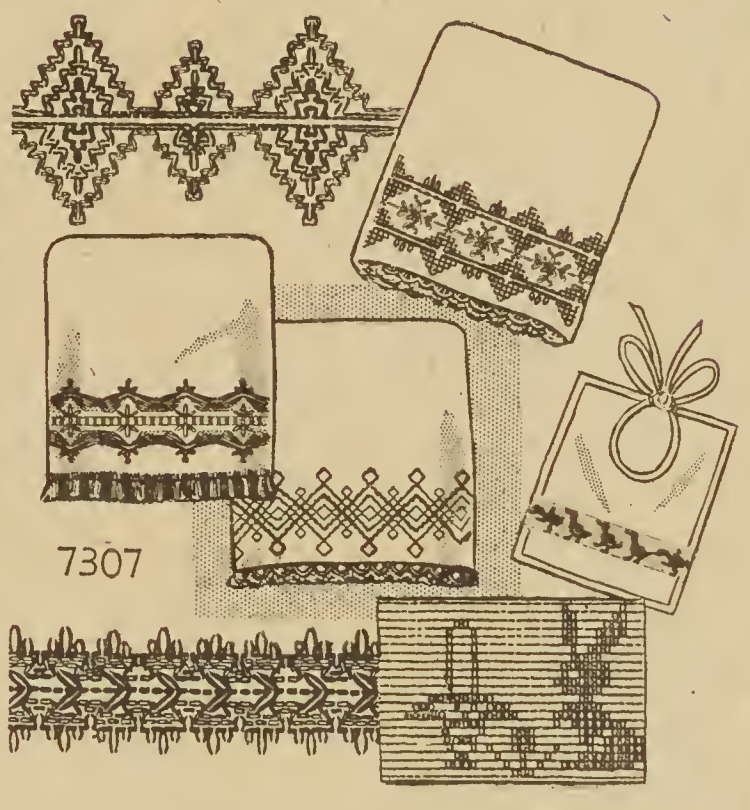
March Needlework



723. A fashion "must" for the mother-to-be. Novel neckline and pockets to trim with gay embroidery. Maternity Misses' sizes 10-12; 14-16 included. Pattern, transfer, directions. 25 cents.

7216. Easy-to-memorize crochet is the basis of this design. Squares about 5 inches in string can be joined to form a variety of large or small articles. Directions for crocheted square; actual-size photograph of square. 25 cents.



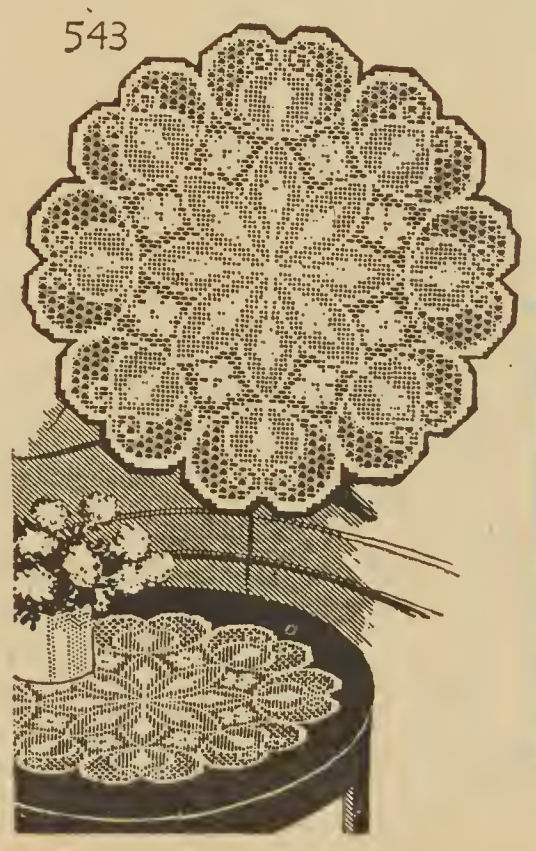


7307. Swedish weaving is a handicraft favorite. It's so easy and fascinating to do! Seven different designs in this pattern. Charts, directions for 2 baby motifs; 5 borders that can be used in variety of widths. 25 cents.

7010. An old-fashioned nosegay quilt design formed by scraps of many different fabrics. Fascinating to do—and you'll have a lovely quilt when it's finished! Pattern, charts, directions for scrap-quilt; in single and double-bed size. 25 cents.



543. Let these filet doilies add a look of elegance to your home. Lace stitch and K-stitch bring out the lovely design. Crochet directions, charts for 18- and 12-inch doilies, done in No. 50 cotton. 25 cents.



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WAKE UP RARIN' TO GO
Without Nagging Backache

Now! You can get the fast relief you need from nagging backache, headache and muscular aches and pains that often cause restless nights and miserable tired-out feelings. When these discomforts come on with over-exertion or stress and strain — you want relief — want it fast! Another disturbance may be mild bladder irritation following wrong food and drink — often setting up a restless uncomfortable feeling.

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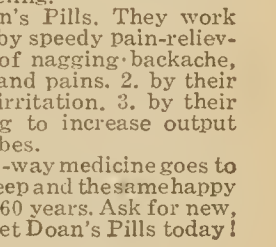
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Pants only .....1.00 Shirts only ..... .50



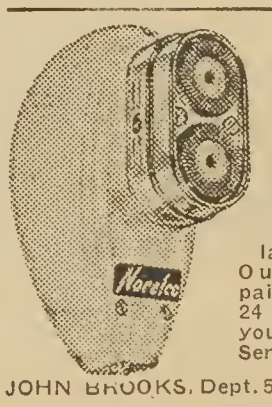
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Hostages To Fortune

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER 2 (Cont'd.)

WHEN BILL was around eight or nine there were two little girls of about the same age, Florence Baker and Laura Bliss, who lived on neighboring farms down the road a bit from the Macdonald farm. Bill was a lonesome boy. His sisters were too young to be satisfactory playmates, and when Bill wasn't with his grandfather or doing his chores he had time on his hands. How good it was then to look down the road on a sunny afternoon and see Laura and Florence hastening up the road to play with him.

One summer in particular stood out in memory as a happy time. There was Grandpa's big maple grove just north of the farmhouse to play in. With the coming of the warmer days of spring all the world had turned green, the maple branches filled with the new leaves of soft, delicate colors. The three of them played all sorts of games in the maple grove, with mandrakes, jacks-in-the-pulpit, and an occasional bed of violets mixed with the old leaves, with the ground patterned with sunshine and shadow.

On the other side of the grove ran a big creek. As the season warmed up, there the two girls and Bill spent hours wading in the shallows, playing on the banks, or exploring up and down the creek. Later in the fall, it must have been that same year, they built a little playhouse out of old boards that had been stacked for firewood around the saphouse. Then they filled the little house full of the big many tinted maple leaves. All three of them crawled into that soft fragrant bed, to make believe that they were keeping house. All his life, when walking through fallen leaves, their pleasant rustle and dry papery smell carried Bill back to the happy days of that summer when he had played with Florence and Laura.

In later years Bill tried to remember when he had first thought of Laura, Florence, his little sisters, or any other girls as any different from boys. Not knowing many boys, and brought up with his sisters, he just took girls for granted. He could remember, however, as a boy being peeved sometimes with Laura and Florence's funny little ways, as for example, yelling and squealing when he pulled a wriggling little snake out of his pocket to show them with pride. Probably the first time that Bill had given any real thought to the fact that girls are girls and boys are boys was that episode when Laura and Florence had left him suddenly to disappear into the little house out back. Bill had got a long pole and braced it against the door, which opened outward, so the girls couldn't get out. When they had set up a loud yelling and din, Bill had conveniently disappeared. When his mother heard the noise she came out and released the girls, who went home in a huff. After a while Bill thought it was safe to show up, but that was a mistake. His mother was waiting for him with a scolding, followed by a licking.

"Darn girls! Darn all girls!" Bill thought. He was tired of forever being told that he must take care of and protect his young sisters, and he didn't care if that Laura and Florence never showed up again. But the next day he found himself forlornly looking down the road hoping that the girls would come. When they did come a few days later, nothing was said about their little misunderstanding, but it must have been from that day on that Bill definitely realized that girls had to be treated a little differently. Surely Mother would never have licked him for locking boys in the little house.

Bill and the girls continued to play together in the years that followed as they attended the district school when there was opportunity or when Bill didn't have to help his grandfather with the farm work. But there wasn't the same freedom from restraint that there had been when the girls first started to come to the farm. Also, Bill's attitude toward the two girls changed. He often wished that Laura would come by herself to play and not always be dragging that Florence along. Laura was pretty. Florence wasn't. But there was much more to it than that. Without actually putting it into words, Bill knew that Florence was selfish. Laura was always willing to share. So was Bill. If there was any advantage in their games, Florence always insisted on having it. Laura had a bicycle on which all three learned to ride, but one would have thought that the bicycle really belonged to Florence, for she rode it far more than did the other two. Laura was quiet; Florence noisy; always bragging about what she had or what she could do.

Gradually Bill found himself trying to give Laura the edge in their games, and if there was anything to share he did his best to give Laura most of it. Thereby was established an understanding and affection that made Florence furious, and finally resulted, as the three grew older, in the girls ceasing to come to the farm, but not in Bill's losing interest in Laura.

In their district school when Bill was about 12 or 13, the teacher, Mr. Barnes, would sometimes declare a little recreation period, and permit the pupils to play a game that he called post office. There was method in the game Barnes proposed, for each pupil was encouraged to write letters to anyone else in the school. But the letters must be written in proper form and in good English. After some struggle with himself, Bill wrote a letter to Laura, telling her that she was nice and that he liked her an awful lot. Imagine his disappointment after all of the letters were distributed to find that he didn't have a return letter from Laura, or from anybody else for that matter. What was worse, Bill was watching Laura slyly while they were all writing their letters, so he knew that she had written one. He also knew that Jay Gordon was sweet on Laura, and Laura had received at least two letters, his own—and probably one from Jay.

He wondered why that made him so mad. What did he care how many letters she got, or who wrote them? Maybe it wasn't the girl anyway, it was **that** Jay Gordon, the big know-nothing bully—never had liked him. Only a week or two before Bill was eating his lunch with some of the other boys during the noon recess. He was particularly fond of duck eggs. Maybe that was because he had always liked the funny, waddling, quacking creatures on the farm. Anyway, their eggs were good, so his mother frequently put one in his lunch pail. While he was eating on this particular day he set his pail down to go to the school pump for a drink of water. When he came back Jay had stolen and eaten his duck egg, and bragged about it to the other boys, who laughed. Of course Bill would have given Jay or anyone else the egg if he had really needed it, but he knew that Jay had done it just to be mean.

Walking home after school with Jay and some of the other boys on the day of the letter writing, Jay said: "Hi, Bill, Laura wrote me a letter today. You didn't get any from her—or anybody else."

That was the last straw. Bill swung his empty dinner pail in a wide arc and brought it down with a resounding whack on Jay's head. Jay, who was two or three years older than Bill, looked astonished for a moment, then lashed out with his fists. The next thing that Bill knew the other boys were pulling Jay off from him. He got up, crying with futile rage, and went home.

Ashamed of being licked by Gordon, Bill wanted to forget it. Least of all did he want Laura to know about it, or to make any reference to it. He thought she would be ashamed of him. But he was wrong. Biding her opportunity to catch him alone for a moment, Laura told him the next day shyly and almost in a whisper: "I'm sorry for what that big bully did to you. I'm glad you hit him. He lied about me. I did not write him any letter."

Bill nodded dumbly, at a loss for words, but his heart glowed with gratitude and affection for her.

The last year that Bill spent in the little district school Henry Barnes' enthusiasm had a great effect on him. Barnes had graduated from the village school. His natural enthusiasm had been greatly increased by the principal, who had encouraged him and dozens of other boys and girls to get more education after high school, to make the most of their talents, and of the golden opportunities which America offered all its young people who were willing to work.

After his training at teachers' college, in his little district school young Barnes in his turn enthused his pupils to make the most of their opportunities. Bill knew that he had Barnes to thank for getting him and several others of his schoolmates to go to high school, and take their first regents' preliminary examinations as a basis for entering the high school the next fall. Laura Bliss was in the group with Bill when they went to take the exams, as were his very close boy friend, Roger Green, and Jay Gordon. Jay should have been through grade school a year or two earlier, but his mind ran more to other things than to studying.

Everything seemed to go wrong that day. Roger's father drove the young people over to the high school in the morning, but on the way he got a tire down, so they were all worried, fearing they wouldn't get there when the exams started. Bill especially was nervous and tense, and his feelings were not helped any by what happened to him in the boys' washroom before they went in to the big study hall where the examinations were to be given. On trying to pull up the zipper on his trousers, in his haste he caught the tail of his shirt, and then was unable to get the zipper to work either up or down. Finally, noticing his struggles, Jay Gordon called the attention of the other boys, and they all laughed except Roger, who came over, took his jackknife, and cut the shirt loose from the zipper so it could be pulled up.

In their seats in the schoolroom, Vice Principal Johnson stood up, and in a deep, stern voice read the Regents rules. Bill's nervousness had increased to the point where he wished he had never come. He'd rather be helping his grandfather cut wood. What would he do, he worried, if he had to leave the room before the examination was finished? The printed questions of the subjects he was to take that morning were put on his desk. He read them and his nervousness disappeared. So well had Mr. Barnes done his job of teaching that Bill knew he could answer the questions.

Years later when Bill Graham became a teacher himself, he determined that if ever he had anything to do with giving examinations he wouldn't scare his students to death before they started. Regents examinations are all right, Bill thought. They're a good check on both teachers and pupils. They help to maintain high standards in education. But conscientious pupils were more than likely to be nervous and not able to do their best in answering the questions. Therefore, Bill thought, it is up to the teachers and the principal not to bear down so hard or with too much sternness in reading the rules, and to do everything possible to reassure the students and build their confidence in their ability to answer.

It was a proud day for Bill when he took his last preliminary regents examination in June of that year, thereby fully qualifying himself to enter the high school in the fall. It was good to know, too, that his two best friends, Laura and Roger, had both passed. In fact, such was the enthusiasm and

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The 3 R's are important all through life. At 20 it's Romance, at 45 it's Rent, and at 65 it's Rheumatism.

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teaching ability of Mr. Barnes that almost all of his students passed, even Jay Gordon.

When Bill finished eighth grade and passed his preliminary regents examinations, his grandfather told him that he didn't need any more schooling to be a good farmer. "I've made out fairly well on the farm," the older man said rather proudly, "and all the education I had was in the little red schoolhouse where you've been going to school." He added:

"They used to do a better job in the schools when I was young than they do now. The teachers were better, too. Now there's so much folderol being taught that there's not enough attention given to the good old 3 R's. What good some of these things they teach now will ever do you is beyond my understanding."

But Bill's mother had different ideas on education. So did Bill. After scolding several times more about Bill going to high school, Macdonald gave up the argument, but insisted that in spite of his studies Bill find time to help with the fall work.

Something of the same kind of argument about extra schooling went on in Laura Bliss' home. Laura told Bill about it.

"Father sees no need of a high school education for any girl," she said, "but Mother does."

And Mother won the argument, at least for the time being. Both Bill and Laura found themselves on the school bus headed for high school on the bright September morning when school opened. In later years Bill Graham thought how powerful is the influence of one man, particularly when it is brought to bear on young minds. Out of Bill's neighborhood the school bus carried eight young people headed for

(Continued on Opposite Page)

What Has Happened

IN THE first instalment of Mr. Eastman's story, published in our February 16 issue, he introduced us to John Macdonald, farmer, lovable but stern, clinging obstinately to the ways of his fathers; to his daughter Mary, mother of Bill Graham, the central character in the story, who grew up to oppose his grandfather and to stand for new things and a new day in farming. City-bred Eugene Graham, Bill's father, who, to the disgust of old Macdonald, proves himself no farmer, is killed in a car accident, and Bill looks at death and country funerals from the viewpoint of a small boy.

A Daughter in Mexico

A FEW issues back, you mentioned that there must be many sons and daughters of subscribers located in many out-of-the-way places in the world. I thought you might like to hear from my daughter, Marjorie J. Buck. So I asked her to write a little about what goes on in her part of the world.

She was born May 17, 1929 and is one of my five children. She learned to help with many things on the farm including driving tractor, milking cows and caring for hens. She was active in 4-H, Sunday school and Christian Endeavor. At an early age she decided she wanted to do full time religious work. She went to Gordon College of Theology and Missions and graduated with a degree of Religious Education. She worked a couple of years at Corning doing Released Time Work in the rural schools. Then she went to the School of Linguistics at Norman, Oklahoma.

After that she went to Mexico and with another girl has been living in very primitive conditions with an Indian tribe that has no written language.

To get there she flies from Mexico City to Ometepec, Gro and then a 10-hour trip horseback ride or a 10-minute cub plane flight takes her to her destination. The letter follows.
—*Clifford M. Buck, Salt Point, N. Y.*

A HAZE LAY over the whole village. For a week the sun had not been able to pierce through the smoke and at night the mountainsides were ablaze. A forest fire? No, the Indians were just burning their fields in preparation for planting their crops.

Nestled among the mountains of the State of Guerreo in southern Mexico lies the village of Xochistlahuaca inhabited by over 2,000 Amuzgo Indians. The peaceful serenity of this village has never been broken by the din of automobile traffic, by the roar of farm machinery or by the blast of train whistles and fire engines. There is a calmness about the patting of tortillas, the pounding of rice or cotton, and the creak of the rustic wooden sugar cane press.

It is still dark when the Indians rise in the morning. By the light of a pine torch the women begin grinding corn which has been boiled in lime water. Their grinder consists of a flat stone and a rolling-pin shaped stone. The woman places the wet hominy on the flat stone and grinds it by rubbing the other stone over it. She grinds until it is finer than cornmeal. She takes a small amount of this doughy substance and the air resounds with a rhythmic "pat, pat" as she flattens it with her hands to resemble a delicately thin pancake. This she places on a hot clay griddle to bake for a few minutes, and then the tortilla is ready to eat with a bit of salt and a cup of native coffee.

When breakfast is over the Indian man takes his machete and hikes an hour or two out to his ranch on the

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"The fool killer is getting behind on his job."

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mountainside. Today he is carrying, strapped to his back, a hand-woven bag filled with corn. He has already cut down the weeds and brush in his field and burned them. When he arrives at his field he ties around his waist a gourd-like dish of corn and carries in his hand a long sharp-pointed stick. With every step he pierces the ground and drops in five kernels of corn. Step by step, row by row he plants his field which will yield his main source of food.

When the corn has become full grown the Indian man goes out into his field to pick off the ripe ears. He places them in net-like bags. At the end of the day he loads each of his donkeys with two bags of corn and carries another on his own back.

It is dusk when he arrives at his house in the village. He is fatigued from his day's labor, but is refreshed from his weariness by a supper of hot tortillas with perhaps some beans, rice or squash as well.—*M.J.B., Mexico*

HOSTAGES TO FORTUNE

(Continued from Opposite Page)

high school because of Barnes' influence. In the group was Jay Gordon, old to be starting high school, big for his years, there not because he particularly wanted to be but because his parents had insisted on it.

Arguments between Bill's grandfather on one side and he and his mother on the other had started all over again when the old man learned that Bill had chosen to study agriculture. During the whole four years of high school Bill felt the misunderstanding between his grandfather and himself growing steadily. Gradually it was destroying the closeness that had prevailed between them when he was a small boy. Conversation in their home, Bill thought, was sometimes like walking a tightrope. He had to watch his step. Except occasionally with his mother he never felt free to discuss or even mention his agricultural studies, in which he was growing more and more interested.

There were some very bright spots, however, during those high school years in addition to his studies. The chief was Laura Bliss. Laura had filled out from a slender slip of a girl seemingly mostly legs and arms into a beautiful woman. Her brown eyes, long eyelashes, dark brown curly hair, and a fine-boned face almost spiritual in effect, was lightened with a wide mouth which was always ready with a smile. Above and beyond Laura's physical beauty she had a fine mind and the qualities of the spirit that gave her a personality beyond that of any person Bill had ever known with the exception of his mother.

But Laura irritated and troubled Bill too, during their high school years. Somehow he could never feel free and easy with her as he had when they had played together as children. For one thing, she was unpredictable, and Bill often said to himself irritably, as many a man has said before him, "Darn women anyway. They're beyond my understanding. *(To be continued)*

Book Reviews

FIELD BOOK OF AMERICAN WILD FLOWERS

By F. SCHUYLER MATHEWS
Revised and Edited by Norman Taylor

This is a revision of one of the most interesting books on wild flowers that has ever been published. It includes all of the up-to-date details which will be interesting to the amateur as well as to the scientist, and makes a walk in the country an adventure at any season of the year. The illustrations in black and white and the color guide index make it a very usable and worthwhile little volume for amateur botanist, teacher or student. It is published by G. P. Putnam Sons, New York City, and sells for $5.

* * *

LIBERTY HYDE BAILEY

An Informal Biography

By PHILIP DORF

IN A SMALL log cabin in the Michigan woods a boy was born on March 15, 1858, and named after his father, Liberty Hyde Bailey. Delicate as a child, he once heard his father state that he "wasn't sure they would be able to raise him." But at 97 he was still around to tell the story.

It was one of Dr. Bailey's theories as a young man that a horticulturist ought to be a botanist—heresy to most of the professors of that time. A botanist was a scientist; a horticulturist was only a gardener. When Bailey accepted the post at Michigan State most of his fellow botanists felt that he was throwing away a promising career in science. One of them predicted, "You will never be heard from again."

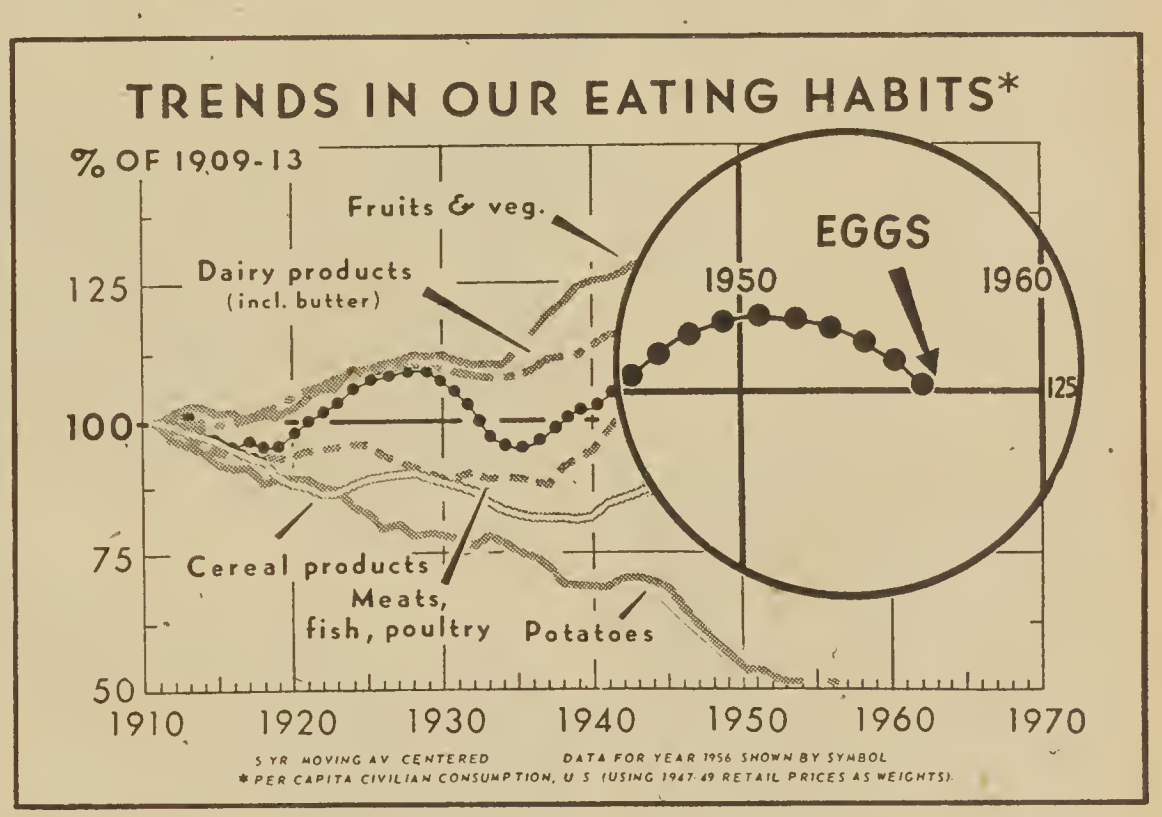
A series of lectures on horticulture given at Cornell University brought Bailey to the notice of President Adams, who persuaded him to take the chair of practical and experimental horticulture just set up at Cornell.

Bailey felt strongly that specialized teaching and research was necessary. He declared that all along the effort had been to force the farmer into the accepted academic methods . . . now the university should be taken to the farmer . . . That year of 1893 the state legislature appropriated $50,000 for a dairy husbandry building at Cornell, and Bailey and Roberts set out to break down the wall of prejudice between professors and farmers. The State College at Cornell was established in May, 1904 with Bailey as its dean.

At the age of 55 Bailey retired from the deanship to take up a life of his own. He traveled, taught, and learned. As late as 1950 he planned a trip to Africa, but the plans were interrupted by a fall which broke his thigh bone.

Always an individualist, Liberty Hyde Bailey led one of the most interesting lives as teacher, administrator, editor and author, as well as scientist, lover of nature, poet philosopher.

Egg Producers! Your Help is Needed!



The above chart clearly shows why producers must all work together to build bigger and better markets for eggs. You can do your part by participating in the big March Egg Month campaign.

Do this by simply authorizing your egg buyer to deduct 10¢ per case (30 dozen) of eggs you sell during the month of March. This is about the same as 1¢ per case throughout the year.

Funds thus collected (it is a fair method for all) go to your Poultry and Egg National Board, the poultry industry's national, non-profit, consumer-education organization. These funds make it possible for PENB to carry on intensive, coordinated local and national campaigns to boost egg consumption. Far more results are thus achieved than any one industry, individual or organization could achieve alone.

LOOK HOW PENB MULTIPLIES YOUR 10¢ CHECKOFF INTO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROMOTION!

The following is a brief listing of PENB's egg promotion publicity cooperators in March.

Egg Articles for Entire U. S. A.!

Publication	Circulation	Message
Family Weekly	3,500,000	Two Page Spread
This Week	11,000,000	Egg Dish in Color
King Features Syndicate	10,000,000	Egg Recipe and Photo
General Features Syndicate	3,000,000	Egg Recipe and Egg Nog Idea
Seventeen	1,000,000	Breakfast Feature
Everywoman's	2,000,000	Editorial Feature
American Weekly	10,000,000	Left-over Easter Eggs
Parade	7,000,000	Egg Feature

FULL COLOR POSTERS

Tell the story of "Eggs Belong" with mouth-watering pictures. Posters have space for individual imprint of any local company or group. Also, a wide array of POINT-OF-SALE stimulators, including Egg Carton Inserts, Window Stickers and many other items.

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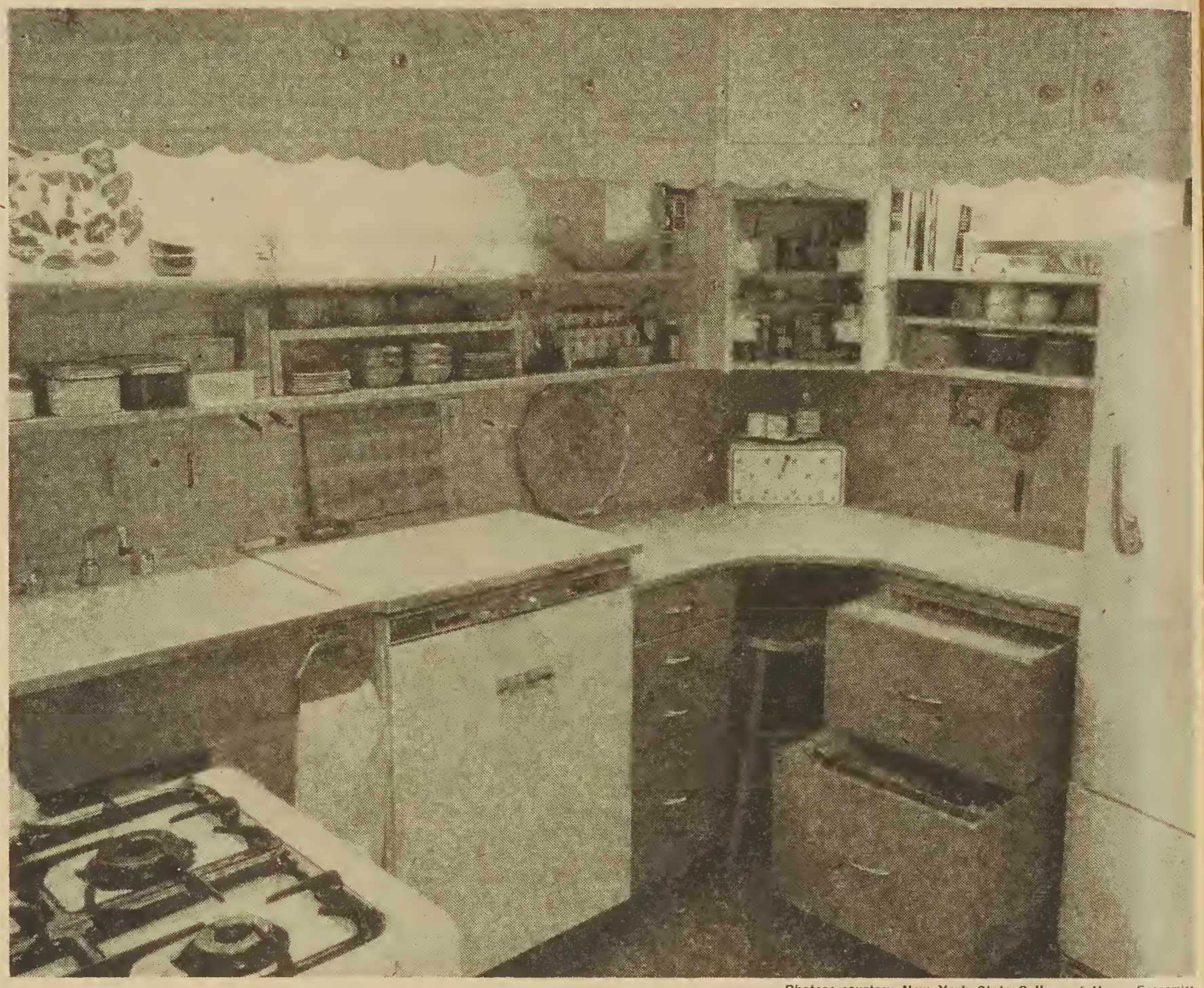
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as a service to the poultry industry. We recommend to our egg-producing readers that they take part in the vitally-needed Egg Check-off Plan. Please act today!

Make Your Kitchen EASY to WORK IN

By MABEL HEBEL, Home Editor

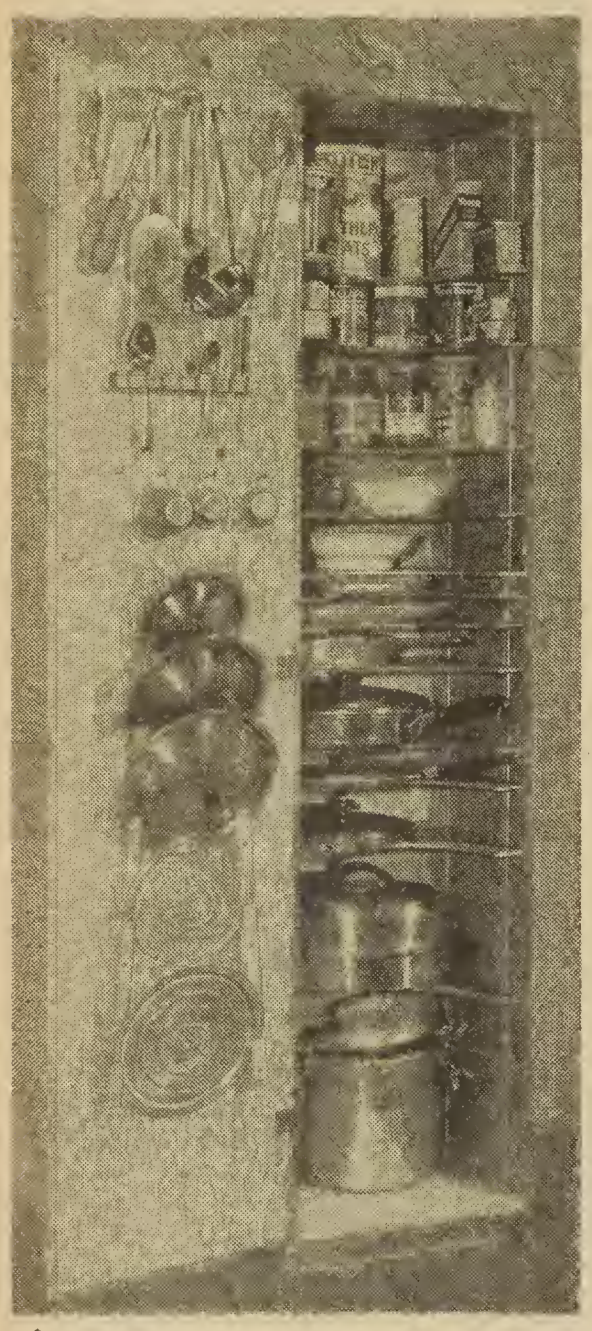
"SOME WOMEN never do anything about an inconvenient kitchen cupboard until it begins to get on their nerves." That was one of the comments I heard at a Tompkins County, New York, Home Demonstration training school for county leaders last spring. There were about thirty homemakers there, and Cornell household specialist Leola Cooper led the discussion of how to arrange kitchen cupboards to make them more convenient.

In the four hours that we listened and talked and measured ourselves to see what was the most comfortable height cupboard and counter for each one of us, we got dozens of good storage ideas that Cornell specialists find save time, temper and energy. On this page and the opposite one are shown some of these ideas used in test cabinets and also in actual homes . . . . and the best part of it is that you don't need to go out and spend a lot of money to apply them in your own kitchen.



This kitchen in the home of Mrs. C. A. Bratton, Ithaca, N. Y., is really easy to work in. Dishes in daily use are stored on open shelves (some are half shelves set in) above sink and dishwasher. At right is mix center with baking supplies and utensils and a counter at comfortable working height for this homemaker.

—Photos: courtesy New York State College of Home Economics



There's not an inch of waste space in this Cornell range cabinet designed to store foods and utensils used first at the range. Every article is easy to see and get hold of, including pan covers in door rack. Shelves are curved back and adjustable in height. The over-all size of this cabinet is 16 inches wide by 14 or 16 inches deep by 6 feet, 6 inches high.

If you plan to build a range cabinet like this one, check first the amount of space your own equipment and supplies require and the space you have available. Then adapt these ideas to suit your needs.

Whether you are thinking of completely remodeling your kitchen cupboards or just rearranging them, says Miss Cooper, keep these "principles of convenient storage" in mind:

1. Store each item **where you use it first.** You'll save many steps this way.

2. Store each thing so that it is **easy to see, reach, and get hold of.** One-row storage is the secret, and no stacking of anything except identical items, such as plates and saucers. No nesting of bowls ("It's always the bottom one you want"). No reaching behind the dishes at the front of the shelf for those in back of them. No climbing up on a step-stool for frequently used items on out-of-reach shelves, or getting down on your hands and knees to get an often used pan in the back of the bottom of the cupboard.

"But what do you do if you haven't much cupboard space?" some of the women asked. "You make the most of the space you do have," said Miss Cooper. "You use narrow half shelves, adjustable shelves, and other devices that take advantage of the waste space in the ordinary cupboard."

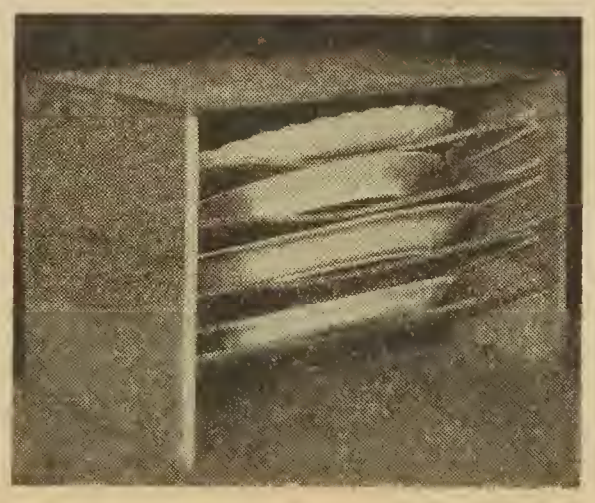
On a table in front of her were samples of narrow half shelves, racks, files, and other devices shown in the pictures here . . . . and on the second day of the school we came prepared with scrap wood, plywood, hammer, nails, etc., to make some of these to fit our own cupboards.

It's really wonderful what you can do at small cost to help yourself get the conveniences you want! In fact, in my own case, I should say at no cost, as I went home after the meeting and re-arranged my cupboards, with magical results. I had thought they were fairly convenient before, but now I can practically stand in one spot and put my hand instantly on anything I want. And as Miss Cooper said to us, "There's a lot of satisfaction in being able to do that!"

One of the best ways to start this project is to put away what you seldom use (maybe on those too high and too low shelves) . . . . and sell or give away what you never use. "Kitchen cupboards are frequently cluttered by things we don't use," said Miss Cooper. "Put them in dead storage, as you'll probably never miss them!"

Study the pictures on these pages and see what ideas you can take from them. If you don't want to make the half shelves, etc., you can buy them. Mail order catalogs are a handy reference for kitchen storage devices. And if you'd like further help in planning

(Continued on Opposite Page)



Over-size platters can be conveniently stored in this "slanting file" which can be built into any cupboard. The dividers curve back to permit easy grasping of a platter. You don't need to slant the file if your platters are no wider than your shelves.



Files, extra shelves and door racks make these baking supplies and utensils easy to see, reach, and grasp. Flour bin, sifter, and rolling pin are just under counter. . . .everything at the spot where the homemaker uses it first.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

convenient cupboards and kitchens, here are good bulletins you can write for:

Ways to Simplify Kitchen Work. Short and easy-to-follow Cornell guide, with more good storage suggestions. For a copy of it, write to me at this address: Mrs. Mabel Hebel, Home Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose 3 cent stamp.

Your Farmhouse . . . . Planning the Kitchen and Workroom. U.S.D.A. Home and Garden Bulletin No. 12. Price 25 cents. For sale by Supt. of Documents, U. S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Be sure to get this bulletin. It's one of the best we've seen. Contains 16 good plans for kitchens that simplify housework; also, much other information including an easy to use reference list of materials available for kitchen counters, floors, etc. Tells what is good and bad about them, how to install and care for them.

Easy-to-Build Kitchen Cabinets. Catalog No. A1.77:18. 15 cents. Order from Supt. of Documents, U. S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Working drawings for 8 different cabinets, plus many helpful hints.

A Kitchen-Dining Storage Wall. Cornell Bulletin 905. Write to Mailing Room, Stone Hall, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. Free to New York State residents; 5 cents to others.



Only items that are alike are stacked or stored more than one row deep in this Cornell test cabinet for everyday dishes. Notice the narrow, adjustable shelves (no waste space); stacks of plates at elbow level and easy to lift; only glasses of same size stored two rows deep; cups stacked in twos (you can lift out four at a time); divided drawer for silver; vertical file for trays or platters; door rack for platters; lightweight items on top shelf.

No searching for the article you need in a hurry when drawers are fitted with dividers that keep every item in plain sight, with most-used items up front. Note that these drawers are shallow—just deep enough for one easy-to-see layer of the utensils stored in them.



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New Oliver—Iron Age 2 Row (30"-36") Vegetable Planter with Coles Hoppers with plates for Lima beans, Corn, Valentine beans. Bandway Fertilizer attachment, 7:50—24 pneumatic tires.

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Science Finds Healing Substance That Does Both—Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

New York, N. Y. (Special) — For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in *suppository* or *ointment form* under the name *Preparation H.** At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

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MINK $25.00 EACH

BRED FEMALES FOR APRIL DELIVERY

BOOK: DOMESTIC MINK, $1.00

HARRY SAXTON'S MINK RANCH

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DAIRY FARM, ABOUT 400 ACRES

100 acres in Tillage and improved pasture. Balance in back pasture and woodland. New stable, Tied 68 head, gutter Cleaner, New Milk house, with bulk tank. 85 head of Cattle. New Tool Shed 136 ft. long. Farm well equipped with Machinery. Large house in fine condition. Spring water for house and barn. For further particulars write

HERMON T. GRIFFIN

Monroe — New Hampshire

Findings From

RESEARCH ON FORAGE HANDLING

By F. W. DUFFEE

Head—Agricultural Engineering Dept., University of Wisconsin

IT IS comparatively easy today to establish a good seeding and grow a fine hay crop. The difficulty comes in harvesting the crop so as to save the maximum amount of feed valuc present in the original crop.

Mow drying the hay or making grass silage are two methods of improving quality and reducing the losses in harvesting the crop. Thc hay crusher is a machine that helps greatly in making better hay.

Making grass silage is the only practical method of beating the weather man and sccuring excellent feed. If the crop is harvestcd at the ideal stage of maturity to produce top quality, it will usually exceed 75% moisture and will frequently excced 80% moisture. Wilting the crop an hour or two before ensiling to a moisture content of 65% to 70% moisture will eliminate lcakage losses from the silo. This drainage from the silo is disagreeable and the liquid contains substantial amounts of nutrients. This method means extra work in harvesting but it reduces losses and makes better silage.

Length of Cut

The forage harvester should be set for about a ⅜" and not over ½" cut for wilted grass silage. If the crop is harvested direct with high moisture, a longer cut, up to 1" may be used, ¾" is recommended.

If the crop blower causes trouble in elevation, it may be due to too much clearance between the tips of the fan blades and the blower housing, this clearance should be ⅛" or less.

It requires much less labor to harvest hay with a forage harvester than with a self-tying baler but many farmers have objected to chopped hay be-

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Personality is the name we give to our own little collection of funny ways.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

cause it was chopped too fine and was very dusty.

There are choppers on the market today that will produce satisfactory chopped hay. The knives are mounted at an angle of 30° to thc disk on a fly wheel type machine and the mounting is streamlined to permit smooth flow of the material through the cutter head.

It is always desirable to operate the cutter head at a slow speed for hay so as to reduce beating of the hay; for fly wheel type machines, speeds of 400 to 600 r.p.m. are recommended with two knives on the cutter head. The machines should be set for at least a three inch machine cut, then the actual average cut will be about six inches because most of the hay goes through more or less crosswise.

Save Power

When cutting silage, it is also desirable to keep the speed down so as to be able to accomplish more work with the same power.

In one case, changing from a four knife machine to a six knife machine permitted reducing the speed of the cutter head from 850 r.p.m. to 550 r.p.m. without changing length of cut or capacity. This reduced the power from 40 h.p. to 23.5 h.p. when cutting 25 tons per hour. In other words, if 20 h.p. was available to operate the chopper, one could cut 21.5 tons per hour at 550 r.p.m. but only 12.5 tons at 850 r.p.m.

The hay crusher is a most valuable machine to help make better hay. Its use will shorten the drying time as much as 25% to 50% or, it will likely shorten the drying time by one day. Now that some of the large manufacturers are producing crushers, we may expect to see them more widely adopted. Above all, the crushing must be done very shortly after mowing to be of any value.

The crusher is equally helpful for making field dried hay and in putting up hay for mow drying.

Crop blowers generally operate satisfactorily on corn or grass for silage. They are generally too rough on dry hay and practically none of them work very well on long cut damp hay that is to be mow dried.

A few tips may help. Keep the speed down, use larger blower pipe, 9" is recommended, feed evenly, use a closed type of long radius elbow, and use only about 75° to 90° of elbow.

Completely mechanized self unloading wagons are now available; these are power take-off driven and will unload at various rates from very fast to slow, depending upon the capacity of the blower or clevator used. When these wagons are used, the blower may be equipped with a hopper intake instead of a feed table.

The discharge from a properly designed wagon is very uniform and hay crops are fluffed up which should result in better blower performance. At present, these wagon racks are rather expensive but they are certainly worth while for the large operator.

— A. A. —

ANIMAL FOOD FADS

GUS BOHSTEDT, University of Wisconsin animal nutritionist, points out that some involved feed practices don't justify their cost and may even decrease valuc of feed.

For example, grinding grain to a "meal," or even "floury" condition does not increase palatability, digestibility, or economy. But grinding to "medium fine" has value. Grinding alfalfa (as a substitute for wheat bran in dairy mixturcs) does not serve that purpose at all well. The ground hay is not used as well as chopped and long hay.

Professor Bohstedt points out that many preservatives in silage, particularly grass silage, have a place. But there have been flurries of enthusiasm for dry ice, presumably for its cooling and liberation of carbon dioxide. Bacterial cultures have also been put on successive layers in the silo. Bohstedt says neither of these practices pay, because the materials they provide are already present in great abundance in the green forage.

The old-country custom of cooking farm grains for livestock dominated the field of beef, pork, and milk production before the turn of the century. Now many cooking and steaming installations on farms have rusted to pieces, because it does not pay.

Again and again thcre have been fads to pre-digest poor roughage to try and make it into good quality forage, he says. Preparations are to be dissolved and mixed with soaked straw or corn stalks or low-grade hay.

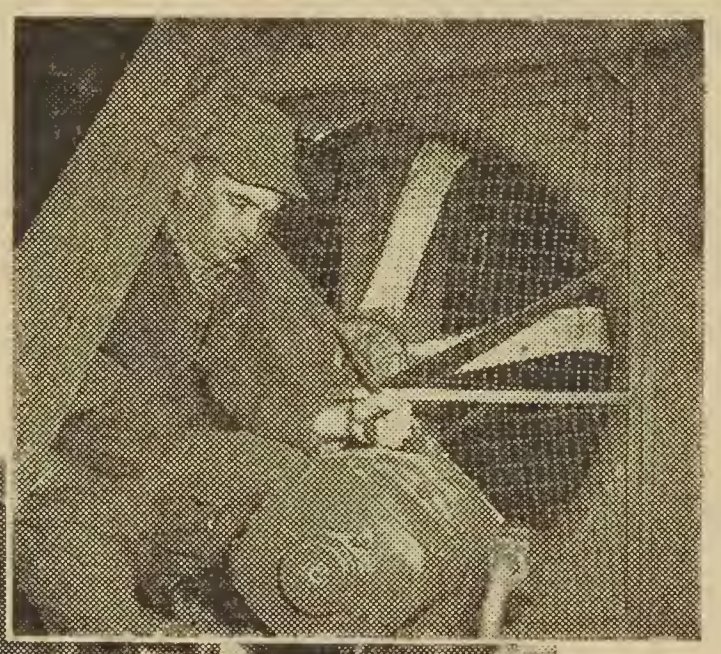
Bohstedt says the moistening and, at times warming, of the wet forage might make greater palatability, but feed efficiency is not raiscd by the fermentation process. Different variations of sprouting oats or other grain to increase feed value have been tried. These have failed to pay their way.

He reminds that some remarkable improvements in livestock nutrition have been made with the discovery of vitamins, hormones, antibiotics, and trace minerals.

Electric Hay Drying

is a

MONEY MAKER





on the Durfee Farm in Chittenango, N. Y.

BIG REDUCTIONS in his feed bill have made Warren L. Durfee, of Chittenango, N. Y., a real booster for electric hay drying. He and his father work 250 acres, have 38 registered Holsteins milking, and their milk has taken second high in butterfat tests in Madison County for the past three years.

The extra food value — particularly protein — in good hay dried with electrically-driven equipment, maintains milk production with less grain ration, cuts feeding costs. Mr. Durfee also finds that he can start his haying season earlier; reduce losses due to rainy weather.

Many New York farmers are finding that an electric hay dryer can pay for itself in a couple of years . . . after that, the saving is pure profit. Why not get all the information for yourself? Just contact your Niagara Mohawk rural representative for full information on farming better . . . electrically.

NIAGARA MOHAWK



"According to my diagnosis, you're suffering from combat fatigue."

Highlights of Cornell Farm and Home Week

AS USUAL, the Cornell Farm and Home Week program has something for every farmer and every homemaker. In fact, the most difficult problem for visitors to solve is to select which of the many lectures and demonstrations to attend at any particular hour.

Following, are just a few of the highlights selected from the program, which we thought would be of particular interest to many of our readers. As you may have heard, the dates of Farm and Home Week at Cornell are March 18 to 22.

March 18

9:00 a.m.—Welding equipment demonstrations.

9:30 a.m.—Feeds influence quality of eggs and meat, daily. Repeated 10:30 and 11:30 a.m.

10:00 a.m.—Weather Control — Repeated Friday.
Picking up milk from a farm bulk tank with a tank truck, daily.

11:00 a.m.—Guides to present day commercial farming.

1:00 p.m. — Driving the tractor safely.
NYABC open house until 4:30 p.m. daily.

FORSYTH NEW PRESIDENT OF CANNING CROP GROWERS

ROY FORSYTH of Byron, Genesee County, is the newly elected president of the New York Canning Crop Growers Cooperative, according to the announcement of secretary W. S. Stempfle.

Elected to the position of leadership in the nine county cooperative that serves as the sales agent for some 1400 farmers, Mr. Forsyth has served the



Roy Forsyth, President N. Y. Canning Crop Growers

association as director and as chairman of the corn and pea advisory committee.

A resident of the Byron area for fifty years, Mr. Forsyth and son Richard operate a 267 acre farm on which there is a 30 cow dairy and peas and sweet corn. Wheat and beans are the principal crops.

Merton Taylor of Brant is vice president of N.Y.C.C.G.C. and R. V. Call, Jr., Batavia serves as treasurer. Members of the directorate are Ernest Phillips of Marion, George Strasenburgh, Morton, John Martin of Brockport, Donald Nesbitt, Albion, Albert Harrington, Barker, Stewart Christy and Girardo Rizzo of Fredonia, Harold Shepard, Elba, William Hamilton of Perry and A H. Kennedy of Geneseo.

Is your farm assessed too high?

2:00 p.m.—Bovine mastitis control. Father-son business arrangements.

March 19

10:00 a.m.—Grassland farming and Northeastern beef production.
Soil bank and other adjustments in agriculture.
Causes of infertility in cattle.

11:00 a.m.—Meeting of N. Y. Beef Cattlemen's Assoc.
Use of mulch and irrigation in the home garden. Repeated Thursday.

11:00 a.m.—Facts from 20,000 soil tests.

1:00 p.m.—Feeds influence quality of eggs and meat. Daily, also 2:30 and 3:30 p.m.

2:00 p.m.—Your farm and the soil bank, until 3:30 p.m.

March 20

10:00 a.m.—What's wrong with our wool?
Farmers - sportsmen problem

11:00 a.m.—What we don't know about prices.
Nitrogen fertilizer on forage and field crops.
Corn and grain drying.

2:00 p.m.—Why use a mow dryer for forage. Forum.

3:00 p.m.—Increasing per acre yield of small grains.

March 21

10:00 a.m.—Swine management problems.
The N. Y. milk marketing order—current situation.
What's happening to the potato business in New York?

11:00 a.m.—What's ahead for New York State Farmers?

1:00 p.m.—Equipment for plow planting corn.

1:30 p.m.—How will the increased outside financing and integration effect your egg and broiler business? Forum until 4 p.m.

March 22

11:00 a.m.—Costs of storing silage in different kinds and sizes of silos.

1:00 p.m.—Getting started in farming.

— A. A. —

FOUR-H SHORTHORN JUDGING CONTEST

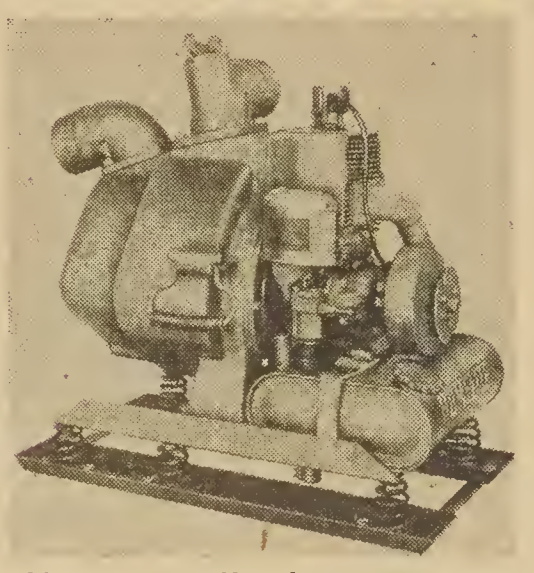
A JUDGING contest for New York 4-H Club and FFA members will be held preceding the New York Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn Sale at Cornell University on April 6. First prize will be a credit of $100.00 toward the purchase of any animal in the sale. A credit of $80.00 will be available to the second-high scorer and show halters will be presented to third and fourth place winners.

Nationally known bloodlines and sons and daughters of imported bulls feature the offering of forty head of bulls and bred and open heifers to be sold in the afternoon. Professor Ellis Pierce of Cornell will judge the entries at the morning show.

Mr. Donald Watson, Editor, New England Homestead, will discuss "Beef Cattle In The Northeast" at the informal pre-sale dinner scheduled for Friday evening, April 5, at Willard Straight Hall.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers





This new centrifugal pressure pump is made by HOMELITE, Port Chester, N. Y. It weighs only 107 pounds and is excellent for fire fighting, filling tanks, irrigation, spraying and many other similar uses.

The OLIVER CORPORATION, 400 West Madison Street, Chicago 6, Illinois, recently announced sponsorship of the National 4-H Dairy Project Awards for 1957. Among the prizes are six college scholarships valued at $400 each to national winners. State winners will get an all-expense paid trip to the 4-H Club Congress and up to four members in each of the 3000 counties will get medals.

If you are short of bedding for cows, litter for hens or if you have the problem of disposing of orchard prunings, fill out the coupon on Page 27. This will bring your information about the FITCHBURG WOOD CHIPPER. Incidentally chips are good as an orchard mulch.

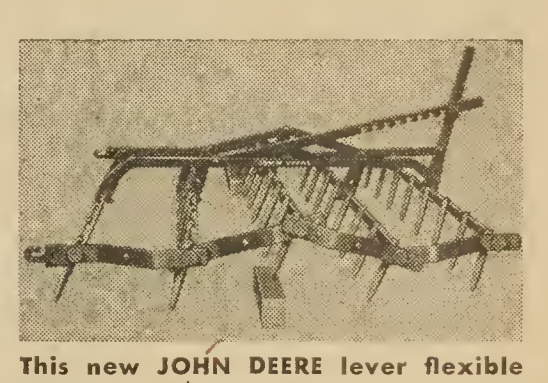
Ability to plow up to 32 acres a day or disk up to 51 acres is announced for the new Model 600 six-plow, six-speed, six-cylinder tractor by the J. I. CASE COMPANY, Racine, Wisconsin. New fast power steering, dual-control hydraulic system, independent power take-off and declutchable belt pulley are designed to add still more to its usefulness. The Case 600 tractor is offered with either diesel or LP gas engines, in standard and Rice Special models.

Any farmer with a wood lot will be interested in a brochure which you can get without charge from McCULLOCH MOTORS CORPORATION, Los Angeles 45, California or from McCULLOCH dealers. The brochure tells how twelve typical farmers made money by cutting wood in their spare time.

The HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA reports that 1956 was the greatest Holstein year on record. Holsteins numbering 205,527 were registered in 1956, topping the previous high of 197,608. The number of transfers also shattered the previous record.

KITCHEN UNIT—A 7-foot kitchen unit with stainless steel counter incorporating a 20-inch sink and four gas or electric surface cooking units has been introduced by WHIRLPOOL-SEEGER CORP. Convenience features of the Whirlpool kitchen unit include a built-in dishwasher; a fast grinding food waste disposer; a single-control water faucet; an optional electric pot-scrubber; fluorescent lighting across the backsplash; three small-appliance outlets, and the gas or electric cooking units. The company also has a new line of steel kitchen cabinets which have changeable doors and drawer fronts of non-warping wood, available in pink, yellow, green, white, oak, or birch finish.

WIRTHMORE FEEDS is one of 13 outstanding New England organizations to be featured in the Boston University - New England Council broadcast series, "The New England Adventure." The program was runner-up for top award in the nation's radio programs last year in the Freedoms Foundation competition. Tapes of the broadcasts to about 40 New England stations are expected to be heard by nearly 5 million people.

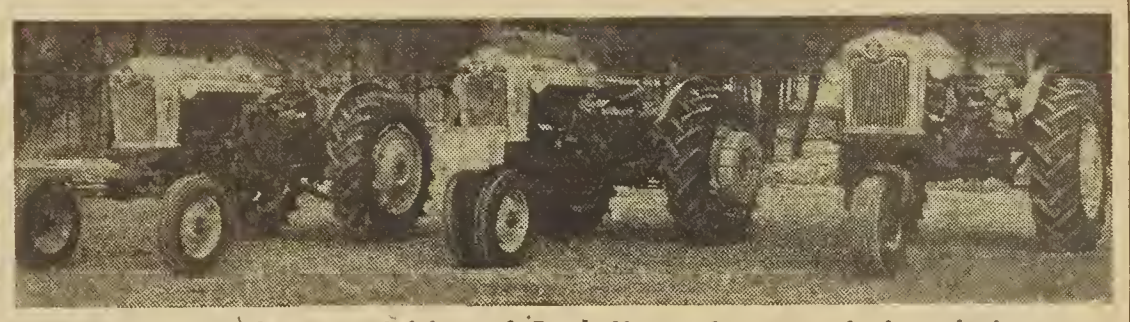


This new JOHN DEERE lever flexible harrow, 5-1/5-foot width with a flexible action which allows it to crawl over rocks and trash, as illustrated by the block under a section of the harrow.

The SOUTHERN PINE ASSOCIATION of New Orleans, Louisiana published several plans for pole buildings. Plan No. PF-102 is for a 30' x 100' Poultry, Broiler or Laying house, and Plan No. PF-103 is for a Bunker-Type Self-Feeding Silo. Plan No. PF-104 is for a barn suitable for a pen stable.

Two new bulletins are available on request from I. P. THOMAS DIVISION, Dept. B., PENNSALT CHEMICALS, 3 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia 2, Pa. The two subjects covered are how to get full value from farm manure and how to overcome soil acidity.

The Harvestore Division of the A. O. SMITH CORPORATION, 147 South Indiana, Kankakee, Ill. recently released a movie entitled "Expanding Acres." A copy of the film can be secured to show at farm meetings from the above address. It shows how a Harvestore owner can increase crop output without adding to his acreage.



Tractor and Implement Division of Ford Motor Company is introducing two major developments in its 1957 tractors. Factory-installed liquefied petroleum (LP) gas engines, as well as gasoline engines, are now offered in all 11 Ford tractor models. The company's line of row crop tractors offers three optional front wheel arrangements. At left, the adjustable front axle four-wheel option permits front wheel spacing up to 80 inches. A dual front wheel tricycle (at center), equipped here with wheel weights and front weight and an LP gas engine, employs a one-piece pedestal. The single front wheel tricycle option (at right) uses a "C" axle support, a type widely used by aircraft and adopted for the first time in a farm tractor.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By TOM MILLIMAN

AT Hayfields Milepost 372, N. Y. Thruway

READERS' CONTRIBUTIONS

ON THE January 5 issue an appeal was made for dairy farm ideas which readers have found helpful. For each idea used in a talk to Cortland County, N. Y. dairymen on January 23, I promised to credit the donor both in the Cortland meeting and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST of early March. Many responded, and I am grateful to all. The following material in different language was used in the talk.

Dr. C. R. Hoglund of Michigan State University reports that oats cut for silage will yield double the food value of oats harvested for grain. On moderately productive soil, Dr. Hoglund found that oats as grain yielded 1452 lbs. T.D.N. while oats cut at the right stage for silage contained 3000 lbs. T.D.N. in the silo. On highly productive soil, oats as grain yielded 1728 lbs. while oats as silage delivered 3600 lbs. T.D.N. to the acre. Moreover, grass-legume seedings came through better when oats were removed for silage. Research at other stations than Michigan has shown essentially the same results.

Unfortunately, many of us are quite dependent upon oat straw for bedding, and this includes Hayfields. If it were not so I'd never again have oats harvested as grain. At best, the oats crop is a break even matter. And on average yields, which are chiefly determined by late date of planting, the grain crop is a loser. On all fields harvested as grain we sacrifice something in the stand of new seeding, as the maturing oats crop, being shallow rooted, robs the little legume and grass seedlings of moisture, plant food and sunlight. Soon we'll have practical means of harvesting corn stalks for bedding. When that happens those of us who grow corn for grain will incidentally be growing useful bedding. Then we can kiss goodby to the uncertain and losing crop of oats as grain, which steals somewhat from future hay yields, but which when cut as silage is a benefactor.

GET 'EM BRED

Louis Maxfield, North Hartland, Vermont, wrote on getting cows bred. He reported a D.H.I.C. herd average of 13,500 lbs. milk, 3.9%, 545 lbs. fat on 56 Holsteins. Mr. Maxfield meets increasing difficulty in regularity of breeding as his herd production average climbs upward. To promote prompt breeding Mr. Maxfield turns his cows outdoors each winter day, regardless of snow, rain or zero. Of this unvarying practice he said, "I feel this is very important, not only to notice the heat periods, but to give them fresh air and exercise. Also it airs the barn and when turned out daily I believe they eat more roughage."

The expcrience of Mr. Maxfield is a common one to many of us who, whether or not we rise to it, know that the considerable effort required for daily turnout helps toward annual freshening of each cow, and no doubt is of value in other directions.

George F. Tillotson of Cortland wrote about the considerable advantage of good nutrition upon regularity of breeding. He believes in liming and adequate fertilization and said, "Good soil containing an abundance of minerals will increase regularity of calving and improve the length of productive life." To this formula so neatly expressed in nutshell size, I wish to subscribe wholeheartedly. Mr. Tillotson didn't miss.

Norman Cook of Stanbridge East, Quebec, is manager of Merida Farms, located due North of St. Albans, Vermont and 40 miles from the Northeast corner of N. Y. State. Norman's practice is to have a qualified veterinarian make periodic physical examinations of each cow and give such treatments as may be necessary. In view of the deplorable conditions existing at Merida when Norman took charge 2 years ago, good progress has been made, with more than half the herd of 125 cows and big heifers safely bred now for fall freshening.

Dry Cows Cost Money

Dr. C. D. Kearl of Cornell reports $20 a month as the cost of keeping a dry cow, as calculated from actual cost accounts on New York Farms. Doane Agricultural Digest states that $40 a month is the cost of a dry cow after 14 months from last calving, when loss of net income is added to cost of keep. If then in a 50 cow herd we had 10 dry cows, according to Kearl we would contribute $200 a month for the privilege of their company, and according to Doane, $400 a month is the toll when cost of keep and loss of income are combined. Taking any figures we like, the cost of supporting non milking cows is extremely high. In this period of fairly low farm prices for milk, dry cows alone can be the cause of farm loss.

Veterinarians are expensive. They too, have costs and standards of living to maintain. Many of them charge all the traffic will bear. But who doesn't? The point here is that a cow doctor who makes cows breed on time, high priced as he may be, is an extremely low cost fellow to the dairyman, in comparison to the burden of maintaining dry cows. Norman Cook was right about periodic examinations by a veterinarian, and as his supervisor I supported him. It should be added that the dairyman who calls in a cow doctor will also himself do all he can to improve regularity.

John P. Bull of Middletown, N. Y., son of Ebenezer Bull with whom I worked when Agricultural Agent of Orange County long ago, wrote—"Dear Tom, On my farm there are two things I am a crank on (1) giving cows and heifers minerals once a day the year round. It makes good calves. (2) Regularity of milking at 5 in the morning and 5 in the afternoon". To John Bull I say "Amen", on minerals and milking. Re minerals, right now the Millimans have a purchased nearby lamb in the freezer, which would grade U.S. Choice if not Prime. But, his bones are soft as judged by the ribs. Of course this means lack of calcium and phosphorus. It's probably mental, but somehow the taste of the lamb leaves a little something to be desired. John Bull throws in another one which reads, "About cows having heifer calves when bred in the afternoon, all my cows are bred in the afternoon artificially and from 20 cows I get about 3 bulls yearly." No comment from this quarter, except to invite postcards in care AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

GROW 'EM CHEAPLY

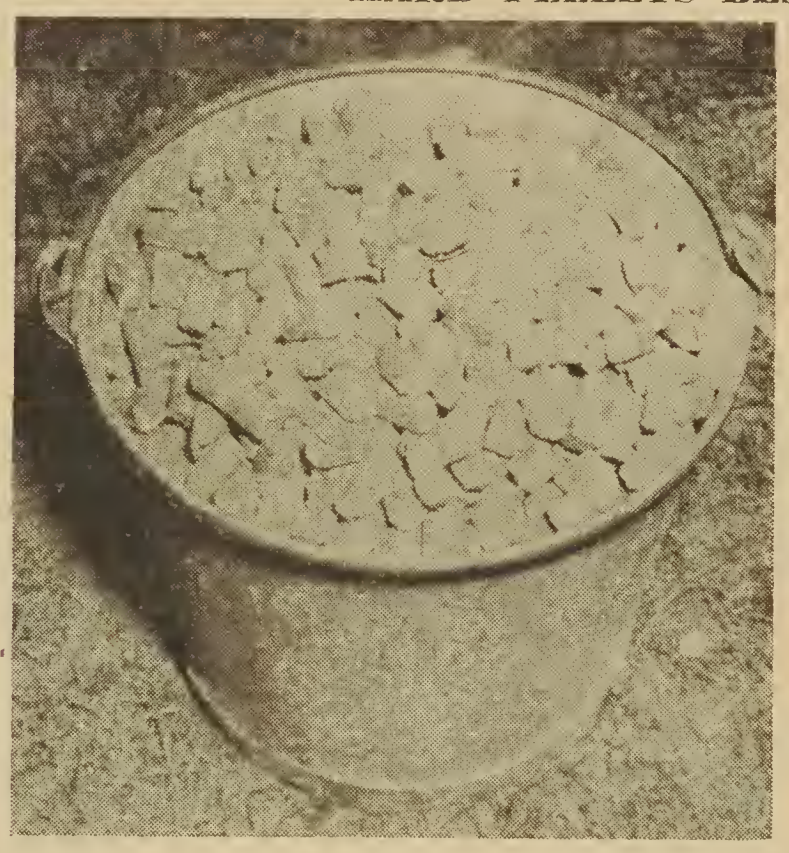
E. Stuart Hubbard, Poughkeepsie, wrote that the foundation of dairy success is stamina of animal, large size and both capacity and appetite to consume roughage. Mr. Hubbard is an orchardist who raises dairy heifers to sell, and good ones. He does it on really good pastures, hay of several qualities, straw to feed, some silage or cull apples, and no grain whatever after 8 months. Dr. Hoglund of Michigan reports the same—no grain after 8 months. So does Cornell in a general way, and on rugged calves indicates 6 months is not too young an age to take grain away.

The key to Mr. Hubbard's success in raising fine big heifers is good pastures. Without productive back pastures in the hills and rough little valleys I see no way to produce big heifers cheaply, and thus beat Cornell's figure of $300 as the average cost of raising a heifer to freshening. And, up until now, I see no cheap way to have such good longtime pastures without Empire birdsfoot trefoil. To establish Empire is costly when charged against one or two years, yet the annual cost is very low when spread over its long period of lifetime production and moderate fertility demands. With Empire, springtime growth comes later. In mid and late summer when other pastures, including ladino, usually quit, Empire provides the feed to keep calves or heifers growing or cows milking.

A good example of Empire birdsfoot performance is the farm of Goddard Bros. of Cortland. The fact that the Goddards with their large herd, have one of the highest D.H.I.C. production averages in the dairying county of Cortland bears some relation to well grown heifers grazing on hillsides green and yellow with Empire birdsfoot.

Professor Carl B. Bender of Sperry Rand Corporation, which includes a farm equipment company, was for years a distinguished dairy specialist in New Jersey, and is himself half owner with his brother of a herd of outstanding registered Holsteins and Guernseys. For 20 years he has doubted crossbreeding, to my knowledge. Recently he made a world tour during which he presented papers at International Dairy Congress in New Zealand. As a result of 6 years travel all over the U.S.A. and the free World, Carl Bender wrote in January, "I believe that many commercial grade herds will have crossbred cattle. Through artificial breeding, with the productive quality of the bulls used two way crosses, with the hybrid vigor giving a production lift as well as increased stamina, higher production can be maintained than through a system of upgrading the herd. This is not to play down the registered herds of dairy cattle. Their place is of extreme importance to furnish top seed stock." My note—an increasing minority of dairymen now practice crossbreeding in U.S.A. In grade Holstein herds where the test is preferred at around 3.8% and large animals are desired, a good cross is the artificial usc of old favorably proved registered Brown Swiss sires to black and white unregistered cows. A hardier, higher producing animal will usually result, with a tendency to longer productive life, although the slow maturity factor of the Brown Swiss is apt to show up somewhat in first lactation.

HARD PELLETS BEST



This poor picture is not from Buck and Doe Run Farms, and shows experimental pellets at Hayfields, which weren't hard enough. Mr. Wilson's pellets are hard enough. With pellets which should be available to all farmers and aren't, small calves can be turned to grass along with dry cows or even steers, and each animal will receive its share when pellets are strewn in a big circle or long line. In fact the calves will get more grain per cwt, of animal than will a dry cow for example. I've tried it many times. It works. Time to ask feed suppliers to get ready for pellets is now.

FEEDING GRAIN PELLETS ON GRASS



IN RECENT years Manager Burnett Wilson of Buck and Doe Run Farms Co., Coatesville, Pennat, requires only one man to feed grain daily to 5000 Santa Gertrudis steers at pasture. He does it by means of large pellets made of either a grain mixture or straight linseed or cottonseed meal.

The cart is filled by gravity at the feed storage and taken by the Jeep to the various pastures. As the driver makes a big circle in the field he pulls a cord about every 12 feet which causes a small amount of pelleted grain to drop out of the bottom of the cart, and so on around until he has dropped the required amount of feed in each field.

The point of this picture is not so much the Jeep and cart as it is on pellets. These are extremely versatile and have uses on dairy farms.

SERVICE BUREAU

CHRISTMAS TREE THIEF FINED

By James D. Pond, *Consulting Forester*

A SOUTHERN Tier forester recently tripped up a Christmas tree thief just because the miscreant was plain stupid, and the forester was alert.

The forester found in late November that about 50 of his larger Scotch pine were missing from his plantation, which he thought was fairly well protected, being one field back of the road and behind a heavy hedgerow. Close examination showed that stems had been cut off close to the ground to avoid detection. So the forester told a few of his friends of his loss and was soon rewarded with information that a pile of Christmas trees lay in the front yard of a nearby house on a main highway.

The thief was taken before the justice of the peace where proof was shown that these stolen trees had been pruned several times; and that the forester was the only one in the community who did such pruning on his trees. The thief could not prove any other source of his trees. Of course, cross-sections of the stems could have been matched with the stumps to prove the same thing.

The justice fined the thief $10.00 per tree, plus triple damages to the owner, or another $4.50 per tree. It was a much brighter Christmas for the forester, and a much sadder holiday for the stealer, who was out of pocket just $696.00 for the 48 trees actually cut.

— A. A. —

TO WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION SUBSCRIBERS

The Crowell-Collier Publishing Company recently announced plans for completing service on unexpired subscriptions to Woman's Home Companion, which suspended publication with the January, 1957 issue.

Subscribers to Woman's Home Companion who are also subscribers to Ladies' Home Journal, will receive the Journal instead of Companion, copy-for-copy, for the fully paid unexpired portion of their subscriptions. Similarly, subscribers to Companion who are subscribers to McCall's will have their McCall's subscriptions extended on this copy-for-copy basis. Under these arrangements the former Companion subscriber will receive an equivalent number of copies of a magazine which she is already receiving and enjoying.

Arrangements are now being made to provide satisfactory service with Ladies' Home Journal, McCall's and possibly other publications for Woman's Home Companion subscriptions which are not duplicated by either Ladies' Home Journal or McCall's.

It will probably be several months before all records can be processed. Meanwhile, pending word from either Ladies' Home Journal or McCall's, subscribers with service still due on Woman's Home Companion will, we are sure, be patient, knowing that suitable arrangements are being made.

— A. A. —

A "COME-ON"

"I ordered a camera from a magazine ad and sent a $10.00 check as a down payment. However, the company wrote me that the supply had been exhausted but they offered to sell me a much more expensive one on an easy payment plan.

"I wrote and asked for my money back, but have not received it as yet."

This is called "come-on advertising" and is more or less frequent where something seems to be a big bargain. They get your interest and, as in this case, your money, then try to sell you a substitute at a higher price.

— A. A. —

GET CASH

"A company that sells Christmas wreaths and sprays got me to cut balsam and hemlock brush for them. They picked up and paid for some and we told them we didn't want to cut any more and get stuck, but they said they would tell us when to stop. They promised before witnesses they would come pick it up but they haven't been near us since."

This is an old story; it has happened a good many times in the past. The buyer orders or takes more than he wants, and there is no sale for it after Christmas, and it is usually very difficult to make him pay. The only solution is to get cash for greens and for Christmas trees as well.

— A. A. —

ADDRESSES WANTED

Does anyone know the whereabouts of:

John Crego, 51 years old, born in 1905, son of Isaac Crego of Weedsport, N. Y. He was released from the Cayuga Home for Children in 1916 to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Schuyler of New Hope, N. Y. His brother would like to get in touch with him.

* * *

Lawrence Edward Gould, whose parents died and who was adopted by someone from Boston Foundry? A near relative would like to get in touch with him.

HUNTERS ON POSTED LAND

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SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N.Y.

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Warwick, New York

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E R Eastman
PRESIDENT
~~SECRETARY~~
~~ASST. TREAS.~~

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA
ITHACA, NEW YORK

THE Warwick Rod & Gun Club has posted the property of our subscriber, Samuel Morasch of Warwick, New York. On October 20, 1956 two young hunters were hunting on this land without permission and Mr. Morasch called the constable and had them arrested.

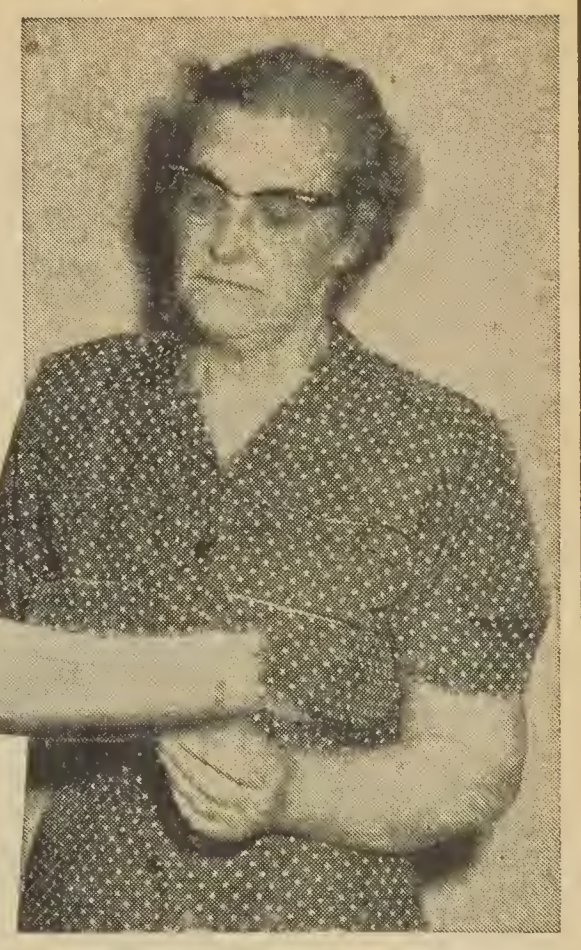
Ten days later their trial came up, before Justice of the Peace Harry J. Sudman, and each was fined $17.50.

Mr. Morasch qualifies for our $25.00 Service Bureau Reward for conviction and fine of a trespassing hunter and we have sent it to him with our congratulations.

We know that a good many hunters from the city complain bitterly because farmers post their land against hunters, but we have also noticed that when a city man moves into the country the first thing he does is post his land.

My husband and I feel we can't afford to be without this protection

says Mrs. DeMartinis of Holcomb, N. Y.





WHILE walking from bedroom to bathroom in the middle of the night, Mrs. DeMartinis fell down an open stairway. The fall shattered her shoulder, double-fractured her arm and fractured her finger.

She was immediately taken to the hospital where for twenty-three days she received constant medical care and treatments by specialists. The bills came to $700.00.

Six months before the accident she took out both the new Accident Medical Expense Policy — Series ME-15, and the Accident Policy for Loss of Life or Weekly and Hospital Benefits—Series 505.

Mrs. De Martinis wrote--

"There isn't anything I can say to express my feelings to the North American Accident Insurance Company because of all they did for me when I was hurt.

"The checks of $500.00 and $240.00 from my two policies will help pay my hospital and doctor bills. These accident policies are the best protection for the cost you can buy.

"You can be assured we'll always keep our policies renewed."

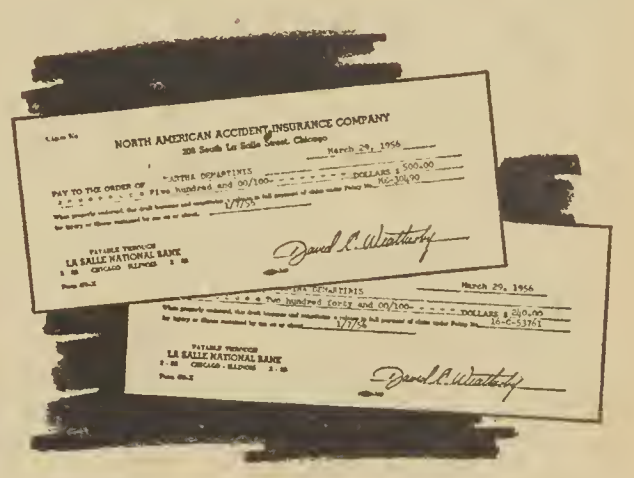
Mrs. Marcella De Martinis

BENEFITS PAID

MEDICAL EXPENSES
ME-15 POLICY $500.00

WEEKLY AND HOSPITAL BENEFITS
505 POLICY $240.00

TOTAL $740.00



Keep Your Policies Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago

CLAIMS DEPARTMENT ITHACA, N. Y.

4-TIME CHAMPION CORN GROWERS COMPARE AGRICO



In a side-by-side fertilizer comparison made last Spring on the farm of Henry and William Pindar of Middleburg, N. Y., AGRICO produced 8 bushels more corn per acre. William Pindar is shown in photograph above.

"With no extra investment for land, seed, labor or equipment we made $11.12 more per acre,"

says Henry Pindar, Middleburg, N. Y.

"Although we have always grown good crops, being County corn yield champions 3 years running and State champions in 1954, your representative claimed that we could get even larger yields by using AGRICO," says Henry V. Pindar of Pindar Brothers farm, Middleburg, Schoharie Co., N. Y. "So this Spring when we planted corn, we chose one of our most uniform fields and planted half with AGRICO FOR CORN 5-10-10 and the other half with another well-known 5-10-10. We were very careful to see that the same seed, the same rate of fertilizer, 550 lbs. per acre, was used on each half, and that the whole field was planted at the same time.

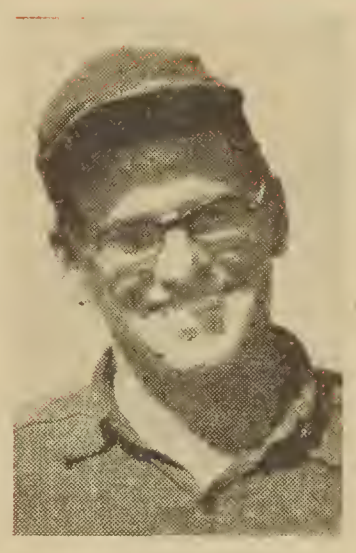
"In the past, we have probably tried almost every brand of fertilizer available in our locality and have never noticed any difference from one to another until we tried AGRICO this year in a side-by-side test.

The "difference" was in AGRICO

"Despite exceptionally cool and somewhat dry weather, the plants got off to a good start and by fall we could see we were going to get a good yield over the entire field. By carefully picking corn by hand from equal test sections in each half of the field, we found that AGRICO yielded 131 bushels per acre of air dry corn. The other 5-10-10 yielded 123 bushels per acre.

"The AGRICO cost us $3.21 more per ton, or 88 cents more per acre, than the other fertilizer but, figuring corn at $1.50 per bushel, we realized an extra net profit of $11.12 per acre where we used AGRICO. On the 22 acres fertilized with AGRICO this figures out to an extra $246.88. In these times of higher costs and lower profits, we especially appreciate the extra crop-producing power of AGRICO, which enables us to get higher yields and higher profits from the same investment in land, seed, labor and machinery."

34 Bushel Acre Increase on Potatoes Made $41.19 Extra Profit per Acre



BURTON MERLE
Bliss, N. Y.

"I have used AGRICO with excellent results for about 15 years," says Burton Merle of Bliss, Wyoming Co., N. Y. "It gives me both quality and quantity. Some of my potatoes are sold to potato chip manufacturers. Here the quality is extremely important to attract buyers and the quantity yields extra profit for me.

"This Spring a salesman persuaded me to try another brand of fertilizer. I took one load and decided to compare it with my regular brand of AGRICO on a field of Rural Russet potatoes to be grown for a potato chip manufacturer. I selected a field with uniform soil conditions and one that has had similar treatment in past years. When planting the potatoes I used 1,800 pounds of AGRICO FOR POTATOES 5-10-10 on 35 acres and an equal application of the other brand of 5-10-10 fertilizer on 9 acres. When I harvested the crop I found there was an increase of 34 bushels per acre where AGRICO had been used. On the specific gravity test, important for potatoes used for potato chips, the AGRICO potatoes tested higher. The other fertilizer cost $1.20 more per ton but AGRICO gave me $41.19 more profit per acre and a better quality potato."

Get more for your fertilizer dollar

Benefit from the results reported here by Mr. Pindar and Mr. Merle and use AGRICO on your crops this Spring.

See for yourself in your own fields the important difference that more efficient plant nutrition can produce in yield, quality—and more profitable crops. Talk with your nearby AGRICO dealer about our A.A.C. Soil Service. Perhaps we can help you get better yields.

Remember, there's a brand of AGRICO specially formulated for each major crop. And that our A.A.C. Soil Service is provided without cost or obligation to you.

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co.
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PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

MARCH 16, 1957

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

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FIELD CORN 1957 Style

By S. R. ALDRICH

Professor of Agronomy, Cornell University



CORN is an amazing crop. It has one of the shortest growing seasons, yet produces the largest amount to the acre of livestock feed on many farms in the Northeast. Is it any wonder that most farmers like to grow corn if they can?

In the 9 northeastern states about 3/4 of the corn in Pennsylvania is harvested for grain, in New Jersey about 2/3, New York 1/3, and in New England nearly all is harvested for silage. Silage yields average nearly as high as in any part of the United States except for the irrigated areas of the West. Grain corn yields in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York compare favorably even with the yields in the corn belt, though on a much smaller acreage. The estimated yield in Pennsylvania in 1956 was 56 bushels to the acre; in New Jersey 64 bushels; in New York 53 bushels. Some representative corn belt yields in 1956 were: Illinois 68, Iowa 51 (part hit by drouth), Indiana 62, Ohio 60, and Wisconsin 61.

Average yields don't mean much to you as a farmer. You are interested in your own yields and what you can do to increase them. You are also interested in what you can do to cut your costs. Here is a list of the milestones that have been passed by most progressive farmers in the Northeast.

1. The introduction of hybrid corn beginning in the late 1930's and nearly completed by 1950.

2. Finding the best plant population to be 16,000 to 18,000 plants per acre—1950 to 1955.

3. Shifting away from large, late corn to earlier hybrids beginning about 1950.

4. Adopting cornbelt methods for harvesting—1945 to the present time.

5. Use of chemical weed control starting about 1950.

6. Introduction of hybrids resistant to stalk rot—1952 to the present time.

7. Trials with minimum tillage — 1953 to the present time.

8. Wise use of more nitrogen fertilizer — mainly since 1952.

Let's examine each of these briefly to see how many places there are where you can make improvements for 1957. There is no point in discussing the use of hybrid corn because nearly all farmers have quit growing open pollinated varieties.

Best Rate to Plant

You likely know the results of experiment station research which shows that 16,000 to 18,000 plants per acre are needed for top yields. But, do you know how many plants you had per acre last year, or how much yield you lost from too thin or too thick stands? Here is a table that shows the percent of possible yield that is lost when corn is too thin.

Plants per Acre	Yield Lost
18,000	none
16,000	2 to 5%
14,000	8 to 10%
12,000	15 to 20%
10,000	25 to 30%

You may be interested in checking the stubble in your 1956 corn field to find whether the stand was too thin. In order to have 18,000 plants per acre here is the number of plants you need in 50 feet of row:

Row width	Plants in 50 feet of row
32 inches	56
34 "	59
36 "	62
38 "	65
40 "	68
42 "	71

What happens if you plant too thick? First, the crop is more sensitive to drouth. Second, lodging is more likely, especially if stalk rot infects the plants.

Avoid Late Hybrids

Large, late corn for either grain or silage fools a lot of people. It takes only 70 pounds of corn at 15.5% moisture to make a standard bushel, but you must have 79 pounds at 25%, 93 at 35%, and a whopping 110 pounds at 45%! A wagon and a half of high-moisture corn may have no more dry corn than a single wagon of early corn.

Some northeastern farmers have installed driers to handle corn that can't be safely cribbed. This is likely a good investment for some. The cost of drying ear corn with heat can be estimated from Iowa State College as follows:

Bushels of 35% moisture corn dried yearly	Cost per bushel
2,000	25 to 30 cents
4,000	20 to 25 "
6,000	15 to 20 "
10,000	12 to 15 "

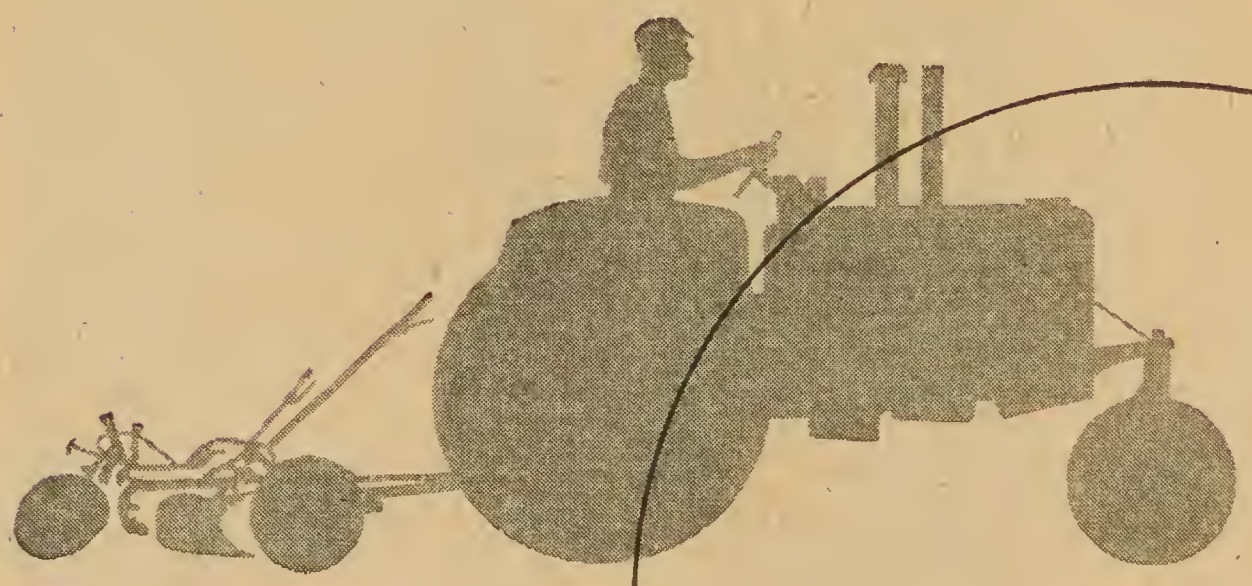
Ear corn isn't fully developed until the grain is down to 35% moisture. At that moisture content ear corn can usually be safely stored in cribs that are no more than 4½ feet wide and are set cross-wise to the prevailing winds. A field of corn that is killed by frost when the grain still carries 40 to 50 percent moisture, as many New York fields were in 1956, presents a serious problem. In an average fall corn will dry from 40 percent down to a safe cribbing level if left extra time in the field.

Corn at 50 percent moisture or above isn't likely ever to make acceptable grain corn. The safest thing to do is to put it into the silo at once. Cornell has been studying ear corn silage and this looks like a good way to store corn that is slightly on the wet side. More important, it may *(Continued on Page 14)*

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Call the G.L.F. Petroleum Plant in the Community nearest You

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Utica 4-4416
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Milbrook 3492
Vestal
Binghamton 7-0492
Walton
Underhill 5-4700
Watertown 1685
Waterville 69
West Charlton
Amsterdam-Victor
2-3617

NEW JERSEY

Bridgeton 9-1373
Clarksboro
Gridley 8-6562
Flemington 283
Freehold 8-2073
Hightstown 8-0543
Newton 313
Washington
Murray 9-1280

PENNSYLVANIA

Avoca
Pittston-Olympic
4-2798
Bloomsburg
Sterling 4-5725
Corry 2-6725
Edinboro 3363
Honesdale 367
Hughesville 142-A
Mansfield 86-R
Meadville 2-4372
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"Dependable, Come Hail or High Water"

From the Editor's MAILBAG

WONDERFUL HANDS

I have often thought that the human hand is the most marvelous instrument that God ever created. Mrs. Warman has well expressed this same thought in the following letter.—E.R.E.

"JUST thought of a few things to remind you of the bygone days, things I remember Dad doing. From my earliest childhood Dad's hands worked for and taught me. He was a farmer, a carpenter, a repairman for all his machinery. He repaired his harnesses and our shoes from a side of leather, built the wooden parts of sleds, sleighs, wagons, made chairs, tables, high chairs, cradles, snowshoes, skis, picture frames, artistic shelves, reels, spinning wheels, handles for his axes, hammers and peaveys. He made moccasins for me, taught me how to knit, tried to teach me to splice a broken warp and to twist cord into rope. He made us kites, bows, arrows, blowguns, slingshots and whistles from green hardwood switches in the spring. He even made dancing men to dance on a springboard.

His only woodworking tools were a saw, axe, hammer, square, level and plane—no power tools.

His hands pointed out the wonders of nature; a bird's nest hidden in the tall grass, a clear lump of spruce gum hanging on a tree, an unusual flower or bird, the fat green fiddleheads, a beautiful cloud, sunset, or the Big Dipper.

His hands steadied many an uncertain toddler, buttoned many a little girl into her clothes. There were eight of us, and the buttons we used to have to button sure were numerous.

I would like to know the number of cords of wood he cut for stove wood, the tons of hay, grain and manure he handled, besides the stones he moved. He must have picked many hundreds of bushels of potatoes, apples, berries, nuts, vegetables. Of course he taught us, with his hands, to build an outdoor fire, row a boat, handle a fishpole, rifle and pistol, also a hand scythe.

He could even play a Jew's harp.

I can never thank him enough for the wonderful things he passed on to me."—*Mrs. Herman Warman, Houlton, Maine*

* * *

FOR MORE PROFIT

"Keep AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST coming. I have found lots of beneficial articles which have helped me to make a larger profit and better living for my wife, 6 children and myself on our farm."—*A.G., N. Y.*

* * *

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

I WAS wondering about the subject of raising corn by the plow-plant method.

Would it be well to have letters pro and con on the subject? Would it make interesting material?

Would the extra seed bed preparation make enough extra tonnage to make it pay?—*J.W.R., N.Y.*

* * *

NIGHT LIGHT FOR COWS

AN ARTICLE in the November 17, 1956 issue has saved us more than the price of many years subscriptions to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. We are referring to the article about a night light for cows. In years past, we have averaged 10 to 15 injuries a year. So far this year, with just one 60-watt light in front of the cows, not one injury has occurred.

Thanking you again for your very fine magazine which we all enjoy reading.—*M.S., N.Y.*

* * *

REMEMBERING WHEN

JUST read "Hostages to Fortune" as it gets started. I like it, and how Bill's experience goes along with my own farm experience. How well I recall all those incidents connected with haying; riding on the rake with my mother and then doing the raking. What about switchell? Better on hot days than lemonade.

Two things I recall in connection with our haying: How awfully hot it was up under that roof tugging at the big bunch just dropped by the harpoon — did Dad ever tell you of the time the then single "spear" came down through his hat brim?—and the way Dad fastened the whiffletree up so that Mother did not have to carry the heavy thing on the trip back. How vividly I can summon dozens of incidents to mind: the few tipovers we had (Dad got badly hurt in one), breaking ropes or harness, being brushed off old Tom's back by low tree branches, etc.—*Rev. J. B. Freestone, Cincinnati, Ohio*

COUNTRY STORIES

When My Aunt Had The Earache

WHEN I WAS young I had an aunt whom I loved for many reasons, one of which was that she was so full of fun.

She was troubled quite frequently with the earache. To relieve it she used to tie a bandage over her head covering her ears. I forgot to say that she had two full plates of false teeth. Occasionally to amuse us kids she used to make an awful looking face by dropping her upper plate and pushing it part way out of her mouth with her tongue.

One day my aunt sat in front of the kitchen window with the bandage over her head. A young calf came up to the window and looked in at her. Suddenly Auntie stuck out her false teeth. The calf stiffened rigidly for a second and then with a loud blat and with tail stuck into the air he turned and went away from there fast.

On another occasion my aunt's ears bothered so much that she went to the doctor. He gave her three morphine tablets but forgot to tell her to take only one at a time. At home auntie took one of the tablets. It didn't do a bit of good so she took another. About then a messenger came dashing down the road from the doctor to tell my aunt to be sure never to take more than one tablet at a time.

"Oh, oh," thought Auntie, "here's my chance for some fun."

So she grabbed the stove poker and started chasing my uncle and the half-grown children around the table till they finally escaped from the house.

After thinking the matter over out of doors, Uncle realized that something had been put over on him so he returned to the house, but history does not record what he said to his practical joking wife.—*M.E.R.*

How to kill tough perennials roots and all



Spray Cyanamid's AMINO TRIAZOLE Weedkiller

Amino Triazole *gets into* the sap stream of the plant...upsets normal growth processes...kills Canada thistle and milkweed *roots and all.* That means you *control instead of spread* weeds when you cultivate.

Two simple steps.

1. Wait for vigorous growth (4 to 10 inches high for Canada thistle:) Then . . .
2. Spray Amino Triazole Weedkiller. Directions on the package.

Because Amino Triazole moves through entire plant, *down into the deepest roots,* wait about two weeks to see killing effect. Then, if desired, plow or cultivate. Amino Triazole, used as recommended, does not sterilize the soil.

Also controls these weeds, usually with a single application: Poison ivy and oak, scrub oak, sow thistle, tules, cattails, horsetail rush.

The following require cultivation and may require repeat application: Bermuda grass, nut grass and quack grass.

Overall or spot treatment. Mix Amino Triazole with water. Apply with any power sprayer for overall coverage. If *patches* of perennial weeds threaten to overrun your cropland, stop them now with spot treatment. Use hand sprayer.

Amino Triazole is available in 1 lb. and 4 lb. cans–24 lb. pails. Write for FREE leaflet. AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY, FARM AND HOME DIVISION, 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, NEW YORK.

CYANAMID

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

WHY THE MILK STRIKE FAILED

DAIRYMEN have just as much right to strike as anyone else. They probably have more provocation. They also have the right to picket so long as they do so by peaceful and law abiding means, that is, by trying to convince their friends and neighbors orally. But it is equally true that any dairyman has a right to deliver his milk without violence or other physical interference.

The recent milk strike was doomed to failure from the start. In the first place there were only two or three thousand dairymen, out of some sixty thousand in the milk shed, who were willing to withhold their milk.

In the second place their leadership was poor, unwise, with little or no apparent understanding of the real situation in the milk shed, or of the feeling of the great majority of dairymen. The one who called the strike expected that a large number of dairymen would immediately join the strike. One good result is that this inflammatory, radical, noisy leadership should now be entirely discredited by all good dairymen.

From the first day of the so-called strike there was violence, attempted intimidation, the spilling of milk, the use of kerosene to ruin milk, and even gunfire. Such methods will never get anywhere with most dairymen and certainly not with the general public. These radical methods led to the intervention of law-enforcement officials. I hope these violent methods were not used by dairymen. For I cannot believe that many real dairymen would be guilty of such tactics.

No consumer could read or hear on radio or see on television, good milk being dumped in the ditch, without feeling resentful. Although the amount of milk withheld from the market was very small, the strike did not help the dairyman's relations with his consumers.

In general the milk strike not only did no good, it cost those who participated and other dairymen who wanted to deliver their milk but couldn't, thousands of dollars. The strike was a complete and costly failure.

On the other hand real progress has been made by the large cooperatives in the milk shed in getting together on one comprehensive order which, when finally approved, will mean better prices to dairymen and all the market justifies. The large milk cooperatives and the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture are to be criticized in not getting results more quickly. Of course milk prices are too low, some of which is due to the fact that we are producing more milk than the market can consume. But a real constructive effort is being made both by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and by all the major milk marketing organizations to get better prices. Real progress is being made. The December price of milk to farmers was 47 cents per hundred more than it was in December a year ago, and the January price, was fifty cents per hundred higher.

WILLARD H. ALLEN

By E. R. Eastman

THERE are some men whose activities and spirit range so high that it seems almost impossible to think that they ever could die. I have just lost two such lifelong friends.

I went to school with Dr. Floyd Reed of Yonkers, and have always kept in touch with him. It seems impossible that he is gone.

The same applies to W. H. Allen, who died on February 26. Bill devoted his life to helping farmers. He was Secretary of Agriculture in New Jersey until forced to resign by ill health. There wasn't much doing in New Jersey for the good of farmers in which Bill didn't have a hand.

But his interests were also nationwide. He was an active member of the American Agriculturist Foundation, which owns this publication in the interest of its readers. As long as his health permitted Bill never missed one of our meetings, and his advice and help were beyond price. I am glad that Secretary Allen's continued and active service for agriculture was recognized in many ways by his associates and friends while he was still alive, including a dinner and a citation in his honor.

We shall miss you, Bill, your humor and your wisdom. May your great spirit continue to serve forever Somewhere Else.

HOW MUCH GRAIN DO YOU FEED?

AT ONE time or another most dairymen have wondered, especially when the feed bills come in, if they wouldn't be better off if they never fed a pound of grain. However, tests have shown that a cow fed excellent roughage without grain will give only about 60% of her top production. It is doubtful that it pays to feed enough grain to make up that other 40% of production, but somewhere between no grain and all the grain the cow will eat is the most profitable amount to feed.

The only way to find out how much grain to feed for highest profit is constant experimenting with each cow, weighing both the grain and the milk. One thing is sure. The better the roughage, the less grain will be needed. That's why more and more dairymen are increasing their alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil acreage and improved pastures. The time to figure on that is right now.

Another big factor in reducing feed bills is the increasing amount of home-grown feed on northeastern farms.

THIS LEGISLATION SHOULD GO THROUGH NOW

THE proposed permissive State marketing agreements for fruit and vegetables should be passed by the New York State Legislature in this session. With the number of buyers of farm products growing less and less, the individual farmer is finding it more and more difficult to sell his products. He has only two answers to his marketing problem: cooperative marketing associations and marketing agreements. The farmer needs the protection of both. For example, cooperatives like the New York State Canning Crops Cooperative have done outstanding work. But there is also a need for voluntary state orders and agreements.

No doubt the opposition to the passage of the permissive State marketing agreements for fruit and vegetables comes from buyers who prefer to deal with individuals. From the producers' viewpoint, there should be no possible objection.

It has been suggested that the proposal be studied "until next year." This is just a clever way of killing it. If you want better prices for your fruit and vegetables, tell your State Assemblyman and State Senator that you want this legislation passed now.

FERTILIZER IS CHEAP

THE cost of most of the things farmers buy has multiplied three times in recent years. Commercial fertilizers are a big exception. They have only doubled in price, and are therefore relatively cheap.

There is no other single way by which farmers can raise crop yields more than by the use of fertilizers rightly applied. This goes particularly for chemical nitrogen. The production of nitrogen has almost trebled in the last five years.

The use of cheap nitrogen alone can boost food production tremendously. However, it is easy to waste fertilizer and dollars by wrong methods of application. Read AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, get the latest and best bulletins on the subject, and talk with your county agent and fertilizer dealers about using more nitrogen and other plant food rightly applied.

YOU WILL COME THROUGH

BECAUSE of the low egg and poultry prices, many poultrymen are discouraged, and some are going out of business. But quitting is not easy. There is an investment to be considered and a living has to be made for the farmer and his family. Moreover, farmers are not quitters.

What then can be done? The following suggestions have been carefully checked with good poultrymen and specialists:

1. Good, businesslike poultrymen should raise the usual number of replacements or slightly less. If U. S. poultrymen carry out their expressed intentions of raising nine percent fewer chicks, egg prices will be better next fall.

2. Check every step to see that you have cut costs to the limit. I have been in many henhouses, owned by good operators, where feed is wasted. It is about your highest cost.

3. Study your market. Are you getting the last possible penny per dozen? Good marketing begins at home. Gather eggs often. Handle them carefully. Wash if necessary and grade them. Maybe if your business is small, you can build up a local market at better prices.

4. Can't you do something in cooperation with other producers to increase consumption of your fine food products by more advertising?

I have watched this poultry business for many years, seeing it expand from small flocks on many farms to its present great efficient business. During those years, there have been many bad times. I sold eggs myself, when I started farming, for 12¢ per dozen. From all of the bad slumps in the business, good poultrymen have always come through. They will now.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

THIS is not exactly a chestnut, but you will get some fun and maybe do some wondering if you work it out. See if you can tell why it works, and perhaps you'd like to try it on your family or at a party.

Multiply your age by 2, and add 5 to the result. Then multiply by 50. Add the change under a dollar in your pocket. Subtract the number of days in the year, 365. Then add 115 for good measure.

The two left-hand figures in the answer will show your age, and the two figures on the right the change in your pocket.

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MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

LIVESTOCK ON FARMS: U. S. **DAIRY COW** numbers on January 1st, totaled 23,028,006, 1% below a year earlier. The numbers of heifers one or two years old and heifer calves under one year were also lower. Milk production per cow is still creeping upward, but population is gaining and it looks as though supply and demand of milk will come closer to balancing.

Not including broilers, January 1st census of **CHICKENS** showed 5% more pullets, 2% fewer old hens for an average increase of 3%.

BEEF CALVES on January 1 were down 1% from last year with indications pointing to a 2% drop in the 1956 beef calf crop. **STEER** numbers are down 4%.

Market **HOGS** over six months old on January 1 showed a 16% reduction from last year with pigs under six months showing a 2% reduction.

Total U. S. **SHEEP** showed a 1% increase; lambs on feed January 1 were up 5% from last year. Ewes over one year old were down 2%.

EGGS: U. S. egg production for 1956 was 3% higher than the previous record in 1955. Since 1950, the number of laying hens has decreased 8% but the rate of lay has increased 13%. The present U. S. egg production per layer is 196 eggs per year compared with 192 in 1955.

Up to February 28, the USDA had purchased 168,718 cases of eggs costing $1,750,000 for distribution for school lunch use.

SELL POTATOES: Growers who have old potatoes on hand are advised to market them in a gradual, orderly manner. The situation does not promise any rewards for holding. Recent figures showed potato stocks 19% above last year and 12% above average. However, potatoes have been used more rapidly than usual, which helps. USDA recommends a 6% reduction in acreage in late summer and fall potatoes.

NEEDS WATCHING: While its chances of passing are small, a bill has been introduced in the U. S. Senate **to place farm workers under Federal Wage and Minimum Hour Laws.** At present this would require minimum wages of $1.00 an hour (plus overtime after eight hours) for all hired men employed by farmers who hired more than 400 days of labor during each of the preceding four quarters (three months). It would also remove the present exemption from workers employed in plants processing agricultural products.

ECONOMY: Rumors indicate a heavy receipt of letters by Congressmen demanding tax reduction. Suggested fields for reduction are:

1. Abandoning ideas of costly new government programs including Federal aid to education.
2. Getting government out of business in competition with free enterprise. This would reduce costs and add billions to tax rolls.
3. A percentage cut across the board which would force administrators to count their pennies as business and industry are now doing.

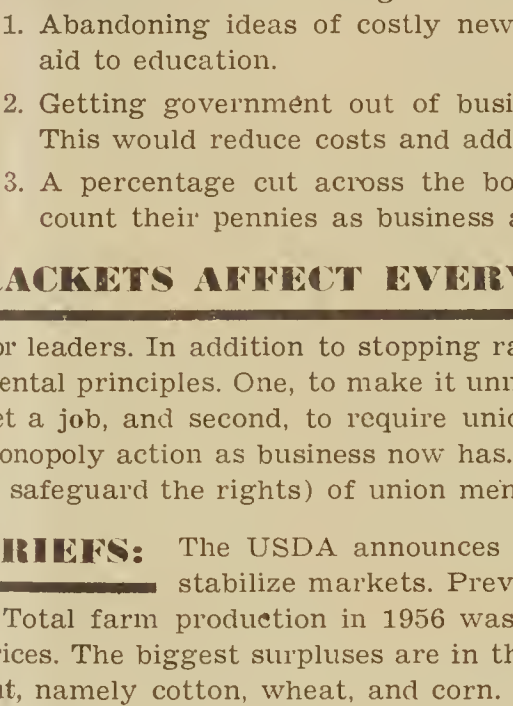
RACKETS AFFECT EVERYONE: Senate investigation into labor rackets is worrying some labor leaders. In addition to stopping rackets, legislation is needed on two fundamental principles. One, to make it unnecessary for any man to join any union to get a job, and second, to require unions to assume the same responsibility for monopoly action as business now has. These actions are for the protection (and to safeguard the rights) of union members as well as the public.

BRIEFS: The USDA announces the **resumption of shell egg purchases** to stabilize markets. Previous buying was discontinued December 6.

Total farm production in 1956 was 4% to 5% above the demand at current prices. The biggest surpluses are in the crops **that government has tried to help** out, namely cotton, wheat, and corn.

Farmer cooperatives did business of $9.6 billion in 1954-55, **an increase of 1.4% over the previous year.**—*Hugh Cosline*

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



I GET SO tired of dirt and grime and mud-caked boots 'most all the time, because those things spell work to me and toil's my greatest allergy. I often envy fellers who don't have no muscle work to do and live the kind of lives where they can take a hot bath ev'ry day. They wear a necktie and white shirt and never see a bit of dirt; they clip the coupons off their bonds, their work is done by pretty blondes; they're on the job from nine to four, at noon they're gone two hours or more, and what they aim the most to be is leaders in society.

If I can ever find the dough, I think I'll pull up stakes and go someplace where I can live that way. I'll take a bath three times a day; I'll hire a dozen maids with just the job of chasing specks of dust; I'll have a man to shine my shoes and comb my beard whene'er I choose. I know Miranda likes to work, but she'll get over that strange quirk; as any long-time husband knows, a woman can be changed by clothes. I'll fill her wardrobe up and she won't care how lazy I might be; instead she'll don a fancy gown and nightly help me do the town.

Boost yields with 45% nitrogen ...apply

Du Pont NuGreen®

FERTILIZER COMPOUND

—it's concentrated for efficiency



Top-dressed, side-dressed or plowed down, "NuGreen" feeds crops nitrogen as they need it for profitable, season-long growth. "NuGreen" aids decay of plant residues and cover crops, and it resists leaching.

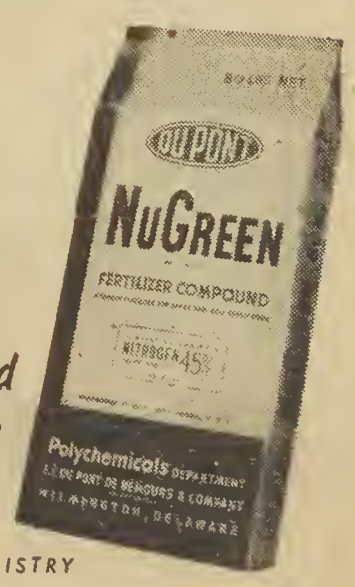


Sprayed on foliage or dissolved in irrigation water, "NuGreen" feeds crops nitrogen through leaves and roots, giving them a growth boost almost instantly. "NuGreen" can be combined with pesticide sprays for even greater application economy.



Uniform distribution by air is easy with Du Pont "NuGreen" because it is concentrated 45% nitrogen in free-flowing shot form...gives you more coverage per flight. "NuGreen" won't corrode equipment and saves you labor because you handle less material per unit of nitrogen.

You profit with Du Pont "NuGreen" no matter how it's applied . . . your crops will be fed nitrogen for maximum growth and yields. "NuGreen" comes in 80-lb. bags—order Du Pont "NuGreen" from your supplier today.



DU PONT
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

it's concentrated 45% nitrogen

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . *THROUGH CHEMISTRY*



Completely New

Wayne Calf Starter

for Better Than Ever Results!



- 10.6% more gain on 14% less feed!
- Coarse uniform texture calves like!
- Dustless...tempts appetites!
- Fortified with antibiotics!
- No growth lag after weaning!

Now, from Wayne Research comes a completely new feed . . . a *better than ever* Calf Starting Feed, to help give you sleek, growthy heifers you're proud to show your neighbors!

It's a calf feeding program packing a real punch . . . *more growth, both before and after weaning.* In all tests at the Wayne Research Farm, gains were increased an average of 10.6% over gains of calves fed present style calf starters. What's more . . . each pound of gain was produced with 14% less feed! That's mighty important in a program of growing calves economically.

No Growth Lag

The coarse particles of New Wayne Calf Starter are the size calves like. Yet its uniform texture prevents sorting of ingredients in the feed box . . . dustless, too! Milk products and oat groats in New Wayne Calf Starter keeps calves eating and growing . . . especially during weaning period. High digestibility and improved palatability develops keen appetites . . . gets calves on dry feed faster . . . *with no growth lag after weaning.*

Antibiotic Fortification

Wayne Research Farm tests and College Experiments show that antibiotics help reduce the incidence of scours in calves. New formula Wayne Calf Starter contains this antibiotic fortification.

Better Than Ever Results

are yours with the Wayne two-feed team. Immediately following Colostrum, start your calves on *Wayne Calfnip*, the milk replacer that outperforms milk and gets calves going at 3 days of age. Then . . . keep them going with New Wayne Calf Starter. It's the complete starting program that gives you faster gains, without growth lag . . . plus the added protection of antibiotic fortification.

New Wayne Calf Starter is another product of the Famous Wayne Research Farm . . . where constant efforts continue year in and year out to provide farmers with the best possible feeds and feeding programs. This completely new feed was developed by Wayne Research Scientists and tested three ways to insure Ingredient Quality . . . chemically, biologically, and by farm feeding. The I. Q. Seal on every bag of Wayne Feed is your guarantee of quality.

See your Wayne Feed Dealer for full details . . . Today!

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Executive offices: Chicago 4, Ill. • Service offices: Ft. Wayne 1, Ind.

Also *better than ever* Wayne starting feeds for Chicks, Pigs and Poults.

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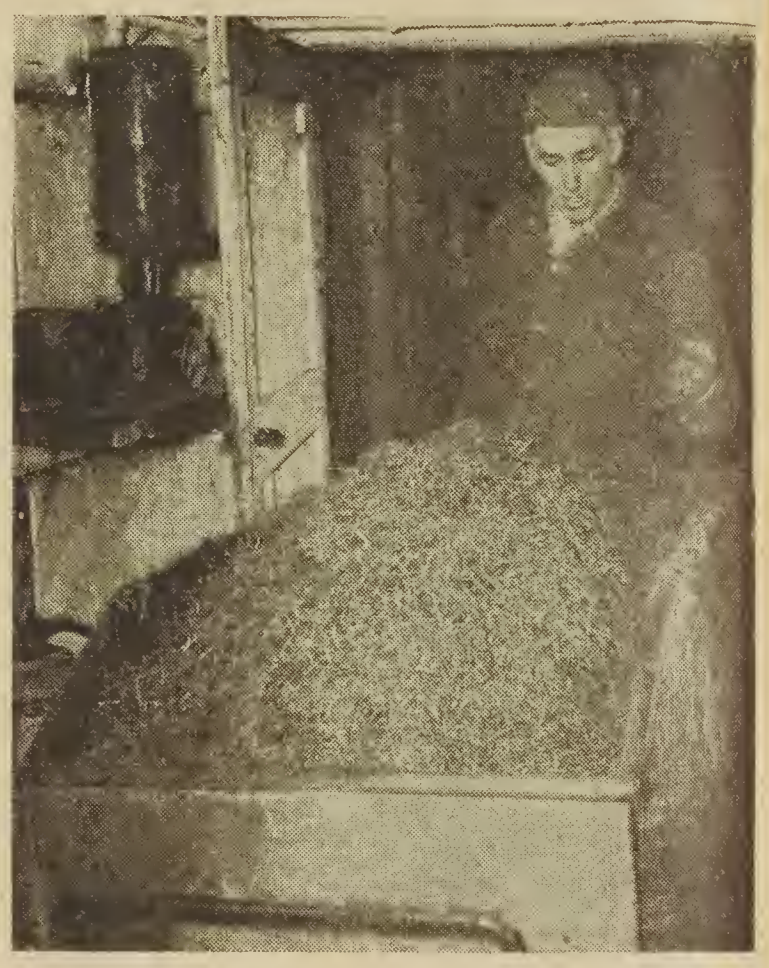
GOOD Cows, GOOD Management

By HUGH COSLINE

IT IS QUITE an accomplishment to produce 277,000 pounds of milk in a year with the help of a school boy for three months in the summer and a small amount of day help as needed through the year. That's the record of Stanley Wilcox of Horseheads, Chemung County, New York and when I heard about it I decided to call on Mr. Wilcox to see how he did it.

I found that the answer was good cows, excellent roughage fed liberally, healthy cows in an excellent stable and a setup which saves labor at many points.

Records for the last year that have been summarized show an average of 22.4 cows for the year with an average production of 12,366 pounds per cow. None of the cows are registered. Owner sample records have been kept for three years and NYABC sires have been used for 12 years.



Stanley Wilcox and some good looking—sweet smelling grass silage. It was made by the direct cut method and metabisulphite was used as a preservative.

A large part of the feed is raised on the farm. "I put up 200 tons of grass silage alone last summer," said Stanley. "It was put up by the direct cut method and I used metabisulphite as a preservative.

There was a cart full of silage on the floor. The color was excellent and the odor was not at all objectionable. Stanley said that there was some drainage from the silo. Undoubtedly, the loss of nutrients was greater than it would have been if the grass had been wilted, but I doubt that the saving would have justified another operation which would have been necessary if the grass had first been cut, allowed to wilt and then chopped.

Enough corn and oats are raised on the 150 acre farm to provide grain for the cows except for high protein supplement. An operator brings a grinder to the farm periodically and grinds enough corn, oats and supplement to last two weeks. The cows get approximately a pound of grain for four pounds of milk when they are in the barn and a pound of grain for eight pounds of milk when they are in pasture.

The corn is harvested with a picker owned in partnership with a neighbor. Stanley owns the equipment for putting up grass silage and for baling hay, including a 40-foot bale elevator.

Sick cows cut profits. Mastitis, which is so troublesome to so many dairymen, is kept pretty well under control. Stanley had some trouble some years ago but his veterinarian suggested that he use one unit of his milker instead of two in order to give each cow more individual attention. He did this and found that he could milk a cow in five minutes. Now he has gone back to using two units and milks his cows in about an hour. He still gives each cow individual attention.

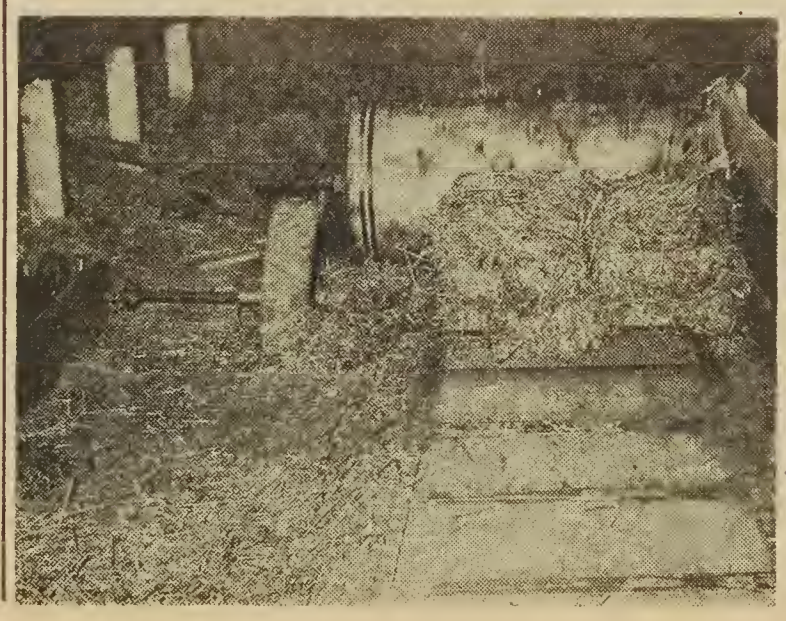
While some men are very enthusiastic about pen stables, Stanley is a staunch supporter of the conventional stall barn. Some years ago, he remodeled and enlarged the stable and increased the stall size. On one side of the stable, the stalls are 5½ feet long and on the other side, 5 feet, while some stalls are 4½ feet wide and the balance, 4 feet. This Stanley is sure, is a great help in controlling mastitis. "Another practice I think is important," said Stanley, "is to disinfect the teats after each milking with a pine oil solution."

One of the labor savers on the farm is a silo unloader. When I asked Stanley when he was going to buy a gutter cleaner, he smiled and said, "I drive the spreader right through the stable and it doesn't take long to clean them. Besides that it keeps my waistline down."

Then he explained that he has a little more remodeling before he buys and installs a gutter cleaner. Most dairymen will tell you that it's one of the best labor savers because it is something you use every day that the cows are in the stable.

Another labor saver interested me greatly because it is homemade. Straw for bedding is baled and stored over the stable. Stanley has built a bale shredder which saves him a lot of work. He has a track on which he puts enough bales to supply bedding for two days. The bales inch forward as the carrier is operated by a ratchet. An old cylinder water heater is turned rapidly by a 1½ h.p. motor. The cylinder has numerous projections welded to it and these tear the bale apart as it is brought into contact and the shredded bedding is delivered to

(Continued on Opposite Page)



This homemade bale shredder for bedding saves time and labor.

LIME As Often As Needed

Field crop and pasture soils should be limed as often as needed in order to keep the soil reaction favorable for the growing crop and to provide calcium and magnesium for the soil and plants. The need for lime should be determined by soil tests and the crops grown. All soils should be tested regularly and lime applied as needed.

Soils have capacities to use fertilizers just as they have a capacity for holding moisture. All efforts should be made in a soil-management program to apply to each field the most efficient rates of lime and fertilizers. The following procedure will help determine the best rate of fertilization for a soil:

a. Consider the capacity of the soil to use plant nutrients

b. Have soil tests made

c. Consider the yields possible.

A factor that has never received too much attention in a fertility program is the possible or expected yields. It is perfectly clear, however, that soils with high capacities to produce will need and use more plant nutrients than soils with low capacities. It certainly takes more plant nutrients to produce 100 bushels of grain than it does to produce 50 bushels. Any thumb rule that can be used will point that out.—*A. B. Vanderford, in "Better Crops."*

—A. A.—

HOW TO PRODUCE HIGH QUALITY POTATOES

Potato growers can improve the table quality of their potatoes by carrying out the following suggestions:

1. Let potatoes grow to maturity for highest specific gravity which increases mealiness, and chip quality.

2. Discontinue irrigation 2 to 3 weeks before the harvest unless temperatures are very high, in which case moderate irrigation will cool the soil and the tubers. Keep soil only wet enough to prevent wilting.

3. Discontinue use of DDT or other insecticides 2 to 3 weeks before harvest. This will hasten maturity also, and due to the slow death of the plants more starch will be stored in the tubers.

4. Kill potato vines with chemical sprays rather than with a rotobeater or cutter. The slower death of the plants will result in tubers of higher specific gravity.

5. Harvest carefully, drive the digger slowly, remove potatoes from fields promptly, and never leave them in the fields when temperature is above 85 degrees F. Dig in late afternoon and pick up in early morning when possible. This will allow the tubers to cool and eliminate sun scald and heat injury. Insist that your labor pick, load, grade, and package potatoes carefully to avoid unnecessary skinning and bruising.

—John C. Campbell.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

the stable floor through a hole in the ceiling.

A fan operated dryer without heat has been used for one season. It was used to dry 1500 bales of hay as well as a lot of corn that failed to mature satisfactorily during unfavorable weather this past summer. When the weather is unfavorable, baled hay is dried with the dryer and when the weather is good the baled hay is put directly in the mow.

The herd is cared for in less time than many herds because labor is saved at every opportunity. It is a herd made up of good producers, well fed and well managed.



"One job, and you know it's a farmer's tractor"

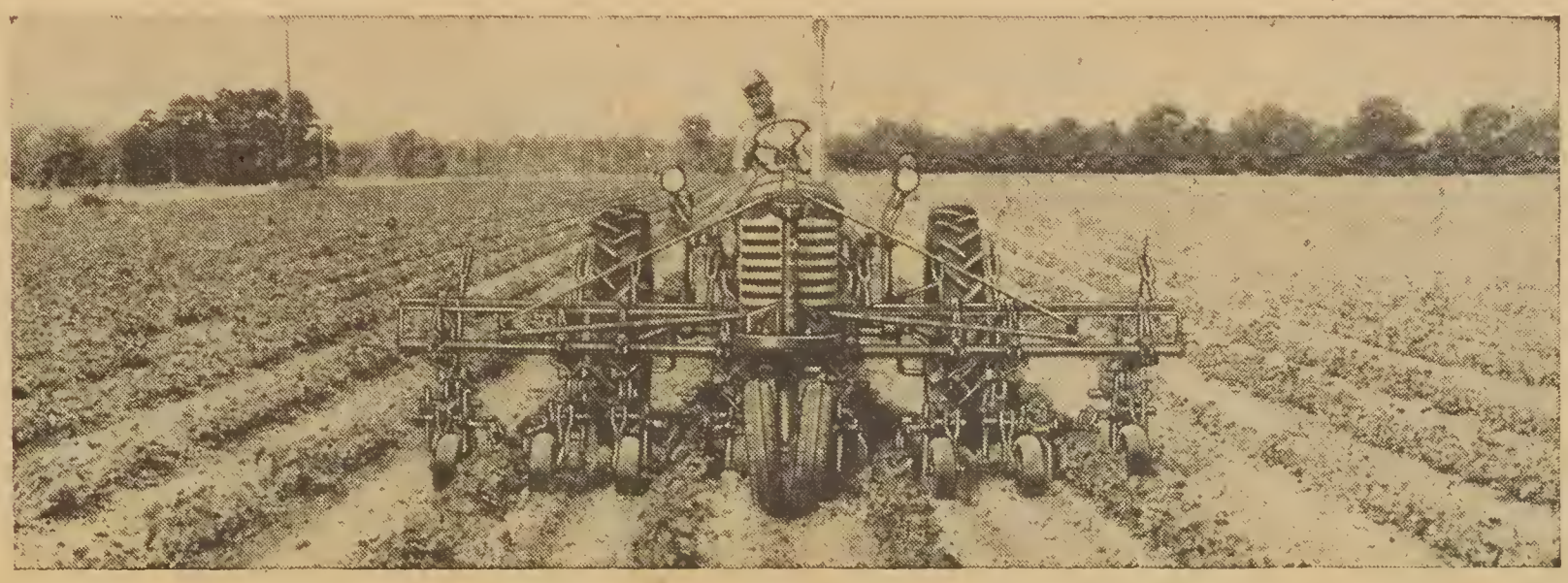
"It's just like Oliver had asked all the farmers, '*Now what is it you want most in a tractor?*' Then they built everybody's 'wants' into this Super 77. One man wants power. Well, here's the power to pull up to four bottoms. Another fellow wants his comforts—and here *they* are. Key starting, just like a car. A seat even *better'n* a car. Here's an independent PTO...handy 'Hydra-lectric' controls...even a power shift to move your back wheels in or out! Take the diesel, like I did, and you can knock two-thirds off your fuel bills. You'll say the same as I do: Oliver gives me the power to produce at the lowest possible cost."

YOUR OLIVER DEALER PROMISES: "You'll never find Oliver dragging when it comes to supplying the features farmers want. That's because the *farmer* is Oliver's big business—always has been, and always will be."

The Oliver Corporation, 400 West Madison St., Chicago 6, Ill.

Buy your new tractor on the
"Pay as you Produce"
purchase plan
Ask your OLIVER Dealer

OLIVER OLIVER
"FINEST IN FARM MACHINERY"



Let's Work Together For The General Welfare

By J. C. (Pete) CORWITH

Suffolk County, Long Island, Farmer

I WISH I could get the best men in agriculture in New York State to fully appraise their responsibilities and their opportunities for accomplishment. I believe that we can start with two fundamental statements.

Number one, each farm organization has just one excuse for being; that is to work for the best interests of the farmers who are its members.

Number two, all of you who are leaders of such organizations are working to the best of your ability and will continue to work to build up your own organization. In doing so, however, I am sure that you are doing it by constructive means and not by trying to take away from other organizations in the same field.

After all, many farmers are members of three or four organizations. For the leaders to fall out with each other would not at all fit with the best interests of the members.

Changing times may bring new alinements of farm organizations and they pose many challenges. They make it all the more imperative that farm leaders work together. We find changes such as the division of Farm Bureau and Extension. We find economic changes due to mechanization, specialization, labor shortages, high capital requirements and integration.

No longer is it possible to make a good living with 12 cows or 1200 hens. Family farms are still here but they are enlarging, specializing and mechanizing. Now we begin to hear a new word, "integration." This has moved into the broiler industry quietly and rather swiftly, until now a large percentage of the broilers are produced in integrated systems.

Typically one company may control feed supply and processing and may also control or contract with the hatchery. When financing agencies talk of financing the broiler industry they talk of dealing with such companies and not with individual farmers. No longer is the farmer a business man running his own business. He furnishes only his labor and brooder houses. Feed, bedding, fuel, chix, medication, financing, expert guidance and marketing are furnished by the integrated combine; the grower being paid a cent or two per week for each bird that is marketed. Perhaps this is good for the broiler industry. What do you think?

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Radio announcer: a man who talks until you have a headache, then tries to sell something to relieve it.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Already integration is beginning to show signs of edging into the egg production business. It would not be a far cry for milk production also to be integrated and there is already some of it in cash crop production. Is this a good trend in Agriculture? It is inevitable? Will it mean the end of independent operators with freedom to think and act for themselves? If we think that the trend is not in the best interests of agriculture, how can we work together to help farmers maintain and make more efficient their own individual operations.

The one big issue that splits farm organizations and their leaders is the philosophy as to the place of government in our business. We all know that already we have considerable socialism in our government programs and that actions seemingly beneficial to farmers at the time may lead to socialistic practices and government control. The big question is not whether we are to have agricultural programs that trend toward socialism but how fast and how far we are going to travel in that direction.

There is no one simple and sure answer. If we can agree on some basic principles we can keep a united front. Some statements which I would advance as being sound are:

Basically, we should have a minimum of Government in our business.

We should look to self help programs rather than looking to Washington every time we have troubles.

Support prices probably could not be dropped without disrupting our whole economy, but they should be kept as low as possible; more on an insurance basis than an incentive basis.

If this is not impossible politically, it is at least very difficult. I believe however, that we must continue to face up to it. Our goal should be a reasonable price for commodities on the free market, so as to stimulate efficient production rather than a system of producing to sell to Uncle Sam, with the average or below average operator guaranteed a profit; and surplus piling up in government warehouses to disrupt the market. Can we agree on such a broad general program?

Where we have differences can we handle them so as not to split the farm front? Can we make use of a friendly, well informed, interested press in the upstate cities to cement a solid front rather than allowing ourselves to air differences? To do these things properly is a mark of statesmanship. I am sure that we have enough of that quality in our farm leaders to insure continued working together for the general welfare.

We have several instruments to use in working together. Among them are the Cooperative Council and the Conference Board of Farm Organizations. The Conference Board is not constituted to represent individual farmers directly but to represent broad agricultural interests of the State as they are presented by the member organizations. The member organizations have the responsibility of looking at the whole farm picture.

The functions of the Conference Board are broad. It is not an action group but a place to unify the thinking of those who have the responsibility to represent agriculture. It is at times a

(Continued on Opposite Page)



"Things have come to a head, Martha! From now on I'LL make the decisions around here—if it's okay with you."

Some Startling Statistics:*

66% of dairy farmers reported calf scours in the PAST YEAR!

57.5% of calf scours occurs in WINTER!

31.4% of calf deaths due to disease is caused by SCOURS!

To Beat These Statistics:

Bolus KAO-STREP® with VITAMIN A

(Dihydrostreptomycin Sulfate with Kaolin, Pectin, Alumina and Vitamin A)

Most dairy farmers don't need statistics to drive home the financial threat of calf scours. They *do* know, however, that they can rely on the effective, proved formula of BOLUS KAO-STREP with Vitamin A to cut losses, secure profits!

Why? Because BOLUS KAO-STREP provides Streptomycin to kill the calf scours "germ"; Kaolin, Pectin and Alumina to coat, soothe and protect the irritated intestinal lining; and Vitamin A to increase the animal's natural resistance to infection—to promote rapid healing of damaged intestinal walls and speed recovery.

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SIMPLE TO USE, PROVED EFFECTIVE

(Also recommended for enteritis in sheep, enteritis in swine, swine dysentery and pig scours.)

Supplied: Package of 2 (single treatment)
Package of 10 (multiple-dose)



Protect your profit with Wyeth Products!

*Source: Hoard's Dairyman

AVAILABLE FROM YOUR ANIMAL HEALTH PRODUCTS SUPPLIER

Reflections of a Country Pastor

The Last of Life

By FLOYD W. MORRIS

THERE is a bit of Browning's poetry that I have held in mind since learning it as a boy in high school. It seemed to me then rather incredible; lines of beauty in rhythm and wording, but otherwise wishful thinking of the aged. He says:

Grow old along with me,
The best is yet to be,
The last of life
For which the first was made."

Well, I can see into the last of life now, where as a youth, it looked like one of those far-distant and unpronounceable places on the map where I never expected actually to be. And, now in our air age all places on the map have become reality, and so with our old age. If not now, we will all come to it.

Old age is a problem to be reckoned with, for me personally, and in fact for everybody. It is a problem which is attaining national recognition. The number of old people is increasing. More things are being done for old people by government than ever before, and more is contemplated. The phrase, "old age security" is common parlance and is a way of approach to the problem as a whole.

But the government can only approach this problem from one direction. There is much more involved than a certain economic security. In our predominantly urban civilization, we find that the old are increasingly sloughed off from active participation in the round of activities considered significant. They feel themselves no longer necessary—except those very few who have attained positions of leadership. Even they have to give way to the young, or conveniently die before their time.

What is wrong? Why can we not grow old gracefully and with the peace of God in our hearts. I cannot say that I have the answer since I have not yet reached those years when I must answer it. I only know this. Life is a corruptible and there is an incorruptible, as Paul says. There is matter and there is spirit, and the spirit can overcome the physical as light overcomes darkness.

We preachers don't talk much about heaven any more. I think that is a mistake. We have come to think in scientific terms of the present and are willing to let the future life after death take care of itself. We take too literally Jesus' injunction to take no thought for the morrow. We forget that Jesus lived in the eternal tomorrow in such a real way that it was for him his everlasting present.

He was pure spirit temporarily housed in the flesh. For Him heaven was within, and his body but instrumental. Its passing was of slight importance. He had bread to eat that the ordinary man, the materialistic man, knew not of. He had water to drink that was a fountain of water springing up to everlasting life. What mattered the passing of the years, or their sudden end—of what significance, more than the passing of the seasons.

These things are but the ordered ways of creation whereby the spirit finds vehicle for the real life which is eternal. Looking at it from this angle, the years should mellow our experience, bring greater insights into the eternal meanings and add to the brilliance and beauty of the soul's reach to God.

There is a physical beauty and there is a spiritual beauty. Old age is for the spiritual flowering of the soul. Then it is that the inner spiritual qualities ripen and come to maturity. The seed of God planted is ready to bear fruit. Activity of a physical sort no longer claims major attention. The full flowering of the spirit is a daily opportunity.

LET'S WORK TOGETHER

(Continued from Opposite Page)

stand-by organization. At times it acts as a focal point to bring certain groups together.

The Conference Board can and does function in presenting a unified legislative program to the legislature and the Governor. We are trying, though so far not particularly effectively, to get fairer and fuller consideration of the needs of the State Colleges, particularly in the field of salary adjustments to stop the constant loss of promising young teachers and research men. Have you any recommendations as to how the Conference Board may be made more effective?

Such are some of the challenges of working together. Are we statesmen enough to meet them? Or will we fail those whom we are supposed to represent. To successfully work together is not easy. I have a quotation which I found in some of my notes without giving the source. The meaning is significant—

"The heights that great men reach and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight
For they while their companions slept
Were toiling upward through the night."



"Hello! Desk sergeant? Cancel that call about prowlers at 812 Tanager Lane."



"OFFICIAL WORLD'S RECORD* FAT PRODUCER HAS ALWAYS BEEN MILKED WITH A DE LAVAL MILKER,"



writes: R. B. McLAUGHLIN, owner of Haven Hill Crescent Gewina Count.

*1523.0-lbs. FAT 38,878-lbs. of 3.9% MILK

"Our record-breaking cow, Haven Hill Crescent Gewina Count, has always been milked with a De Laval Milker (Magnetic). We never have mechanical trouble with our units, nor has there been any udder damage.

Probably the best testimonial I can give for the De Laval is that the udder of this great cow has retained the same shape, and is as soft and pliable as when she was a two year old. Moreover the entire mammary system was officially classified "Excellent" last February. During her life she has probably been milked by from 25 to 30 men, who with all their individual traits, made no apparent difference since the actual work was done by the De Laval unit."

DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

R. B. McLAUGHLIN also writes: "RECENTLY WE INSTALLED A DE LAVAL COMBINE MILKER® ALONG WITH A DE LAVAL BULK COOLER, WHICH WE BELIEVE WILL HELP US CONTINUE TO PRODUCE HIGH QUALITY MILK WITH GREATER SAVINGS THROUGH LESS TIME AND LABOR REQUIRED."



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Get more from every acre...

Du Puits Alfalfa yields 6 tons of hay per acre



PRIZE HOLSTEINS reach eagerly for Du Puits alfalfa hay—being fed by Lloyd Smith. He says, "It's the most beautiful, fine textured hay you could imagine." And he estimates his fields yield up to 6 tons per acre.

Lloyd Smith of West Henrietta, N.Y., is completely sold on new Du Puits alfalfa. He says, "It has greater vigor and is faster growing than any other alfalfa variety on my farm. It's fast starting, winter hardy, and gives me the large quantity of forage I need."

BETTER QUALITY HAY

Mr. Smith who, with his son, operates between 400 and 500 acres, is a well-known breeder of Registered Holsteins, and currently is feeding some 200 head. He says, "My Du Puits hay is the most beautiful, well leaved, fine textured hay you could possibly imagine. The neighbors who visit me can't understand why they don't have such high-quality hay as I'm feeding."

HIGHER YIELDS

One very important reason for Mr. Smith's higher quality hay is that he takes off three cuttings a year, each cutting made at the early bud stage. This practice assures better quality and higher yields. Mr. Smith estimates that his fields yield between 5½ and 6 tons of dried hay per acre, outyielding all other varieties. Du Puits (pronounced Doo Pwee) starts growth very fast in the spring and blooms about a week earlier than other varieties. It grows later into the fall than other varieties, too. And it recovers faster after cutting than the other alfalfas on his farm.

DISEASE RESISTANT

Du Puits' resistance to common leafspot is a factor, too. Cornell field crop personnel, visiting Mr. Smith's farm, report Du Puits as "Most resistant of available varieties to common leafspot disease in New York state." Because of this resistance, Du Puits maintains its deep green color, holds its leaves better and produces better quality hay than susceptible varieties.

To get more from every acre you'll want to try new Certified Du Puits Alfalfa this year. Order now from your local dealer.



BALES OF DU PUITS HAY are decked to the roof of Lloyd Smith's barn. Mr. Smith, dwarfed by the hay, points out that this was from the *third* cutting of Du Puits alfalfa.

DU PUITS ALFALFA

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NORTHRUP, KING & CO.

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The new All American Smoothie cucumber.

Vegetable Varieties for the

HOME GARDEN

By PAUL WORK

FEW PRACTICES are cheaper or more effective in contributing toward a better home vegetable garden than planting the right seeds. That sounds very simple, but it still takes a little doing, particularly if your fancy turns to some items that are not found on store counters, in standard commission boxes, or in the ordinary run of seed catalogues.

Actually the standard varieties are generally pretty good. That is what made them standard. But if you want Solid Red Tomato or Matchless lettuce or Sugar Baby watermelon you will have to know where to turn for them or to look through several catalogues.

You will soon learn that some houses —a dozen or fifteen prominent ones — are more likely to offer the newer, less usual and choicer items than the run-of-the-mine seedsman. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has a list of sources of items mentioned here and will be glad to help you out.

This story is centered around the home garden of vegetables and is intended as a guide to newer items and some not so new that you may want to try for yourself.

Snap Beans. Styles in bush snap beans change pretty fast—better ones keep coming from the breeders.

SEMINOLE is in the spotlight now, bred by the Florida Experiment Station and well reported by observers in various places. It may be planted to replace Tendergreen or Tenderlong 15. It is resistant to some strains of rust, mildew and mosaic. Pods are round, smooth, well filled, with distinct "beany" flavor.

If you like that "beany" flavor, try the new All America Selection for 1957, GREENCROP, bred by A. F. Yeager, veteran vegetable breeder of the University of New Hampshire. It is flat podded, but longer, straighter and less fibrous than Bountiful. It is said to remain in condition longer than most varieties.

Others to try are HYSCORE, KINGREEN, CORNELL 14 and TEKOA. WADEX is reported to be an improvement on Wade.

Pole Bean. One objection to most bush beans is that the harvest is in and gone too quickly. Breeders seek "concentration" of maturity for commercial planters, especially for processors. One way around this problem is to plant pole beans. They may be sowed in double rows and supported with slender poles from the woods, tied together in fours at the top, like a wigwam, or with a trellis made of posts, wires and binder twine.

New pole beans to try are COLUMBIA, of U.S.D.A., of which one parent is the excellent Blue Lake of the West Coast, FLORIGREEN from one of the Florida Stations and Burpee GOLDEN POLE.

Early Cabbage. GOLDEN ACRE is still about as good a first-early cabbage as one can plant. Size of heads can be controlled by setting them rather close together and actually one can have a lot of cabbage from a space no larger than a desk top. As a matter of fact, a space 4 or 5 by 20 feet with a double row and with three varieties should keep one supplied from early July until September. The two rows may be as close as 2 feet apart if you do not plan your garden for cultivation with a big tractor. Ten plants of Golden Acre will do very nicely, then ten plants of Copenhagen and the third little block of ten or twelve plants may be Glory. But be sure and look at the catalogue for days to maturity for the Copenhagen, for some strains are about as early as Golden Acre and some are as late as Glory.

Most people are happy with small heads of cabbage. BABYHEAD, of Eastern States, is later than Golden Acre, produces small, very hard heads. MORDEN MIDGET, bred in Manitoba, is another little one, well adapted for the North, slow bursting and stands long after maturity. BADGER MARKET is still a little later in maturity.

Cucumbers: SMOOTHIE cucumber, All America Selection for 1957, is distinct from others, very smooth and glossy, very dark green in color, and well formed. Vines are vigorous and at Riverhead it did well in the unusually cool season of 1956. ASHLEY is downy mildew resistant and continues to show up well.

Lettuce: Many remember PRIZEHEAD, the old leaf lettuce, heavily tinged with bronze red, which has long been known for good quality. Now another is out —SALAD TRIM, with glossy, deep red-bronze leaves.

Many have learned to like BIBB lettuce for its small but very tender little bunches. It is an old timer that has now found new vogue, but it goes to seed very quickly in summer. BURPEEANA is out to correct this fault.

We still are very fond of MATCHLESS which Burpee calls DEER TONGUE.

Newer Muskmelons: A northern muskmelon, maturing between Delicious and Iroquois is HARPER HYBRID, bred in Ontario, Canada. It is fusarium resistant, of medium size, thick meated, and of high quality.

HARVEST QUEEN is a cousin of Queen of Colorado, holds up well after picking and is of high quality. It may be a little late for some.

PIONEER, PENNSWEET and MINN HONEY are others to try.

Peas: A good many have found WANDO a good pea to lengthen the season of garden picking into the summer. Now comes EMERALD, bred in Florida for late maturity, dark color, high quality and heat resistance.

Sweet Corn: The available array of sweet corn is really bewildering. Fortunately, many of them are good, at least in one respect or another. One should try several varieties to strike the balance between vigor of growth, size of ear and table quality.

For early planting, SENECA DAWN is higher in quality than most first-earlies, not as fancy looking as some. NORTH STAR has fine seedling vigor, being able to come up in wet soil and cool weather. It makes a good-sized ear and is popular for first early market. Other early ones are GOLD CREST

(Continued on Opposite Page)



The Champion radish, a new All American selection.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

of Ferry-Morse and HYBRID SUNRISE of Charter Seed Co.

CARMELCROSS is good for second early and considered getter in quality than Marcross. GOLDEN CROSS comes in for the main crop and for continued supply may be planted several times—say ten days apart. Even better, make a second planting when the first one is about 3 inches high.

For late quality, SENECA CHIEF is still hard to beat. Now Harris is out with WONDERFUL to compete in this field.

Others in the Marcross-Carmelcross field are MORNING SUN which makes few suckers and large ears of good appearance. SUGAR KING, of Northrup, King, with narrow kernel and good quality.

Tomatoes: In my return from the Philippines I found that I had missed about as exciting a new first early tomato as had appeared for some time. This is FIREBALL, of Harris, making a small vine about like Chatham, so that it can be planted 2 or 3 feet apart in 3-foot rows. Although the foliage is too light to protect the fruits in very hot weather, the early set of fruit is very heavy. Tomatoes are sizable, round, firm and well colored. It is gone after a few weeks and can be followed by any of the many, midseason or main crop varieties. MORETON HYBRID, also of Harris, has much better foliage cover, produces heavily of good fruits and will bear much longer than FIREBALL.

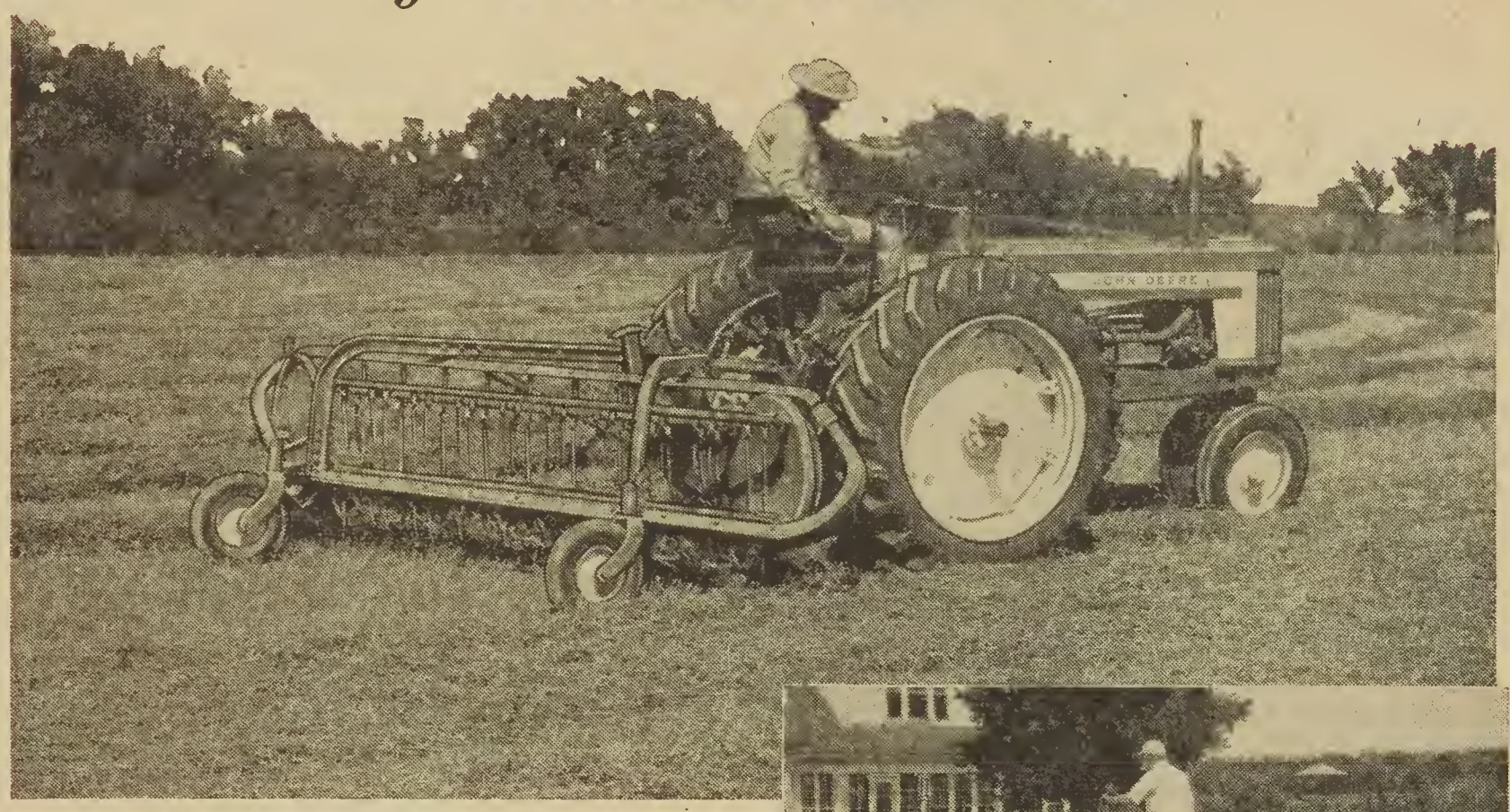
MANITOBA and FERGUSON are two Canadian earlies for Northern climates.

Much effort is being put into breeding crack-resistant tomatoes. GLAMOUR, by W. D. Enzie, formerly of the Geneva Station and now of Birds Eye, is one of these. And another is CRACK-RESISTANT of Campbell Soup. OHIO CR RED is a third.

SOLID RED, of Eastern States, lives up to its name. Fruits are not very large but they are high in Vitamin C.

Watermelons: The chance of getting good watermelons in Northern climates has improved considerably in the last five or ten years. Almost everybody knows HONEY CREAM, the little yellow-fleshed one which is about as good as anything there is for table quality. NEW HAMPSHIRE MIDGET is doing well but be sure not to let it get overripe before you pick. TAKII GEM is a Japanese hybrid that is similar and shows some improvement over New Hampshire. A new one from Oklahoma, still in the ice-box size is SUGAR BABY, round, 6 to 8 inches in diameter, with firm rind and good, crisp, bright red flesh of high quality.

New High-Speed, Low-Cost PTO SIDE RAKE by JOHN DEERE



You'll Save Leaves with the 3-Point or Semi-Integral 350 RAKE

Low initial cost . . . high-speed performance . . . leaf-saving crop handling . . . versatility . . . and cost-cutting dependability—that's a quick summary of the outstanding new John Deere 350 PTO Rake.

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Different tractor gears and throttle settings match the reel speed to the volume of the crop exactly. In leafy crops, the John Deere 350 rakes up to 6½ mph—faster in crops where leaves are no problem.

The versatile John Deere 350 Rake is available for 3-point hitch or semi-integral operation. In other words, the 350 Rake works with practically



The 3-point 350 is shown above in the field and in transport. It works with any standard 3-point hitch and with John Deere 800 Series Hitches. Notice the exceptional clearance in transport.

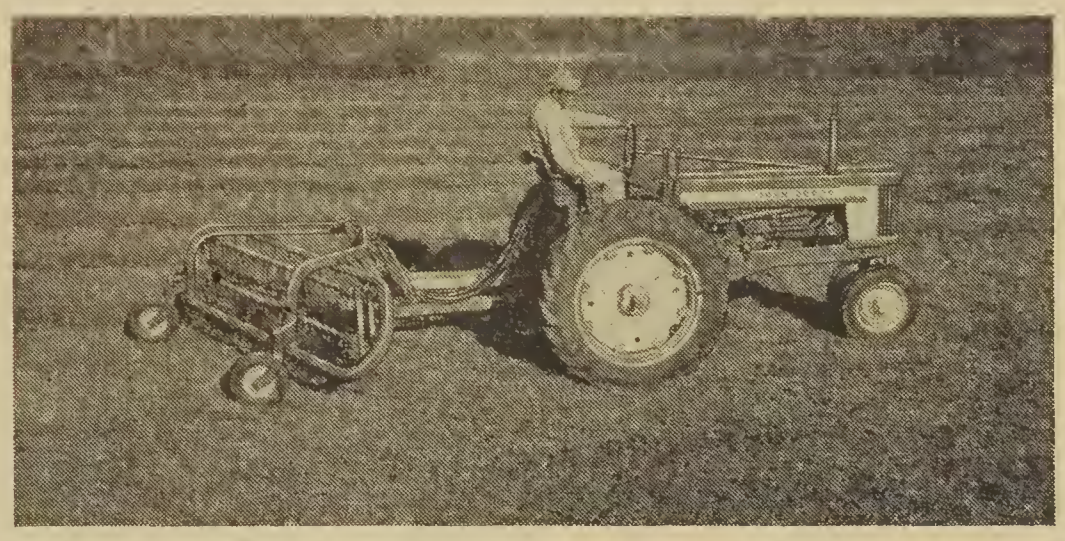
any tractor. Either version is extremely easy to attach and detach. A built-in jack-stand speeds the job.

Exceptional clearance . . . compact design . . . close-coupled maneuverability . . . and curved teeth are other outstanding good-work features.

Construction Features

A rugged frame . . . extra-heavy offset strippers . . . new universal-joint-type ends on tooth bars . . . heavy-duty, triple-coiled teeth . . . and high-grade bearings assure long, low-cost service.

See your John Deere dealer for complete information. Mail coupon today for free folder.



A simple hitch adapts the 3-point 350 to semi-integral operation (left). Hydraulic or manual lift is available. The semi-integral 350 Rake works with any tractor equipped with a standard power take-off.

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Hudson Valley Fruit Growers Say "Hail Prevention" Worked

A YEAR AGO, a group of Hudson Valley, New York fruit growers cooperated in a new venture. They sought to prevent hail storms which in many past years had caused a great deal of damage to fruit. The method used was seeding clouds with silver iodide, the same procedure sometimes followed to produce rain.

A letter to a number of Hudson Valley growers brought prompt, interesting replies. Here are excerpts from them:

* * *

RESULTS ENCOURAGING

I THINK the hail prevention program was successful because:

1. Of 16 verified hail storms approaching from the west(hail was actually seen), four deposited hail in the protected area. This covered less than 1% of the area, and a small portion of this, less than 1% received serious hail.

2. We operated a ground generator at our farm and were therefore often in communication with the operations center at Red Hook. We knew when generators were operating to the North and could see the thunderheads come in from the West and flatten out as they passed over the valley.

3. On each of the four occasions when hail fell, something happened that was traceable to human fault rather than any scientific weakness in the program. The rural party telephone line was our most serious problem. A storm approaching at 60 mph, must be worked on immediately rather than an hour from the time it is seen.

This year there will be radio communication between the plane and control center. The control center will have at least one private line, radio-controlled ground generators will be used in difficult to reach areas. Experience has played its part in showing meteorologists where our bad spots are and where our conditions are unique.

4. In 1956, we had the least amount of hail damage that I have seen in the Valley in the past eleven years. This, of course, could be considered a coincidence. However, all eyes were upon us and every speck of hail that fell in the target area was reported. I am not forgetting that severe damage was done in the northern part of the valley to a few farms.

5. The incidence of snow or slush in thunder storms was noticed by many people including myself. This is quite an unusual phenomena for the summer months. The ice cold rain and soft stuff that hit the windows and slid down convinced me on one occasion that my crop had been spared and that the program was working.

In 1947, I had hail. We lost $8,000 on a year when we could easily have made $6,000 or $7,000. Thus there was a net lost of $14,000 or $15,000. Our farm has a record of one severe storm every 20 years. Thus 50 acres bearing fruit x $4 per acre = $200. $200 x 20 years = $4,000. As costs continue to rise, the amount of possible loss increases. As more people come into the hail prevention program, the cost per acre drops. If all the fruit in the Valley came into the program, it could be operated for $2.00 per acre. A program on wheat in Eastern Washington is being operated for 50¢ an acre.

Hail insurance is too expensive unless one has hail two or three years out of five. Most of us do not use it. It would cost me $16,000 or $18,000 for a twenty year insurance program. This year anyone who sustains 5% hail damage will have his money refunded.

It is definitely worth the cost if it works. It will take three to five years to determine this for certain. If it is proven unsuccessful, I will have invested $600 to $1,000 in an attempt to cope with one of the most devastating forces on a fruit farm in this area.

It goes without saying, that I think it should be tried again in 1957. I feel that results will be better than in 1956 and I'd like to know for sure whether or not we can stop hail storms. We agree that this is an experimental program, but the techniques have been constantly improved since the men at General Electric in Schenectady first discovered the principles of artificial cloud nucleation.

If we are suckers we have a lot of company. Last June **"The Nation's Business"** published by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce reported weather modification to be a $50 million a year business. Bear in mind that much of this work is being done by power companies and other large corporations who are quite careful where they spend a dollar.—*Gerard G. Maier, Long Acres Fruit Farm, Newburgh, New York*

* * *

WILL BECOME STANDARD PROCEDURE

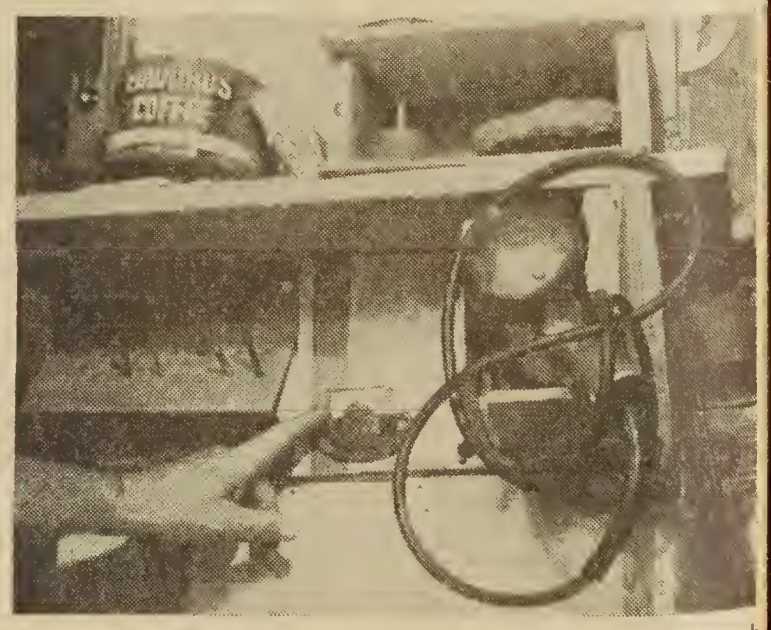
WE FEEL very strongly that the hail suppression has been successful and hope that it will continue every year.

We have been hit by hail here six times in the last ten or twelve years and we carry $20,000 to $25,000 coverage in hail insurance each year. Although we had already invested $1200 in hail insurance, we signed up with the new program and have signed up a larger acreage for this coming year.

There were two or three very bad storms during last summer and there was hail with two of them. But hail

(Continued on Opposite Page)

FOR KEEPING TOOLS HANDY



Much time can be saved in doing home repair work if you'll arrange a corner of your workshop or garage to keep the most frequently used tools at your finger tips. A discarded drawer pull is a handy holster for that frequently misplaced steel measuring tape and drill bits can be kept handy in a corrugated cardboard holder which you can "make in a minute" by folding a piece of cardboard in a deep Vee shape with wide top flanges. Your small utility drill should also be kept near your vise in its own special holster. These three ideas will have much time and labor and you will get more pleasure out of "do-it-yourself" projects.

—Glen F. Stillwell

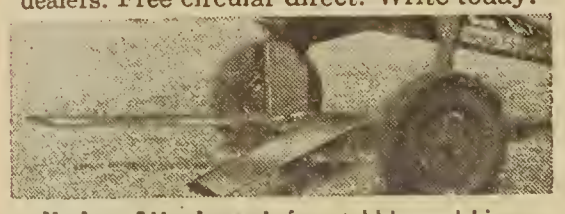
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Dr. Naylor's
DEHORNING
PASTE

stones were soft and did practically no damage. It is the first time that I ever saw this happen. While no one can definitely prove anything, we are satisfied that the program is working.

As with any program, at its beginning, there were and are "bugs" to be worked out, and experience to gain. But I am sure as I am sitting here writing this, that within five years this hail suppression program will be standard procedure in all fruit and vegetable sections where hail is a threat.
—*Arthur W. Kurtz, Sanford Orchards, New Paltz, New York*

* * *

ONE HAZARD REMOVED

I'M only too glad to report to you most favorably regarding the Hail Prevention Program. I'm most certain that this program did pay off and will continue to do so, as long as it is conducted properly with good supervision. This program is one more step in growing fruit in that it removes one more hazard.

I know many people just can't see it, but it is a must with me. Like every other kind of venture with the growers, only half want to do it and the other half will watch it. If everyone joined up this Hail Prevention Program would be rather inexpensive per acre of fruit. Let's hope the program continues.
—*Gerow, Schoonmaker, Wallkill, N. Y.*

* * *

HAS GROWER SUPPORT

AT LEAST half of the fruit growers wanted and were willing to pay for hail supression. The amazing thing to me was the support of the growers to a new idea. In a matter of weeks growers got together the best promotional

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Home is the place a child must be helped to learn from his mistakes, not to be forced to suffer from them.
—Sidone Bruenburg

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

organization we've ever had. Support of the idea of cloud seeding with silver iodide with all its implications and unknown factors was received almost without question.

Many difficulties arose such as placing generators, contacting operators at the correct time to turn them on, etc.

Several storms were seeded. The results are very hard to evaluate, light hail fell in several locations but no widespread damage occurred.

We lost more of our cherry crop from excessive rain than in any year except 1938. It will take at least five years of careful weather modification with accurate reports over the target area to evaluate the worth of cloud seeding in our area. — *Leonard M. Clarke, Milton, New York*

— A. A. —

BUNKER-TYPE SILOS

BECAUSE horizontal silos, particularly the "surface-trench" or bunker type, are adapted to economical mechanical forage harvesting, storage, and feed-handling and are inexpensive to make, more and more farmers are taking an interest in them. For their convenience and guidance a new Agricultural Information Bulletin, "Bunker Silos," has just been issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

This bulletin (A.I.B. No. 149), by engineer J. R. McCalmont of USDA's Agricultural Research Service, discusses advantages and disadvantages of the bunker-type silo, takes up matters of location, size, capacity, and construction, and makes recommendations on filling and packing, covering the silage to reduce spoilage, and effective and economical ways of feeding from the silo.

Single copies of A. I. Bulletin 149 may be had free from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.



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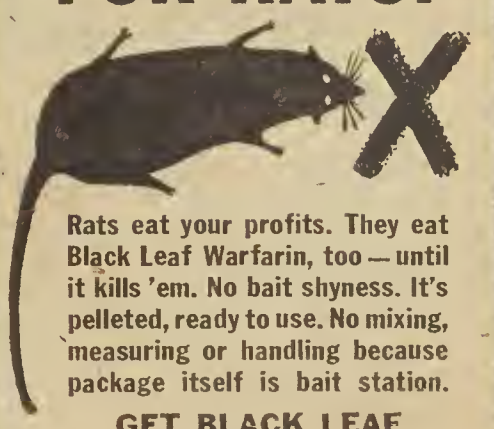
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FIELD CORN 1957 Style

(Continued from Page 1)

offer to farmers who live near the northern limit of grain corn production a dependable method for using the full growing season without worrying about soft corn. Professor R. B. Musgrave, who started the research, points out that field harvesting losses are less than with dry ear corn, losses in the silo are small, and the product is about equal in feeding value to oats on a dry weight basis.

In the past 10 years farmers have made a lot of progress toward earlier corn for silage. A. A. Johnson at Cornell has estimated that this shift has added 2,000,000 bushels of grain each year to New York silos. This is equal to about 40,000 extra acres of grain corn. Similar improvement has likely been made in other northeastern states. Unless there is danger of frost you can gain feeding value by letting your corn reach the full dent stage before ensiling. For every farmer who lets his corn get too mature before ensiling there are 10 who cut too early or use a hybrid that is too late.

Cornbelt Harvesting Methods

The efficiency in growing corn for grain has vastly increased in recent years becausc of higher yields and greater mechanization. Careful farm records show that a farmer could produce about 0.8 bushel of corn with one hour of labor in the period 1934 to 1938; 2.5 bushels in 1944 to 1948; and 4.5 bushels in 1951 to 1955. A few farmers who averaged 80 bushels to the acre produced nearly 8 bushels for each hour they spent in growing and harvesting corn. High yields do not guarantee high efficiency but low yields do guarantee inefficiency.

Weed Control

Slightly more than one-third of the corn in the Northeast is sprayed for weed control each year. This figure is altogether too low. Recent research suggests that when corn is young even small weeds reduce yield. A pre-emergence or early post-emergence spray can control many of these weeds. Some farmers still don't understand that small corn, 5 to 6 inches tall, is less likely to be injured by spray than larger corn, but the small weeds are more easily killed. County agricultural agents and local dealers who sell weed control chemicals can give advice on best methods for spraying.

Northeast farmers as a whole do a poor job of cultivating to kill weeds when compared with cornbelt farmers. The cornbelt farmer has a wider selection of shovels, sweeps, and spring teeth and he takes more time to adjust them on his cultivator. Cultivator adjustment hasn't received enough attention by farmers or by engineers and agronomists. Cultivating at just the right time is very important. Weeds that are only an inch or two tall can be torn loose from the soil. A week later these weeds are too tall to bury and their roots are more branched and tougher.

Stalk Rot Resistance

Stalk rot may be no more common than it was ten or twenty years ago but farmers are more aware of it now. It is a disease of old age in the corn plant. Tht stalk becomes soft shortly before picking time and the plants break over easily. The only control measure is to select a resistant hybrid. No hybrid is completely resistant but some are far more susceptible than others. Some hybrids with a good stalk-rot rating in the New York trials listed earliest first are: Mich. 250, Funk G-188, Robson 285, Cornell M-4, Robson 320, Penna. 444, Ohio K-62, DeKalb 410, Conn. 870, New Jersey 7, and Funk G-99. There are others that rank slightly below these.

Minimum Tillage

How long has it been since you changed your method for preparing a seedbed and planting corn? Maybe you aren't ready to change yet, but you will want to take a look at some of the new methods for planting with less seedbed preparation. These methods are: (1) plow-plant, (2) wheel-track planting, and (3) attaching a leveling tool to the plow and planting without further fitting.

Plow-plant. This method was developed by R. B. Musgrave, Agronomist at Cornell University, and has been previously described in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. The planter is mounted directly on the plow or on the tractor so that plowing and cultivating are donc in one operation. This method has been tested on 34 New York farms in 1955 and 1956. Yields from 11 farms in 1956 showed that plow-plant yielded as well as usual methods. Yields weren't taken in 1955. Results were in general very promising. The only serious disappointments were in Western New York which had the driest period, May to July, on record.

Plow-plant requires the least labor of any method and it allows extra early planting. One problem is the need to develop special equipment. (Suggestions are available from Carl Winkleblech, Agricultural Engineering Department, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.) There are several yet untried technics for improving the seedbed in the row where the plow-plant method is used.

Wheel-track Planting. This method, developed by R. L. Cook at Michigan State University, involves planting in the wheel tracks of a medium to light tractor. Planting is usually done the same day or the day following plowing. The tractor wheels will make an acceptable seedbed for the corn row in a surprisingly wide range of soil conditions. Planting should not be done when the soil is so wet that it packs hard under the tractor wheels. Wheel-track planting has considerable promise for farms with 10 to 80 acres of corn.

Attaching leveling tool to the plow. Several farmers have already tried planting on plowed ground with only a leveling tool attached to the plow. A spiketooth harrow, cultipacker, rotary hoe, Valley Tiller, and springtooth harrow have been used. This method is likely to produce quite variable results if an ordinary corn planter is used. Unless soil tilth and moisture are near ideal this method does not produce a good enough seedbed in the corn row. A pneumatic tire on the press wheel,

(Continued on Opposite Page)



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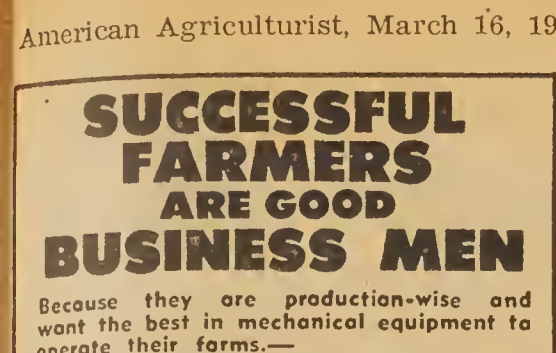
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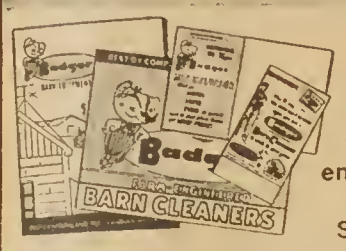
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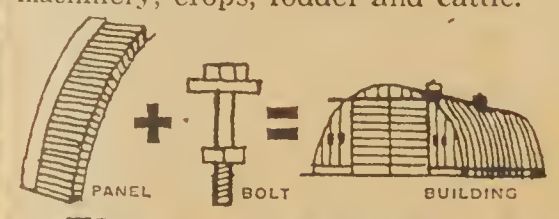
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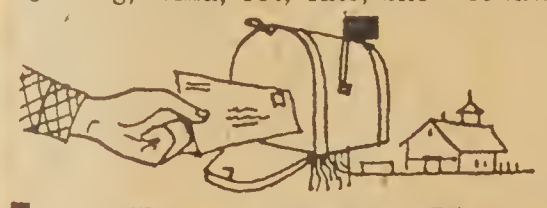
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(Continued from Opposite Page)

or better yet ahead of the planter shoe, would greatly increase the chances for success.

Good soil tilth and a better-than-average job of plowing are necessary for any minimum tillage method. Experience in Illinois indicates that a well-adjusted jointer on the plow would help greatly in turning under trash, cornstalks, and sod.

Fertilizing Corn

There is more difference of opinion among agronomists and among farmers in fertilizing than in most other phases of corn growing. Everyone agrees that a legume sod and 10 or more tons of manure are good for corn. The differences in opinions concern what fertilizer and how much to apply in addition to or in place of a legume sod and manure. The best thing to do is to contact your county agent, college extension agronomist, or local fertilizer dealer to get the recommendations of your state college of agriculture on rates to fertilize.

Each year more farmers report fertilizer "burn" on corn. This is to be expected because an increasing number of farmers are applying 400 to 800 pounds or more of 10-10-10 equivalent. Most corn planters that are more than two years old are of the "split-boot" type. This is designed to place the fertilizer in a band on each side of the row and slightly above the seed. Experience shows that for various reasons, perhaps planting too fast, the fertilizer is too close to the seed. This may cause "burn" under certain soil conditions when the rate exceeds 400 pounds of 10-10-10 equivalent. Fertilizer injury is due to salt concentration around the seed or young plant roots.

This is most likely to happen when (1) the fertilizer is too near the seed, (2) the soil is light in texture—sandy, gravelly, and (3) the soil is moist at planting time but dries out in the next few weeks, thus concentrating the fertilizer salt that is in the soil solution.

What can you do to avoid fertilizer injury? If you are in the market for a new corn planter, be sure to get one that places the fertilizer to the side and 1 to 2 inches below the seed. You may be able to buy an adapter unit for your split-boot unit that will give more desired placement. You may restrict your row application to a safe level (perhaps 300 pounds of 10-10-10 equivalent on sandy soil, 400 pounds on loams, silt loams, and clay loams), and then plan to sidedress or plow under extra nitrogen.

Sidedressing at the last cultivation has two advantages over plowing down nitrogen which may or may not be important depending upon the season. First, it applies the nitrogen at least 6 weeks nearer to the time that the crop will need it. Second, you can decide at the time of the last cultivation whether you have had a lot of leaching rains and whether you have the promise of a corn crop good enough to pay for extra nitrogen.

There is a growing feeling among agronomists that plowing under nitrogen for the specific purpose of decaying residues is less economical than fertilizing when and where the crop can best use it. Plowing down nitrogen shortly before planting is, however, an approved practice on medium to heavy soils where leaching isn't serious.

Irrigation

Up to the present time irrigation has been used mainly on potatoes and vegetables and to a lesser extent on forages. Irrigating field corn presents special problems in moving the pipe in tall corn. The 3-year average increase in an experiment on the Aurora Research Farm in Central New York was 32 bushels to the acre. This suggests that farmer interest in irrigation is likely to grow in the future for special soil situations and where water is abundant.

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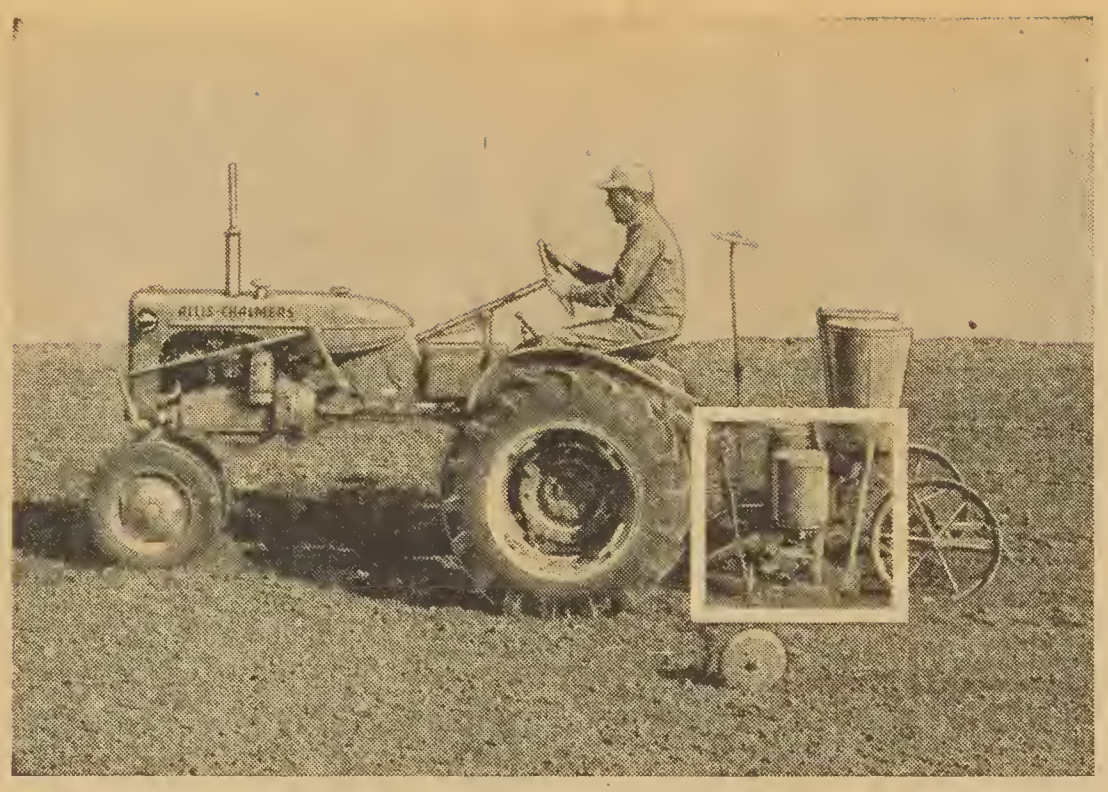
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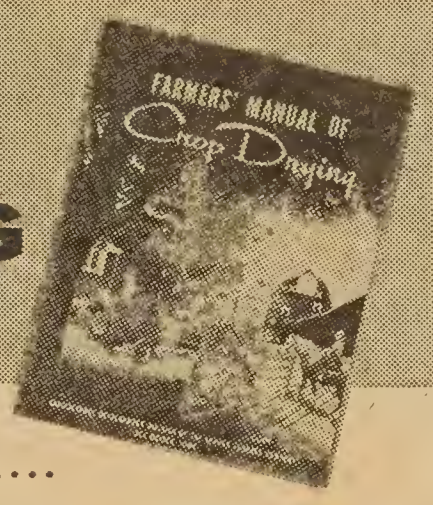
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FROM THE FOLKS WHO KNOW CROP DRYING BEST

We See No Grower Advantage In Contract Egg Production

By JIM HALL

AFTER studying the egg-producing contract being offered New York State poultrymen, it's hard to see any advantage for the producer.

Under the contract offered in Sullivan County, the producer is guaranteed a market for his entire production; 3½¢ a dozen above the market for Grade A large eggs; and ½ cent a dozen above market for Grade A medium eggs. When all of his birds are inbred cross stock, approved by the feed and egg dealer, then he also will be guaranteed that his average price for 12 months will be not less than 45¢ per dozen for Grade A large eggs.

This guarantee and the guarantee for the producers' other sizes and grades would, unfortunately, be less than the cost of production.

The disadvantages should be studied carefully: It is a contract in which the discounts in some grades can offset the premiums in others.

Here are the other prices the producer would get under the contract:

Grade A Pullets and Peewees: Market price.

Grade B, Crax and Dirties:
Large ..... **5¢ doz. below market***
Medium ..... **10¢ doz. below market***
Pullet (19-21 oz.) **15¢ below market***
*For Crax.

As usual, producers would get nothing for Grade B or cracked peewees or for bloods and leakers.

Study Contract

The best way to see how you would make out under one of these contracts is to apply the contract prices to your own production for last year and compare the total with what you actually received.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Ten cents used to be big money. How dimes have changed.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

This comparison has been made by Wendell Earle and John Rogalla, Economists at the New York State College of Agriculture. They studied an independent producer's commercial flock of 2,723 birds averaging 257 eggs per bird (that's a little better than 70% production) on a ratio of 4.7 lbs. of feed per dozen eggs. This man actually sold 58,367 dozens at an average of 42¢ per doz. for the year.

Figuring 85% Grade A quality for his total production, his income under the contract prices being offered would have averaged a little less than 41.8 cents per doz. for his total production and he would have received $138.14 less than he actually got.

If this man had had 90% Grade A eggs, he would have received an average of 42.7 cents per dozen under the contract. This would have added $408.57 to his gross income.

This added gross income was based on assuming that his year's eggs would have graded, percentagewise, as follows:

Grade A—90% (61% large; 20.9% medium; 6.7% small; 1.4% peewees).

Grade B—1.9% (1.3 L; 0.5 M; 0.1 S; 0.0 peewees).

Dirties—1.8%.

Crax—3.8% (2.6 L; 0.9 M; 0.3 S; 0.0 peewees).

Bloods—2.5%.

To get a broader base for comparison, the Cornell economists took the average price of 41.6 cents per doz. received by 18 commercial poultrymen last year. At this price, the farmer mentioned (producing 58,367 doz.) would have **grossed** $642 more for his year's eggs if he had been under the contract, had better than 70% production, and 90% of the eggs were Grade A.

But grossing this much more for such production and grade wouldn't mean that much more net profit. There are other provisions in the contract that could cut net profit down. Here are some:

The extra cost of 3,000 to 3,500 chicks of the approved type which he would be required to buy to have an average of 2,723 layers throughout the year would mean that his laying rate would have to go from 70% to 75%—274 eggs per bird—just to balance the extra cost.

As a guarantee that the producer will live up to his contract, the egg dealer holds back 1 cent per dozen each month for 12 months. (Total of $583.67 in example). The dealer holds this sum for the remaining two years of the contract but pays no interest on it.

The producer must use the kind of feed specified in the contract "at the prevailing fair market price" for it, "under the terms and upon the credit arrangements made and agreed upon." This can make a tremendous difference in net profit or loss because the manufacturer is the one who decides what's a fair price.

We have learned of one instance in New York where a farmer, investigating the advisability of signing an egg-producing contract, found out that the feed he'd have to use, would cost him $14 a ton **more** than the cash price of the feed he was using.

Our man (who fed his hens 138 tons of feed to produce 58,367 doz.) would find his costs, at the above price difference, $1,932 more. His **cost** per dozen would be up 3.1 cents! This might be an exceptional case but, if his extra cost for feed was the same as the minimum $8 mark-up charged in the broiler-contract program, it would still amount to $1,104 or 1.9 cents a dozen.

Grower Not Boss

Now, if it isn't already clear that I think the offered contracts are bad for producers, look at these clauses:

The producer must follow practices "as outlined from time to time" by the **feed dealer.**

The contract could be broken if the producer sold even one dozen eggs to a neighbor. (And his 1 cent per dozen for the year could be retained by the dealers).

The egg dealer has sole right of determining size and grade of eggs.

The only way the producer can get out of the contract without losing the retained 1 cent per dozen on a year's production is to notify the dealers in writing 90 days before the three-year contract runs out. If he fails to write this notice, he's automatically in for another year no matter how dissatisfied he may become.

As the contract may not be assigned to anyone else, he can't even retire or sell out during the contract period and have any legal right to the money the dealer retained.

I don't doubt that the layers specified are excellent, and I have no reason to believe that the feed specified is not of good quality. However, will they so improve egg production and quality that a man will sign an iron-clad contract to buy both for three years without even knowing what they will cost? I doubt it. So does every poultryman and economist I have talked to these past few weeks.

LOOSE HOUSING
For Dairy Cows in The Northeast

By IVAN W. BIGALOW
U. S. Steel Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.

A MAJOR factor in determining the cost of producing milk in the northern sections of the United States is the expense of housing dairy cattle during the six to eight month winter period. In addition, the high cost and scarcity of experienced farm labor have made dairy farmers conscious of the need for dairy buildings which can be operated as an efficient tool similar to other farm equipment.

Since World War II, increased interest has been shown toward the loose housing of dairy cattle in pole constructed buildings. The availability of pressure treated poles has brought up to date an old-fashioned idea of building construction which is both low in cost and permanent. Results of research show that loose housing units are practical. Experience proves that pole constructed units require a lower capital investment than for comparable conventional barns. Lower labor requirements and improved herd health make this system as practical for Northeast dairy farmers as it is for dairymen in other sections of the United States and Canada.

The first and most important advantage of loose housing is the greater number of cattle that one man can handle in this system.

Thirty cows per man in a stanchion barn is very good efficiency. Fifty and sixty cows per man in a well planned loose housing system is practical. The differences come in the handling of feed, milking systems and barn cleaning.

In the loose housing system cows go to the feed. Hay stored in mows at ground level allow cows to eat directly from the hay pile. Cows can either eat directly into a self-feeding silo or can be fed in a trough with the use of a tractor fork. In some cases a silo unloader and conveyor bank feed silage mechanically. Very little effort is required on the part of the herdsman to feed large number of cattle under these conditions.

Milking parlors eliminate the squats and bends of milking dairy cows. Pipeline milkers carry the milk to the can or tank. Grain is metered mechanically to the cows with a minimum of physical effort on the part of the farmer.

Barns and barn yards can be cleaned with a tractor scraper. The heavy work of handling manure can be accomplished from a tractor seat.

The second real advantage of loose housing is its lower initial cost.

Inexpensive pole barn construction contributes greatly to reducing building investment. Pressure treated poles, when placed in the ground, provide the foundation and about one-half of the framework of the building. Pressure treating insures a building life of 50 to 75 years.

Herd health is definitely better in this system as compared to the average stanchion barn. Less udder injuries reduce the incidence of mastitis. Breeding troubles appeared to be less as reported by farmers with pen barns.

A good pen barn consists of four major parts: loafing barn, feeding area, paved barnyard and a milking parlor. It is important that those parts are arranged exactly in accordance with each other to achieve full benefits of the system.

Management is the key to the success or failure of the loose housing system. Managing a pen barn is as different from managing a stanchion barn as piloting an airplane is different from driving an automobile. The next big step in the loose housing era is a management program to train farmers in the techniques necessary for good pen barn operation.

— A. A. —



"No, thanks, I'm just looking."

HOW TO PREVENT MILK FEVER

High-producing cows can be prevented from getting milk fever by feeding them a vitamin D supplement just before calving, says Dairy Scientist K. E. Harshbarger of the University of Illinois. The recommended feeding rate is one pound per cow daily for six days just before calving.

The feeding of this vitamin for too long a time, Harshbarger warns, can be harmful and therefore should not be fed for more than seven days. He also calls attention to the fact that vitamin D supplement in convenient one-pound packages is now commercially available.

FEEDING HOGS FOR LEAN MEAT

OUT in Missouri, they have found that a limited feed intake to 85% of full feed after hogs weigh 125 lbs. results in a more desirable hog. By more desirable, we mean a smaller percentage of fat.

Experience shows that farmers are more inclined to limit the feed for the young pigs perhaps until they weigh 75 to 125 lbs. and then give them full feed until they are marketed. This tends to increase the percentage of fat.

Professor Tribble of the University of Missouri, points out that growth impulse is greatest in young pigs, and full feeding when they are young results in maximum development of muscles and therefore more lean meat. He points out also, that the most that good feeding can do is to take full advantage of inherited ability of the animal.



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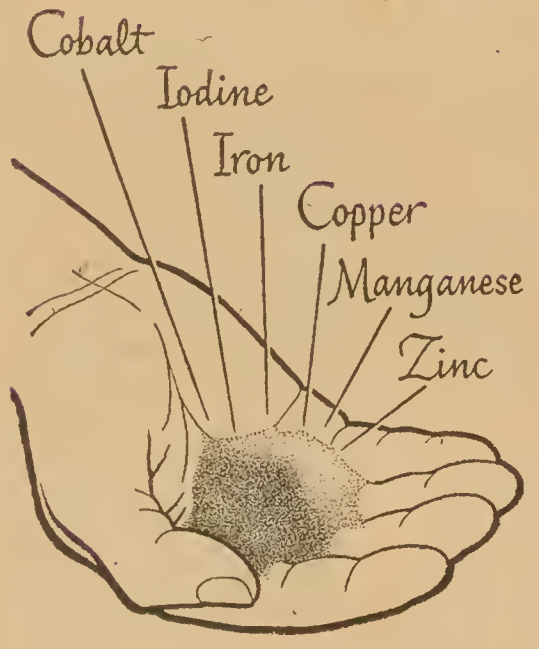
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COOPERATIVE FARM CREDIT

See Europe With Us!

HAVE YOU been thinking about the wonderful European Tour we announced in our February 2 issue —and wishing you could go with us and fulfill a life-long dream? Then why not grasp this opportunity to travel with a friendly American Agriculturist party? The tour will last six weeks lacking one day, August 14 to September 24, and will bc another one of those fascinating, well managed tours for which AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is famous.

On this trip you'll see glamorous Paris, historic London, German castles on the Rhine, Holland's dykes, the beautiful snow-crowned Swiss Alps, picturesque Austria, sunny Italy, Monte Carlo, and the French Riviera. We will leave August 14 from New York City, aboard the giant liner Queen Elizabeth. The 5-day ocean voyage on this beautiful ship is more fun than you could ever imagine in advance —wonderful meals, movies, entertainment, deck games, and the relaxation of sitting in comfortable deck chairs, chatting with new friends or just watching the ocean go by.

Like all American Agriculturist tours, this is an "all-expense" trip with everything included in the price of the ticket—transportation (cabin class on the Queen Elizabeth); hotels, sightseeing, baggage transfer, the services of a competent escort who will handle all travel arrangements; all tips, and all meals. (Note: the statement in our printed itinerary that 6 meals are omitted in London, Rome, and Paris is in error. ALL MEALS ARE INCLUDED.)

The price of the all-expense ticket is very reasonable for this outstanding tour. Our printed, illustrated itinerary contains full information, including cost and a day-to-day account of the places we will visit. To get a free copy of it, just fill out the coupon below and mail it to Editor E. R. Eastman, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-E, Ithaca, N. Y.



It's a glorious feeling when the whistle blows and you set off for that dream-of-a-lifetime vacation!

Reservations should be accompanied by a deposit of $200 per person, the balance to be paid by July 10. If you find later you cannot go, we'll be glad to refund all payments.

We can promise you that this trip will surpass all your expectations. When you travel with American Agriculturist, it's always like that. The people who have gone on our tours always come back saying: "You didn't tell us **half** how wonderful it was!" Comc with us this time and see for yourself. You'll always be glad you did!

E. R. Eastman, Editor
American Agriculturist
Box 367-E, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary of your European Tour, August 14-September 24, 1957.

Name _____

Address _____

Please print your name and address

Dwarf Fruit Trees

THE USE OF dwarf fruit trees in home plantings has increased during recent years. Likewise, increased interest and demand for dwarf trees is anticipated as people have more leisure time.

Dwarf trees are smaller than the standard trees grown in most commercial plantings and are especially adapted to yard plantings where space is limited. Popular varieties of dwarf apple and pear trees are generally available from most nurseries.

Peach, plum, cherry, and apricot have not been produced extensively on dwarf rootstocks thus little is known about their performance. Also, with the exception of sweet cherries, the stone fruit trees are small as compared with apple and their size can be restricted by pruning.

For the home grower, dwarfs offer these ADVANTAGES over the standard fruit trees: (1) They usually begin to bear one or two years earlier; (2) several varieties of fruit with different ripening seasons can be planted in a space required for a standard tree; (3) all the work around dwarfs can be done without heavy machinery; (4) they can be pruned and trained as ornamentals in landscaping, on wires or trellises, against walks, or along a walk or drive.

DISADVANTAGES of dwarf trees: (1) They are usually more expensive than the standard fruit trees because of the extra labor and time involved in grafting and growing; (2) trees that are so dwarfed because of a dwarfed root are usually less firmly anchored in the soil than standard trees and may need permanent staking or wiring to keep them from blowing over.

Complete information on dwarf fruit trees is given in a new U. S. Department of Agriculture Leaflet No. 407, entitled "Dwarf Fruit Trees—Selection and Care," which may be obtained on request from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Your Veterinarian Discusses:

When Sows Eat Their Litters

NOT SO long ago an owner telephoned and reported that he was having considerable trouble with one of his sows that had just farrowed. The pigs had been born without any trouble at all, but the sow was trying to eat them. She refused to let the pigs nurse, and jumped viciously with wide open jaws at any that happened to touch her. She had already killed three of the youngsters, before the owner became aware of her disposition, and he had been forced to take the rest of them away from her in order to save their lives.

This sort of trouble is fairly common at farrowing time, and may be due to any one or more of several different causes.

In many cases the tendency to cannibalism can be traced back to improper feeding that failed to provide the sows with enough protein during their gestation period.

At other times sows eat their families because they're scared. This is particularly true of young animals with their first litters that may be actually afraid of their crawling offspring. They then fight them off in what they believe is necessary self-defense.

In some cases sows may become delirious with pain from uterine spasms or vulvar injuries, and don't really know what they're doing when they attack their families.

Many swine raisers believe that allowing a sow to eat her afterbirth can give her the idea of eating her pigs, too, and it may be that a taste of blood will actually encourage cannibalism.

Sometimes the sows don't have any good reason for their actions at all, and are just naturally mean and poor mothers. This bad disposition often appears to be an inherited characteristic that is carried by certain families and blood lines.

Regardless of the exact cause, it is usually best to take the pigs away from the sows as the first step. In some cases it may be desirable to have a veterinarian give the sow some kind of a sedative to quiet her down and put her to sleep for a while. The pigs can then be returned while she's unconscious, and in many cases the sow will then accept the pigs with no further trouble when she wakes up again.

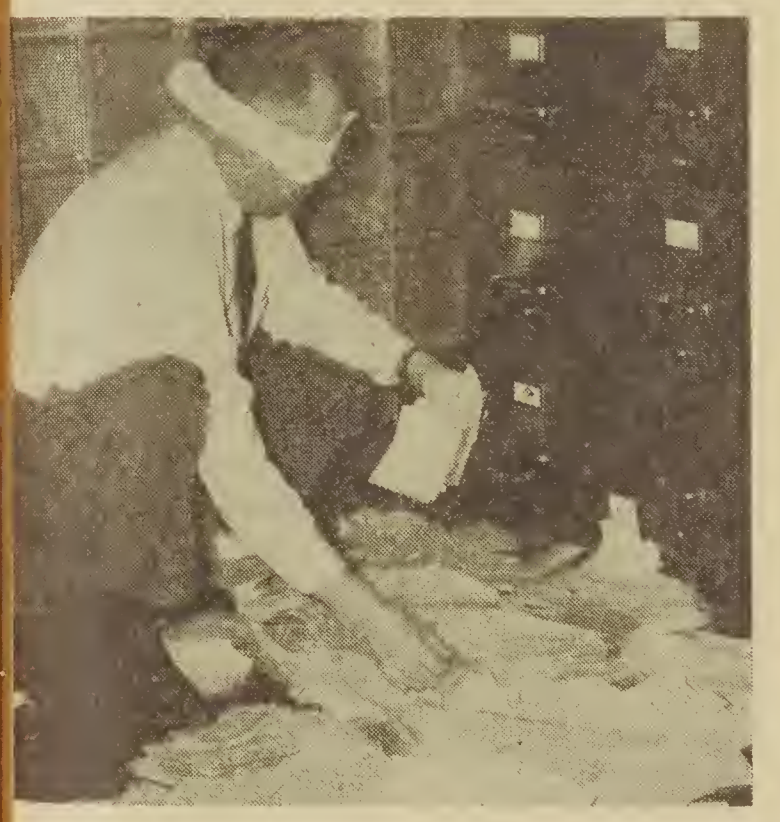
However, owners will usually find it more practical to do something about trying to prevent cannibalism than to contend with an unreasonable sow at farrowing time. With the commoner causes being recognized, the following recommendations can be made:

1. Feed sows adequate amounts of well-balanced rations during their gestation periods. It is especially important to see that they get feeds like tankage and milk products that supply plenty of animal protein.

2. Select gilts out of tame, even-tempered sows that have already demonstrated themselves as good mothers. Better think twice before you save breeding stock from a litter of a vicious, ill-natured animal.

3. Be around at farrowing time so that you can take pigs away from sows that show signs of being upset and afraid of their litters. The pigs can be kept away for a while and returned for nursing every two or three hours to see if the sow will eventually quiet down and accept them.

4. Make it a point to remove afterbirth promptly from farrowing pens.



Associate Editor Hugh Cosline, picking out the 25 winners of Scrambled Ads Contest No. 5. There were 2996 entries in the pile on the closing date of the contest.

Winners Scrambled Ads Contest No. 5

WHEN THE last mail arrived Feb. 27, we had a total of 2996 entries in our Scrambled Ads Contest No. 5. Associate Editor Hugh Cosline was duly blindfolded, and drew out the 25 winners. He managed to draw winners from all of our northeastern states except Delaware, Rhode Island and Maryland. Most of the winners, naturally enough, were from New York and New England where the greatest number of our readers are. However, some entries were received from as far away as Florida and Wisconsin.

The correct answers to Contest No. 5 were: Inland Steel Products, G. C. Hanford and International Harvester.

Winners, to whom one dollar prizes were mailed on February 28, were:

Mrs. R. L. Harrington, Blossvale; Linda Bronson, Lewis; Mrs. Ellen Beebe, Clymer; Mrs. Rita Jarvis, Jr., Bergen; Virgil Phelps, Basom; F. E. Bush, Machias; Audley Strickland, Candor; Obid Grover, Savannah; Charles Reibert, Lockport; Donald Potter, Cincinnatus, all New York.

Edward McLean, Slatington, Pa.; Donald J. Rowan, Honesdale, Pa.; Mrs. Allan R. Flagg, Turners Falls, Mass.; Edward Kielec, North Hadley, Mass.; Mrs. Pearl Ricker, Groton, Vt.; Georgia F. Kew, Wattsfield, Vt.; Mrs. Clyde Cook, Livermore Falls, Me.; Mrs. E. C. Andrews, Sabattus, Me.; Ray I. Goodwin, South Acton, Me.

Sylvia Donigian, Salem, N. H.; Murray C. Wood, North Weare, N. H.; Mrs. Arthur Wilson, Pittstown, N. J.; Mrs. LeRoy Post, Augusta, N. J.; Mrs. Virginia Peckham, Newington, Conn.; and William J. Kurze, New Preston, Conn.



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For ATWOOD ORCHARDS, CHAZY, N. Y.
SATURDAY, APRIL 6th at 11:00 A.M.

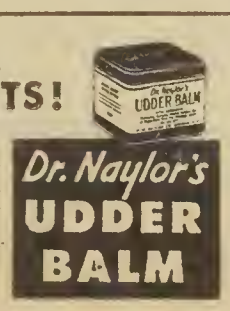
Farm is 8 Mi. N. of Plattsburg, just off Rt. 9
130 HEAD—54 COWS, 18 BRED HEIFERS, 23 YEARLINGS, 20 HEIFER CALVES, 6 YG. BULLS, 1 Proven and 1 Approved Sire. Herd on Herd Test for 32 yrs. Sale incl. 2 'Ex' cows, 4 Approved dams, 23 daus. of Approved dams and 11 daus. of 'Ex' cows. Six cows selling have over 600 F and up to
16,624 M 4.2% 685 F at 6-10 yrs. Act. 2x 305-day The Double App. Windrow Chief Topic sells with 52 daughters and sons. This is the best auction source of foundation Ayrshires that there has been in many years.
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You'll *see* the difference. Birds take on yellower shanks, better feathering, preferred skin coloring and more market weight per pound of feed. You'll see the difference in profits, too.

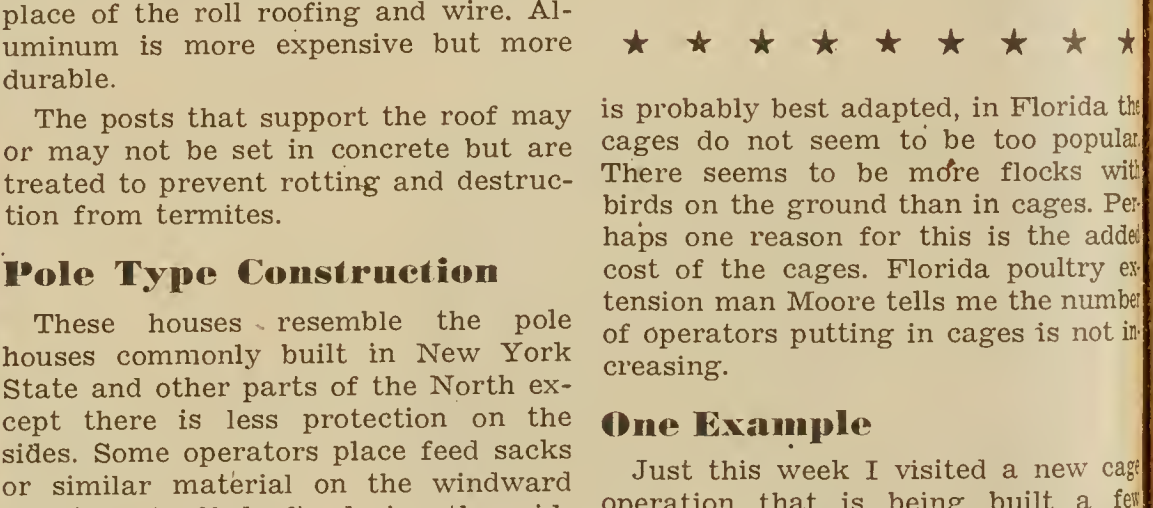
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See your feed supplier now or write for complete, factual, detailed data that proves how 3-Nitro can increase your profit margins.

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Cage houses under construction in Florida near Orlando. These houses are 14 feet wide and 540 feet long. Each house will accommodate 4 rows of single deck cages and have two alleyways. Feed carts will run on the concrete strips which will be the alleyways between the cages. Sides of the house will be open. Note the roof overhang, ventilator in roof, also sandy soil. Water is supplied automatically from a well.

Poultry Keeping in Florida

By L. M. HURD

DURING January, I have been visiting poultry farms here in Orange County, Florida with Mr. Baetzman, the county agricultural agent.

In many respects the management of the birds is not too different from what it is in the North. Of course, the houses are different because of the heat during a large part of the year. The houses are wire covered on all sides. Dirt floors are the rule.

The roofs are the gable-type and there is usually about a three foot over hang to reduce the amount of direct sunlight in the pens. There is usually a ventilator opening along the ridge to allow heat to escape. The roofing material may be heavy roll roofing laid loosely on two inch mesh chicken wire which in turn is supported by six inch wooden slats about a foot apart on the rafters. Sheet aluminum is also used in place of the roll roofing and wire. Aluminum is more expensive but more durable.

The posts that support the roof may or may not be set in concrete but are treated to prevent rotting and destruction from termites.

Pole Type Construction

These houses resemble the pole houses commonly built in New York State and other parts of the North except there is less protection on the sides. Some operators place feed sacks or similar material on the windward side to cut off drafts during the midwinter months.

It is customary to face the long way of the house toward the south as this seems to keep the interior most comfortable during the hottest weather. The houses vary in width depending on whether the birds are kept on the floor or in cages. When floor conditions prevail, they vary from 28 to 50 feet; for a cage operation, about 14 feet.

As I have mentioned above, all houses have a big overhang of the roof to keep out the sun and rain. One man told us that his house, 28 by 150 feet with a roof with roll roofing as described above, exclusive of house furnishing, cost him about $2200.

Floor Space

It is customary to allow from 2½ feet to 3 feet of floor space for Leghorns when they run on the ground. Single cage space may be 10 x 17 x 18 inches. Two or four single deck cages in rows run the length of the building with an alleyway between them. When four rows of cages are used, two rows are back to back.

Most of the places visited kept crossbred, hybrid and purebred Leghorns. Hybrid or crossbred stock seemed predominant.

The droppings and about 6 or 8 inches of the floor litter are sold as fertilizer and are an important sales item. This material is used in orange groves and for other purposes. Florida soil in this section is very sandy and fertilizer needs to be used generously. The clear droppings sell for $13 to $16 a ton or 40¢ a 50 pound bag. The floor litter price ranges from $5 to $8 a ton. Because of the heat and sandy soil the floor litter is usually well dried out when sold.

Although the cage system is being pushed in many parts of the country and seems to be gaining in use in the warmer parts of the country where it

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

With garden resurrections every year,
Life after death is not so queer.
—Agnes Ryan

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

is probably best adapted, in Florida the cages do not seem to be too popular. There seems to be more flocks with birds on the ground than in cages. Perhaps one reason for this is the added cost of the cages. Florida poultry extension man Moore tells me the number of operators putting in cages is not increasing.

One Example

Just this week I visited a new cage operation that is being built a few miles from Orlando. They will have 10,444 birds in cages soon when the buildings are completed. Feed will be trucked to this plant from Chicago at a reduced price because they will take back citrus on the return trip. A & P chain stores will take all their eggs on a contract basis. This plant will cost a good many thousand dollars but the operator seems very optimistic about the future. It will be one of the largest cage plants in Florida.

The population of the state is increasing rapidly and Florida does not produce enough eggs to supply the local trade. Several hundred families are moving to Florida from the North monthly. To keep up with the demand for eggs, a large quantity has to be shipped in from points North.

Some of the most successful local poultrymen retail all or a large part of their output. Even though this takes considerable time, the extra margin of return over a wholesale operation makes it worthwhile. One man who has a flock of 3500 layers and sells all his eggs retail told us he gets 70c a dozen for large eggs the year round. Another man who has heavies sells all his cull hens dressed for 50c a pound at the door or 55c delivered.

It takes just as much business ability and good management to be successful with poultry here in Florida as anywhere else.

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The money you spend for a Craine Silo is an investment in profitable feeding that pays *real cash dividends* for years to come! And since Craine Silos cost no more — why settle for *less* than the best?

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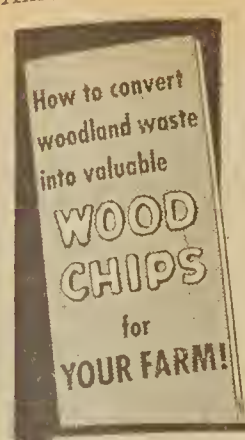
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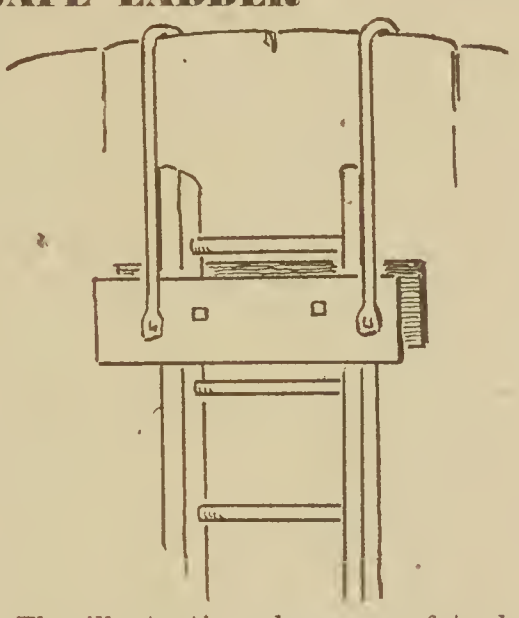
Instead of paying over $40 for a device for applying silage preservative, Phil Moebus of Hunterdon County, Clinton, N. J., made his own out of an old milk can and a piece of car radiator hose. He uses about 7 to 8 pounds of sodium bisulfite per ton.

He strains the preservative through a milk strainer on the top of the can to remove lumps, and lets the powder flow freely down through the hose into the silage passing through the chopper. To shut off flow of preservative, he lifts the hose.

Can is mounted on post attached to chopper. Cost of device was around $2.

— A. A. —

SAFE LADDER

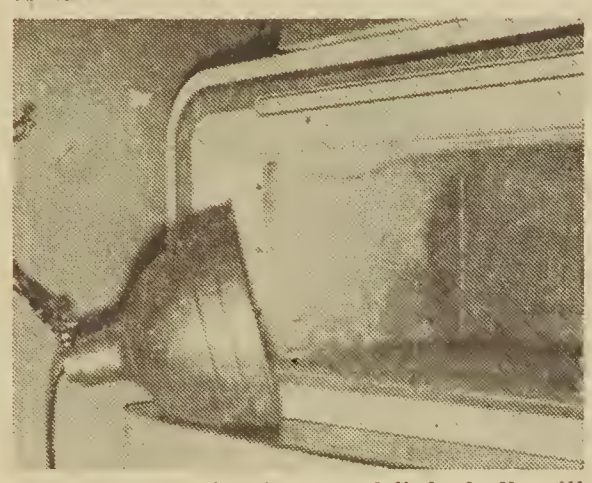


The illustration shows a safety ladder that I put together for use when the silo is to be repainted or repaired.

Two iron hooks about 3 feet long, made from ¼ inch round soft iron are bolted to two hardwood boards, slightly longer than the width of the ladder as shown in the sketch. The bolts are put through the hooks and boards, so the boards can be tightened on the ladder.

— A. A. —

QUICKLY DEFROSTS FREEZER



An inexpensive infra-red light bulb will quickly defrost the freezing compartment of an electric refrigerator or deep freezer, it has been found. For more efficient defrosting action the bulb should be used with a suitable reflector such as shown in the photograph. If a reflector is not available a dish pan will serve. The infra-red bulb, often called heat lamp, is available at any drugstore.—*Glen F. Stillwell*

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To do her tasks better and quicker every farm woman needs electric helpers on the job night and day — an electric range . . . an electric washer and dryer . . . a food freezer . . . a refrigerator . . . an electric water heater . . . many other electric appliances to do a wide variety of tasks.

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Don't let a few bottled gas appliances rob you of these possible savings. GO ALL-ELECTRIC Today!

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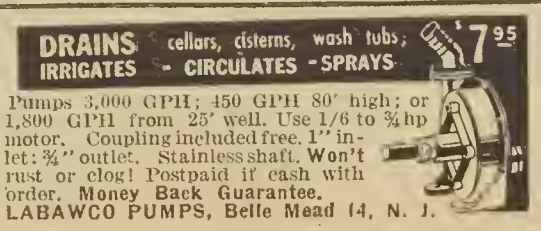
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PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Apr. 6 Issue.....Closes Mar. 22
Apr. 20 Issue.....Closes Apr. 5
May 4 Issue.....Closes Apr. 19
May 18 Issue.....Closes May 3

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

HOLSTEINS

DESIRABLE Holsteins of all ages for sale. Tested dams, proven sires, TB and Bangs tested. Will deliver. Russ Dahlin, Vernon, New York.

SHORTHORNS

INSPECT the Glen Cove Shorthorn bulls, bred and open heifers by Calrossie Highland Fling; study Cedar Sultan, meat-type Polled Shorthorn bull, at New York Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn Sale, April 6, Cornell University.

REGISTERED Shorthorn bull for sale. Beef type, age two. Dale Buck, R.D. #2, Waterloo, New York. Phone 3944.

FOR SALE: Purebred Scotch Shorthorns—selling April 6, New York State Sale at Ithaca in Cornell Sale Pavilion, three outstanding daughters, two excellent sons of Clay-Hills Souvenier, one top eight months club calf, daughter of Klay-Lohm Mischief. Plan to see and buy them. Klay-Lohm Farms, Shortsville, New York. Phone 5049.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

FOR ANGUS Steers and Registered Heifers Write Red Creek Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y.

REGISTERED Angus heifers, 2 bulls sired by Bent Lee Black Barry 6. Estate of Thompson Scoon, Castle Brook Farm, Geneva, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Registered Aberdeen-Angus breeding bulls from certified brucellosis free herd, 12 months and older at the Heckman Farm now located at 261 Brace Road, two miles southeast of Victor, New York. We have moved our herd of Angus from Bath to our farm in Victor. Earl Heckman—phone Victor 3938.

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REGISTERED polled Herefords. Yearling bulls and proven herd sires. Top blood lines; excellent foundation stock. Accredited herd. Pleasant Valley Hereford Farms, Groton, New York.

PROVEN polled Hereford bull for sale. We must sell our herd sire "Katonah" having too many of his get in our small herd. He was calved April 2, 1953. A grandson of Pawnee Domino 8 of the J. M. Lewis breeding, who also was the grandsire of the 1954 National Champion Bull and the great grandsire of both the 1956 National Champion Bull ALF Monarch 37th and the National Champion Heifer Bay Lady Tontine 14th. Katonah is out of a dam purchased from Rolfe at the Spring Valley sale in 1951. Price $1,000 or best offer. If interested communicate with Will Perry, Farm Manager, Cantitoe Corners, Katonah, New York.

REGISTERED Polled Hereford bull, one year old. Top bloodline. Chester Rutishauser, Canajoharie, New York.

FEEDER Steers wanted. State average weight and price. Eero Ruuspakka. Newfield, New York. Phone 4-7693.

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GERMAN SHEPHERDS, good selection healthy pups guaranteed. Courtesy and attention given every order. E. A. Foote, The Foote Hills, Unionville, New York.

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HAY

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ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS
(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

REAL ESTATE

320 ACRE Dairy Farm. 105 head registered Jersey cattle, full line machinery. Income $30,000. Meder & Ray, Randolph, New York. Terms.

CHESHIRE, Massachusetts—quiet country home, furnished if desired. 6 rooms with bath, modern 2 car garage, breezeway attached, 2½ acres, hen coop. One mile from town. Appointment phone Adams 664-W3 or write Frances Gale, Notch Road.

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STANLEY: 300 acre farm. For reasons of health, this outstanding Ontario County farm is offered for sale. Equipped for beef cattle and cash crops; 2 silos, outstanding soil, excellent water supply. Could easily be converted to pen stable dairy operation. House with all conveniences. Price for immediate sale. For information write or call, Bergen 146 or 147. Harris Wilcox, Realtor, Bergen, New York.

ATTRACTIVE country home, 5 rooms, bath, garage. Reasonable, write Ernest Tweedie, Guilford, Maine.

369 ACRE hill farm, one mile off macadam, fair house, large barn. No silo or milk house. $8,000. Sell on contract or finance. Sky Top Ranch. R#2, Cortland, New York.

FARM FOR SALE: Outstanding 300 acre farm located on a good macadam road within a short easy drive to Rochester, N Y. Excellent dairy barn, 85 stanchions; 5 silos; bulk milk tank; gutter cleaners; silo unloader; Rochester milk market; bull barn; heifer barns; calf barn with individual calf pens; machinery storage sheds; 250 acres tillable, all tile drained; 200 acres excellent alfalfaland; will support 175 head cattle; is fully equipped for zero pasture program. This is an unusual opportunity to purchase one of the finest and most successful farm operations in Western New York. For information write: Harris Wilcox, Realtor, Bergen, New York. Phone 146.

NEW COUNTRY Home—6 rooms, 1½ baths; 1½ acres in friendly village central Maine. Near church, school, library, super-market, bus. Ideal retirement home. Stanley Hodgkins, Route 5, Auburn, Maine. Tel. 2-4966.

FARM For Rent—250 acre farm in Wyoming County, Penna. 40-50 milkers, modern equipment—share basis. Details on request. O. H. Love, Mehoopany, Penna. Route 2.

RETIREMENT homes, like rent, nothing down. Information. Parry, Brierhill, Penna.

EQUIPPED Farm: 155 acres, half tillable; good buildings; paved road. Ten milkers — young cattle, machinery, feed. All $9,000. One third cash. Huffman Real Estate Agency, Chautauqua, New York. Tel. 3873.

FOR SALE: Farm with two houses and barn, 100 acres tillage, 100 acres wood lot in Sugar Loaf Area. Suitable for camp lots. E. A. Caldwell, Eustis, Maine.

WANTED: Dairy farm to rent or lease, at least 40 cow capacity. Box 514-TE, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York

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HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED on large Dairy Farm. Steady year round employment. Paid vacation, sick benefits. Life insurance. We want sober and reliable men Telephone Plainsboro 3-2750 Walker Gordon Lab Company, Plainsboro N J

INCREASE present income $75-up weekly. Dealers, farmers, agents — demonstrate nationally known Gro-Green Liquid Fertilizer Nutrients. Results guaranteed. Full—part time. Samples free. Campbell Co., Rochelle 220, Illinois.

DEALERS' Opportunity—Sell nationally accepted baler and forage knives. Profitable and reasonable. Write today. Agricultural Knives, Baldwinsville, New York.

MAKE $75 up weekly, spare time. Sell liquid fertilizer to farmers Exclusive franchise available. Liberal profits. Free local advertising. No investment, no experience required. Write "Na-Churs" Plant Food Co., 700 Monroe St., Marion, Ohio.

WANTED: 2 single men on an estate. One for tractor work and general farming. The other for garden and lawns. Steady employment for honest and sober men. Good wages and living conditions. References required Ravenscroft Farm Kent, Connecticut.

WANTED: Man to work on 60-cow dairy farm. Sober, reliable, able to hand or machine milk. Four room house, modern conveniences, good wages. Ralph Tuthill, Mattituck, L. I., N. Y.

IMMEDIATE opening for married man with small family on poultry farm. Six room apartment, fuel, eggs and good wages. References required. Write Box 514-CP c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

MOTHER'S Helper, houseworker. Must like country and children. Own room, bath, TV; all modern appliances; $140.00 per month; references. Gans, RFD-1, Keyport, New Jersey.

MAKE EXTRA CASH — quickly! Show newest big value $1, $1.25, $1.50 assortments of birthday, get well, Easter greeting cards, gift wrappings, stationery, gifts—in spare time. Big profits, bonus. Friends, others buy on sight. Write for samples on approval, free gift offer, details. Hedenkamp, 361 Broadway, Dept. AA-9, New York.

SINGLE MAN to do general type chores on dairy farm. Good home in preference to large wage. R. P. Zelley, Wrightstown, New Jersey.

MIDDLE-AGED couple to work my place. Rent shares or cash. House furnished, garden, etc. If interested inquire Mary Toal, Elba, New York, R2, Box 7.

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REDUCE LAMB LOSSES THROUGH EXPERT CARE

THE main object in any sheep-raising enterprise is to get the most number of lambs born in a given farm flock to an ultimate market.

Losses can cut into the success of a sheep business if the operator trusts to luck alone to pull his flock over the rough spots in life.

In general, the operator must not only take proper care of newborn lambs, but he must also take good care of the ewe before and after lambing.

Death of lambs after lambing has been known to reach from 15 to 30 per cent of the number dropped. These high losses can really be disastrous.

Here are some pointers which will help reduce lamb losses:

1. Use lambing pens.

2. See that lamb begins nursing within 20 to 30 minutes.

3. Lambs need protection from the wind and wet weather. Chilled lambs may be warmed by rubbing dry and wrapping in a warm blanket.

4. Lambs that are thrifty should be docked when 10 to 15 days old.

5. Lambs can be docked with irons, chisel, knife, docking pincers, rubber rings or emasculator.

6. All male lambs to be sold for slaughter should be castrated when one or two weeks old.

7. Lambs will start to nibble grain and leafy alfalfa hay when 10 to 15 days old.

8. Build a creep which lambs may use for feeding.

9. Creep should be placed in a protected, sunny place where it will be dry and warm. A shady place is best for later lambs.

10. Put a fresh supply of grain in the creep at least twice each day.

11. Lambs getting a good supply of milk will eat more grain and make faster gains.

12. Leafy, bright green alfalfa hay is necessary for best results. Keep a fresh supply of hay in the creep. Ewes will relish the leftover stems.

— A. A. —

WOOL INCENTIVE

YOUR article on the Wool Incentive in the February 16 issue was misleading to the lamb feeders. It failed to state that they must share the subsidy with previous owners of the lambs.—*R.B., New York*

EDITOR'S NOTE — It is difficult to cover all points briefly, but R. B. is right. The point he makes should have been included.

PRINTING

500 NAME and address labels in plastic case, 75¢. Embassy Press, Box 1, Lynn, Mass.

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SPECIAL Trial Offer, 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in beautiful ring-bound plastic album, only 25c 12-35c. Young Photo Service, 62C, Scheneetady 1, New York.

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LEATHER jackets renovated expertly, reasonably. Free circular. Dept. 64 Berlew Mfg. Co., Freeport, New York.

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FREE Catalogs! 250,000 products wholesale. Tremendous discounts. Econ-O-Mart, Whippany 14, New Jersey.

DELICIOUS Fresh smoked herring, 5 lbs. $3.00, postpaid. Wholesalers, Fishery, BayPort 1, Mich.

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COMING MEETINGS

March 18-22—Farm and Home Week at Cornell, Ithaca.

March 23—Annual Home Gardeners' Day at College of Agriculture Auditorium in Storrs, Connecticut.

May 12-15—80th Annual Meeting of the American Guernsey Cattle Club in Dallas and Ft. Worth, Texas.

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Every Day.....

2 P.M. and repeated at 3:30 P.M.
"Better Bulls and Better Service Through NYABC"
—Talk by Manager Maurice W. Johnson.
Demonstration of semen collection and bull handling techniques—Assistant Manager Harold B. Rosa.

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Prizes for Daily Winners

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You Can Do Wonders With 3 YEAST DOUGHS!

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

WHAT IS MORE fun than turning out good home-baked bread and fascinating rolls in a variety of shapes and kinds? It's easy to be a yeast bread and rolls artist. All you have to do is to master the three basic recipes given here for Yeast Bread and Rolls, Refrigerator Rolls, and Sweet Dough—and endless variations of them are yours for the making! The technique is about the same for all three doughs, but each is adapted for special products. For example, you'll find directions here for making all of these:

From **"Basic Recipe No. 1"** for Enriched Bread and Rolls: Bread, Pan Rolls, and Cinnamon Rolls.

From **"Basic Recipe No. 2"** for refrigerator Rolls: Pecan Honey Buns, Fan Tans, Shamrocks, Clover Leaf Rolls, Twirls, S-Curves, Malta Crosses, and Merry-go-rounds. This dough can be made ahead, stored in refrigerator, ready to use when wanted.

From **"Basic Recipe No. 3"** for Sweet Dough: Swedish Tea Ring, Fruited Braid, Cinnamon Loaf, Moravian Sugar Cake, and Butterscotch Rolls.

First, some hints about the ingredients used, and the handling of the dough:

Flour: Enriched all-purpose or general-purpose ("family") flour gives satisfactory results with all yeast breads and rolls. (If you use pastry flour, you will need special recipes. See list of bulletins at end of this article.)

Yeast: You may use either active dry yeast (which may be kept in a cool place to expiration date on package), or compressed yeast which requires refrigeration and keeps well for about a week. One package of the dry yeast is equal to 1 cake of the compressed yeast. Warm water (105°) is used for dissolving the dry yeast. For compressed yeast, use lukewarm water (95°).

Liquid: Fresh milk, diluted evaporated milk, or water with dry skim milk may be used for the liquid.

Rising: A warm place (85°), free from drafts, is required for proper rising of the dough. It is well to put the dough for rising in a bowl twice the size of the dough. The time required for the dough to double in bulk will vary with the kind of dough, temperature, and ingredients.

To determine when the dough has doubled in size, press two fingers into the center of the dough. If the depressions remain after withdrawing fingers, the dough is doubled in bulk and ready to be punched down for a second rising or to be shaped, depending upon the recipe. To punch down, press down lightly in center of dough. Then bring edges of dough into center and turn dough completely over.

When kneading dough, use as little flour as possible to prevent sticking to the board.

BASIC RECIPE NO. 1

ENRICHED BREAD AND ROLLS

- ¼ cup sugar
- 2 tablespoons salt
- 4 cups warm water
- 2 packages active dry yeast
- 6 tablespoons cooled, melted shortening
- 10 to 10½ cups sifted, enriched, all-purpose flour
- 1 cup instant dry skim milk

Combine sugar, salt and 3½ cups of the warm water in a large bowl. Stir the yeast into the remainder of the warm water, let stand until dissolved, and add to the first mixture. Add the shortening, stir in about half of the flour which has been sifted with the dry milk. Then add the remaining flour using just enough to make a soft dough and easy to handle.

Mix well with a spoon or the hands and turn out onto a floured board. Let rest, covered, 10 minutes. Knead until smooth and elastic and return to the well greased bowl. Brush top with melted fat. Cover bowl with a damp cloth and let dough rise in a warm place until double in bulk (about 1½ hours).

Punch down dough and let rise again until almost doubled in bulk (about 30 minutes). Remove dough to a floured board and divide into **four equal portions.** Let rest, covered, for 15 minutes.

BREAD. Round up two portions of the dough, shape into loaves, and place in greased bread tins (about 3½x7½x2½ inches). Let rise until sides of dough reach top of pan and center is well rounded (about 45 to 60 minutes). Bake in center of a hot oven (425°) for 25 to 30 minutes.

Test for doneness by removing from pan and tapping the bottom; if done, it will sound hollow. Remove pans from oven, turn out loaves onto a wire rack. For a soft crust, brush top of loaves with soft butter, cover lightly. Cool thoroughly before storing. Do not cover or grease if you like a crisp crust.

NOTE: If you wish, you may use 3½ cups milk scalded and cooled to lukewarm in place of the warm water, and omit the dried milk.

PAN ROLLS. Divide a third portion of the dough into about 12 to 15 small portions, or about ⅓ of desired finished size, and form each into a smooth ball with fingers dipped in flour. Dip each ball of dough into melted butter and place close together in a greased 9-inch round cake or pie tin or a 9-inch square pan. Let rise until double in bulk and bake in a hot oven (400°) about 12 to 15 minutes.

CINNAMON ROLLS. Roll the remaining portion of dough into an oblong shape, about 7 x 14 inches. Spread generously with softened butter, sprinkle with ¼ to ⅓ cup sugar mixed with 1 teaspoon cinnamon. (You may now scatter about ½ to ¾ cup seedless raisins over the top, if you wish.) Roll up dough as for jelly roll, sealing edge with butter. Cut into about 16 one-inch slices and place slices, cut side up, in a greased 9-inch cake or pie tin or in a 9-inch greased square pan. Bake in a moderate oven (375°) about 15 to 20 minutes. Remove from pan and serve hot.

BASIC RECIPE NO. 2

REFRIGERATOR ROLLS

(about 3½ to 4 dozen)

- 1½ cups lukewarm water or potato water
- ½ cup sugar
- 1½ teaspoons salt
- 2 packages active dry yeast
- ½ cup warm water
- 1 egg
- ¼ cup soft shortening
- 5½ to 5¾ cups sifted enriched all-purpose flour
- 4 tablespoons dry skim milk

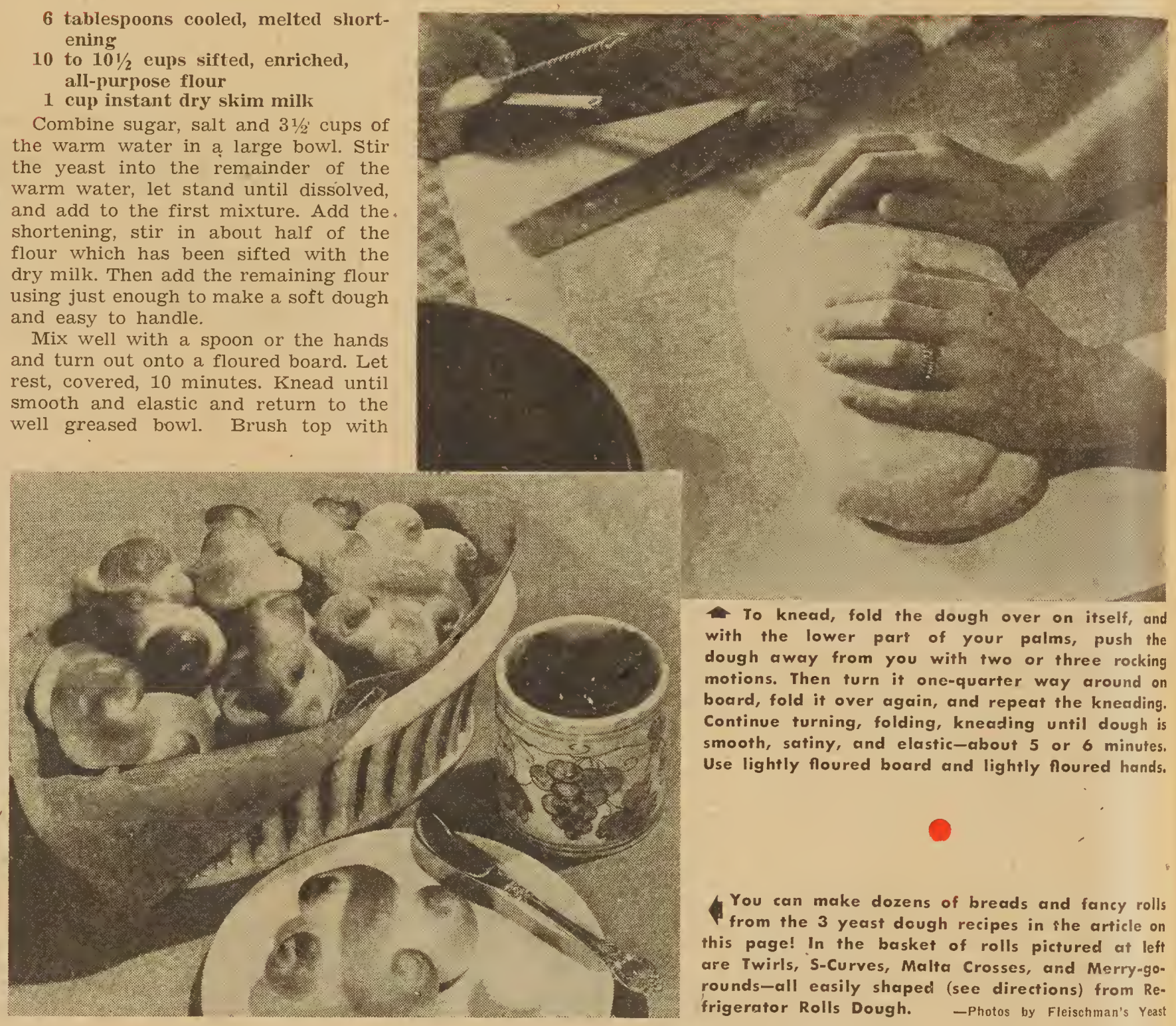
Combine water or potato water, sugar, and salt in a large bowl. Stir yeast into the remaining warm water and let stand until softened. Combine with the first mixture. Beat in the egg and soft shortening. Add about half of the flour sifted with the skim milk, and beat well. Add the remainder of flour, using just enough to make a soft dough easy to handle.

Turn onto a lightly floured board and knead a few minutes. Place dough in a well greased bowl, brush top with soft shortening. Cover bowl tightly. Place damp cloth over bowl, and store in refrigerator until ready to use. The towel may need to be dampened and the dough punched down occasionally.

When ready to use dough (about 1½ to 2 hours before serving time), take amount needed from the refrigerator. Shape into rolls of desired shape, place in greased pan or on baking sheets (see directions below for each kind of roll), cover lightly and let rise until double in bulk (about 1½ to 2 hours). Bake in a moderately hot oven (400°) about 12 to 15 minutes.

PECAN HONEY BUNS. Place in each section of greased muffin tins 1 teaspoon honey, ½ teaspoon butter, and 5 to 6 pecans. Form portion of dough into balls about 2 inches in diameter and place one in each muffin cup. Let rise and bake as above. Remove from pans at once and cool slightly upside down on wire rack. **Note:** In place of the honey, you may use about 1 tea-

(Continued on Opposite Page)



To knead, fold the dough over on itself, and with the lower part of your palms, push the dough away from you with two or three rocking motions. Then turn it one-quarter way around on board, fold it over again, and repeat the kneading. Continue turning, folding, kneading until dough is smooth, satiny, and elastic—about 5 or 6 minutes. Use lightly floured board and lightly floured hands.

You can make dozens of breads and fancy rolls from the 3 yeast dough recipes in the article on this page! In the basket of rolls pictured at left are Twirls, S-Curves, Malta Crosses, and Merry-go-rounds—all easily shaped (see directions) from Refrigerator Rolls Dough. —Photos by Fleischman's Yeast

(Continued from Opposite Page)

spoon brown sugar and 1 teaspoon water.

FAN TANS. Roll portion of dough into oblong shape about ½ inch thick. Brush with softened butter and cut into strips 1½ inches wide. Lay 4 to 6 strips on top of each other and cut into 1½-inch pieces. Place each cut portion in a greased muffin cup with **cut side up.** Let rise and bake as above.

SHAMROCKS. Roll portion of dough into a long strip 1 inch thick and cut into 1-inch pieces. Form each piece into a smooth ball and place 4 on a greased baking sheet close together. Make stems by cutting some of the pieces of dough in half and rolling each half 2 to 3 inches long, ¼ inch thick, and tapering at one end. Tuck a stem in between 2 balls and curve the stem. Let rise and bake as above. You may use three balls instead of four, if you wish.

CLOVER LEAF ROLLS. Roll portion of dough into long strips 1 inch thick and cut into 1-inch pieces. Roll each piece (about 1 inch in diameter) into a ball, dip one half in melted butter, and arrange three, buttered sides next to each other, in well greased muffin tins. Let rise and bake as above.

TWIRLS. Prepare strips as for bow-knots and shape into even rope. Wind one end of dough into circle about 2 inches in diameter, and continue to make smaller circle over base, ending in a point.

S-CURVES. Prepare strips of dough as for twirls. Shape each into form of an "S" 3½ inches long, twisting excess dough into spirals at end of letters.

MALTA CROSSES. Place one "S" curve diagonally over the other to form a cross.

MERRY-GO-ROUNDS. Interweave three "S" curves for circular effect.

BASIC RECIPE NO. 3

SWEET DOUGH

(Rings, Braids, Breads, Buns)

1 cup milk, scalded
⅓ cup sugar
⅓ cup shortening
1 teaspoon salt
2 packages active dry yeast
½ cup warm water
2 eggs
4 to 4½ cups sifted enriched all-purpose flour

Combine milk, sugar, shortening and salt in a medium large bowl and cool to lukewarm. Stir yeast into warm water, let stand until dissolved. Stir into first mixture. Beat in the eggs. Add one half of the flour, beat well, then add the remaining flour, using just enough to make a soft and easy-to-handle dough. Mix well and turn out onto floured board.

Knead until smooth and elastic. Place in a well greased bowl, brush top with soft shortening, cover bowl with damp cloth, and let rise in a warm place until doubled in bulk. Punch down and let rise again until almost double. Remove to floured board and divide into **two equal portions.**

SWEDISH TEA RING. Roll one portion of the dough into a rectangle about 8 x 14 inches. Spread with soft butter and sprinkle evenly over the top a mixture of ½ cup sugar and 1 teaspoon cinnamon, and scatter over this ½ cup seedless raisins and ½ cup chopped nuts. Roll up as for jelly roll and seal edge with butter.

Place on a greased baking pan with edge down, form into a circle, and fasten ends together. With scissors dipped in flour, make a cut ⅔ through ring at 1½-inch intervals and twist each section slightly on its side. Let rise, lightly covered, until double in bulk.

Brush top with a mixture of 1 egg

(Continued on Page 26)



High-protein Mother's Oats gives tastiness and extra nourishment to Lenten dishes

BAKED STUFFED FISH

Dressing:

- 2 tablespoons butter or margarine
- ¼ cup chopped onion
- ¼ cup chopped celery
- 1 cup soft bread crumbs
- 1 cup Mother's Oats (quick or old foshioned, uncaoked)
- 1 egg, beoten
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 2 tablespoons chopped pimiento
- ¼ cup woter

3 to 4 pound fish, dressed

For the dressing, melt butter in frying pan. Lightly brown onion and celery in butter. Pour over remaining ingredients; toss lightly until well blended.

Sprinkle inside of fish with ½ teaspoon salt, fill lightly with dressing. (Do not pack.) Close opening with skewers; lace with string. Place in greased shallow baking pan.

Combine 1 tablespoon melted butter and ½ teaspoon paprika; pour over fish. Bake in moderate oven (350°F.) 30 to 35 minutes; baste occasionally. Serve with lemon wedges. Makes 8 servings.

WATCH
"SGT. PRESTON OF THE YUKON" ON CBS-TV

TUNA RING WITH CHEESE SAUCE

- 2 eggs, beoten
- 2 cups (two 7-oz. cans) tuno fish, drained ond flaked
- 2 teaspoons solt
- ⅛ teospoon pepper
- 1 teaspoon paprika
- 1 toblespoon Worcestershire sauce
- ¼ cup chopped onion
- 1¾ cups milk
- 1 cup Mother's Oats (quick or old fashioned, uncooked)

Combine all ingredients thoroughly; place in greased aluminum foil-lined 8-inch ring mold (5 cup capacity). Bake in moderate oven (350°F.) 50 minutes to 1 hour or until set. Serve with cheese sauce and broccoli. Garnish with pimiento strips. Makes 6 servings.

For cheese sauce, cut ½ lb. process cheese into slices or cubes. Add ½ cup milk and heat in double boiler or over very low heat, stirring constantly until cheese melts.

OATMEAL COOKIES

- 1½ cups sifted enriched flour
- 1 teaspoon soda
- 1 teaspoon solt
- 2 teaspoons cinnomon
- ¾ cup shortening, soft
- ½ cup granuloted sugar
- 1 cup brown sugar
- 2 eggs
- 3 cups Mother's Oats (quick or old fashioned, uncooked)

Sift together flour, soda, salt and cinnamon into bowl. Add shortening, sugars and eggs. Beat until smooth, about 2 minutes. Stir in oats. Chill dough. Roll dough to ¼-inch thickness on board lightly sprinkled with confectioners' sugar. Cut with large cookie cutter.

Place on greased cookie sheets. Bake in moderate oven (350°F.) 8 to 10 minutes. Remove from cookie sheets immediately. Makes 3 dozen.



Look for China, Carnival Ware, Cup and Saucer, or Aluminum Ware inside the big square packages of Mother's Oats

SPECIAL LENTEN OFFER: A YEAR'S TITHE DONATED TO YOUR CHURCH

You are invited by The Quaker Oats Company to send in your favorite Lenten recipe (of any kind) with a Blue Star from a package of Mother's Oats and the name of your grocer.

For the 10 best recipes Quaker will award sender a *tithe* for the coming year, to be donated to his church or favorite charity. The tithe, a traditional term meaning "tenth," will amount to 10% of the family's income* and will be donated in their name. Awards will also be made to grocers named in winning entries.

In addition, for the next 100 best Lenten recipes, Quaker will award to each sender a $100 donation to his church or favorite charity. For the next 1000 best recipes, donations of $10 each will be made to each sender's church or favorite charity.

**Award not to exceed $2,500.00.*

EASY RULES—Send as many entries as you like. Each entry must be accompanied by one Blue Star from a Mother's Oats package. Give your grocer's name and address on your entry. Mail your entry to Lenten Recipe Contest, Box D, Chicago 77, Ill.

All entries must be postmarked on or before midnight, April 20, 1957 and received before May 4, 1957.

Entries will be judged on the basis of originality, practicability, suitability, and appetite appeal of the recipe. Ingredient measure must be exact and instructions must be complete. Entries must be the work of entrants, submitted in their name. Decisions of the judges are final. Duplicate prizes will be awarded in the case of ties.

All entries become the property of The Quaker Oats Company and may be used by it in any manner. None can be returned. Prize winners will be notified by mail promptly upon completion of judging. Complete list of winners will be on file at The Quaker Oats Company, Chicago, Illinois. Contest is subject to all Federal and State regulations. All persons in the United States, its territories and possessions may enter except employees of The Quaker Oats Company, or its Advertising Agencies, or the contest judges, and their families.

Winners' entries, names and recipes may be used in advertising and promotions by The Quaker Oats Company.



Encourages her married daughters to enter cooking contests

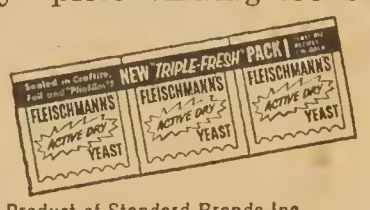
Syracuse Cook Wins 25 Awards at the New York State Fair

Granddaughter Mary Lou looks as if she's trying to see to the bottom of that loving cup! And although there may be nothing inside, there's a story *behind* the cup . . . Mrs. Michael Baratta won it in cooking competition! In fact she won 25 prizes last year alone—all at the New York State Fair.

Mrs. Baratta entered her first contest because friends were entering, and whenever she discusses yeast-raised specialties with these friends you can be sure they talk about Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "I always use it," she says. "It's so fast and easy."

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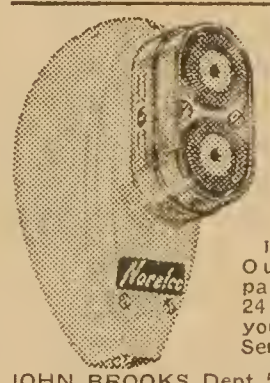
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YOU CAN DO WONDERS WITH 3 YEAST DOUGHS!

(Continued from Page 25)

beaten with 1 tablespoon milk and sprinkle with granulated sugar. Bake in a moderate oven (375°) about 25 minutes. If you wish, omit egg and sugar on the top and frost the slightly cooled baked ring with confectioners' frosting.

FRUITED BRAID. Work into 1 portion of the dough 1 cup candied fruit and divide the dough into three equal parts. Form each part into a long roll and braid them, then place the braid on a greased baking sheet, pinching ends together. Let rise until double in bulk and bake in a moderate oven (375°) about 25 minutes. Cool slightly, then frost with confectioners' frosting and sprinkle with diced candied fruit and nuts, if desired.

CINNAMON LOAF. Roll out 1 portion of dough into an oblong about 7x14 inches. Spread with soft butter and sprinkle with a mixture of ½ cup sugar and 1 to 2 teaspoons cinnamon. Roll up tightly starting at smaller end. Place with sealed edge down, in well greased loaf pan (about 8 x 4 x 2½ inches). Let rise until double in bulk. Bake in a moderate oven (375°) about 40 to 45 minutes. Cover top with brown paper during last half of baking. Remove from pan to wire rack to cool.

MORAVIAN SUGAR CAKE. Divide a portion of dough in two parts. Roll each part into a circle and place each in an 8-inch greased pie or cake tin. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. With the thumb, make depressions in the dough about 1 inch apart. Put in each depression a teaspoon or two of the following mixture: 2 tablespoons butter, ¾ cup brown sugar, and ¾ teaspoon cinnamon. Bake in a moderate oven (375°) about 20 to 25 minutes until cake is puffy and light brown.

BUTTERSCOTCH ROLLS. Prepare one portion of dough as for cinnamon loaf. Roll up like jelly roll, starting at wide side. Cut in 1 inch slices and place cut side up in two 8-inch pans or an oblong pan which has been spread with a mixture of ⅓ cup melted butter, ¾ to 1 cup brown sugar, 2 tablespoons corn sirup, and pecan halves, rounded side down. Let rise until double in bulk. Bake in a moderate oven (375°) about 25 to 30 minutes. Cool a few minutes in the pan and then turn out and cool upside down on a wire rack.

Bulletins To Send For

Quick and Easy Rolls (using pastry flour), Cornell Extension Bulletin 944.

Easy to Make Bread and Rolls, Cornell Extension Bulletin 888. This bulletin contains 26 pictures which show every step in bread making and also the shaping of several kinds of rolls and Swedish Tea Ring. The clear directions even include a section on "Bread Faults and Their Causes."

These two bulletins are free to New York State residents; 10 cents each to others. Order from: Mailing Room, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York.

Cornell Bread, by Clive M. and Jeanette B. McCay. Recipes include the following Cornell breads: Triple Rich, Oatmeal, Wholewheat, and Sweet Breads. The booklet costs 25 cents, and may be ordered from the McKays, Route 1, Ithaca, New York.

Easy to Sew

4504. This new Printed Pattern is fashioned on lovely, slimming lines for the larger figure. Women's sizes 36 to 50. Size 36 takes 4¼ yds. 35-in. 35 cents

PRINTED PATTERN 4504 SIZES 36—50

4722. A Printed Pattern that's a wonderful combination of graceful sundress with button-on collarette. Easy to sew and wear. Misses' sizes 12 to 20. Size 16 takes 4 yds. 35-in.; collarette, ⅞ yd. 35 cents

PRINTED PATTERN 4722 SIZES 12—20



PRINTED PATTERN 9150 SIZES 14½—24½

PRINTED PATTERN 4820 SIZES 12—20

9150. You can go anywhere and everywhere in this town-and-country twosome! Designed especially for the half-size figure in sizes 14½ to 24½. Size 16½: Dress, 2¾ yds. 39-in.; bolero, 1⅜ yds. 35 cents

4820. With sewing directions printed on each pattern part, these separates are a cinch to sew. Misses' sizes 12 to 20. Size 16: Blouse and shorts, 3⅛ yds. 35-in.; skirt, 3¼ yds. 35 cents

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 35 cents for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Pattern Service, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York.

What's Your Hobby?

Began With Violets

AS A beginning window gardener, I found that my African Violets gave me very few blooms, so I decided to bring some color to the plant shelves with pieces of old colored glass. The effect was so gratifying that I continued to look in all likely places for more pieces to brighten the shelves.

Meanwhile, as my skill as an African Violet grower increased and the plants demanded the window space, I was forced to find other accommodations for my glass collection. That led to an interest in old cupboards and shelves. Books on a variety of antiques now grace my bookshelves. One field of interest opens up another and so ad infinitum.

My collection often supplies me with a gift for an unexpected occasion. Altogether it is a very rewarding activity for me.—*Mrs. Sam Reavin, Granite Hill Farm, Kerhonkson, N. Y.*

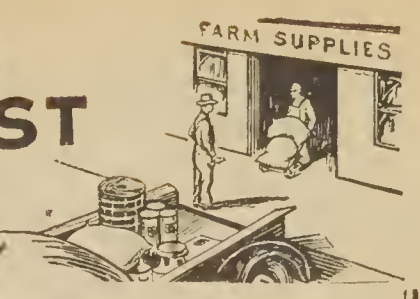
Interesting Stones

MY hobby is collecting stones from different states and countries. I look for color and shape. Once, like the fish that got away, I had to pass by a pink opaque one because I was chasing the cows home! I have stones from Germany, Japan, Korea, Canada, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Wisconsin, Indiana, Washington (state), Alabama, and Florida.

We found a stone with the large and small prints of animals' feet at Owasco Lake one summer. I have quartz, fossils, silver and iron ore, a stone from the bottom of Seneca River, and asbestos. (I'd like a piece of a meteorite.) I also have arrowheads and flint, and two stone hammers that I use when our hammer disappears.

Round, flat, square, red, white, lavender, blue and green stones—they're all interesting!—*Mrs. Myron W. Rice, R.2, Weedsport, N. Y.*

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



Most of the credit for the safety and convenience of their new one-row, pull type corn picker is given to farmers by NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT COMPANY. After accumulating ideas from farmers for several years, the company incorporated in their No. 10 picker the outstanding farmer suggestions. Details at your dealer or from New Idea, Coldwater, Ohio.

The CARBIDE AND CARBON CHEMICALS COMPANY has changed the name of Crag Herbicide-1, a weed preventer, to Crag Sesone.

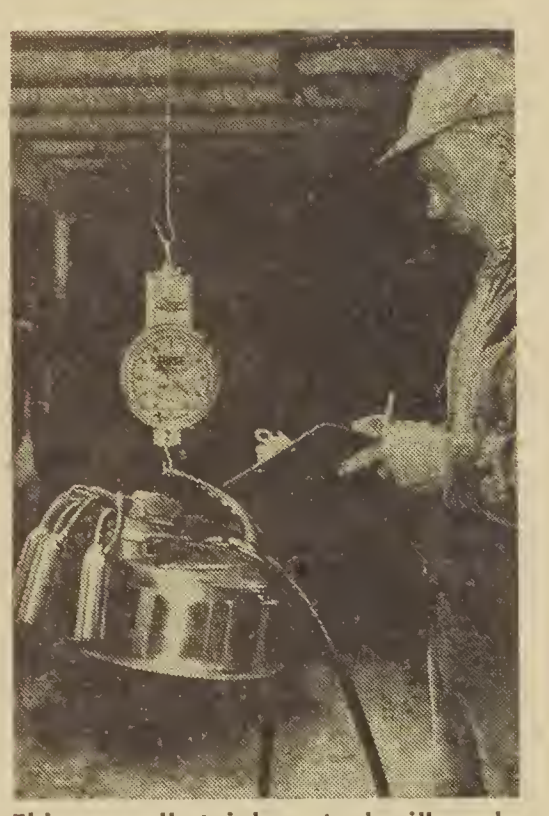
For the first time in its 40 years of tractor production, the entire 1957 line of FORD tractors will be available with factory designed LP-GAS engines.

A. H. Cote, president of the NATIONAL LP-GAS COUNCIL, estimates that 40% of all liquefied petroleum gas is used on farms and that consumption will double in the next twenty years.

Under the name Pro-Gen, ABBOTT LABORATORIES, Chemical Sales Division, North Chicago, Illinois, are producing arsalinic acid for sale to poultry feed manufacturers. This product is intended to increase production, reduce costs and bring pullets into production sooner.

If your concrete or steel silo is getting old and acid worn write to the UNADILLA SILO CO., Box BU-27, Unadilla, N. Y. and ask for information about their wood Una-liner.

Soon to be in production is a NEW HOLLAND mower-crusher which cracks the stems of grasses and clover lengthwise, cutting the time to cure hay to half the normal time.



This new all stainless steel milk scale which resists rust and retains its accuracy under rugged conditions will help the dairyman keep accurate production records. It is made by BABSON BROS. CO., 2815-2851 W. 19th St., Chicago 23, Illinois.



This new fertilizer disk opener puts either dry or liquid fertilizer in a single band 2½ inches to one side of the seed and at any depth from level with the seed to 1¼ inches below the seed. It can be quickly and easily attached to all JOHN DEERE 290, 490, 246, 446, 247, and 447 corn and cotton planters.

The Appliance Division of MOTOR WHEEL CORPORATION, East Saginaw Street, Lansing 3, Michigan, recently introduced its 1957 line of Duo-Therm oil and gas-fired space heaters. The new line has nine oil and six gas-fired models all incorporating Duo-Therm's electrically-welded, lifetime steel heat chamber. Burner performance is the result of a $2 million program of combustion research.

Mike Danelaub of Broadalbin, New York and Oscar Kahl of Greenfield Center, New York were among the 25 recent national winners of D-44 direct-drive McCULLOCH chain saws. Lucky winners are being drawn by Art Linkletter, the latest drawing occurring February 8 from entry blanks which are available at any McCULLOCH dealer.

The MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, St. Louis 4, Missouri, has a new chemical weed killer called "Vegadex" which kills annual weedy grasses and some broad leaved weeds as they sprout. The product was designed for vegetable growers and has been registered by the USDA for safe use on many crops including greens, cole crops, beans, garden beets, salad crops and corn.

You can get a copy of the Ortho Livestock Pest Book by writing to Suite 904, Sheraton Building, 711 Fourteenth Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C. It is published by the CALIFORNIA SPRAY-CHEMICAL CORPORATION and graphically illustrates the best methods for reducing the $500 million loss which United States farmers suffer as a result of livestock parasites.

Shrinks Hemorrhoids New Way Without Surgery

Science Finds Healing Substance That Does Both—Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

New York, N. Y. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in *suppository* or *ointment form* under the name *Preparation H.** At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Hostages To Fortune

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER III

EVEN AS A baby learning to talk, tied by a long rope on the big farmhouse lawn, Bill would yell lustily at his grandfather when he saw him working in a nearby field, the barnyard, or approaching the house. And staid, conservative Grandpa went almost out of character as, not to be outdone, he would wave and shout back at the little fellow. Later, as Bill accumulated a few years, he and the older man became inseparable. They worked together, did the chores together, and John talked more with the boy on a man to man basis than he did with any other living person.

Occasionally when the spirit moved him, Macdonald would talk to the boy giving his views on farming and country life. Bill could remember them sitting together with the big barn doors standing open, the late afternoon sun shining warm into the barn and on them. Sometimes Grandpa would gaze out across the fields, stretching up the long slope to the woods, over fields that were still growing the hay or perhaps had just been cut. The smell of new-mown hay often carried Bill back in memory to those good old summer days, and to the affection that had existed between him and his grandfather.

THE STORY TO DATE

IN THE second installment of "Hostages to Fortune" young Bill Graham takes a licking from his mother for playing a trick on girls and learns the hard way that girls are girls and boys are boys. He learns the same thing again when he gets licked by the school bully over a girl.

Arguments between Bill and his grandfather start over Bill's interest in studying "book farming" in high school. "Hostages to Fortune" is really a story of your own life if you have lived in country neighborhoods in the last fifteen years.

Following closely on haying came the oat harvest. When Grandpa was young some grain was still cut by hand with a cradle, and he often spoke of the pride the old-time farmers had taken in their skill with hand tools. A good cradler, he told Bill, could take a steady swing, a sort of rhythm, and maintain it for a long day, laying the cut grain beautifully in an orderly row, the heads of oats or buckwheat all pointing in the same direction. Grandpa said that there was a lot of fun in the old days when several men were working on the same job, a lot of competition. It was almost a disgrace for a cradler to be "cut out," that is, the man behind him would cradle so much faster that he would come up around the first man and mow the grain in front of him. The days of the hand cradle were past, except that Grandpa still used it to cut the first swath around the edge of the field.

But the time came when the relationship between Bill and his grandfather grew strained. It started with Bill's announcement when he entered high school that he was going to take the vocational course in agriculture. The teacher, Henry Dickson, quickly sensing Bill's love of farming, had talked him into it, and from that time on John Macdonald had no use for Henry Dickson or anything he stood for in the way of "book farmin'." John talked at Grange meetings against cluttering up the high school with such foolishness as trying to teach farming out of books.

He was listened to, too, because of the respect that the community had for him. When the talk went around first that the board of education was going to put in a vocational course, John Macdonald had paid little attention. He wasn't too enthusiastic about education anyway. He had gotten most of his in the school of hard knocks, he often said, and out of the many books he had constantly read. So until it got into his own life he was not much disturbed about what was going on. But this was something else again. To think that his grandson, his own flesh and blood, was taking advice on farming from a young squirt like Henry Dickson, who was hardly dry behind the ears, after all that he had tried to teach that grandson about farming and life, was unbearable.

Matters came to a crisis between them when Bill came home and announced that it would be necessary for him to have a project on the home farm to put into practice some of the things he would be learning in school. His grandfather snorted:

"What can that young whippersnapper Dickson show you that you haven't already learned right here ever since you were kneehigh to a grasshopper?"

That made Bill mad. For about the first time in his life he talked back to his grandfather.

"Mr. Dickson is no whippersnapper. He knows just as much about farming as you do, and maybe more about some things."

Surprised, the old man turned red in the face and glared at the boy. "Young man, don't talk like that to me."

But Bill was not overawed. "Then don't call my friends names," he shouted, turned and ran to the house. To his mother he yelled as he dashed toward the stairs: "I'm leaving this place."

Bill's mother followed him to his room, watching while he yanked out bureau drawers and scattered clothes helter-skelter on the floor. Then she spoke mildly:

"You wouldn't leave me, would you, Bill?"

Crossing the room, she laid a hand on his shoulder. "Tell Mother what's the matter."

"You know." He shrugged her hand off. "Ever since I started high school Gramp has fought everything I've wanted to do, and I can't stand it any more." He sank into a chair and his body shook with sobs. Mary pulled a chair close to him and again put an arm across his shoulders, wondering if there could ever be grief as acute as it is with the young. After a while, when the boy had quieted, Mary said:

"Now, Bill, listen. This is your home and you're not going to leave it."

"A lot he would care!"

"Yes, he would, Bill. He would be heartbroken. Let me try to help you understand. As you know, Grandpa was born on this farm, and so were his ancestors since the place was settled. Beyond most farmers he loves every acre, every tree, almost every stone." She laughed a little. "I think at first he half resented me because I was a girl when he wanted a son to carry on the farm. Then you were born and he pinned his hopes on you."

"I would have stayed too," Bill interrupted, bitterly, "but Gramp wants to do everything the way his grandfather did. So he pooh-poohs everything new or different. Farming is changing, Mother, and changing fast. I want to study agriculture so I can be a good farmer. But Gramp makes fun of my "book farmin'", as he calls it, and he hates Mr. Dickson, who is my friend."

Mary tried a different tack. "As you get older, my son, you'll find . . ." she stopped to look out of the window, lost for a moment in her thoughts—"you'll find," she repeated, "that not all of your dreams will come true. You will seldom if ever get everything that you want, and you'll have to take less, for life is just a series of compromises."

Bill moved impatiently. "What's that got to do with Gramp?"

She looked at him sternly. "What I am saying has a lot to do with Gramp, and with your whole success in life. The sooner you learn to give and take, the faster you will get along, and the happier you will be." She stood up to emphasize her point. "Your grandfather may not be very progressive, but he has been a good enough farmer to keep his land, his buildings, and stock intact and to give us all a good home. He is also, as you very well know, one of the most respected men in this community. Now you and the other young people have new ideas. Some of them are good, some need to be proven. What I'm trying to say is that both of you are right, and both of you are wrong. Somewhere between your brash young ideas and Father's obstinate old ones is a middle road."

Then in the voice that she had used to correct Bill when he was younger, she commanded:

"Put those clothes back into the drawers and behave yourself." Giving vent for a moment to her own feelings she continued:

"Oh men, men! I sometimes wish I could crack their heads together and pound some sense into them."

That night after Bill and the girls were in bed, she tackled her father. She did not mince words.

"Father," she said, "I'm going to talk to you as I never have before. All of your life you've been telling everybody, including your family, what to do. Most of the time you've been right—or you've gotten away with it, at least. But the habit's growing on you—and I'm telling you straight that I'm not going to let you interfere with what I think is right for my children."

Taken aback by her vehemence and perhaps feeling in his heart that he had gone farther than he should have that afternoon with Bill, John Macdonald made no immediate reply. Then he said, rather humbly: "I only do what I think is right, Mary."

"I know that," she answered more gently. "But you get what you think is right mixed with prejudices. I don't know all of what you said to Bill today, but he came rushing in, started packing his things, and said he was going to leave, that he couldn't stand it any longer. You two have always loved each other since Bill was born, and I don't think you want things to end like they are now. He's just a boy. Why can't you be a little more tolerant?"

He got up and started toward the door that led to his bedroom. Mary had a lump in her throat as she noticed his bent shoulders. With his hand on the door knob John turned: "I'll try," he said, heavily, and went out.

Mary sat for a long time with her hands in her lap, feeling lonesome and lost. She had no hope that at his age John could change very much, and she had no one herself on whose shoulders she could rest a weary head.

That night John Macdonald thought long about his family. Was Mary right? Had he always been a prejudiced, obstinate old fool, trying to dominate everybody else? He thought about Gene Graham, Mary's dead husband. Had he treated the man right? The memory troubled him. He might have done better, been more tolerant, he reflected sadly. Sometimes he wondered if Mary blamed him for some of the tragedy in her life. If Sarah had lived, things would have been different. A man needs a wife to keep him in line.

CHAPTER IV

Busy with his studies, with chores and other work on the farm, Bill had no time for athletics and little for social activities. He attended few of the neighborhood parties because after chores there was need of all the time left for study. Anyway, he usually felt too tired to go to the parties.

On the other hand, Jay Gordon, an only child, was pampered by his parents, little work was required of him at home, and he was encouraged to take part in athletics and to go any time anywhere he wanted. To be sure, Jay's school work was poor but at one time he was almost the high school hero, particularly to the girls, because he led in athletics. Big and strong, for two or three years Jay Gordon was largely responsible for the school's success in winning most of the football games with other schools.

One winter night there was to be a surprise party for Roger Green. Bill had helped to plan the party, and it was one social event to which he was surely going. As soon as possible he asked Laura to go with him and she agreed.

From the beginning matters just didn't go right for Bill at the party, and as usual Jay Gordon was the reason. He attempted to monopolize Laura's time and attention, and to some extent at least he succeeded.

Part of the fun at the party was a box luncheon. Each girl brought a box containing enough food for two. When it came time to eat, Roger was given the honor of auctioning off the boxes to the highest bidder. By some chance Jay Gordon got Laura's box, so they shared the meal together. After that and for the remainder of the party Laura paired off with Jay much oftener than she did with Bill. Seething inwardly, there didn't seem to be much that Bill could do about it. Later there was.

When the boys got a little tired or bored with what some of them thought were the silly games with the girls, they adjourned to a back room to have some fun boxing. Someone had brought along a set of boxing gloves and one after another tried their luck in a brief bout with a friendly opponent. Finally the sport slowed up because Jay Gordon, taller and heavier, put on the gloves, and without much consideration pummelled two or three of the boys severely until he had no more takers.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

This time, like all times, is a very good one if we but know what to do with it.—Emerson

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Now, boxing was one sport that particularly interested Bill and he had found time to keep in practice. When he couldn't find an opponent he worked on a punching bag that he had set up in the cellar at home. At other times his teacher of agriculture, Henry Dickson, who was really good at the game, taught Bill some of its underlying science. When boxing first started at the party Bill kept out of it, for one reason because he had on his best clothes. But when the other boys refused to box with Jay Gordon, Jay taunted Bill.

"What's the matter with mother's darling?" he said. "Afraid?"

"No, I'm not afraid," answered Bill.

"What's the matter, then, in having a little fun?" persisted Jay.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

HOSTAGES TO FORTUNE

(Continued from Opposite Page)

Sudden rage overwhelmed Bill. All his accumulated dislike of Jay Gordon came to a head. Boiling inside, but coldly calm outwardly, Bill turned to Roger, who helped him on with the gloves, whispering meanwhile, "Watch him, Bill. He's bigger'n you, and he's brutal."

Bill stepped out into the center of the room to face Jay. Sensing something more in this than the friendly bouts that had preceded, the young men fell silent, crowding back against the walls to give the contestants plenty of space. As Bill stepped towards Jay there flashed through his mind that other time when as a small boy he had fought this big bully and been left sprawling in the dust of the road, crying with disgrace. Maybe it would be different this time—maybe not—for Roger was right, Gordon was one who played to win and for keeps, not for fun. And he was big. Not a boy in the room believed that Bill could win.

Jay rushed Bill, flailing the air with powerful but aimless blows. These Bill easily parried, but his arms stung with the impact. Looking a little surprised that he had not landed, Jay stepped back, then came in with another rush. This time a blow got by Bill's guard, and although it glanced up the side of his head it was powerful enough momentarily to daze him. Before he could get his reeling senses back, Jay hit him again on the side of the chin and Bill went to his knees. He never knew whether he went down really because of the blow or from instinct, for although he was part-way down, he was far from being out. Dickson's advice and his long practice in staying with the fight as long as he wasn't completely out, now came to his aid.

Rushing in to finish Bill off, Jay's guard, which was never too good, was entirely down. As he flailed out Bill came up under his arms, putting everything he had into an uppercut. He caught the big fellow squarely on the point of the chin. With an expression on his face which seemed to say, "This couldn't possibly happen to me," Jay sat down hard and after a moment rolled over with a groan. The boys knew that he could have got up, but bully and coward at heart, he had had enough.

One of the boys untied Bill's gloves, another handed him his coat, all talking to cover their nervous reaction. Without their saying a word Bill knew there wasn't one there who was not pleased at what had taken place. Shortly afterwards Bill marched up to where Laura sat and said in a curt tone: "Get your things. We're going home now." Looking at his flushed face and set jaw Laura went without a word to get her coat, returning in a few minutes to say meekly: "I'm ready."

(To be Continued)

ORGANIZE FOR BETTER PRICES

WHEN I read in so many farm papers that farmers must be more efficient to meet expenses and continue farming, it makes me wonder if they are lacking in skill.

I have yet to see any business where more work is done for a dollar than on a farm. If a farmer spent as much to build a mile of fence as the County does, he wouldn't last long. If farm hands had as many idle hours as the men in some milk plants the farmer would be bankrupt in no time. If repair jobs on a farm were figured on shop prices, the owner couldn't pay it.

These are a few examples. I do agree that farmers have been inefficient in organizing and raising their prices in line with other businesses.

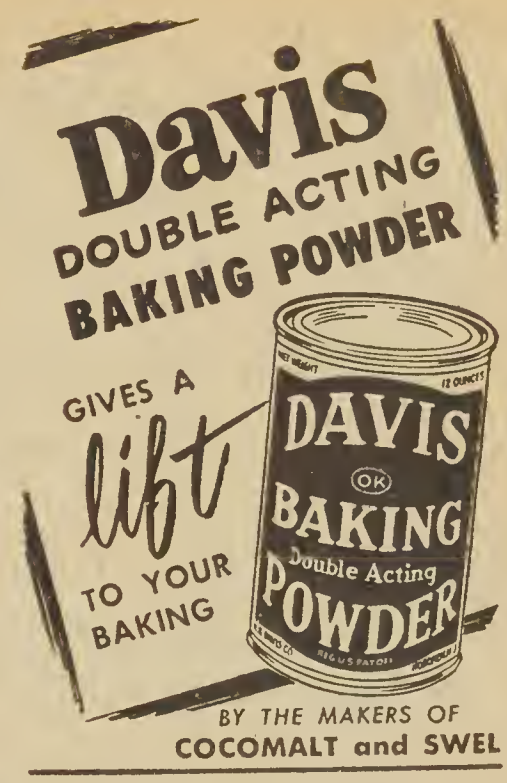
Go back a few years and see what portion of the retail price of milk in New York City was paid to farmers and see if we still get the same portion. Who is efficient, the farmer or milk dealer? Whose cost has risen most?

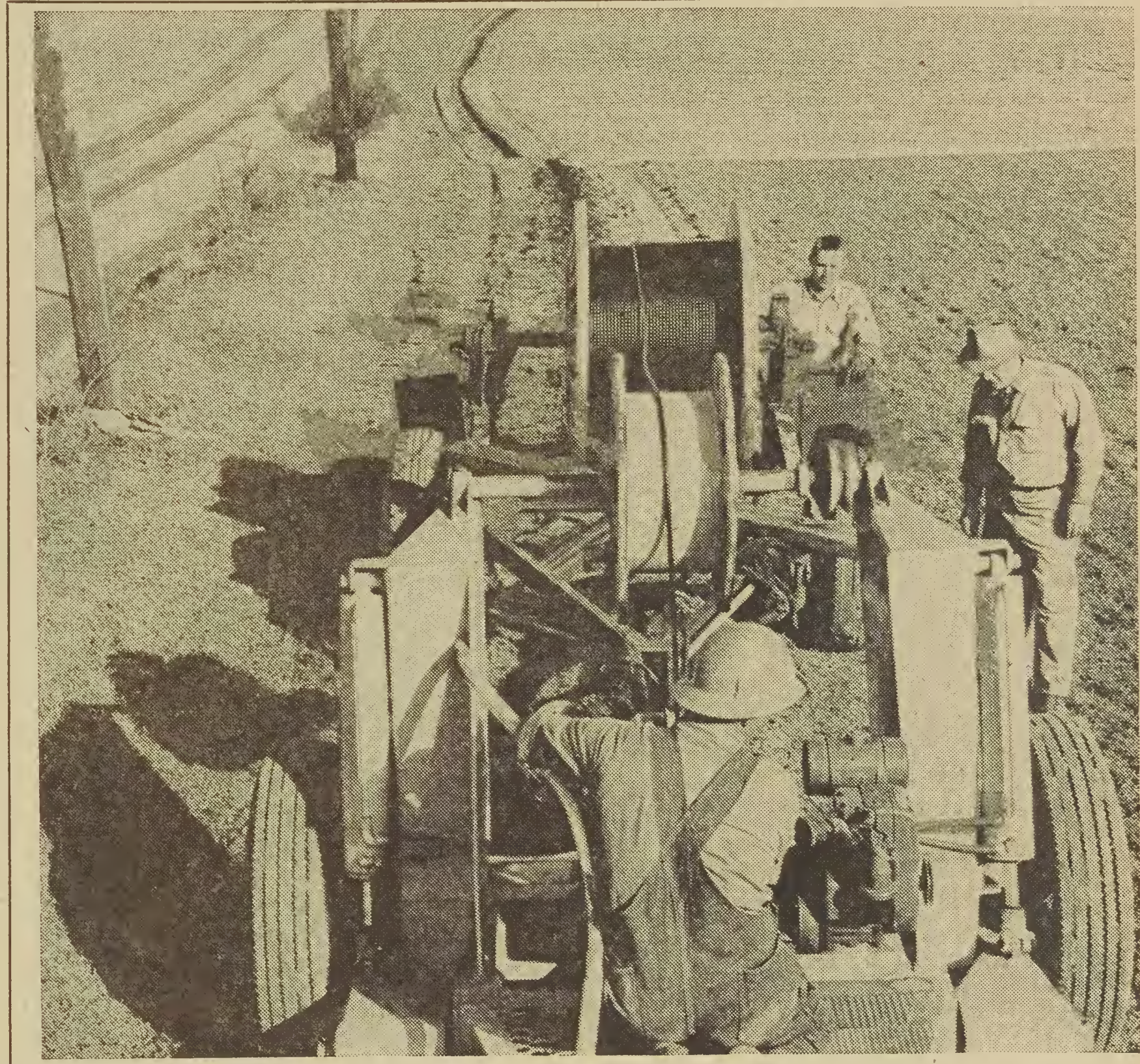
Any man who has the know-how to boil and filter a No. 1 maple syrup, should come under skilled labor, yet his chief pay has been his pride in a good product to please others.

All the time I could spare in the past four months has been spent getting new members into the newly organized Farm Bureau which I feel will be the answer to a lot of farm problems as it is not for one group, but includes every kind of farmer in the state.

To my mind the farmer is entitled to all the modern conveniences and to be efficient only needs to control his ambition and organize for better understanding of the future needs for food.

Don't blame the farmer for being underpaid, but ask yourself, who is he working for?—*H.H., New York*





More than 24 miles of a new type of telephone cable are buried to bring service to folks around Nicktown, Pa.

Plowing in 239 telephones

In the mountains around Nicktown, Pa., winter brings driving winds and weeks of sub-zero weather. But the weather isn't affecting the new telephone line to this farming community. It has been buried two feet in the ground by a remarkable plow.

The cable, too, is a new development. Covered with a plastic, it is many times more resistant to both moisture and lightning.

Because of these new developments, the Nicktown area today has 239 new telephones giving more trouble-free service. And since it wasn't necessary to erect 435 poles to bring in the new line, farm fields are easier to cultivate. Results like these are gratifying to the thousands of telephone men and women in Bell System rural areas, who are continually at work extending and improving your service.

Working together to bring people together
BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

HOW MUCH DISCIPLINE?

SOME YEARS ago, it was argued by some experts that parents were too tough on their children and that the way to insure their development into happy, useful citizens was to give them more freedom to develop their talents.

Now we sometimes hear that parents are too lax.

Do you believe that modern children lack sufficient discipline? How have you succeeded in maintaining discipline in your family?

For the best letter on this subject, we will send a check for $5.00, and as usual we will send a check for $1.00 to the writers of each letter we print. Mail your contest letters to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department CD, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York by April 2.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

How to Control Mastitis

By HUGH COSLINE

MASTITIS COSTS northeastern dairymen millions of dollars. Mastitis can be controlled.

That's the story in a nutshell. Now, let's prove it from the experience of Millard Brink. Millard owns a dairy of 43 milkers about six miles south of Ithaca, but the man who actually manages and milks them is Willard Everett.

Three years ago, Willard had relatively little experience with cows but he has done an excellent job of managing this herd.

When Millard bought the farm, a little over three years ago, he decided to follow the New York State Mastitis Control Program, an activity of the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine. Because he is so near the college, advice and supervision has come from the college. However, the program is open to any New York State dairymen through six State laboratories.

Here are the steps that have been taken as outlined to me by Dr. Harry Hodges of Cornell:

1. As a starter, each quarter of every milking cow was examined and a sample of milk taken to be examined for the presence of bacteria that cause mastitis.

Even when a cow is dry it is usually possible to get enough milk, so it can be tested.

The cows shown to be affected were treated with penicillin or streptomycin. They were treated again in from 48 to 72 hours, and this was followed in two weeks by another examination of udders and milk to check on results. Then the cows are checked twice a year. I asked Millard why he couldn't detect mastitis without calling a veterinarian.

"Sometimes we can," he replied, "but by that time a cow is likely to be in bad shape. Also, she has probably spread the trouble to several other cows. A better way is to prevent mastitis so you won't have to cure it."

Occasionally a cow fails to respond to treatment and should be sold, but if mastitis is detected in its early stages, as it is in the Brink herd, that is seldom necessary.

2. Herd management was checked carefully.

The Brink herd has the run of a loose stable. "We never had a teat stepped on," said Willard Everett. "Anything that causes injury to teats or udder encourages mastitis."

Plenty of bedding is important in helping to prevent injuries. Muddy barnyards need cleaning up. One particular bacterium causes most of the mastitis, but at least a dozen can cause trouble.

3. Recommended milking practices are followed.

"It's important to get the cow ready to be milked," said Dr. Richard Guthrie, who was helping check over the herd the day I was there. "If the teat cups are put on before the udders are washed and before the cow has time to let down her milk, the suction will irritate her teats.

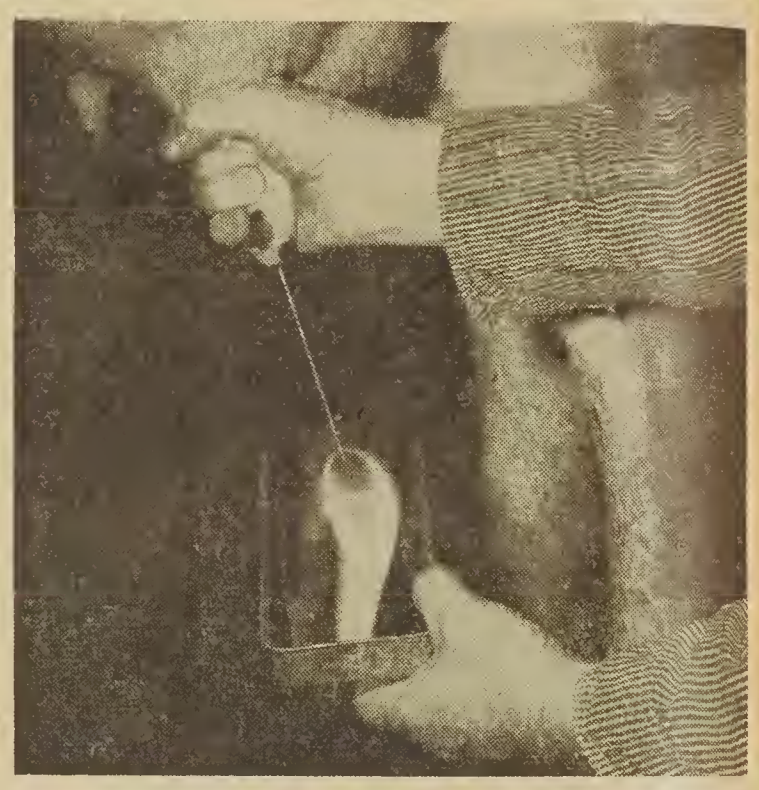
"Leaving teat cups on too long can injure the udders and encourage the development of mastitis. Fast, clean milking helps prevent trouble.

"Teat cup inflations need to be boiled in a solution of eight heaping teaspoons of lye in a gallon of water. Boil them for 15 minutes and then leave the inflations in the solution for eight hours. This removes any fat that has collected and reconditions the udder.

"Too much vacuum on the machine will irritate teats and udder," continued Dr. Guthrie. "If teats look red and inflamed, you can suspect the vacuum. Call your serviceman to inspect and adjust it or if you are in the Mastitis Control Program, it's likely that your veterinarian will check the vacuum for accuracy.



Dr. Richard Guthrie goes over the milking routine and care of the machine with Willard Everett.



A stream of milk directed on a shiny, black strip plate quickly detects abnormal milk.

4. Rinse teat cups after milking one cow and before milking another.

Use tepid water followed by a recommended sanitizing solution. This prevents spread of mastitis if any is present in the herd.

5. Dip the ends of the teats in a sanitizing solution after each milking.

The tiny drop of milk left on each teat attracts flies and is a natural medium for the growth of bacteria.

"Isn't the program a little expensive?" I asked Millard.

"You can't afford not to do it," he replied emphatically. "Following the rules takes some time, but it saves much more. Once or twice, when we got careless and failed to follow the rules, we found we paid for it later.

"And it pays dividends by improving production. If you can keep a good heifer's udder healthy until her third and fourth lactation, she will give a lot of milk if you just give her the feed. What is equally important, because her udder is healthy she will stay in the herd a long time.

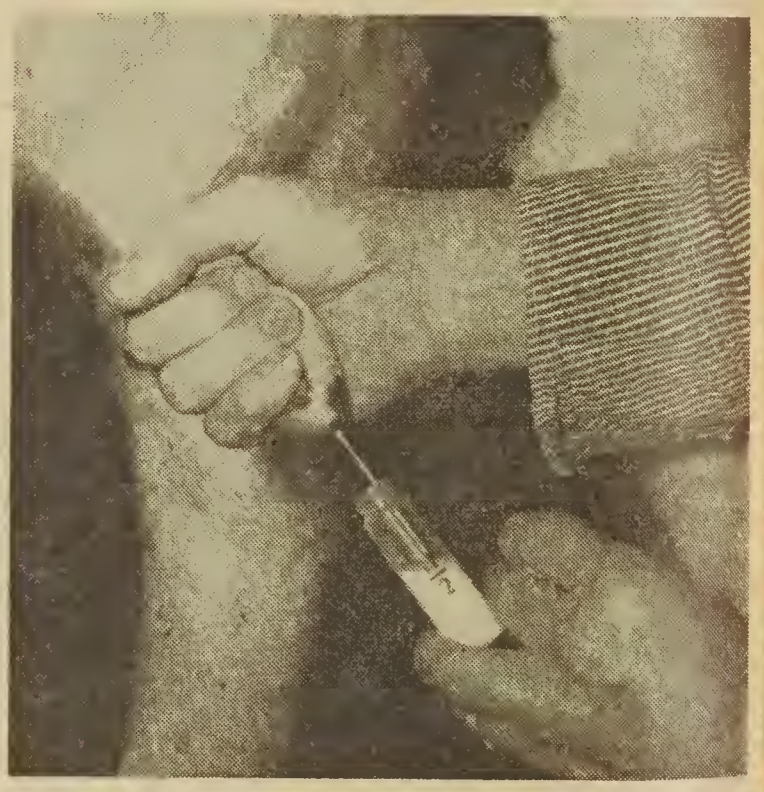
"The first year I owned the herd, the average production was 8,400 lbs. The next year it was 9,400 lbs. and last year, 11,590 lbs. We had an unusual number of heifers the first year we had the herd but the increase in age did not account for all the improvement. A lot of it was due to healthy udders."

"How about treatment of a bad quarter with an antibiotic by a dairyman?", I asked Dr. Hodges.

"The treatment is similar," he replied. "However, I knew one dairyman who spent over $400 for medicine in one year without improving the situation. He was trying to cure instead of prevent. He didn't diagnose the trouble until it was really bad. While there are several types of bacteria that can cause trouble, if the chief one is eliminated from the farm you won't have much trouble unless it is brought on the farm from the outside. One way to do that is by buying one or more infected cows."

As Dr. Hodges says, a veterinarian can explain the program but the man who really makes it work is the man who lives with the cows.

A satisfied customer is a good recommendation. Both Millard, who owns the cows and Willard, who milks them wouldn't think of producing milk without using the Mastitis Control Program.



(Center) A milk sample is taken from each quarter and tested for the presence of mastitis at the State Veterinary College.



Treating a cow's udder with an antibiotic.

TRADE NOW and save money!



- Only one moving part and it's above ground.
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- Won't lose prime or water log.

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Please send data on Universal water systems and name of nearest dealer. My well is about_____deep.

Name_____

Address_____

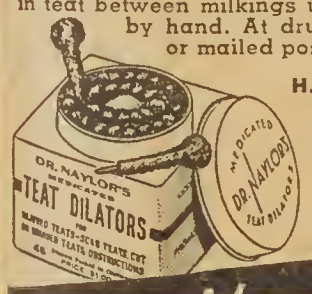
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Dr. Naylor Dilators act both MEDICALLY and MECHANICALLY to provide antiseptic protection, reduce inflammation and maintain free milk flow through the canal of hard milking teats. Provide gentle, non-irritating support—keep end of teat open in its natural shape to promote normal healing — natural milking. EASY TO USE — keep a Dr. Naylor Dilator in teat between milkings until teat milks free by hand. At drug and farm stores or mailed postpaid.

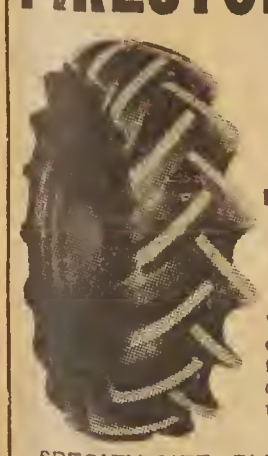


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Large pkg. **$1.00**
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Dr. Naylor's MEDICATED Teat Dilators

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FIRESTONE TRACTOR TIRES



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ADDITIONAL REWARD OFFERED

FOR SOME years AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has offered a reward for information leading to the arrest and imprisonment for at least 30 days of certain criminals. To these rewards we now add another. A $25.00 reward check will be sent to any reader who gives information leading to the arrest and conviction (not necessarily a prison sentence in the case of juveniles) of anyone deliberately and willfully destroying property belonging to a subscriber who at the time of the crime has an American Agriculturist Protective Service Bureau sign posted.

In the following cases the reward is given for information leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least 30 days:

$100 for jailing cattle rustlers who steal from a subscriber who has a Service Bureau sign posted.

$25.00 for jailing a person who defrauds or attempts to defraud a subscriber.

$25.00 for jailing a person who sets fire to farm buildings.

$25.00 for jailing a person who steals poultry or other property.

The only other reward, in addition to the one for willful destruction of property, which does not require a jail sentence is $25.00 for arrest, conviction and fine of a hunter or fisherman who trespasses on legally posted property.

These rewards have been offered, some for many years, some for lesser periods of time, with a definite purpose in mind. That purpose is to convince criminals that it is not safe to commit a crime on the property of an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscriber. The presence of the yellow Protective Service Bureau sign serves as a warning to that effect.

— A. A. —

HE IS WANTED

ON FEBRUARY 13, 1957 a man giving the name of J. Gould appeared at the home of a woman in Averill Park, N. Y., stating that he was a good friend of the handyman employed by this woman. He said he had been advised to clean the chimney and stove pipes and that he had done this cleaning the last time it was done. However, upon checking later, it was found that the handyman did not know this man and that the man had never done any work at this house before.

Gould quoted a price of about $20.00 for the job but, after two hours of working around the house on the roof, he stated that he had done several things not included in the original estimate and that the bill was now $100.00. The woman paid him by check, but payment has now been stopped on the check.

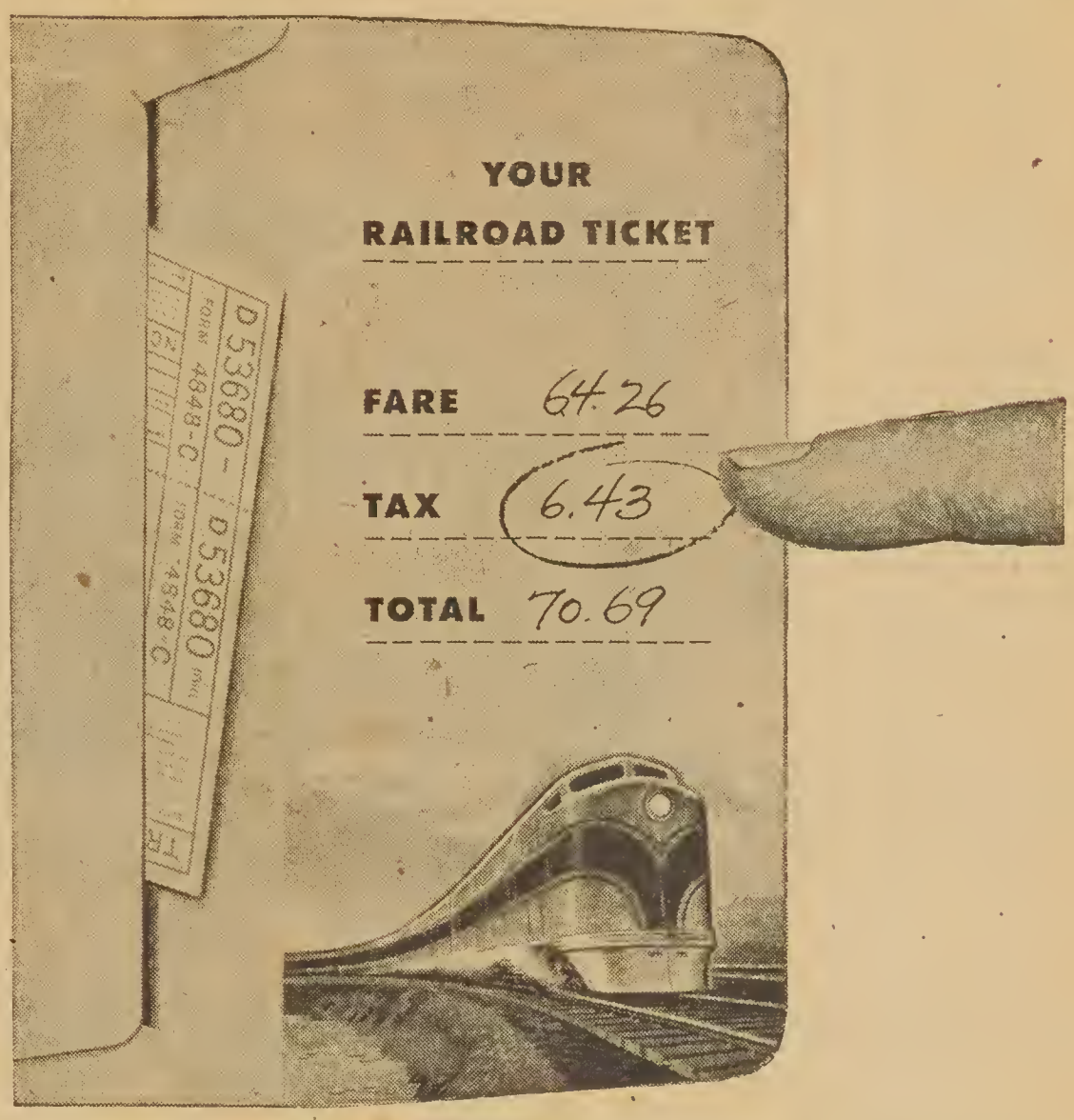
It is believed that Gould was operating about a 1952 Ford pickup, either gray or black. He was described as around 45 years old, 5' 8", stocky build, black hair and mustache, light complexion.

We received the above information from the New York State Troopers and, if anyone has any information about this person, please give it to the nearest State Troopers and to us immediately.

— A. A. —

OUT OF BUSINESS

We have been working on a number of complaints for subscribers against Charm House Club Plan of New Hyde Park, N. Y. and we are sorry to report that, according to the Post Office Department, the firm is out of business. However, we understand that every effort will be made to adjust pending complaints, and we have been advised by a company representative that further correspondence will automatically reach our subscribers at a later date.



You still pay these "temporary" wartime taxes

During World War II, Congress levied special taxes on the passenger fares and the freight charges paid to railroads and other forms of public for-hire transportation. One reason for these special taxes was to discourage the use of these transportation facilities in wartime.

The war ended more than ten years ago but these taxes go on — and on. They still add an extra 10 per cent to the passenger fares you pay, and they add 3 per cent to the freight charges on everything that moves by public carriers such as railroads.

The reason for these "temporary" wartime taxes vanished long ago. But they are still discouraging the use of our public transportation systems. And by so doing, these taxes are weakening our public carriers—essential to peacetime commerce and vital to national defense.

These discriminatory and burdensome taxes should be repealed — *now!*

ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICAN RAILROADS
WASHINGTON, D. C.



Never-say-die dependability! Proved on the Alcan Highway!



You get famous Chevrolet dependability in whatever model you choose. Ask your Chevrolet dealer about the Alcan Champ best suited for your farm hauling job. It's ready right now to save you time and money.

Six new Chevy trucks tamed the rugged Alcan Highway in one round-the-clock sprint (supervised and certified by the AAA). They covered the 1,520-mile run in less than 45 hours to prove their durability!

Up towering grades, through washouts, blinding dust and pounding gravel—these Task-Force huskies took everything the Alcan Highway could dish out; and still they whacked almost 30 hours off the normal running time! As a special test, two of the engines were not stopped once during the entire trip. Gas mileage ranged up to 18.17 miles per gallon! Put an Alcan-proved Chevrolet truck to work on your farm. No job's too tough for these champs! . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.

The "Big Wheel" in trucks!



New Task·Force 57 Chevrolet Trucks

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

APRIL 6, 1957

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

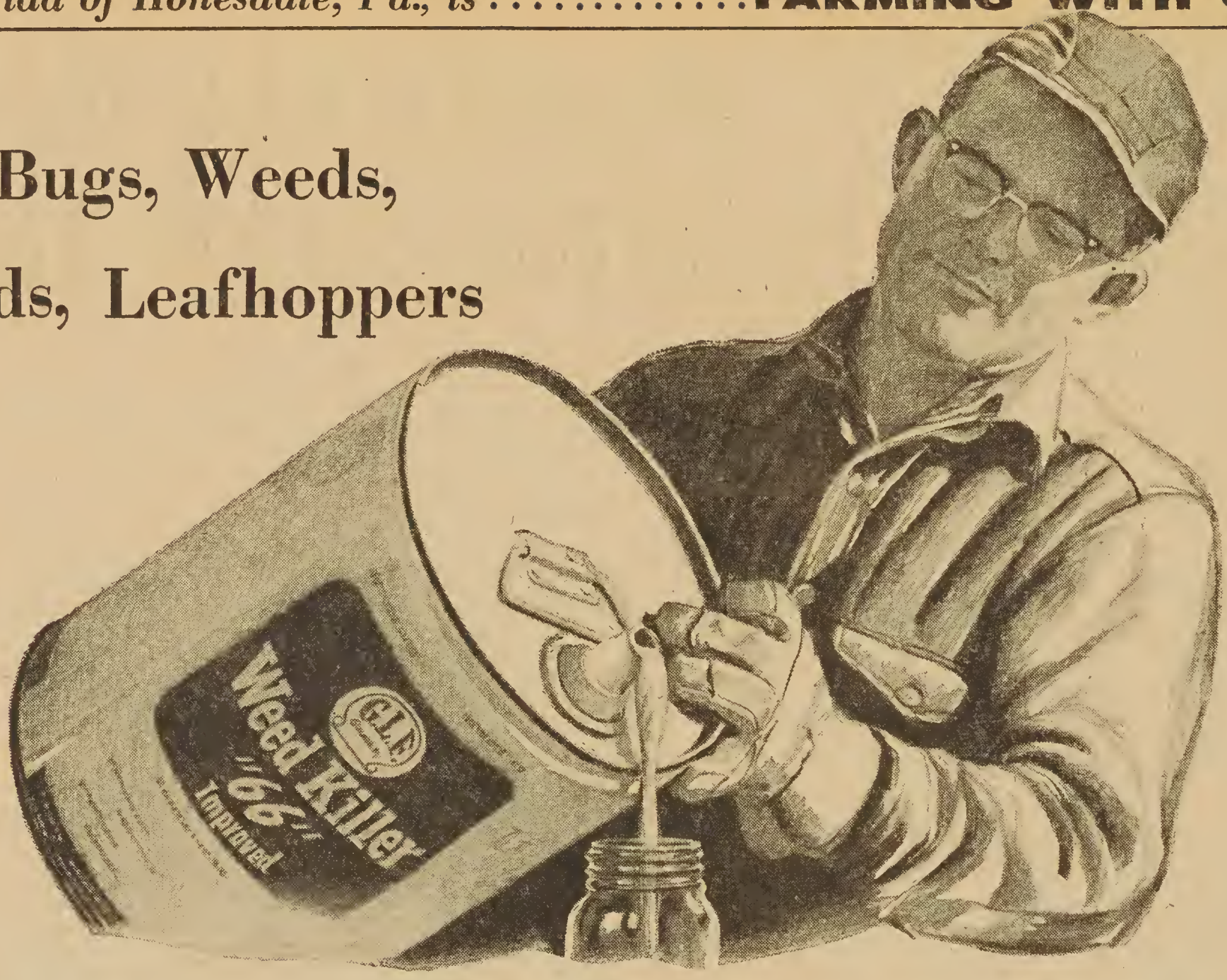
THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

FAMILY GARDEN . by GRAHAM HUNTER



SPRING AND GARDEN ISSUE 1957

Spittle Bugs, Weeds, Aphids, Leafhoppers



Modern equipment and new chemicals now make it easy and inexpensive to control these pests on dairy farms.

Weed and insect control is paying off in cheaper feed and forage for thousands of G.L.F. members. It is a sound investment on any farm. Every added ton or bushel per acre means lower cost of production.

Corn and oat yields climb 10 to 20 per cent, forage tonnage increases one half ton and more per acre . . . just through chemical pest control.

Here are some average figures showing what has happened on farms in all parts of G.L.F. territory.

Well-timed weed spraying on 10 acres of corn has net dividends of over $9.25 per acre—$92.50 for the field. Grain and silage yields have increased 15 per cent.

Getting rid of the mustard and other weeds in a 10 acre oat field has added $48.30 to the total net profit. Yields went up 20 per cent.

Spraying forage to control insects has increased the yield a half ton or more per acre. Net profit—$350.00 on a 30 acre field.

In just one year added yields on these 50 acres were valued at $490.80. This extra profit is far more than enough to pay for any G.L.F. Yellow Devil sprayer. And these well-engineered rigs give years of dependable service.

Dollars, tons and bushels don't tell the complete story. Spraying improves quality and palatability of forage . . . insects feed on the tenderest growth. You can bin your oats right from the field. There's no 'green stuff' to cause heating. Killing weeds makes harvesting any crop an easier job.

With only a small investment, these cost-cutting gains will be yours. See for yourself how weed and forage insect control will pay.

Complete weed and insect control service is available through your G.L.F. Service Agency. You get the best in chemical materials and spray equipment from G.L.F. Recommendations are easy to follow in the 1957 G.L.F. Weed and Forage Insect Control Guides.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

Dairyman J. Robert Ridd is a 10 year G.L.F. Member and a committeeman of the Honesdale, Pa. Coop. G.L.F. A Yellow Devil spray rig is standard equipment on his farm. G.L.F. Weed Killer 66, he says, "gives excellent control . . . I've never had to go over a field twice."



GLF Quality

QUALITY THAT PAYS OFF ON THE FARM

G.L.F Farm Chemicals

Quality that pays off on the farm.

LIME DOES MANY JOBS

LIME is often called the "work-horse" in the soil. Lime not only supplies calcium and magnesium and regulates soil acidity but does a number of other jobs as well:

1. Lime makes soil and fertilizer phosphorus more effective. Phosphorus availability is at a maximum between pH 6.0—7.0 on most soils.

2. Lime on acid soils permits the growing of good legumes. Thus nitrogen from the air can be fixed to help supply protein for animals and nitrogen for future crops.

3. Lime speeds up rotting of plant residues, thus releasing nitrogen and other mineral elements.

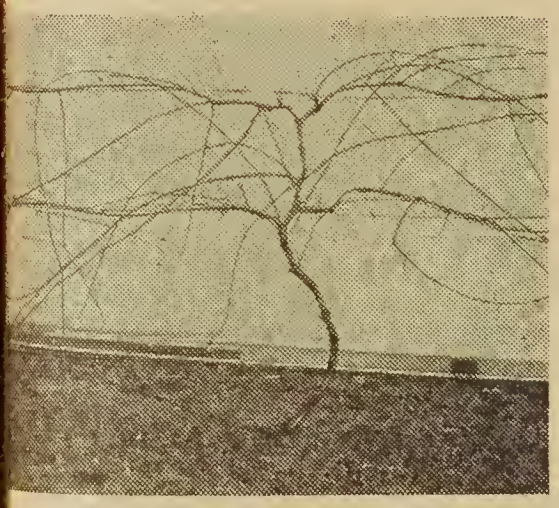
4. The only sure way to determine lime needs is through a soil test on each field. There is little reason to guess or wonder. Fortunately, the test for lime needs is perhaps the most accurate of any of our tests. Each field should be tested every 5 or 6 years.

Legumes are included in most rotations, and proper liming is essential for maximum nitrogen fixation by legumes. Alfalfa is being included in more and more forage mixtures. It so happens that alfalfa and sweet clover have the highest pH requirement of any of our legumes, and lime recommendations are usually made in terms of these crops.

There is general agreement that pH 6.5—7.0 is the most satisfactory level for alfalfa and sweet clover. While pH 6.0 doesn't seem far from pH 7.0, the soil is 10 times more acid at pH 6.0 than at pH 7.0. Field crops such as corn, small grain, soybeans, etc. often are said to have lower pH requirements. However, one is not justified in aiming at any less than pH 6.5 to 7.0 on most soils.—*Potash News Letter*

— A. A. —

BEFORE and AFTER



To be fruitful, the backyard grapevine must be pruned severely during winter or early spring. This one was pruned according to the kniffen system.

Eight vigorous canes were selected to be left. Four were trained for the coming year's crop and cut to 7 or 8 buds each for a total of from 28 to 32.

The other four canes from the main vine were cut back to two buds each. From each of these four canes, one new cane will be kept for next year to produce a crop of grapes.



"We've always had good success with

FIRESTONE FARM TIRES"

says Henry Kunkler, Rte. 1, St. Henry, Ohio

"You read a lot of fancy claims about different farm tires," Henry Kunkler told us, "but we've always had more success with Firestone!"

Mr. Kunkler farms 280 acres in Ohio's rich Mercer County. No soil in Ohio is more productive—yet few soils are more destructive to tractor tires. Abrasive elements peculiar to Mercer County soils quickly wear down ordinary treads during dry spells. That's why Henry Kunkler and his neighbors prefer Firestone Champion Ground Grip® Tires. They last longer and wear better than other tires.

An ordinary yardstick can help tell you why Firestone Tires last longer. Lay the rule across the Champion Ground Grip's tough tread. You'll notice its extra width and flatter contour. It's made to grab and hold the extra ground needed for greater traction. The wide flat tread gives longer life and lower costs per year of use.

Extra traction is just one of many Firestone Tractor Tire advantages. See your Firestone Store or Dealer about all your farm tire needs. You'll find that you'll get more for your money with Firestone tires.



Henry Kunkler, Sr., left, shown here with Charlie Schrage of the Wolff Tire Service., Celina, Ohio, Firestone Dealcr.

Henry Kunkler, Jr., (right) learns how Firestone's new air measure gauge indicates correct tire inflation regardless of load. The Kunklers' farm tire needs are serviced by Wolff Tirc Servicc.

Enjoy the Voicc of Firestone on radio or tclevision every Monday cvening ovcr ABC.

Firestone

BETTER RUBBER FROM START TO FINISH

Copyright 1957, The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

TIME FOR ACTION

WHEN President Eisenhower made public his $72-billion budget, which he was asking Congress to O.K., his own Secretary of the Treasury, George M. Humphreys, said: "Unless taxes are reduced I'll predict that you will have a depression that will curl your hair." Commenting on Secretary Humphrey's statement, former president Herbert Hoover said: "Unless we curb inflation on its way up Old Man Economic Law will return with a full equipment of hair curlers."

The first hopeful sign in years for tax reduction is that Congress is now recognizing the demand of the people that government services and taxes be reduced. Nothing else I can think of is more important than demanding of your congressmen and members of the state legislatures that taxes be reduced.

One reason why you have to work so many weeks out of every year just to pay your Federal taxes is that we have permitted our government to go socialistic. Look at the situation. The U. S. government now operates over a hundred types of business. It is the largest electric power producer, the largest lender, the largest borrower, the largest landlord, the largest owner of grain, the largest warehouse operator, and the largest shipowner. The government is also the largest operator in the insurance business.

All of this means that we are already a socialistic nation. It means that free enterprise, which has meant so much to the boys and girls of every generation in the past, is on the way out.

If that is what the people want, so be it. I don't believe it. But if we don't want socialism and the loss of our freedoms, then we must arouse ourselves and fight every encroachment of government into our business, our farming, and our lives.

THE FARM PRESS LEADS

EARL W. McMUNN, editor of that fine farm paper, "*The Ohio Farmer,*" reports a recent survey on what Ohio farmers read and where they get the most help.

Earl says that the Western Advertising Agency sent questionnaires to 4,000 farmers. About 70% of the replies were from farmers who had television sets. The answers showed that television was all right for entertainment, but was not rated high as a source of information.

In answer to the question, "Where do you get the most help?", farm magazines led all the rest by a large majority.

Time and again similar surveys have been taken in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST territory, and in other states, with always the same results. The farm press continues to lead all other sources of information in spite of the increasing competition.

INTEREST IN GREENHOUSE

By E. R. Eastman

ONE MORNING this winter it was 30° below zero on our farm. The next day the temperature had gone up to 40° above, a change of 70° in 36 hours.

Did you ever stop to think how wonderful our bodies are to be able to adjust so quickly to our extremely variable climate? Most plants can't take such rapid changes. I have been impressed with that fact by watching the plants in our greenhouse this winter. With very little care except to give them water and a steady warmth of around 60°, our plants and flowers have grown and flourished far better than they would out of doors in the summer. The difference lies in the controlled temperature and water.

Many of you could afford a small greenhouse, particularly if you built your own foundations and assembled it yourself. You'd be surprised how easy it is to take care of the plants after you get them started, and you would be happy indeed with the continued source of pleasure that they would give you.

"NOT A SCRATCH OF A PEN"

THE BELLOWS Falls Co-operative Creamery of Bellows Falls, Vermont, and the First National Stores, Inc., of Somerville, Massachusetts, are to be highly congratulated for continued close business relations for 35 years.

Thirty-five years is a long time either in the life of a man or an organization. It is an especially long period when into it has been crowded all the changes of recent years. The relationship between the Bellows Falls Co-operative as a seller of dairy products and the First National Stores as a buyer, is all the more remarkable because in that long time there has never been so much as "a scratch of a pen" between them. The word of both parties, as the old Yankee farmers used to say, was always "as good as their bond." No written contract was necessary.

Congratulations!

SHINE UP A BIT

ONE OF THE editorial policies or ideals of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is to help rural people do some real living and get some happiness along with all of the hard work. One way to do this is to make our surroundings as pleasant and as beautiful as we possibly can.

We have more opportunity to do this in the country than do the city dwellers, yet too often the farmstead is a mess of litter, rubbish and weeds, which a few hours of work would clean up for the entire season. Fortunately, there are fewer of such farmsteads, but they are all the more conspicuous compared to the nicely kept places around them.

Spring time is "clean up time." You and your family will be glad the whole season if you do it.

ROMEYN BERRY

MANY ARE endowed with one talent, few indeed with more than one. Romeyn Berry, known affectionately to thousands as "Rym," who died March 22, 1957, was a great man in many ways. Trained as a lawyer, Rym soon abandoned the profession to take an active part in Cornell University affairs, where for years he was the graduate manager of athletics. More recently he moved on to a farm at Jacksonville, N. Y., which he named "Stoneposts."

Rym was an excellent speaker and toastmaster, but will be longest and best remembered as a writer. For more than 26 years he wrote a column called "State and Tioga" (two of Ithaca's main streets) for the editorial page of the *Ithaca Journal.* It was read by thousands He was a frequent contributor to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. In particular, I shall always remember, as will many other readers, the beautiful prose poems called "Rain On The Roof" and "Geraniums In The Window."

Rym wrote about things in yours and my everyday life, the life on his farm at "Stoneposts," cruising along country roads, country auctions, fishing, the weather, and interesting activities of his own farm animals and the birds and other wildlife around him. His writings were endowed with a rare and whimsical humor and a philosophy which helped us to live.

I echo the words ending Editor Waters of the Ithaca Journal's beautiful editorial on Rym's death, when he said:

"So long, Rym! We will miss you."

BENJAMIN F. MOON

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST lost two close friends in March—Romeyn Berry (see tribute on this page) and Benjamin Moon, who died March 23, 1957.

Ben was a member of our circulation department, well known and liked by hundreds of rural people in southeastern New York. He was proud of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and of his opportunity to tell farmers about our services. Because of his deep sincerity, enthusiasm, and fine personality, Ben was eminently successful in his work for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and for rural folks. He was a man who could disagree with you—and you with him—and both could still maintain a deep respect and friendship each for the other.

God speed you, Ben, wherever you may go on even more beautiful country roads than you traveled so long here where you served others so very well!

WATCH YOUR STEP

I CAN THINK of so many, many farmer friends who lost arms, and particularly parts of their hands or fingers, in farm accidents that were caused by carelessness. Just last winter I saw a man operating a chain saw. For just one moment he forgot and carelessly reached across the top of it. By a miracle it caught only his coat, not his arm.

Chain saws are truly wonderful in what can be done with them. But, by the same token, they can do things to you, and so fast that it will happen before you know it. The same goes for buzz saws. It makes me shudder to see how careless some men are with them. A reader sent a clipping reporting five recent accidents from unprotected power take-off farm implements.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

THIS STORY came from Charles J. Spiker of Branchport, New York. He writes that one of my recent chestnuts reminded him of the following:

One blistering hot day a preacher, hot, tired and thirsty, stepped into a soda bar just in time to see the attendant hand one of his parishioners what appeared to be a glass of cold milk, but which was in reality a milk toddy. Before the customer could touch it, the preacher called out:

"Joe, I'm as hot and thirsty as I can be. Let me have that glass of milk and let him get you another. I just can't wait."

"Sure!" replied the man, and shoved the glass along to the preacher. He picked the glass up and drained it at one draught, setting it down with the ejaculation:

"My heavens! What a cow!"

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MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

For Less Heat and More Light
On Milk Marketing Problems

AN EDITORIAL

By E. R. Eastman

IN THIS statement I shall put down some facts and some opinions on the present milk marketing situation. The facts were secured from a large correspondence with dairymen and from almost a lifetime experience with and study of milk marketing, and also after much reading and many personal talks with farmers and leaders on the present situation.

The facts are as accurate as we can make them. The opinions are mine and those of Hugh Cosline and Jim Hall, the other editors of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Some of you will not like either some of the facts or some of the opinions. But I ask you to be openminded about them, for I have come to the conclusion that it is high time someone got up on his hind legs and called a spade a spade. The interests of dairymen will be best served that way.

Emotions vs. Reason

In the first place, there is altogether too much heat and too little light whenever any consideration is given to present milk marketing problems. Too many of us are thinking with our emotions instead of our reason. Many dairymen are just plain mad. They have reason to be. Some of the causes are the too low prices of milk, the failure of cooperative leaders to agree, the never-ending milk hearings, and the long delay in doing much to raise milk prices.

I don't blame farmers for being angry, but a man cannot think straight when he is mad, and too many of us have not been thinking straight lately. Some good dairymen, because of the low milk prices and the failure to correct them, have been listening to and following unsound leaders, who were "all talky and no doey."

Why the Strike Failed

The recent milk strike is an example of what I mean. Don't misunderstand me. Farmers have a right to strike. They also have an equal right not to strike. The strike was called—and what happened? The leader had no dairy himself, and he had little or no milk marketing experience. He had no marketing or other plan except just to strike. Threats and violence were used. Those who had struck had little bargaining power for one reason because there are now many kinds of instant milk powder available, so that no consumer has to go without if whole milk is withheld from the market.

Realizing these facts, and not trusting the strike leadership, only a relatively few dairymen withheld their milk, and many of those did so because of threats and violence, not because they were in sympathy with the strike. No strike can succeed unless supported by a large majority of dairymen.

The attempt to withhold milk from the market probably cost dairymen at least a million dollars. But it should be emphasized that if farmers lose faith in their old organizations, they of course have perfect right to form new ones. In so doing, however, care should be taken not to go out of the frying pan into the fire. Your money and your support have for many years gone into building the larger, older milk cooperatives. They have accumulated valuable marketing experience, have trained personnel, and in spite of shortcomings, of which there are plenty, across the years they have done a reasonably good job. They would have done better if many more of you had given them more support.

It seems to me, therefore, that before deserting these older, experienced cooperatives, dairymen should make more effort to correct their mistakes. Why not make your own wishes better and more emphatically known to your leaders instead of starting with something new and with untried leadership which, the chances are, will not do even as well as is now being done.

There is plenty of reason for dairymen to be mad. For many years they have had in operation in the various milk sheds milk marketing agreements or Orders. On the whole these have done a good job for farmers, for they brought order out of chaos, and in spite of their faults have resulted in orderly marketing and in better prices than (Continued on Page 6)

Natural tobacco taste...cool smoking...always fresh!



PRINCE ALBERT

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TASTE-TESTED P.A. AND APPROVED

AMERICA'S LARGEST-SELLING SMOKING TOBACCO!

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R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

For Less Heat and More Light On Milk Marketing Problems

(Continued from Page 5)

could possibly be secured without them.

But the New York milk marketing Order does have to be amended or revised.

Realizing the need of revising the New York Order, the U. S. Department of Agriculture started holding hearings to get yours and your leaders' opinions on how the Order should be amended. These hearings have dragged on month after month, consuming 96 actual days of sessions. The stenographic report covers 14,000 pages and weighs 120 pounds. The testimony for and against a separate New Jersey Order covered 12,500 of these 14,000 pages. No one can say that the proposal for a separate New Jersey Order has not had a fair hearing. The fact that these costly hearings, financed with your money, have been running so long, with constant arguments among the leaders of the milk marketing organizations and, until recently, getting nowhere, is a disgrace.

Too Much Fiddling

While the arguments and the fiddling went on Rome burned. Because of the delay dairymen of the New York milk shed have lost millions of dollars.

Perhaps there is no point in emphasizing who is to blame except to make sure that the same mistakes do not occur again. The blame for the delay in amending and improving the milk marketing Order must be shared by the cooperative leaders, by the USDA, and by you, the dairymen. Too much time was spent looking for unanimous agreement.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The happiness of your life depends upon the quality of your thoughts.
—Marcus Antoninus

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

That was impossible, and should have been realized. If all progress was dependent upon unanimous agreement none would ever be made. All we can ever expect in any kind of a controversy is a majority agreement. There has been a majority agreement for some time both among the cooperative leaders and particularly among the dairymen on what should be done.

For A Single or Comprehensive Order

Now we come to the most controversial subject in reaching an agreement on amending the New York milk shed Order. For months a row has raged over whether there should be a comprehensive Order covering the entire milk shed, including Northern New Jersey, or separate Orders, one for New Jersey and one for the rest of the milk shed. A majority of dairymen in New York and Pennsylvania, and I think this is now true with dairymen in Northern New Jersey, are for a single comprehensive Order.

We of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are sure that a single Order covering the entire milk shed will materially increase the dairymen's income not only in New York but also in New Jersey. I realize that there are many New Jersey dairymen who don't agree with this. It could be true that some of them, with a special local market, would not profit as much, at least for a time, under a single Order. But a majority of New Jersey dairymen will profit from the start, in our opinion, and in the long run a single Order will be best for everybody.

You Cannot Build Milk Shed Fences

An argument made by some of those favoring a separate Order for New Jersey is that it will keep New York milk out of New Jersey markets. Whatever may have been in the past it is true now that you can no longer build fences around any milk market. New York milk has always been sold in New Jersey. I can understand why New Jersey dairymen resent this and want to keep it out. But it will always be sold there, and it is much better to have it under control, as it is more likely to be under a single milk marketing Order, than as it is at present or would be under separate Orders.

There certainly should be, and I understand that agreements have been reached and compromises made, to protect New Jersey and other dairymen near the large markets by proper and fair differentials. It is pretty generally agreed that in operation a single Order will bring to dairymen of the entire milk shed at least $18 million more a year, or from 18c to 25c more per cwt. These are conservative figures. There are many who believe that a single Order will add from 40c to 50c a hundred. I would prefer to put the estimates lower, then any gains beyond these figures will be to the good. Dairymen have had enough unfulfilled promises in this milk business.

At long last the hearings at this writing, are about to end. It is now up to Secretary Ezra Benson of the USDA and his associates to review the evidence and put the proposition up to vote by the dairymen of the New York milk shed. If the Secretary acts fast enough the Order should be in force by July 1. It is no temporary expedient, but a long-time plan for maintaining orderly milk marketing to give the dairymen of the milk shed all the income that the market justifies. My prediction is that a single marketing Order, safeguarding the rights and privileges of the dairymen in all parts of the milk shed, will be carried by an overwhelming majority.

Dairymen Must Adjust

Those of you who read AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST know how sympathetic and concerned our staff and I are with the problems of the small farmer. It is a sad fact that it is getting increasingly difficult for him to operate. But neither the small farmer nor the large one can continue to succeed in these difficult times unless they recognize the changes that come about, and adjust their business and their lives to meet them. I have come almost to hate the word "efficiency" as it applies to farmers, for I think as a class on the whole farmers are far more efficient than most other businessmen. But it is a fact that farming is rapidly changing, and your success and happiness, whether you are a large or small farmer, depends upon the efficiency of your business, and especially on keeping your costs of production down.

So far as milk marketing is concerned, that means careful thought and judgment without emotion. It means taking part in your local meetings and letting your leaders know how you feel on these problems.

Especially and immediately your future success as a dairyman in my opinion depends to a considerable extent on a single marketing Order covering the entire milk shed.

In all of these problems, whether you are a dairyman or in any other line of farming, success must come from your own work and the efforts of your cooperatives and farm organizations.

In Conclusion

It is good to be able to be a little optimistic. Due to better marketing conditions milk prices are materially improving. The pool or blend price both for December, 1956 and for January, 1957, was 50c a hundred higher than the corresponding prices the year before. The price for February was 49c a hundred more. The estimated price for the first six months for 1957 averages 39c a hundred pounds higher than for the first six months of 1956.

One thing is for sure, no Order or other plan will permanently raise prices beyond what the market justifies. Too high prices will result in surpluses, plunging the market down again. Speaking at Cornell's Farm and Home Week, Economist Professor Robert Story blamed too much milk for the drop in milk prices in the New York milk shed in recent years. Professor Story pointed to a 45% increase in milk deliveries in recent years contrasted with only a 6% increase in sales.

"Higher fluid milk prices," he said, "will not permanently solve the problem of excess supply, and in the long run will not help New York dairymen." But he added an optimistic note. "The trend in milk supplies," he said, "has reversed in recent months so that milk prices have increased."

The Economist further added that proposed changes in the present milk marketing program "should yield lasting solutions to some very difficult and long-standing problems. Nearly all of the production area for northern New Jersey and the secondary area markets in upstate New York fall within the present production area for the New York market."

If we can get a single Order into operation soon milk prices will be much better. But of course they will never be high enough to please everybody.

The point is that there is marked improvement. It can be much better if we get a good Order operating again. So, let's hold the line steady and look forward with more hope to the future

CONTEST

COMPETITIVE HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS

MOST American boys love sports and one of the aims dear to their hearts is to make the school team. But parents sometimes maintain that high school sports interfere with farm work, that there is too much danger of physical injury and that the boys sometimes want to win regardless of how it's done.

As parents what do you think? Do the advantages of school sports outweigh the disadvantages? Are they all right as they are, should they be overhauled, or should competitive sports be eliminated?

For the best letter on the subject we will pay $5.00, and $1.00 each for all other letters printed in whole or in part. Address your letter to Dept. SS., Box 367, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Ithaca, New York. Mail your entry in to arrive before April 17.

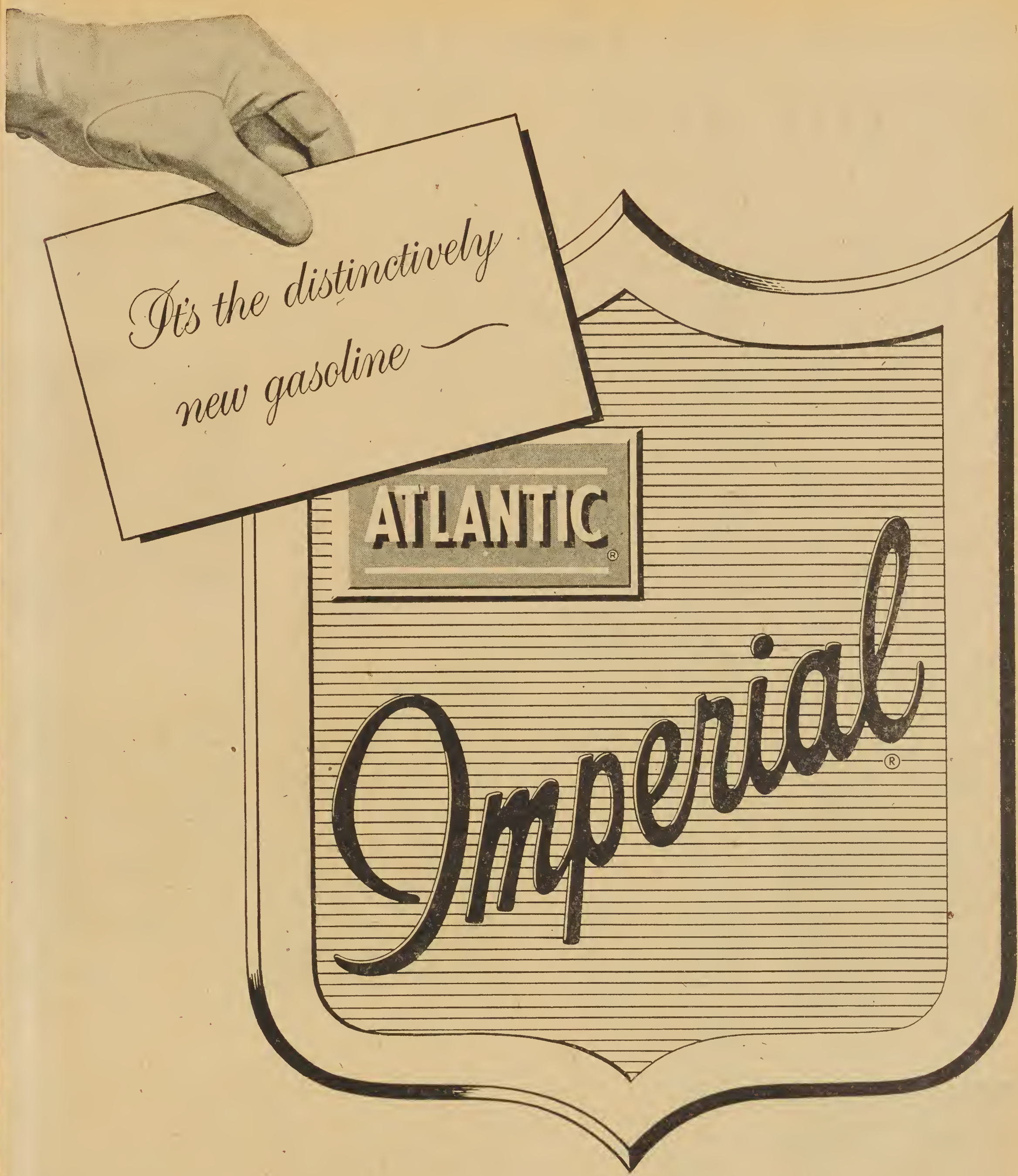
Because of the many entries we get, your entry will not be individually acknowledged but the best letters will appear in an early issue.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



IT'S ALWAYS given me a peeve the way a lot of folks believe that nothing but a youthful brain contributes much to mankind's gain, and that all those as old as me can be checked off as flops, by gee. So recently I read with glee that students of world history have found that many famous men achieved their greatest glory when they'd gotten well beyond the age that some folks call the washed-up stage. Two-thirds of man's accomplishments have been rung up by creaking gents who didn't count for much before they'd lived for sixty years or more.

In other words, Mirandy Jane and neighbor, too, can't yet complain that I am just a lazy bum about as worthless as they come; because the record's not all writ, I've still got lots of time to hit on something that might bring me fame and earn for me world-wide acclaim. It's satisfying to be told that, after all, I'm not too old; the only thing I have to do is lay back and await my cue, I figure that it's smart to get the rest I need so I'll be set to grab my opportunity when it comes 'round to knock for me.



This distinctively new gasoline is the latest achievement in Atlantic's 87-year record of quality leadership. It is designed especially for today's—and tomorrow's—most powerful automobile engines.

New Atlantic IMPERIAL gives you new power and acceleration as you drive with maximum miles per gallon . . . insures quick starts, fast warm-up and smooth operation—free from stalling due to carburetor icing . . . fights carbon deposits which can cause knock . . . increases spark plug life by one-third . . . gives you full rust protection and reduces engine wear.

Won't you visit your Atlantic dealer soon? Stop at the beautiful new IMPERIAL pump with the bright gold shield. Try this distinctively new gasoline.

For the highest quality petroleum products—for home and on the farm—look to Atlantic!

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY

How to Get Your Tractor READY FOR SUMMER

By MELVIN E. LONG

IN ORDER to prepare your tractor for the busy season ahead, you'll want to check on the following items. Many of these will take only a few minutes, for a quick look. Others will take a little longer. However, by going over this list now, you'll save much valuable time during the rush season this summer.

1. **Crankcase**—Drain out the thin, winter oil and replace with a heavier, summer weight. Do this when the engine has been thoroughly warmed. If your tractor has a filter, replace it also.

2. **Transmission**—The oil level should be checked. If the owner's manual recommends a heavier lubricant for summer use, change it now. Otherwise, add oil if required to bring it up to the proper level.

If the lubricant in the transmission case is above the check plug, you may have a possible warning of trouble ahead. On some makes of tractors, oil leaking from the hydraulic system enters the transmission case.

This leakage may cause damage in three ways. a) If the oil in the hydraulic system is not replaced, it can cause the pump to be ruined. b) It dilutes the transmission lubricant, so that the gears are no longer properly lubricated. c) If allowed to continue, the level of the oil in the transmission case may become so high that the oil runs out onto the brake drums and ruins the brake linings.

So, if the transmission case seems to be "gaining" oil, it will pay you to have your serviceman investigate at once for leaky seals and gaskets.

3. **Hydraulic system**—Most hydraulic systems should be drained and refilled with new oil at least twice a year. This gets rid of the dirt particles in the oil, and the water formed by condensation. Be sure to refill with the correct weight oil before starting the engine. Otherwise, serious damage to the hydraulic pump may result.

Never attempt to economize by using used crankcase oil in your hydraulic system. This will only lead to the necessity for a complete overhaul of the hydraulic system. The cost of one overhaul job will buy new oil for the hydraulic system for the remainder of the life of your tractor.

4. **Steering gear**—Check the level of the lubricant in the steering gear case. If needed, add oil to bring it up to the recommended level. On most tractors, it is not necessary to drain the present oil.

5.—**Radiator**—You may use last winter's permanent anti-freeze, if you desire. However, if you plan to use it next winter, it's probably best to drain and store the solution in glass jugs.

If the solution has a rusty appearance, you'll probably be ahead to discard it. This also indicates the need for cleaning the radiator with a solution of washing soda and water, to prevent overheating in the hot weather ahead.

6. **Fan belt**—Check the fan belt for condition and tension. Look at the underside. Breaks generally start there. A loose belt will slip and prevent the cooling system from doing its job properly.

7. **Battery**—Be sure that the liquid is at the proper level. Check this at least once a week during the summer. If the level is low, add soft water. Clean up any corrosion on the terminals or the top of the battery.

Be sure that the terminal clamps are tight, and coat lightly with vaseline. Be sure that the holddown clamps are in place. Operation of the tractor over rough ground will jostle the battery enough to break the case, if it is not adequately secured.

8. **Clutch and brakes**—Adjust the free play in the foot clutch or the over-center action of the hand clutch. Tighten the brakes if necessary, and adjust so that both pedals take up evenly. This will help avoid dangerous side swerves when operating in road gear.

9. **Fuel filter**—Remove and clean the sediment bulb. This will help prevent the carburetor from becoming clogged with small particles of dirt. Be sure that the gasket is properly in place when replacing the bowl.

10. **Air cleaner**—Remove and clean the oil cup. Scrape out the caked dirt in the bottom. Wash the cup with kerosene or solvent. Refill with the same weight oil as you use in the engine. Do not overfill the cup, or oil may be sucked into the carburetor.

If your tractor has a pre-cleaner, or screen over the intake, clean it also.

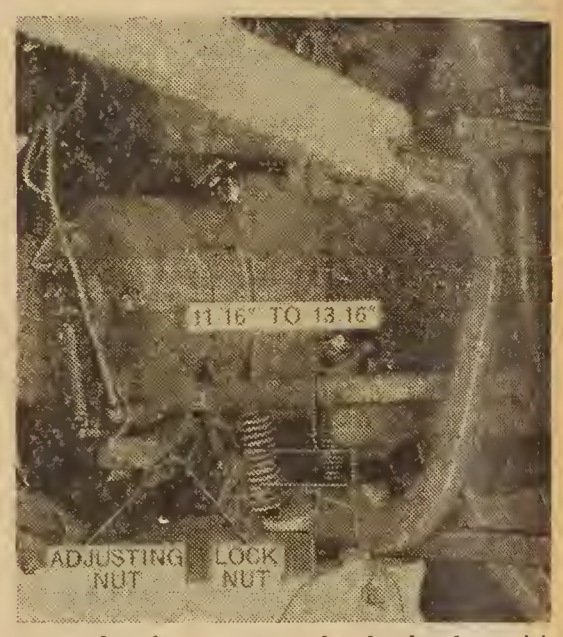
11. **Tires**—Check for any signs of breaks or cuts in the casings. It will cost less to have them repaired now than during the busy season ahead. Check the rims of the front wheels for dents caused by driving over sharp objects. If bent, straighten the rim by pounding out with a sledge. This will avoid blow-outs caused by pinched tubes.

It's also a good idea to check the inflation pressure of the tires.

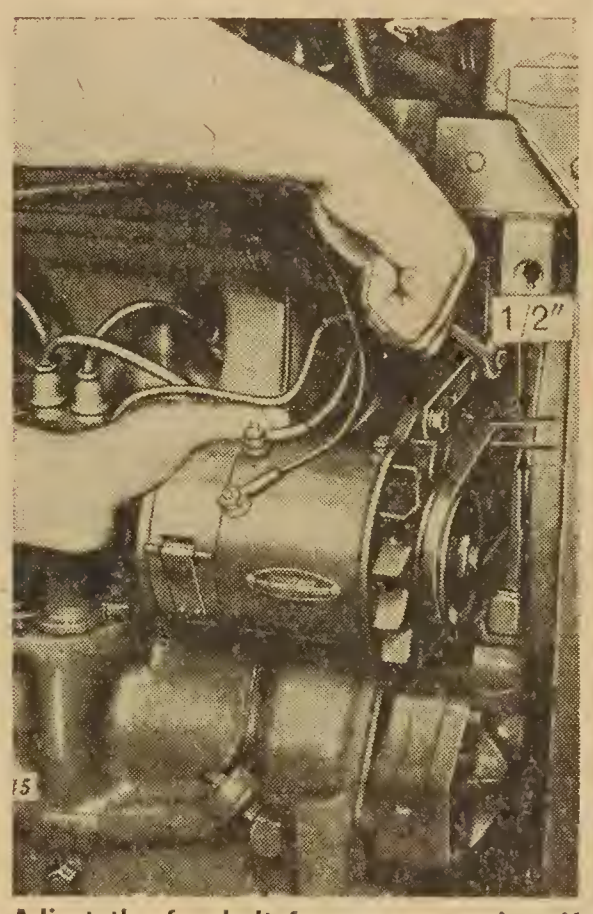
12. **Nuts and bolts**—Last, but by no means least, go over the entire tractor and tighten all bolts, nuts, and capscrews that have worked loose. This simple precaution will often prevent a lot of serious and costly damage later on.



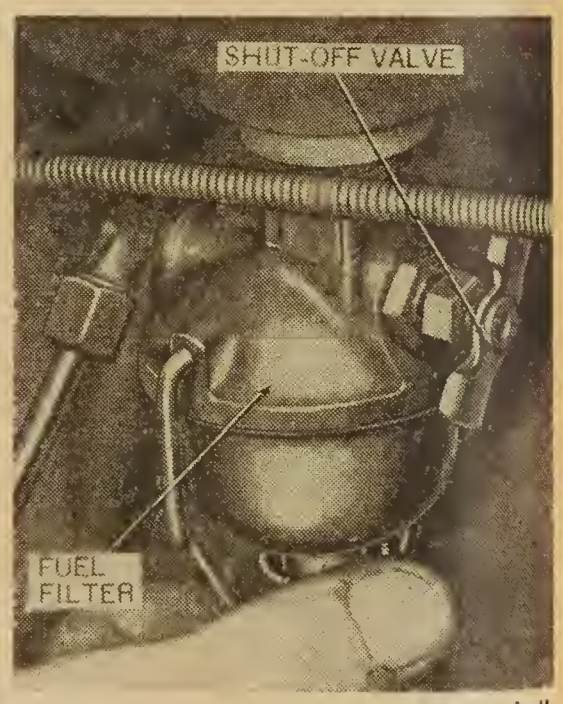
A hand clutch must engage with a distinct snap when it goes over-center, if it is to give satisfactory operation in the field.



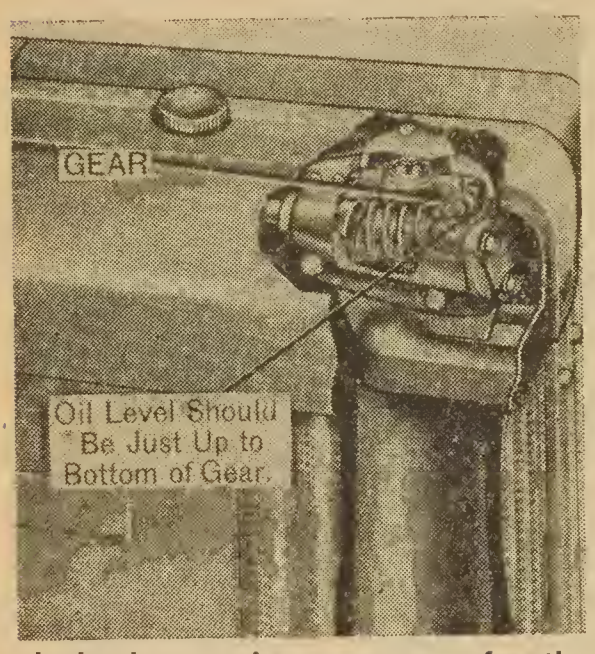
Free play is necessary in the brake pedals to insure that the brakes do not drag.



Adjust the fan belt for correct tension, if you want the cooling system to do the best job possible.



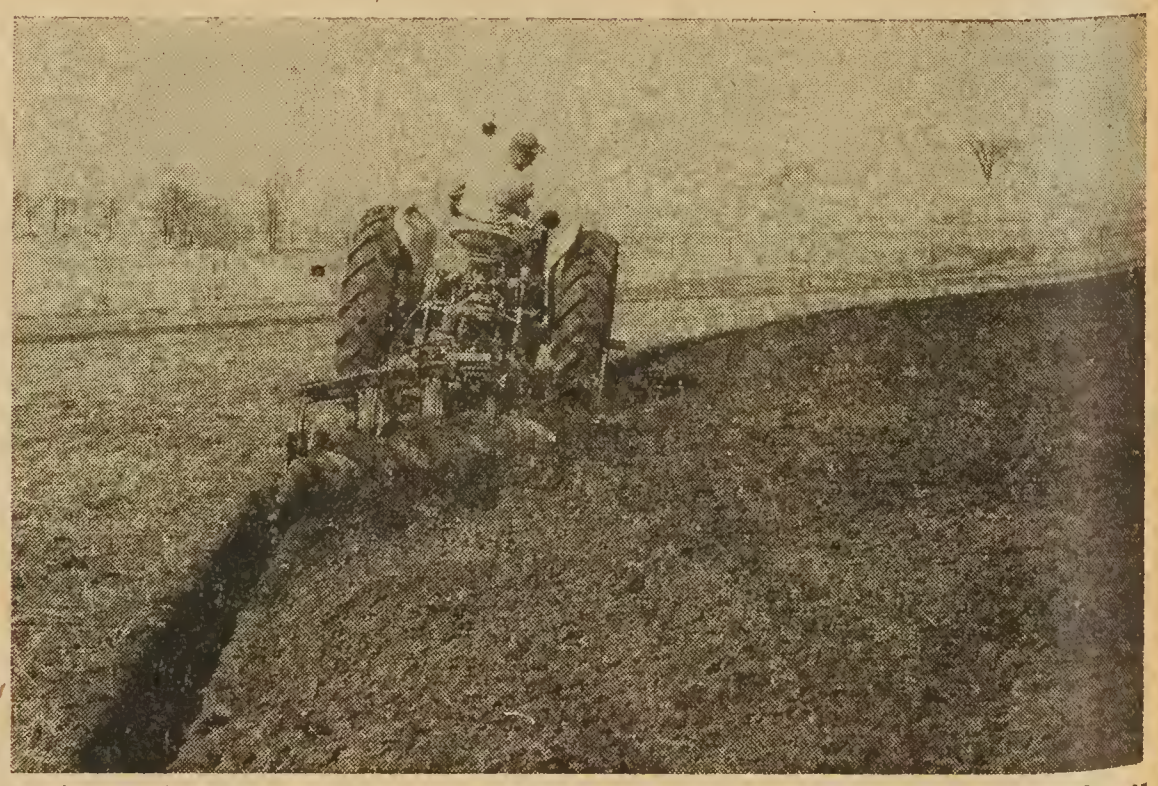
Cleaning the fuel filter and sediment bulb will help prevent dirt from clogging the carburetor.



Check the steering gear case for the proper lubricant level.



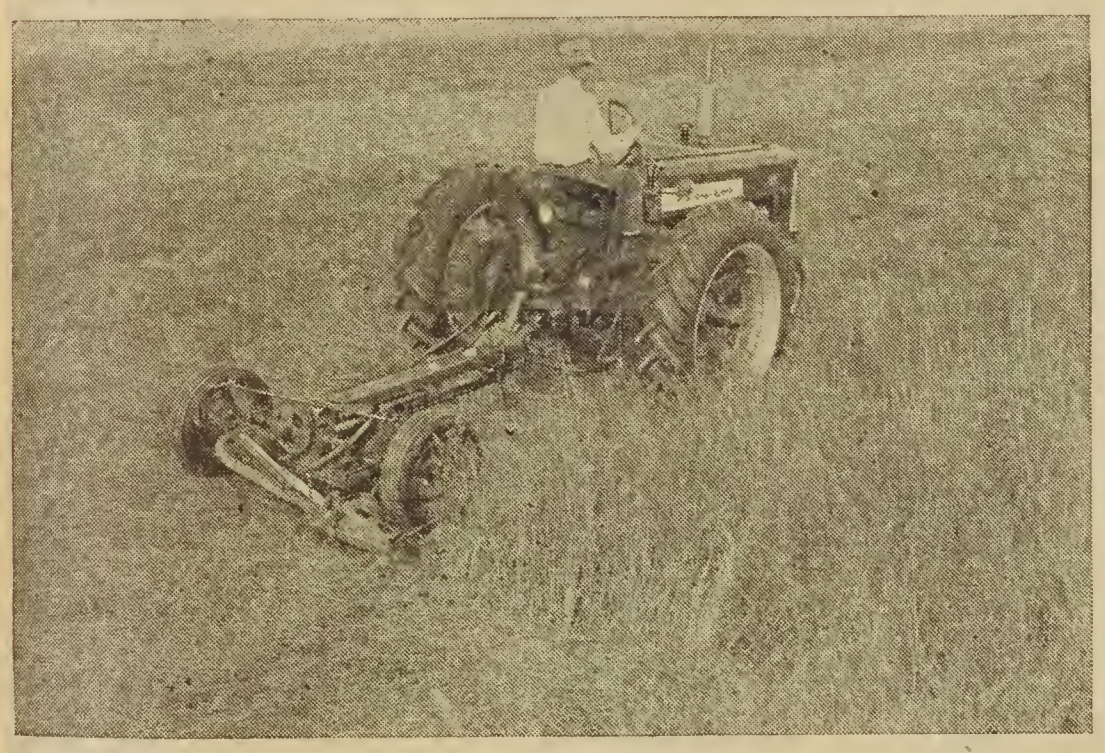
The air cleaner cup should be drained, cleaned, and refilled with fresh oil.


Spring work will go much more smoothly if you take a little time now to check over the important items on your tractor.

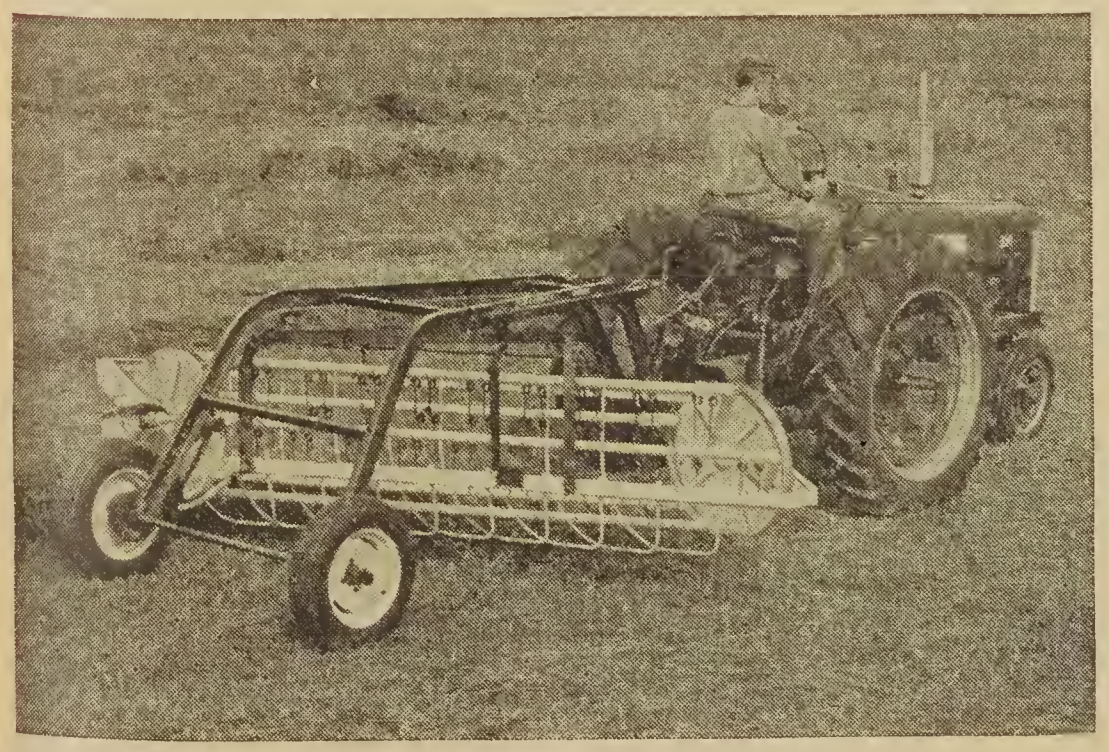
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It's the world's most dependable baler!





Cut square corners easily . . . hook up fast with the new McCormick No. 32 trailing mower. Hydraulically raised five, six, or seven-foot cutter bar protected by 45-degree breakaway. Heavy-duty precision drive and pitman assure seasons of smooth-running operation.



Get gentle, high-speed raking! Rake *all* your hay when it's ready, season after season with the new McCormick No. 15 side-delivery rake. Shortest possible hay travel means gentle, leaf-saving action at fastest raking speeds.

McCORMICK® No. 45

Proved and approved by over 99,000 satisfied users! The light-running McCormick No. 45 is *first choice* of more farmers and custom operators than all other family-size balers combined! It *pioneered* low-level pickup and floating auger for uninterrupted feed and big daily tonnage . . . performance yet unequalled!

You bale *all* crops, long or short. Hold desired density automatically with optional hydraulic regulator. You get positive tying without frequent adjustment . . . firm ties close to the bale prevent buckling. Non-stop plunger slices each charge . . . packs bales uniformly. This helps your No. 45—pto or engine drive—match tonnage with outfits claiming 30 to 50% greater capacity.

Get the 10 to 12-ton-an-hour McCormick No. 55 for extra-big capacity baling. You'll tie big . . . solid . . . "shippers" bales without tonnage shrinking time-outs.



FREE! McCormick baler twine to tie your first 1,000 bales!

You get 2 bales of high-quality McCormick baler twine FREE with your new McCormick twine-tie baler. Enough to tie 1,000 average 36-inch bales of hay! We make this offer to prove to you "your baler works better" with true sisalana McCormick twine . . . you bale faster, smoother . . . *tie your hay at lower cost per ton!*

Ask your IH Dealer for proof that it pays you to own a McCormick No. 45 for as little as two day's baling a year. Check the *extra* built-in strength that keeps McCormick balers going strong after seasons of non-stop tying!

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Kill them all... roots and all

Canada Thistle

Milkweed

Poison Ivy

with



Here's how it works-

Amino Triazole Weedkiller *gets into* sap stream of the plant... *upsets* growth processes... *kills* weeds, roots and all.

Two simple steps.

1. Wait for vigorous growth. (4 to 10 inches high for Canada Thistle.) Then...
2. Spray Amino Triazole Weedkiller. Directions on package.

Because Amino Triazole moves through entire plant, *down into the deepest roots*, wait about two weeks to see killing effect. *Then*, if desired, mow or cultivate. Amino Triazole, used as recommended, does not sterilize the soil.

One application gives up to 90% kill. Amino Triazole controls all these weeds, usually with a single application: Canada thistle, poison ivy and oak, scrub oak, sow thistle, milkweed, phragmites, horsetail rush, tules, cattails.

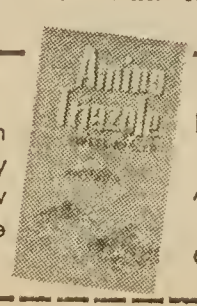
The following require cultivation and may require repeat application: Bermuda grass, nut grass, quack grass.

Overall or spot treatment. Mix Amino Triazole with water. Use in power sprayer for overall coverage. If *patches* of perennial weeds threaten to overrun your cropland, stop them *now*, with spot treatment. Use hand sprayer.

Amino Triazole is available in 1 lb. and 4 lb. cans—24 lb. pails. AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY, FARM AND HOME DIVISION, 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, NEW YORK.

CYANAMID

Free Folder
Complete details on how, when to apply Amino Triazole, how much to use. Write to address above.



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Grow Some Asparagus

LOCALLY-GROWN asparagus, served a few minutes or hours after it is harvested, is "out of this world." Therefore, there is an opportunity in almost any small town or roadside market to build up business on freshly-harvested asparagus. Also, the quality of properly frozen asparagus is so good that the freezer lockers make a potential market for a considerable quantity.

If you are not a commercial grower, why not grow some for your own use. Set out 25 or 50 plants, using the following planting procedure: Dig a trench 24 inches deep and fill it two-thirds full with cow manure. Tap the manure down tight, and put 4 or 5 inches of good soil on top of it. Then set your asparagus plants on a little mound, and about 5 or 6 inches under the surface of the ground. As the asparagus grows, gradually fill in the trench until the middle of July when the soil will finally level off again.

You don't even have to dig a trench. You can set the plants 6 inches deep and then fertilize them each year, if you use one-year-old plants of the Washington variety. Set your plants about 2 feet apart in the row, with rows from 4 to 6 feet apart, depending on cultivation.

The worst weed in the asparagus bed is witch grass, and it must be kept out—mostly by hand hoeing. As a rule, insects do not bother asparagus too much, excepting the asparagus beetle which can be controlled by dusting with DDT after the asparagus starts growing.

When you plant asparagus in your home garden, be sure to put it out in the open away from trees so that it will not be shaded or sapped by the tree's roots. By keeping your bed free from weeds and properly fertilized, it will last you about 25 years.

—*J. R. Hepler*

My Experience With A Small Greenhouse

ABOUT a year ago AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST published an interesting article about Ed Eastman's greenhouse. In 1942 while living at Catskill, N. Y. I decided to build a small home greenhouse at a back corner of my new home.

I had read in some magazine that if one had a warm cellar he could warm a small greenhouse through an opened cellar window. My new cellar was very warm and I had a suitably placed cellar window. Accordingly I purchased two cold frame sash and built a 6'x8' shed type greenhouse over the cellar window, using celloglass panels for sides and door. The foundation was of cement blocks and I was careful to get it as tight as possible everywhere. BUT IT JUST DIDN'T WORK.

I had overlooked the matter of house suction. The warmed air in any house tends to rise and escape through the upper portion of the house thus sucking in, or more truly, allowing cold air to rush in through cracks in the lower portion of the house. This suction in my house was greatly increased due to the splendid draft of the new cellar furnace. Result? No warm air went from the cellar into the greenhouse. On the contrary, cold air was sucked through every tiny crack and crevice in the greenhouse through the cellar window into the cellar, the greenhouse thermometer falling as much as 10 degrees when the cellar window was opened.

I was stymied at first but eventually found a solution. I removed one light from the cellar window and then closed the window tight. Next I constructed an air flue the size of the window light and leading inward and downward to within one foot of the top of the furnace. In this flue I installed a six inch electric fan with the switch conveniently located in the greenhouse. With a posthole digger I made a hole from the greenhouse down the outside of the cellar wall and a few inches below the wall footing. In the cellar I cut through the concrete floor and connected under the wall with the outside hole. Thus I had a return flue about ⅓ the size of the intake flue, allowing the air to circulate and to become rewarmed. Now, whenever I turned on the fan the temperature rose about ten degrees, becoming too warm on warm sunny days. The fan created slight pressure in the greenhouse and instead of cold air coming in through the cracks a small amount of warm air was being forced out, especially in the upper portion of the greenhouse. Whatever cold air crept in around the bottom of the door, etc. was forced down and back into the cellar. It worked perfectly.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Defeat strips away false values and makes you realize what you really want.—William M. Marston

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

I soon discovered that the system worked to an extent without the use of the fan and it was necessary to use it only a few minutes at night and morning. I had placed an electric heating cable under the propogating bench and there was only once that the fan was used all night.

Today is Candlemas Day. The winter is half over. As Spring will soon be upon us I must get my seeds ordered. Although I now have a less favorable place for it I must be at that new small greenhouse I am planning.

—*Eli R. Bartoo*

Sensational Baler Deal!

New
CASE®
Farm-Size Baler with Sure-Tie Knotter ... Overhead Feed ... Economy Price ... Easiest Terms Ever

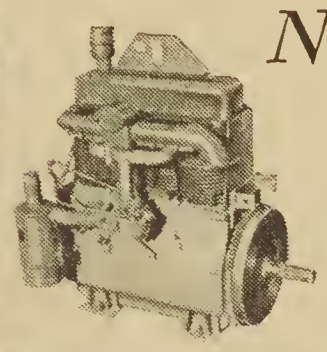


New Case 133 baler and Case 300 tractor with gasoline engine and adjustable front axle



Case 140 big-tonnage baler makes 14x18 bales. Similar Model 160 makes 16x18 bales

Here's a new farm-size, low-cost baler with big-baler features such as overhead hay-folding feed . . . full 26-inch stroke for fast baling in heavy hay . . . six hay dogs for big, firm bales. This new 133 has the same super-simple, sure-tie knotter as bigger Case twine balers, reported by owners to go a thousand bales and more without a miss. Knotters are positively timed and needles positively locked between cycles.



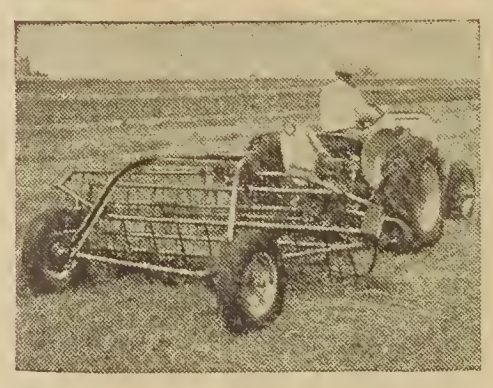
New More Powerful Air-Cooled Engine

New Case axial-flow air-cooled engine provides more peak power for Case 140 and 160 balers. Their double-plunger action puts a "one-two-punch" into slicing and baling, pushes out amazing tonnage. Choice of sure-tie twine knotters or heavy-duty wire twisters that make only one tie per wire, tuck ends down, leave no clippings, no slack. PTO drive or V-type engine also available.

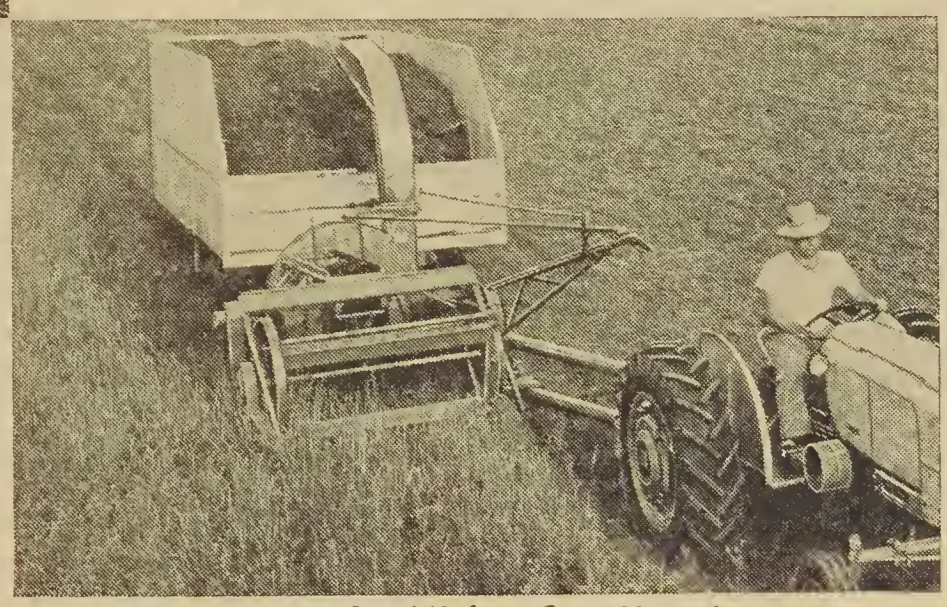
New Mowers and Rakes



Case M-10 mower mounts easily on Snap-lock Eagle-Hitch. Other mowers for Case tractors include heavy-duty rear-mounted and side-mounted. Semi-mounted for all makes of tractors.



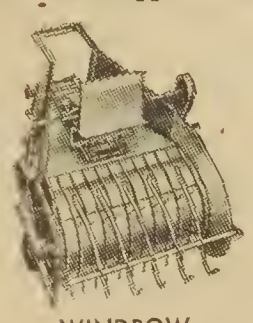
Side-stroke reel of Case 200 Series rakes shortens hay travel, saves more leaves, rakes clean on turns. Models for Case Snap-lock Eagle-Hitch, other 3-point hitches, plain drawbar.



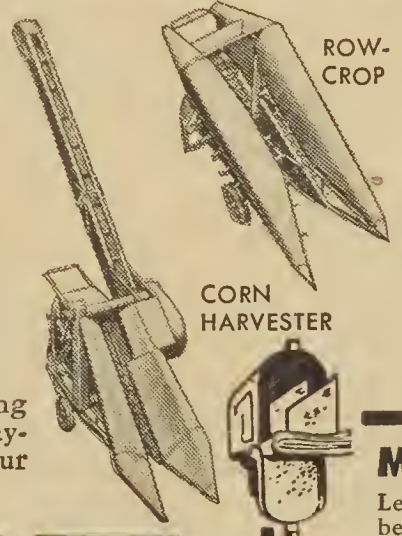
Case 220 chopper, driven by PTO from Case 300 tractor

Chops Fast without Choking

Clean, uniform cut and small power requirement per ton of capacity are what farmers like about Case forage harvesters. They also praise the way Case choppers keep going without clogging. Both the 4-knife economy model and 6-knife, full-range-cut model are built for PTO drive. The 6-knife chopper is available with engine.



WINDROW PICK-UP



Quick-Change Units for All Forage Crops

One man, in a few minutes, removes one crop head, rolls another into place and anchors it with three bolts. Cutter bar (above) and windrow pick-up handle grass and hay for green feeding or silage, barn curing or dry storage. Corn harvester husks ears, saves shelled kernels, chops stalks into second wagon. Converts quickly for regular row-crop chopping.

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Mrs. Tilton and one of 10,000 geraniums to be sold from Easter to Decoration Day.

A Sideline That Grew!

BACK in 1950, Mrs. Alice Tilton of R.D. 5, Ithaca, grew 500 geraniums in a 9'x12' greenhouse.

"I never had any special training," she said, "but I liked flowers and we wanted to start a profitable sideline."

She really started something because this year Mrs. Tilton and her husband, who still has an outside job, are growing 10,000 geraniums under 3,400 square feet of glass. Geraniums are the chief crop but some other flower and vegetable plants are also grown.

Starting with the 9'x12' greenhouse, a 20'x60' in 1952 and a 28'x60' in 1956 were built.

The geranium cuttings are started in September, about half being purchased and the rest rooted from home grown slips. Top soil is purchased and it requires a lot of it for 10,000 geraniums. To each bushel of soil is added about a four inch flower pot full of bone meal and an equal amount of a complete fertilizer.

As you can see from the picture, Mrs. Tilton grows healthy, bushy plants. "What does it take to grow them that way?" I asked.

"Two things in particular," she replied, "pinching out the tops to keep them low and giving them enough room. If they are crowded, they begin reaching for the light."

"Are they transplanted or are they left in the same pots?" was my next question.

"Most of them are potted in 4" pots and left there until they are sold. It's a question of work or room. You can get more plants in a given space in smaller pots but the advantage is lost because of the time required to transplant them to 4" pots.

"Do you do all this work alone?" I inquired.

"Oh, no! Mr. Tilton helps in his spare time and we hire some help in the spring. In a few years we plan to make it a full time job for both of us."

I visited the Tilton Greenhouse on a chilly day in late February, and the plants still had plenty of time to grow.

"When do you make most of the sales?" I asked.

"From Easter to Decoration Day. We sell a few wholesale but most of them are sold to customers who come for them."

There are many opportunities for sidelines. All require some capital, knowledge and hard work! The Tiltons started small and grew as they gained experience. Judging from the results, it is a good formula.—*Hugh Cosline*



This was the start, a 9' x 12' house that is still used.

Back of the building in front are three greenhouses, covering 3,400 square feet.



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Your Veterinarian Discusses:

When Cows Don't Come In Heat

NOT so long ago we talkcd with an owner who was becoming concernod about onc of his good cows. Hc told us that the animal had freshencd nearly three months before, had been milking extremely well, but hadn't had a heat period since calving. An investigation showed that heavy milking was the reason why she failed to come in heat. However, there are other rcasons why cows may fail to come in heat.

This trouble is often believed to be caused by so-called "persistent yellow bodies" on the ovaries. It's true that these structures will keep cows from coming in heat, and it's also true that they sometimes affect healthy, well-kept animals without any apparent reason. On the other hand, there may be a good reason why the "yellow bodies" persist.

For one thing, the cow may be pregnant, since it's perfectly natural for one to remain on an ovary through most of a cow's gestation period. If thc cow isn't carrying a living calf, the "yellow body" may persist because of a dead "mummy" in her uterus. Cows may be pregnant even when there is no record of breeding for owners sometimes forget to mark down scrvice dates.

Then it sometimes happens that cows fail to come in heat simply because they don't get enough to eat. Abscesses or tumors somewhere in the reproductive tract may also have the effect of preventing heat periods. Animals that are sick or recovering from a severe attack of something like pneumonia can't be expected to come in heat regularly, either.

Failure to clean properly after calving followed by metritis may cause the uterus to fill up with pus so heat periods are prevented. Cows that are over nine years old sometimes fail to "come around" mcrely because they have reached a stage corresponding to old age in human beings.

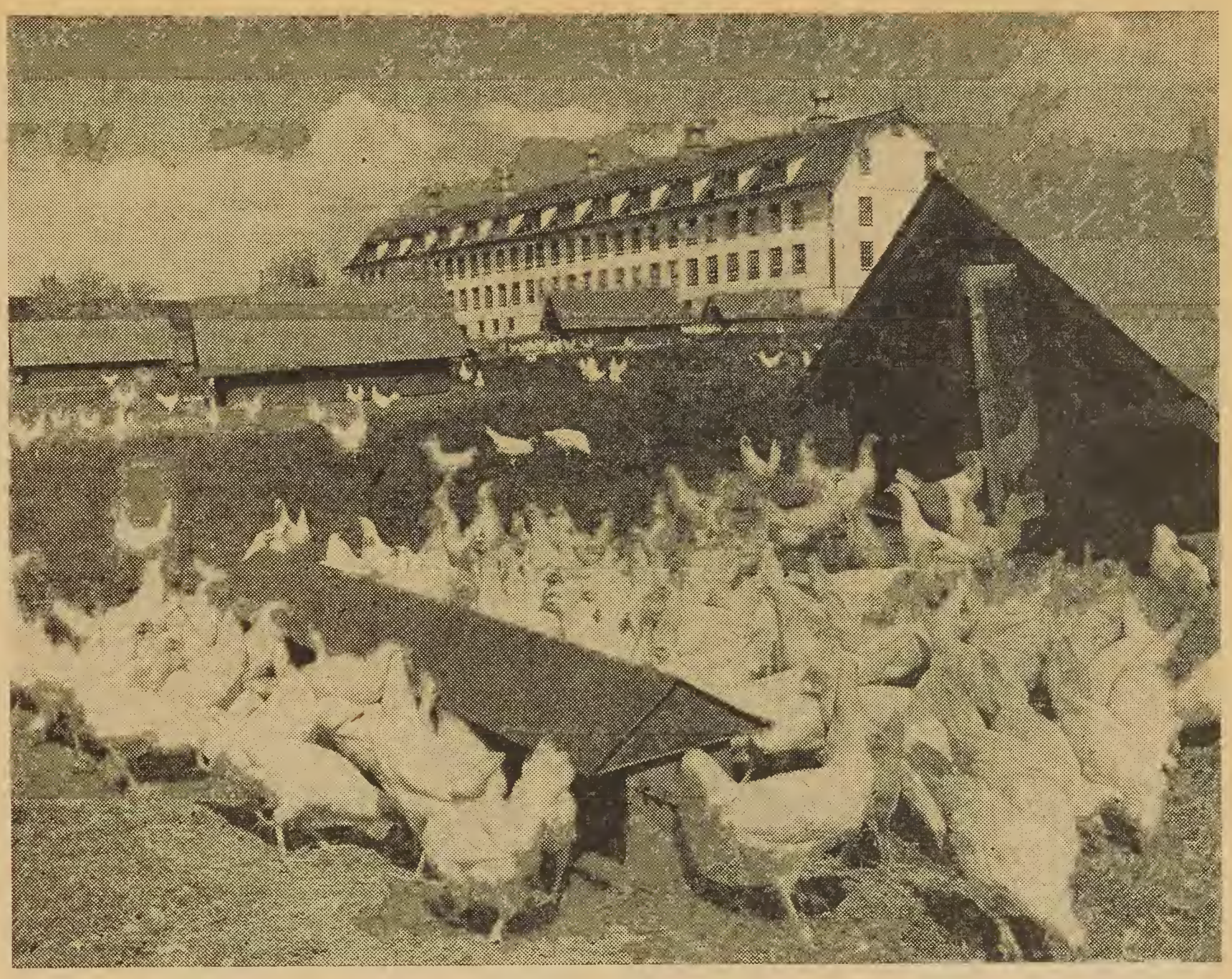
A bad infestation with lice, mange, mites, or intcrnal parasites like stomach worms can keep cows from coming in heat, too. The "persistent yellow bodies" may go along with any of the above conditions and be blamed for trouble while the real cause is overlooked.

The scason of the year may be a factor, sincc the reproductive processes of cattle have a natural tcndency to slow down during cold weather. Ages ago, cows didn't come in heat at all during the winter, and modern animals sometimes act in the same manner. Failure to come in hcat may also be due to missing ovaries as is usually the case in heifers that are born twins to bulls.

Sometimes the cows are having regular heat periods, but are so quiet at such times that they aren't noticed. A similar possibility concerns cows which have short heat periods that come during the night when there is little chance of them being observed.

Establishing the exact cause of hcat failures may turn out to bc quite a job when there are so many possibilities involved. No single treatment will be suitable for all cases, of course.

There is certainly nothing to warrant the blind use of "shots" or vitamins or minerals that are given to all cows that fail to come in heat. These products have a definite place in sterility problems, and all are sometimcs desirable, but they can be expensive without doing any good in a great many cases. Accordingly, we suggest, that you be sure of why your cows aren't coming in heat before you start treating them.



Recent study shows that many good Purina feeders

Save 2500 lbs. feed per 1000 pullets

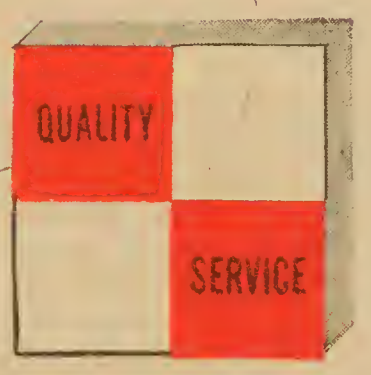
New York poultrymen agree that Purina Growing Chows have the quality and ingredients to grow good pullets.

But, not all poultrymen realize that this same quality and efficiency often make Purina Chows much lower in total feeding cost than feeds with cheaper price tags.

To see just how much Purina Chows save growers, we recently asked poultry specialists in 11 leading poultry states (including Eastern and New England states) the average—to grow a pullet in their states. Their replies were averaged and compared with Purina-feed requirements per pullet as determined by records on thousands of pullets raised on Purina's Research Farms. Here are the comparisons:

	Light Breeds	Heavy Breeds
11-state average	23.1 lbs.	28.4 lbs.
Purina average	19.3 lbs.	23.8 lbs.
Saving per pullet	3.8 lbs.	4.6 lbs.
Saving per 1000	3800 lbs.	4600 lbs.

To be on the safe side, we have rounded off the saving to 2500 lbs. for light breeds, 4000 lbs. for heavies. Your own figures on feed cost per pound will show you quickly whether Purina may produce lower-cost pullets for you.



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At four weeks Chicks on PEX are already 20% heavier, better feathered and had less mortality than control chicks on same high grade starter mash only.

Pex for Chicks

Speeds Growth for More Eggs, Earlier

What happens in the digestive traet of newly hatehed chieks may determine your poultry profits for the year. A few beakfuls of PEX and a thimbleful of starter is all a baby chiek can utilize per day. Yet less than an ounee of PEX (a 10-lb. chick block lasts 250 chicks first two weeks) inereases early growth up to 20%, euts mortality and builds nutritional reserve and resistanee to carry pullets to laying age one to two weeks sooner.

HIDROLEX* GROWTH BOOST BRINGS EARLIER EGGS

Hidrolex pre-digested milk sugars pour high energy into chicks. DLW* and fish meal supply unknown growth factors for fast growth. Milk nutrients improve utilization of mash and grain. An ounce extra weight at 4 weeks means another half pound by range age—laying maturity one to two weeks sooner.

PEX HELPS PREVENT BROODING TROUBLES

Shiny PEX blocks avoid "starve-outs", toe-picking, litter eating by teaching chicks to eat. Mild lactic acid from buttermilk and whey soothe intestines, prevent "pasting up." Pex supplies extra vitamins A, D, E, K, B-complex and antibiotie to balance fast growth without "burning out" birds.

Get Pex for CHICKS from your Hatcheryman or feed dealer and ask him about—

Pex for BROILERS—50-lb. blocks for economical meat production and for growing pullets after the second week.

Pex for POULTRY—Economical milk nutrients to boost egg production and keep hens laying.

Pex for LAYERS AND BREEDERS—Milk nutrient blocks with extra fortification for breeders or extra high producing layers.

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*PEX, Hidrolex and DLW are trade names for milk by-products manufactured exclusively by Consolidated Products Company, Danville, Illinois.

Dairy Cooperatives Make 8-Point Proposal for Comprehensive Milk Order

IT IS probable that most, if not all, of the eight points agreed on by representatives of dairy cooperatives meeting with Dr. Everett Case of Colgate will be incorporated in a proposed Federal-State Milk Order. Then the proposed order will be submitted for approval of dairymen supplying the Metropolitan Milk Area, including Northern New Jersey. Therefore, it is important for dairymen to know the details contained in those eight points.

1 Following some disagreement, it was deeided to reeommend one order for the Metropolitan Milk Area and Northern New Jersey. Eastern Milk Producers and United Milk Produeers of New Jersey agreed to the consideration of one order but did not promise to support it.

The purpose of the order is to require payment of the full Class I priee for fluid milk by all dealers in the market area. This will add millions of dollars to the cheeks of dairymen both in New York and New Jersey.

2 Another of the eight points proposes a tightening up of the provision for milk plants that are now included in the pool.

Any plant now under the Metropolitan New York order, or supplying milk to the marketing area would be ineluded. New plants could get in only if they shipped fluid milk, and would be unable to get in and out of the pool on a month to month basis. If a plant is in the pool in April, May or June, it would have to continue in the pool for the next nine months.

3 A very important point calls for a base rating plan. This is not a production eontrol plan but is designed to eneourage uniform milk produetion by individual dairymen throughout the year. It is also intended to improve the relationship between fluid sales and total milk sent to market.

The base forming period is July through November. Then in the months of Mareh, April, May and June, following the base forming period, a dairyman would get the uniform priee for the average amount of milk he produeed in the base period, and would get the surplus price (essentially the Class 3 price) for the balance. This will also tend to discourage the taking on and dropping off of produeers seasonally, in seeondary markets, especially in Pennsylvania.

4 Tied in with the base rating plan are proposed ehanges in freight differentials. At present, the freight differential is seven-tenths of a eent for every ten miles while the actual freight eost is around 1.4¢ a mile. It is proposed that a freight differential of 1.4¢ be applied to base milk when the base is in effeet (March through June) and that no freight differential be applied to exeess or surplus milk during the same four months.

During the other eight months the proposed freight differential is estimated at a little over 1¢. This differential would be added to the price of milk nearer than 200 miles to New York and subtraeted from the price of milk beyond the 210 mile zone. This change is an advantage to farmers close to market, including those in New Jersey.

5 Also tied in with base rating are ehanges in location differentials. At present there is a location differential of 35¢ per cwt. paid to produeers in the Metropolitan Marketing Area, for example, on Long Island and in Westehester County. There is a loeation differential of 25¢ per ewt. in certain speeified nearby counties.

It is proposed that loeation differentials be tied to over-all pool utilization (that is the pereentage of the total milk used as fluid) as well as the distanee to market. For example, in the 1 to 50 mile zone, the differential would vary from zero to 64¢ depending on utilization. If 80% of all milk were in Class I there would be no differential in any zone. In general, as utilization in Class I deereased by 5% braekets, the loeation differential would increase with eaeh deerease of 5% in utilization. (See example below.)

All of the State of New Jersey would be figured as within the 1-50 mile zone. The New York eounties of Dutchess, Columbia and eastern Ulster and Greene would be figured as within the 81-90 mile zone. Also, location differentials would be given only on base milk. This will tend to encourage the nearby produeer to maintain even pro-

(Continued on Opposite Page)



Riverflat Blanche Direct is an 18-year old Holstein owned by Hugh C. Briggs and son of Turner, Maine. She was bought from E. P. Smith of Sherburne, New York in 1942 as a result of an advertisement which appeared in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Her best record was made at 12 years of age. In 352 days on twice a day milking, she gave 21,058 lbs. of milk and 850 lbs. of fat. She freshened last June and early in March was producing about 30 lbs. of milk a day.

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The new Harder HARD-STONE is impregnated with plastics throughout.

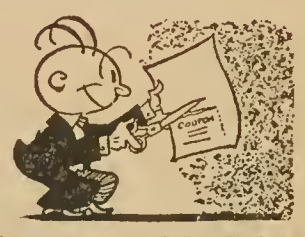
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(Continued from Opposite Page)

duction. At present, the nearby producer who doesn't maintain even production gets the same location differential as his neighbor who does.

An illustration will show how this percentage of utilization in Class I will affect the location differential. When 60 to 65% of the milk in the pool is in Class I the following location differentials will apply.

1 to 50 mile zone, $.32; 51 to 60 mile zone, $.28; 61 to 70 mile zone, $.24; 71 to 80 mile zone, $.20; 81 to 90 mile zone, $.16; 91 to 100 mile zone, $.12; 101 to 110 mile zone, $.08; 111 to 120 mile zone, $.04.

The location differential would be $.64 (the maximum) in the 1 to 50 mile zone when the percent of Class I milk is under 45%. This tends to discourage the manufacture of milk close to the market while milk from farther away is used as fluid milk.

At present, the zone for any farm is based on the location of the plant where the farmer delivers his milk. There has been some tendency to truck milk long distances in order to get the advantage of a nearer zone. Under the change, each farm would be zoned according to location.

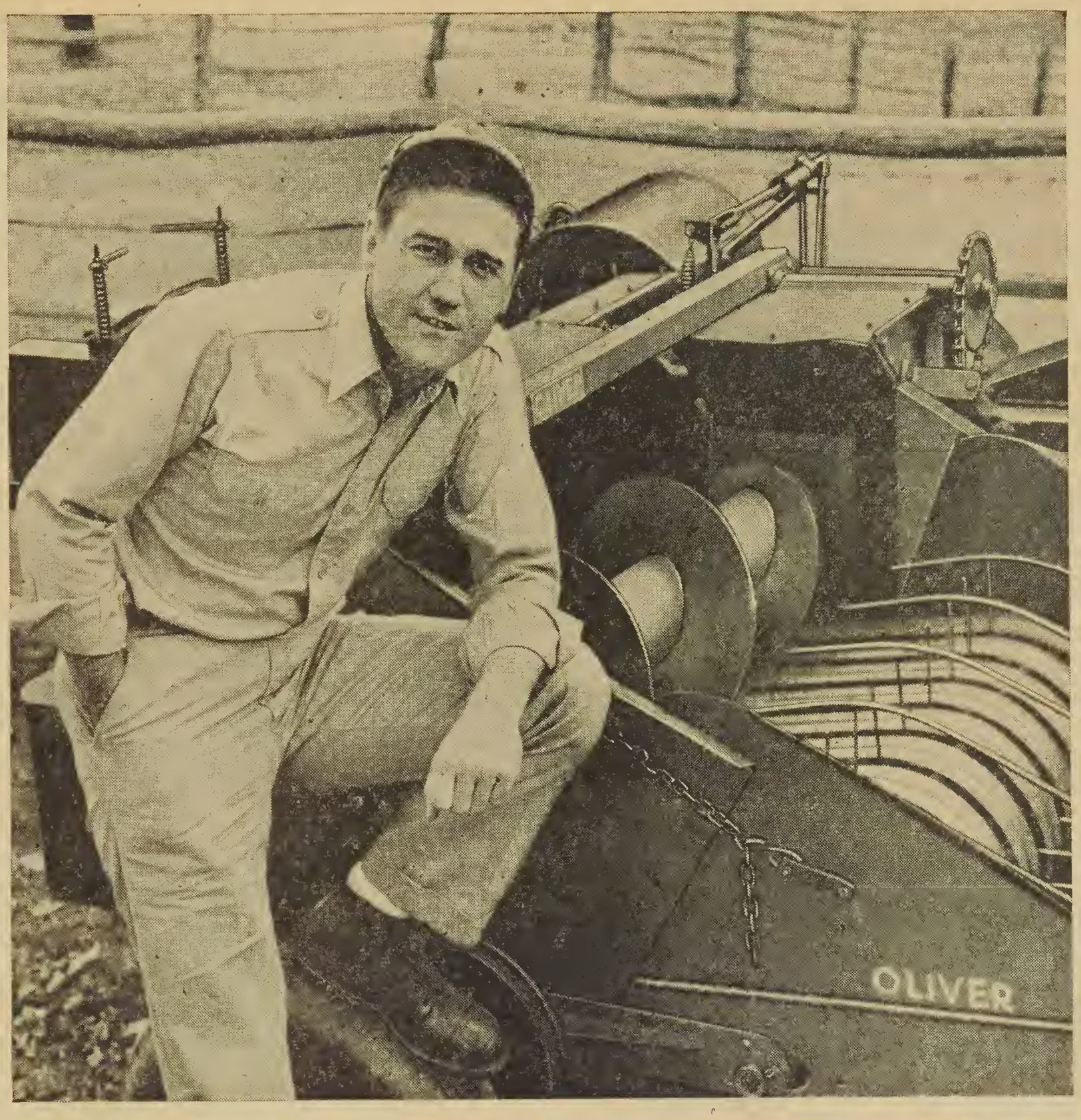
6 A slight change in freight zones is proposed. The present basis has been the distance from Columbus Circle in New York City. The new proposal is that the first zone will start 15 miles away from Columbus Circle which in effect will make every farm be figured as 15 miles closer to New York. This might add a penny or two to the price.

7 A special direct delivery differential will be required from the handler on milk delivered directly to a bottling plant within the market area. This will represent the savings resulting from putting milk through one plant instead of two. The proposed direct delivery differential is 15¢ per cwt. for up-state markets and a larger sum for the Metropolitan Area, possibly 30¢. (A proposal that several up-state New York markets be included under the order has been considered at previous hearings.)

A point that probably will be of minimum importance is a proposal to make additional cooperative payments to nearby cooperatives or to cooperatives representing nearby producers. This might be an advantage to New Jersey producers, and New York cooperatives agreed to have it considered but did not promise to support it. If such payments are provided for in an order they will be independent of cooperative payments as they are in the present order.

8 The last proposed point is relatively unimportant. It concerns what is referred to as peripheral milk, that is milk on the outer edges of the milk shed. It will be important to some milk handlers and concerns producing on routes which may start within the milk shed but extend slightly outside the milk shed.

The cooperatives which came to virtual agreement on these proposals after several meetings deserve all kinds of credit for compromising their differences. They are: The Dairymen's League, the Mutual Federation of Independent Coopcratives, The Metropolitan Producers' Bargaining Agency, The Eastern Milk Producers, The United Milk Producers of New Jersey and the Pennsylvania Governor's Northeastern Milk Committee. Without such an agreement, dairymen were faced with the prospect of continued long, drawn out hearings. Now there is a good prospect that the present hearings will be completed soon and then an order may be written to be submitted to milk producers for their approval.



"Now here's a baler that thinks of the farmer"

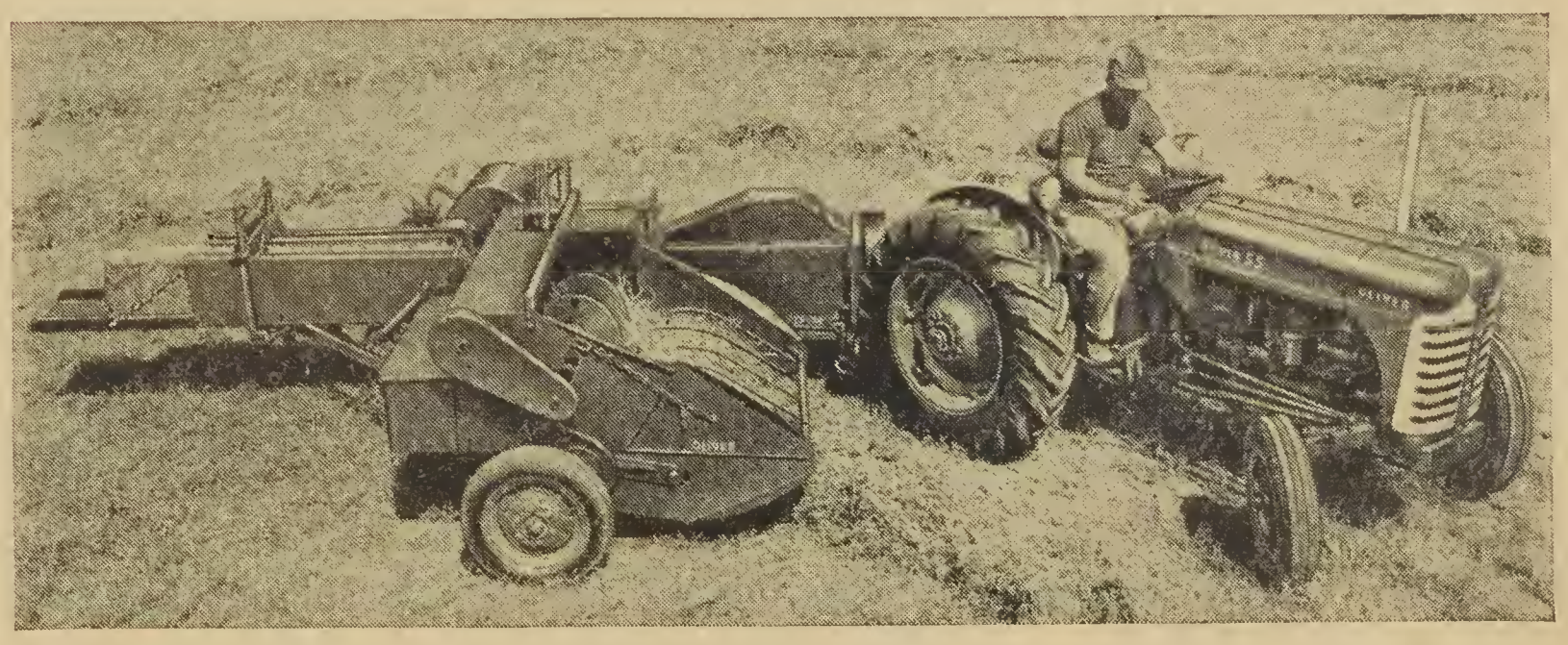
"You find that out on your very first turn. You know how it is with most balers? How you have to swing wide...then jockey around to pick up the windrow? Not this Oliver 60! It's almost like part of the tractor—stays on your windrows no matter how they snake around. Your power moves on a direct line from PTO to flywheel. Same with your hay; it moves *direct*—no waste motion to shake out your leaves. Like most farmers, I'm working more grassland these days. Sure glad I've got the *farmer's* baler—I've found Oliver gives me the power to produce at the lowest possible cost."

YOUR OLIVER DEALER ADDS: "Your Oliver baler saves your raking time, too: no worrying about windrows being just so. When Oliver thinks of the farmer—and that's all the time—Oliver goes the whole way!"

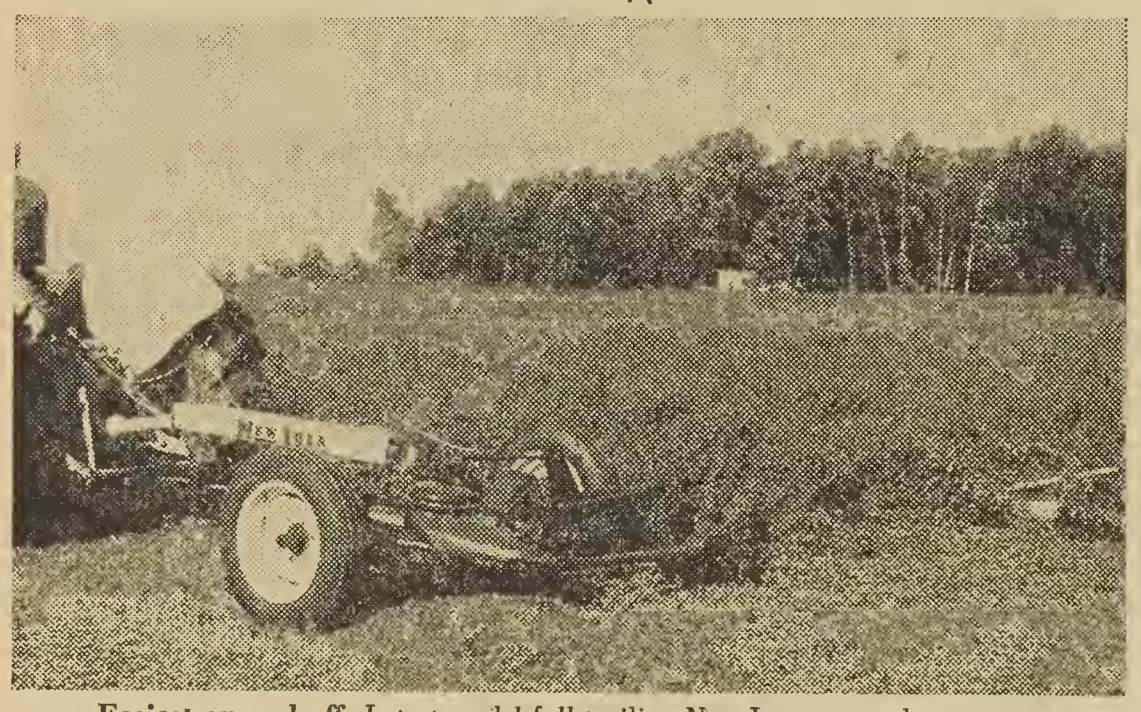
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- cutter bar has nine hold down clips and wear plates.
- heavy duty semi-rock guards with reversible bolts are standard equipment, assure permanent alignment.

Plus 4 exclusive features. You will find these big advantages in no other full trailing mower:

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Fits almost any tractor. NEW IDEA semi-mounted mower has built-in jack, hitches with only two bolts. Choice of three methods of lifting cutter-bar — hydraulic, cable, or spring assist hand lift.

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YELLOW GOLD



By E. R. EASTMAN

IT MUST have been at least fifteen years ago that the late Carl E. Ladd, then Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, and I were returning one day from a meeting of the Farm Credit Board at Springfield, Massachusetts. Carl said: "I know where there are some farms in Albany County that are growing the new legume, birdsfoot trefoil. Let's stop and see them."

I agreed, and we spent most of the day walking over pastures and meadows with wonderful stands of this legume. On one of these pastures we saw many acres of a thick matted growth of birdsfoot trefoil, beautiful with its thousands of little yellow blossoms. The fine herd of Holsteins in the pasture, having soon eaten their fill of this rich, palatable legume, had retired to the shade contentedly to chew their cuds and to think about whatever cows think, if anything, when their bellies are full of good feed.

On our way home afterwards I said to Carl: "These fields with their yellow blossoms may promise a pot of gold at the end of the rainbow for northeastern farmers. Let's do what we can to tell dairymen about the possibilities of birdsfoot trefoil."

So, through the College extension forces and through the pages of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Carl and I tried to get farmers to seed their pastures and meadows with this legume. But at first we didn't have much success. For one thing, seed was scarce and high. And, although once established a birdsfoot seeding will last for years, it was then difficult to get a good catch.

Perhaps the real reason why farmers did not then take hold of this legume is the fact that people are slow to accept new practices, no matter how good. But now it would gladden Carl's heart, were he here, to see how fast the acreage of birdsfoot trefoil is increasing. Just as we thought years ago, this legume has wonderful possibilities, and now farmers are recognizing them.

Much credit for the increased interest of New York farmers in birdsfoot trefoil is due to Dr. H. A. MacDonald, professor of field crops in the New York State College of Agriculture. He and his associates have worked for years to develop all possible information on birdsfoot trefoil and its possibilities. I am indebted to Professor MacDonald for much of the information about birdsfoot trefoil contained in this article.

Here are some of the reasons why birdsfoot trefoil is now growing so rapidly in popularity:

It is long-lived. Once established, it will last sometimes as long as ten to fifteen years, and so can be used on land now plowed often.

It can be grown successfully for hay on land not suited to alfalfa.

It can be used in many rotations in which red clover is too short-lived.

It is a perennial, drought resistant, pasture legume that will continue to grow through the hot summer.

Although it does best on good soil, birdsfoot will grow and persist on poorly drained fields and on shallow, droughty soil.

Best of all, birdsfoot trefoil has about as good feeding value as alfalfa. Stock gobble it up because it is very palatable.

In the 12 Northeast states, 425,000 lbs. of trefoil seed were distributed in 1954; and 821,025 lbs. in 1956.

Research and extension workers say this will reach 1,100,355 lbs. in 1959.

The figures in New York are: 1954—273,840 lbs.; 1956—556,355 lbs.; 1959—695,400 lbs.

If farmers use 5 pounds to the acre then acreage planted per year would be: 1954, New York, 54,768 acres; 1956, 111,271 acres; estimated 1959, 139,080 acres. Northeast, 1954, 85,000 acres; 1956, 164,205 acres; estimated 1959, 250,071 acres.

How To Grow Birdsfoot Trefoil

According to Professor MacDonald, the leading varieties now are European and Viking birdsfoot for pasture and silage. Viking usually out-yields European.

Empire is not as good as the European and Viking trefoils on good land, but is recommended for very long term pastures, for the poorly drained, hard to plow fields, and for hay when first harvest is delayed until early July. It is usually lower in total yield than other varieties.

In starting a stand of trefoil remember to:

1. Prepare a good seedbed.
2. Lime and fertilizer as for red clover.
3. Use a complete fertilizer when seeding, following an old grass sod.

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We are not afraid of tomorrow, because we have seen yesterday, and love today.—Author unknown

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4. Inoculate with the special culture required.
5. Seed following a grain or tilled crop, if possible.
6. Seed preferably in early spring.
7. Omit a companion crop, or use a spring-sown cereal seeded at a low rate.
8. Avoid seeding on winter wheat or rye; such seedings often fail.
9. Seed shallow in a firm seedbed and cover lightly.
10. Seed not less than 5 pounds to the acre for hay or pasture.
11. Avoid surface seedings on old pastures; they usually fail or are slow to establish.
12. Use birdsfoot trefoil in simple mixtures, usually with a grass and no other legume.
13. Avoid grazing young seedling plants except to remove competition.
14. Give birdsfoot trefoil time to establish—it may establish slowly.
15. Manage birdsfoot trefoil as you would alfalfa for hay or ladino clover for pasture.

It is not expected that birdsfoot trefoil will replace alfalfa where that legume can be grown well. But trefoil does have a place where alfalfa is not successful, or in long rotations where red clover runs out.

Birdsfoot trefoil is a wonderful pasture legume. It has a place on hundreds of thousands of northeastern farms, where indeed its yellow blossoms promise a golden harvest and lower costs and more profit to dairymen.

Yellow Tomatoes

By ARCHIE P. WHALLON

POSSIBLY our grandchildren will know the tomato as equally a yellow or orange fruit as well as a red one. Today the yellow type holds but a very minor position, almost wholly as a home garden type, and practically unknown to fresh fruit markets and for commercial canning. Some folks hold entirely erroneous ideas about yellow tomatoes, such as that they cannot be satisfactorily canned. The opposite is true, for yellow tomatoes can be canned just as well as red ones, either alone, or in combination with other vegetables.

There are now at least twelve varieties of tomatoes other than the red colors, that is bright red, pink or purple, listed in seed catalogs. They range from a light "white" or "Albino" tomato to a dark, vivid orange. These include—Sunray, a golden orange, resistant to fusarium wilt, and called "the best yellow-orange tomato"; — Jubilee, the best known orange-yellow tomato, globe shaped, with few seeds and almost entirely acid-free;—Golden Queen, the older, light yellow tomato, somewhat flattened shape, but good quality and mild flavored;—Minngold, a bright yellow globe, relatively crack-free, that deserves to be better known; Orange Chatham, smaller, but ten days earlier than Orange King;—Orange King, an orange N. H. Victor, large, mild, sweet; —Golden Sphere, a smaller bright yellow globe;—Mordan Yellow, from Canada, the earliest yellow tomato;—Fargo Yellow Pear, an improved yellow pear pickling tomato;—Yellow Oxheart and Yellow Ponderosa, big bright yellow tomatoes in size and shape like the red varieties;—Gold Ball, bright yellow, about an inch in diameter, now a scarce or rare variety;—Carter's Golden Sunrise, a British variety, described as similar in size and shape to the red Sunrise but as having — "a slightly more acid flavor" (the opposite to the claims made for most yellow tomatoes);—Yellow Peach, Plum, and Cherry, just yellow types of these small pickling tomatoes.

It is generally believed that yellow tomatoes are less acid than red ones, but this is open to some question. Probably no yellow tomato is as sour or sharp flavored as some red ones, but some red and pink varieties are also mild and sweet flavored, and color alone cannot be taken as an indication of flavor. But with their relatively bland flavor and light color, many of the yellow fruits combine with other and stronger flavored fruits, apricots and pineapples, for instance, to make a variety of low cost canned and preserved products. Particularly, if honey is used as the sweetening agent, and if the tomato seeds are removed, these may puzzle the uninitiated as to the identity of the product. The chances are that once you grow yellow tomatoes—you will always continue to grow them.



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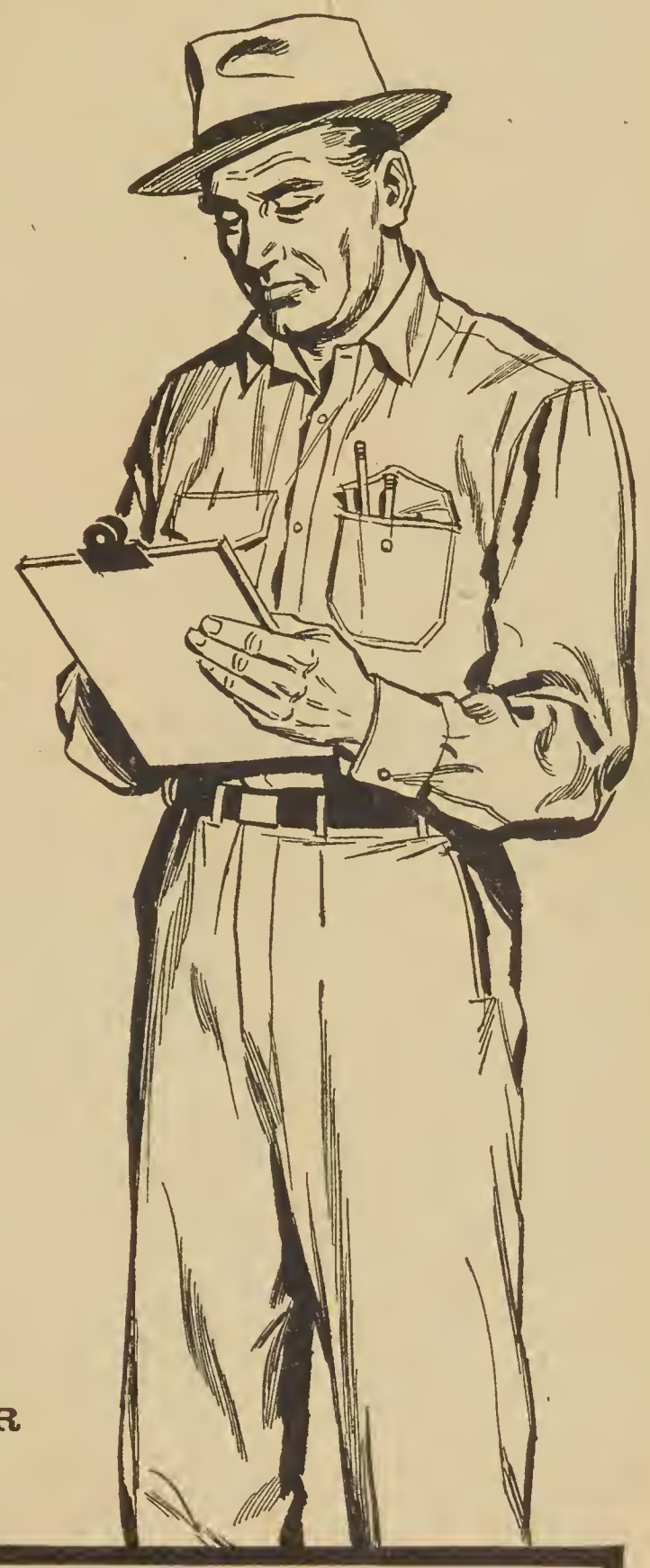
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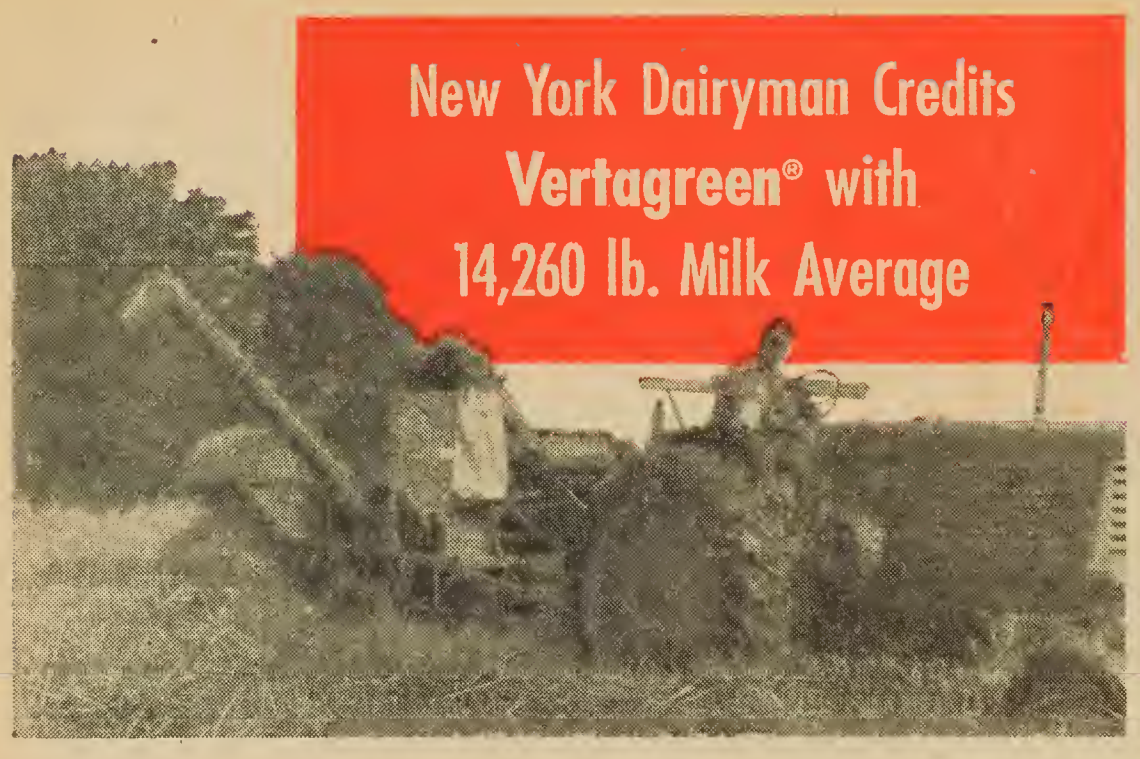


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GRASS HAY	0.1 ton	$20.00	**$2.00**
POTATOES	3 bu.	$1.45	**$4.35**

Note: *The yield increases in this chart are based on sound soil management practices.*



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Killing Bugs and Diseases In Home Gardens

By A. A. LA PLANTE, JR.

IN TALKING with many gardeners both on the farm and on city and suburban lots the most bothersome question on pest control appears to be in selecting pesticides from the dozens available. In thinking over my own gardening experience over the last ten years I have always noted that any material does better when applied than if left in the shed. Gaining confidence in this business of filling the freezer or the supply of canning jars in the cellar, which can be a tax-free addition to the farm income, if it is handled right, is not as hard as it might seem.

Here are a few simple facts that can be the foundation for intelligent planning. Every pest control material on a dealer's shelf must bear a label approved by a special office for that purpose in the Federal Government. This is necessary if the material is to be transported or sold in interstate commerce. State laws offer the same protection within the state. The material must be registered, therefore, under several existing laws and the information on those labels must be based on proved performance and facts and not fancy advertising claims.

The label, then, is a legal document designed to supply you with accurate information. It will include information on the per cent of active ingredient, times of application, pests controlled and on what crops. There is also adequate information on health and safety to protect the user of the material, the consumer of the crops treated and to protect the plants themselves from damage. With such protection built into the products, almost any material or combination of materials chosen on the basis of label claims will do a satisfactory job.

Among insecticides the most popular current ones are either **malathion** or **methoxychlor.** Both of these materials are safe to use. In addition to other pests malathion does an effective job on mites and aphids. Methoxychlor and **DDT** are roughly interchangeable for most purposes. Occasionally **lead arsenate** is used for chewing insects in place of DDT or methoxychlor. **Rotenone** can be used up to the day of harvest with safety.

Among fungicides the most popular ones are **captan, ferbam** and **sulfur.** Probably captan has the widest range and is most useful. Occasionally a copper spray or dust is useful.

Prepared mixes with a number of active ingredients are coming into wide usage. These are not usually economical for a farm operation of any size where crops are grown for income since a number of applications on various crops require only one or two ingredients and the other materials may be wasted. In garden-size quantities this is of little importance. The bulletin mailing rooms of our state Colleges of Agriculture or county agents can supply you with information on the mixes preferred by the experts and the number of applications to make on many crops, but again, if a mix is labeled and sold you can be certain it will meet garden requirements adequately.

With liquid sprays the amount recommended on the package or from extension service or manufacturer's schedule provides a concentration of material per gallon of water to do the job. With ordinary sprayers using air pressure a practical rule to follow is to spray all surfaces until they begin to drip. Continued spraying does not add more protection for as long as the surface is wet the excess will merely drip or run to the ground and be wasted.

Many gardeners find dusting convenient in keeping their crops protect-

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When people read, they reason, and when they reason, they go forward.—Author Unknown

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ed while carrying out busy schedules. Dusts have essentially the same per cent of active ingredient as sprays but an inert carrier is used which takes the place of water. Since dusts will not run off but will continue to deposit as long as the nozzle is aimed at an object more care is needed, but experience has shown that there are more stingy dusters than liberal ones. A practical rule to follow is to be barely able to see a film of dust on all treated surfaces.

In applying these materials it is well to steer clear of the type of thinking that says "if the recommended amount does a good job, then twice the amount ought to give twice as good results." A badly burned product from use of excessive pesticide is no more palatable than one chewed by insects or wilted by disease.

In addition to county agents and Colleges of Agriculture which distribute free information within their states on garden pest control, many companies are happy to send along free information on their products. The name and address of the company is always given on the label.



Fertilizer for the Home Garden

HOMEOWNERS are being "hoodwinked" by extravagant advertising of new "miracle" lawn and garden plant promoting materials, says Winston A. Way, Vermont extension agronomist. Use of lime and commercial fertilizers has long been advocated by agronomists. The need for humus, composts and manures is also recognized.

New fertilizer materials are constantly being introduced which have certain advantages over older ones. Water soluble fertilizers, fertilizers which don't burn, and uniform liberation of nitrogen are three recent developments. Chemicals exhibiting these properties are more costly than standard materials.

Spreading Easy

Water soluble fertilizers can be absorbed by plant leaves in emergencies, but this is not the most practical way to "feed" your garden or lawn. Foliage burn is always a danger and many repeat applications become a nuisance. By contrast, there is nothing difficult about spreading a regular dry material such as 5-10-10. It has no objectional odor and the exercise will do you good. A small spreader will make the job even simpler and permit uniform coverage.

Fertilizers which don't burn aren't quickly available to plants, so you must be sure to get on enough to do the job. Remember that fertilizer is usually applied to do the crop some good and not to see how long it will last in the soil. True, some is left over for the next year's crop, but the chief difficulty is getting people to apply enough for this year's crop.

Some advertisements would lead you to believe that ordinary fertilizer runs through soil like water through a sieve. This is a false impression, for soils and roots grab most of the fertility.

Beware of claims which say bare spots can be converted to lawn overnight. Any fertilizer will help an established lawn to thicken, but seeding of bare spots is a recommended procedure.

No fertilizer takes the place of lime in neutralizing acidity nor can it perform all the functions that lime normally does. The wise homeowner will satisfy the lime needs of his soil with inexpensive, dependable ground limestone before fertilizing.

No fertilizer yet made can change the texture of soil. If the good Lord gave you sand or clay it cannot be changed into a loam by "fertilizer hocus-pocus." Soil conditions, if properly used, will improve soil tilth.

Avoid Small Packages

Small package purchase is a waste of money although it looks inexpensive at first glance. A check of one brand in the same store shows how much more expensive the small bags are. Fertilizer in small bags costs 2-3 times as much as the same amount in large bags. You can affort to buy 3 times as much.

Any homeowner with a small lawn or garden can justify the purchase of a farm sized 80 pound bag. Here's why. A 1000 square feet of lawn or garden, the area of a small house, requires about half a bag each year. If anyone had an area this small, the other half bag could be stored in a dry place for later use or be shared with a neighbor. Most people can find need for at least one bag per year.

Study the Analysis

Fertilizer should be bought on the basis of its plant nutrient content. If buying water soluble fertilizer, this comparison should be made on the material in the bag and not after you have added pounds and pounds of water, which is not considered a plant nutrient.

According to current prices you will need to pay only $1.00-$1.50 to treat 1000 square feet of lawn or garden at the recommended rates. Use a pencil before you buy. If the cost of a "miracle fertilizer" is more than $2.00 for this area, you should question its worth.

New fertilizers have certain theoretical advantages, but you may never see the virtues which you paid so much to get.

Flowers for Mid-Summer

HAVE YOU the flower border blues? No, it's not a new song, but a perennial one sung every year by flower gardeners the country over, especially in July and August. Come mid-summer we find our flower borders with no color, especially blues. But now is the time to correct some of these faults instead of waiting to the incurable stage. First, we need more mid-summer blooming flowers in our garden and second we need more blue flowers.

Phlox is one of the first on the list. Large clumps can be divided even when there are three inches of top growth.

Coreopsis is a thrifty and showy clear orange-yellow flower. You know we are a peculiar lot. If a flower spreads, we say it is a weed and if it is slow-growing we condemn it. Coreopsis has a habit of spreading and thus should be dug each spring, divided and reset. Then the excess plants should be destroyed. Flowers will be larger and the plants will remain within bounds.

Mullein Pink is another easy grower for summer bloom. **Gaillardia,** too, should be added to this group.

Have you tried **Hosta** (the plant with the large shiny green leaves flowered with white flowers) for the shady spot? It's also known as **Funkia.** It's an old perennial that is hardy and a must for every flower garden.

Don't forget the **lemon lilies** (Hemerocallis). Also try some of the new hybrid Hemerocallis or the old-fashioned orange and brown day lilies. They will thrive in sun or shade. I have two beautiful lemon lilies in the garden back of my house. They continue to exist in spite of dense shade and dry soil.

Now blues for summer. I am simply going to list some of the blue perennial flowers that bloom in mid-summer. **Platycodon** or Balloon Flower, **Baptisia** or False Indigo, **Veronica, Aconitum** or Monkshood, **Campanula carpatica** or Harebell, **Delphinium grandiflorum** (commonly called bouquet Larkspur), **Lupines,** and **Stokesia** or Stokes Aster. Delphinium grandiflorum is best treated as a biennial. Last year I started some plants from seed sown at this time and they bloomed in late summer. These same plants will give two sets of bloom this year. In fact all of the plants I have listed can be started now from seed.—*Alfred W. Boicourt*

157.73 bushel yield wins N.Y. Corn Crown



New York state champs in the 1956 Selected 5-acre DeKalb Corn Growing Contest are Edward Withey and his son, Dick, of Skaneateles in Onondaga County. The winning yield, with DeKalb 58, was 157.73 bushels. This excellent yield is an indication that the Withey family is doing a good job of keeping their land productive. The farm, located on the East shore of Skaneateles Lake has been in the family for over 50 years. Good cultural practices and good seed corn, usually result in good yields.

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The national average yield in the 1956 Selected 5-acre DeKalb Corn Growing Contest was 112.45 bushels per acre with 5,442 farmers participating. This included the Corn Belt States. The New York average was 101.60 bushels, with 134 corn growers taking part. Yes, the record shows that DeKalb Corn IS bred to give high yields and good standability.

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MAX BLEMIS	CHENANGO	56.01
THE HERMITAGE, KENNETH PIESTER, MGR.	COLUMBIA	123.84
KENNETH DALEY	DUTCHESS	103.96
EARL W. PFARNER	ERIE	100.69
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HINMAN FARMS, G. W. HINMAN	ONEIDA	137.16
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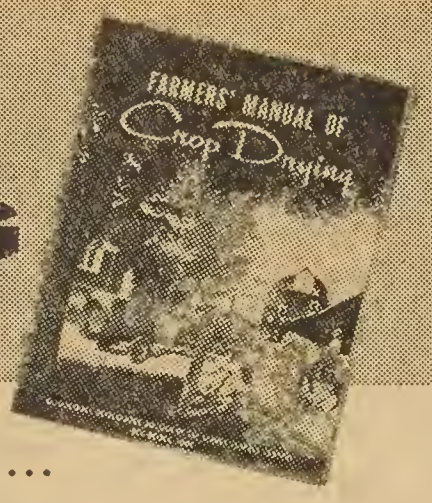
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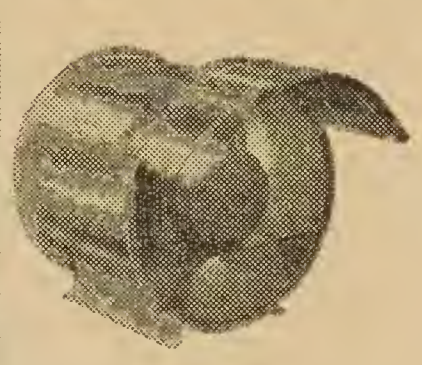


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Holsteins on the Floyd Dorn farm near Ithaca, N. Y. relish palatable, barn-cured forage. This 10 year old matron is producing over 100 lbs. of milk a day.

Hay Drying Lessens WEATHER HAZARDS

By MARK E. SINGLEY
Department of Agricultural Engineering, Rutgers University

WE ARE witnessing a renewed interest in artificial hay drying. This time it is more diverse and embraces a larger variety of farm sizes. With the old method of barn drying, farms producing 100 tons of hay or more a year were handicapped. With the wide aeeeptance of the field baler as the harvesting method, it soon became apparent that handling and drying bales in the mow was difficult.

The result was that batch drying came into practice. With this method, speed is essential so heated air is used to do the job. Batch drying is done in several ways—stationary batch, wagon and dolly drying. Each is handled differently and was developed for a particular reason.

Wagon drying has aroused the greatest current interest because it makes no increased labor demand. It is a system that can be operated with as few as two men on a day to day repetitive basis. Because it usually requires only one good field drying day and at most two, the system can usually be operated on a 24 hour cycle. This means that hay is made more often and in smaller quantities.

Also, the moisture content at which hay ean be removed from the field is not critical. An acceptable range is 35 to 50 percent. This means that hay making can be confined to a defined work day. The total effect on labor is that it can be more effective because haying operations can be predicted, work hours can be confined to a defined work day, and the improved quality of the forage produced results in improved animal production and this improves farm produetion per man hour.

On two dairy farms where produetion reeords are kept and artificial drying has been added to the farm operation, milk produetion has shown a substantial increase. In addition, grain consumption has been redueed significantly.

Increasing yields ean also be eredited to artificial curing sinee it provides more opportunities for making hay than field euring. Haying can usually be kept on schedule and all the cuttings harvested.

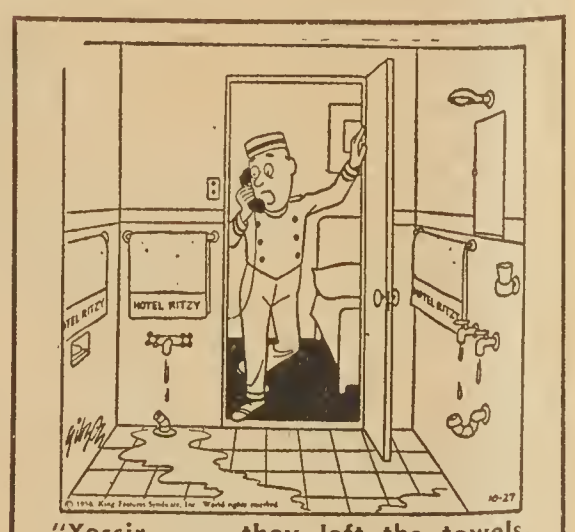
Those of us working with curing and storage problems are disturbed by the slow aeeeptance of ehopped hay euring and storage in the East, particularly on small farms. A small percentage of the hay crop is chopped, yet this is a method that can potentially reduce the labor required in hay making, not only during production and handling, but also during feeding.

The same advantages can be elaimed for artificial drying of ehopped hay as for baled hay, but the field operation ean be accomplished with one man. Chopped hay is the best hay form for self-feeding and self-feeding is attracting much interest today.

At Fiddlers Creek Farm where a ehopped hay storage building designed as a self-feeder and dryer has been used sinee 1949, only 4 man-hours were required to self-feed approximately 30 tons of hay to 69 steers during the last winter feeding period. These steers were self-fed hay and silage free choiee.

A very important benefit of a chopped hay self-feeding program is that the same machinery is used for harvesting forage for hay and for silage. A mower, rake, forage harvester, two or three wagons, forage blower and wagon unloading mechanism comprise the forage harvesting machinery complement.

All these developments are calculated to lift haymaking out of the realm of chanee. But more progress is sure to come as agricultural engineers find new ways to couple self-feeding with drying, and as storage and handling methods are streamlined. The value of quality hay has at last been recognized and with this recognition have come modern methods of preserving the quality hay.



"Yessir . . . they left the towels, but . . ."

Farm Week Panel Boosts Hay Dryers

OF ALL the new equipment that I have used on my farm in the past 10 years, the mow hay dryer has returned me more money than any other item," an Onondaga County dairyman told a Cornell Farm and Home Week audience March 19. Orville Engst of Cuyler spoke in a forum on "Why use a mow dryer for forage?"

Engst said the mow hay dryer "also paid back the initial cost faster than any other equipment bought, having done so the first year of operation. The cost of drying one ton of hay varies from $1 to $2, while the value of mow cured hay over ordinary hay is from $10 to $20 per ton more," he said.

Another speaker, Lew S. Mix, director of Dairy Research for the Beacon Milling Co., gave four "observations" on feeding heat-dried hay:

1. Cows will eat 15 to 25 per cent more heat-dried hay than weather-damaged, field-cured hay.

2. Choice hay, grass silage and corn silage liberally fed, plus high quality dairy rations, gave us an average of 13,661 pounds of milk and 507 pounds of fat on 48 cows in DHIA in 1955-56.

3. The profit in feeding heat-dried hay comes from 8 to 10 per cent more milk per cow, over average field cured hay, not from feeding less total grain. The amount of grain fed per 100 pounds of milk in our herd is approximately 12 per cent less than previously.

4. On a 48 cow herd producing 12,000 pounds of milk per cow with average field cured hay, one might reasonably expect a 1,000 pound increase per cow with heat-dried hay. This means an increase of $2,000 in milk sales for the year.

Mix said "the cost of drying 250 tons of hay with our batch heat drying system amounts to $5.67 a ton; $3.38 of this is fixed cost (depreciation plus interest on investment.) Probably a dairyman cannot justify a heat drying system unless he milks at least 40 cows or puts up 200 tons of hay a year," Mix stated.

Other panelists were Wesley Handy, Erie County dairy farmer; and Cornell Professors C. N. Turner, L. C. Cunningham, and K. L. Turk. Moderator was Prof. S. T. Slack.

— A. A. —

GRAIN DRYING

EIGHT WAYS the farmer saves by drying corn and small grain mechanically were outlined to Cornell Farm and Home Week visitors by Nolan Mitchell, of Aerovent Fan and Equipment Inc.

With mechanical drying, Mitchell said, farmers can:

1. Avoid overload of work during harvest season. Work starts earlier while weather is good and proceeds on schedule.

2. Harvest in less time. There is no waiting for field drying.

3. Harvest earlier reducing weather damage.

4. Avoid weather losses in wet years.

5. Get higher yields even in good dry weather.

6. Get highest market price. Drying enables farmers to store grain safely and market when prices are more favorable.

7. Cut storage losses. It keeps grain at best feeding and market value always. Dry cool grain deteriorates at a very slow rate.

8. Avoid insect damage. Insects will not attack grain that is cool and dry.



DRY HAY the ELECTRIC WAY

BARN-DRIED, EARLY-CUT TOP QUALITY FORAGE CAN MEAN SAVINGS UP TO $50 PER COW A YEAR IN FEEDING COSTS.

An Electric Hay Dryer

will give you the kind of hay that Bossy really goes for. She will eat more of the hay, need less grain, and still produce more milk.



For the Latest in Hay Dryers, See Your Dealer Now.

For more information on hay drying contact our Farm Service Representative at our local NYSE&G office. His services are always free.

Live Better . . . Farm Better . . . Electrically

New York State Electric & Gas

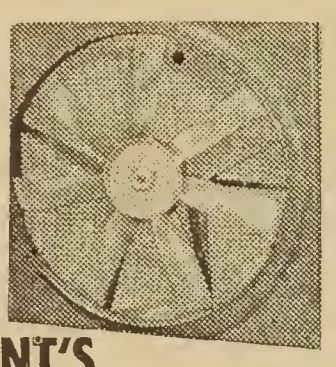
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EAST CONCORD, Shamel Milling Co.
EAST SPRINGFIELD, Owen Fassett & Son
FULTON, Fulton Coop. G.L.F.
GREENE, Champion Builders Service
Greene Coop. G.L.F. Service, Inc.
GREENWICH, Coop. G.L.F. Farm Store
GUILFORD, Stuart B. Ives, G.L.F. Service
HOBART, Ralph B. Clark
HORTONVILLE, Hortonville Grange Co-op. Ass'n.
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LOCKE & MORAVIA, Hewitt Bros., Inc.
MIDDLEBURG, Middleburg Coop. G.L.F. Service
MORAVIA, Moravia Coop. G.L.F., Inc.
NEW BERLIN, The I. L. Richer Co., Inc.
STAMFORD, Stamford Farm Store
WALTON, Walton Coop. G.L.F. Service, Inc.
WEST WINFIELD, West Winfield G.L.F.
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WHITNEY POINT, Whitney Point G.L.F.
WINDSOR, Windsor Coop. G.L.F. Service, Inc.

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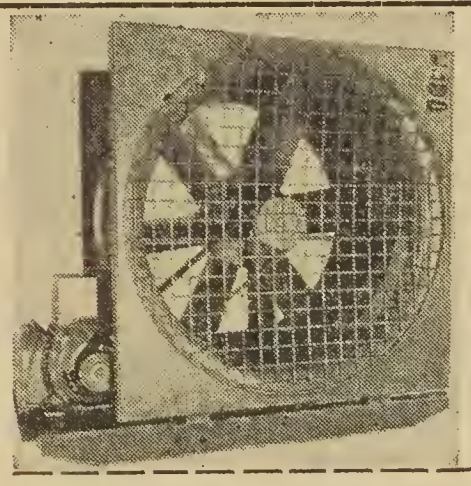
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Harvest them at their best. Keep them at their best. Get maximum yield every year Select Aerovent's equipment to dry all your crops. Six and seven blade fans available in sizes from 18" to 48" for drying with natural air. Heated air equipment available too. Aerovent's equipment is built to last. Don't wait — write for full details today.

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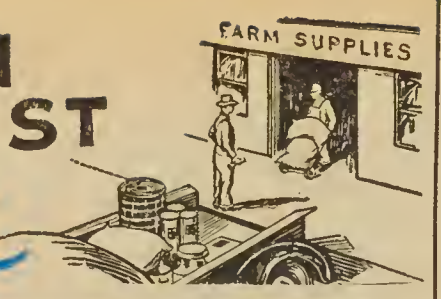
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With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



The MORTON SALT COMPANY, 120 South LaSalle Street, Chicago 3, Illinois, reports a very heavy demand for a new "Anti-Blote" Salt which has been available in most southern states. They are now planning to market this in all states east of the Rocky Mountains.

The COOPERATIVE GLF EXCHANGE has announced a plan to guarantee that baby chicks raised on GLF feed will live. If chicks bought in GLF territory die of natural causes in the first six weeks, poultrymen will be repaid the purchase price of the chicks.

Recently the AMERICAN TRACTOR CORPORATION consolidated into J. I. CASE COMPANY of Racine, Wisconsin. Marc Rojtman, former president of AMERICAN TRACTOR, was elected to the newly created position of executive vice-president and general manager of J. I. CASE COMPANY.

The addition of a shuttle stroke hydraulic barn cleaner to the Jamesway line of Power Choring farm equipment is announced by the JAMES MANUFACTURING CO., Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, and Lancaster, Pa. The Jamesway cleaner is adaptable to the work load required for once-a-day cleaning because of the different motor capacities available and because of the two speeds available in the patented gutter mechanism.

SUNBEAM CORPORATION, the world leader in the manufacture of Sheep Shearing and Animal Clipping equipment for over sixty years, marketed under the name of Stewart, has introduced a new Sheep Shearing Table for the 1957 season. This new table is ideal for shearing your own sheep without the back-breaking positions associated with the conventional manner now practiced. There is no wasted effort in holding the sheep, and the Sunbeam Shearing Table allows you to "stand up and shear."

The name "New Englander" and an illustration of an old fisherman will be used to identify the products distributed by NEW ENGLAND BYPRODUCTS CORPORATION, 177 Milk Street, Boston 9, Massachusetts.

A new folder featuring 27 questions and answers about the control of apple scab has just been issued by Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of UNION CARBIDE AND CARBON CORPORATION. It explains how apple growers can make the best use of Crag Glyodin, Carbide's well-known fungicide, when spraying orchards. Folders are available free by writing to Crag Agricultural Chemicals, Carbide and Carbon Chemical Co., 30-20 Thomson Avenue, Long Island City 1, N. Y. Ask for F-40141.



The story the roots of the plants on the left tell is "all corn." The nematode infested roots of the stunted plant can not absorb enough food to produce good ears. Treating the soil with D-D soil fumigant made by SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION, before planting economically controls nematodes.



A new product research worker in the Hess & Clark, Inc., laboratory at Ashland, Ohio, examines a slide to see if any live worm eggs remain after an animal has been treated with a new Hess & Clark worming compound.

With planting time approaching, you will be interested in the "Farm Facts Notebook and New 1957 Seed Guide." This booklet contains information on planting, fertilizing, grass silage, etc., which you can get by sending a postcard to A. H. HOFFMAN, Landisville, Pennsylvania.

A new low-line, high-crop clearance 3-plow tractor weighing approximately 4,100 pounds, which the company describes as a new concept in tractors, is announced by ALLIS-CHALMERS. This new Model D-14, according to the Company, gives farmers the conveniences of a low-profile unit, easy to get on and off, but without any sacrifice of high clearance necessary for row-crop work.

A complete line of implements is ready for the D-14. Most rear-mounted implements interchange with Allis-Chalmers WD and WD-45 tractors.

A new concept in hay conditioner engineering has been developed by the BRILLION IRON WORKS at Brillion, Wisconsin. In announcing Brillion's entry in the hay conditioner field, R. R. Toepel, sales director of the farm equipment division, said, "Until now, conditioners have either 'squeezed' or 'kinked' the hay stem. The new Brillion Hay Conditioner does both."

CLAY EQUIPMENT CORPORATION of Cedar Falls, Iowa, has developed a new moisture testing kit for hay. The kit is extremely simple, including a small accurate scale, a drying container for the hay sample, and a fitting which can be attached to the tractor exhaust. It is entirely portable, and can be used in the field while the haying operation is in progress. Used with a hay drying system, the moisture tester can help any farmer consistently produce top quality hay. In addition, he can eliminate fire risk, cut rain damage, and double the feed value of his hay crop.

The PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO., B-K Dept. 394, Three Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia 2, Pa., will gladly send you a free booklet on BryKo liquid cleaner for dairy utensils.

Some excellent information in condensed form about the use of Malathion is yours for the asking from the AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY, Agricultural Chemicals Division, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

DeGraff Gets Milk Award for Service to Dairy Industry

HERRELL DeGRAFF, H. E. Babcock Professor of Food Economics at the New York State College of Agriculture was presented the Fifth American Agriculturist-Milk for Health, Inc. Milk Award in a surprise ceremony taking place at Cornell as DeGraff was about to address a Farm and Home Week audience.

Dr. DeGraff received a citation for "distinguished service to the dairy industry" presented by Jim Hall, Field Editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, on behalf of a joint committee from the farm paper and from Milk for Health, Inc., a dairymen's milk promotion fund-raising organization.

Dr. DeGraff, who has given so freely of his time and ideas in helping people across America understand their need for "3-glasses-a-day," was commended for, "promoting increased recognition by the general public of the value of dairy products in good nutrition; for leadership in stressing the need for the dairy industry to promote its own products; and for wise counsel in helping to shape the course of milk promotion programs."

The American Agriculturist-Milk for Health, Inc. Milk Award Committee was organized in 1955 to "recognize, on behalf of dairy farmers, significant and unselfish contributions, by those outside the dairy industry, of help in promoting the sale, development and use of dairy products."

Previous awards were made: In September, 1955 to four of the electric light and power companies of the state; in October, 1955 to the Retail Merchants Division of the Ogdensburg Chamber of Commerce; in May, 1956 to Professor F. Holland of the New York College of Agriculture; and in September, 1956, to C. J. Reilly of the J. S. Woodhouse Company, farm equipment distributors.



Our field editor, Jim Hall, left, presents the Fifth American Agriculturist-Milk for Health, Inc. Milk Award for "distinguished service to the dairy industry" to Herrell DeGraff, H. E. Babcock Professor of Food Economics, in a surprise ceremony as DeGraff was about to speak to a Farm and Home Week audience at Cornell University. (It's plain to see how pleased Jim was to have the privilege of presenting the award to his good friend and neighbor.)

—Photo: Albert Hoefer, Jr.

Cornell Farm and Home Week

NEARLY 12,000 people—just a few hundred less than last year—attended Cornell Farm and Home Week at Ithaca, March 18 to 22, despite poor weather. As usual, there were demonstrations, exhibits, lectures and panel discussions of interest to all ages and to city as well as rural residents.

Integration Argued

Integration and outside financing, a controversial issue in the poultry industry, was hailed and denounced with equal vigor in a Farm and Home Week forum.

Frank Humphrey, an independent egg producer from Middle Falls, N. Y., called integration "a conspiracy to sell feed and chicks."

He said "it will not help the producer get a fair price for poultry and eggs. The producer who is willing to sign a contract does not need a feed company to put his farm on a paying basis but should use his Extension Service which is far more capable of benefiting him."

Prof. Wendell Earle, a marketing specialist in the State College of Agriculture, said "present contracts have little or nothing to offer New York poultrymen."

A. William Jasper, managing editor of **Poultry Tribune** magazine said, "a poultryman does not lose his independence by signing a contract under which he produces and markets his eggs any more than a white collar worker loses his independence when he goes to work for a private firm."

The fourth panelist, Charles K. Laurent, head of the poultry department of the University of Georgia, said "integration came about because of certain inherent factors that made for greater efficiency. The trend has slowed in recent months but will continue."

Farm Outlook

Dean W. I. Myers of the New York State College of Agriculture told visitors, "The long-run outlook for efficient family farms on productive land is good. By vigorous, intelligent action, New York farmers can earn a rising standard of living fairly related to that of other economic groups."

The Dean pointed out that we had already been through two minor recessions since World War II—1949-50 and 1953-54—but that recovery "has persisted and lasted up on now." He said, "Another recession is likely late in 1957 or in 1958, but it will probably be mild."

The Dean said, "We are learning the hard way that government farm programs cannot make enduring farm prosperity. With the exception of milk market orders, government price-support programs have hurt rather than helped New York agriculture." He also said that 1956 net income of New York farms was 9% higher than in '55; that February '57 prices were 8% above last year, and that further modest improvement is expected in '57. Due to higher farm costs, the Dean expects a continuing, but less severe, squeeze.

I WAS JUST FIGURING...

by Cy Watkins



When I was a youngster I used to wonder where in tarnation all the flies spent the winter. Figured maybe they migrated to Mexico like the ducks and the rich folks . . . and then swarmed back with the sun.

Actually, of course, a few survivors "hide out" right at your place, (mostly as maggots under manure piles) and when it gets warm, they get busy . . . and you should too.

One pair of flies, if not controlled, would produce 5½ TRILLION new flies in one season! So killing two flies early in the season will pay off. Catch 'em and blast 'em with spray . . . or stomp on 'em!

(Reminds me of a friend of my father, a good many years ago, who shot a hole in the kitchen wall with a 12 gauge . . . and as the story goes, he missed the durned fly to boot!)

Nope. They're pretty small to shoot, and you look kind of undignified trying to stomp 'em . . . but luckily, there are several ways to kill flies that are easy, inexpensive and effective. Let me list a few.

First, and most useful, there's the famous Watkins Fly Spray that most folks are familiar with . . . brought up to date with the latest formulation of 3 powerful insecticides working in triple harness. It rates Grade AA by U. S. Govt. standards . . . has an amazingly fast knockdown and high kill.

Watkins recommends the Jet Challenger Electric Sprayer when using Watkins Fly Spray in farm buildings . . . a hand sprayer when using it in the house.

Another useful supplement for fly control around the buildings is Watkins Fly Bait . . . containing Malathion. Flies love it. but it kills 'em. Just scatter it around.

And then, of course, Watkins has a whole stable full of insecticide concentrates . . . like 10% Lindane, 50% Malathion, 25% DDT and 45% Chlordane that are all water-soluble for special-purpose applications.

One other fly control product that I especially want to mention is the Watkins Livestock Spray Concentrate . . . for the protection of dairy and beef animals on pasture. It's a special formulation of Crag Fly Repellent and Methoxychlor that you mix with water and spray on the animal. Flies will light for a second . . . long enough to get a good charge of concentrated repellent then jump right off and stay off.

This kind of long-lasting protection from the little pests lets cows graze in peace and so pays off in hard cash . . . extra milk and meat. (Tests show gains of up to $300 worth of extra milk for a 20-cow herd . . . per season.)

Your Watkins Dealer carries a complete line of fly control products, and can recommend the specific insecticide for your particular needs. So before the first fly shows his nasty little face, better get together with your Watkins Dealer.

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

THE QUESTION BOX

What is a good prevention for thrips on gladioli?

Beginning as soon as the third leaf appears, dust them at least once a week with a 5% DDT dust. This is a manner of prevention. Thrips must be killed before they burrow into the plant.

Why do delphiniums die out so quickly? I have always supposed that they were perennials.

Delphiniums are perennials but disease causes a considerable toll and the only practical way to keep a good supply is to grow or buy a few new plants each year.

How much manure should be added to a new rose bed?

If available, use 8 to 10 bushels of rotted manure to each 100 sq. ft. If you can't get the manure, use 5 bushels of peat moss and 5 lbs. of 5-10-5 fertilizer. Spade the manure or peat moss into the soil before you set out the roses.

What can we do to insure gladioli blooming over a long period?

The things which influence blooming are:

1. **The date of planting.**

You can make several plantings starting as soon as the soil warms up, but making the last planting not later than June 15.

2. **The size of the corm.**

Tests have shown that large corms bloom from three to four days earlier than those of medium size and from 10 to 14 days earlier than smaller ones.

3. **The depth at which the corms are planted.**

This does not affect the date of blooming as much as you might expect, but it does have some affect.

4. **The season.**

Glads grow best where moisture is adequate, and if water is available, it will help to give the soil a good soaking once a week during dry weather.

I am moving to the country. I enjoy flowers but won't have much time. Can you suggest a few easy flowers to grow?

Try several kinds and sizes of zinnias, also petunias and nasturtiums. Gladioli last well and are easy to grow if you dust regularly for thrips.

Do all vines twine around supports in the same direction?

No. For example, honeysuckle climb counter clockwise and American bittersweet climbs clockwise. When you train vines be sure you twine them as they naturally grow.

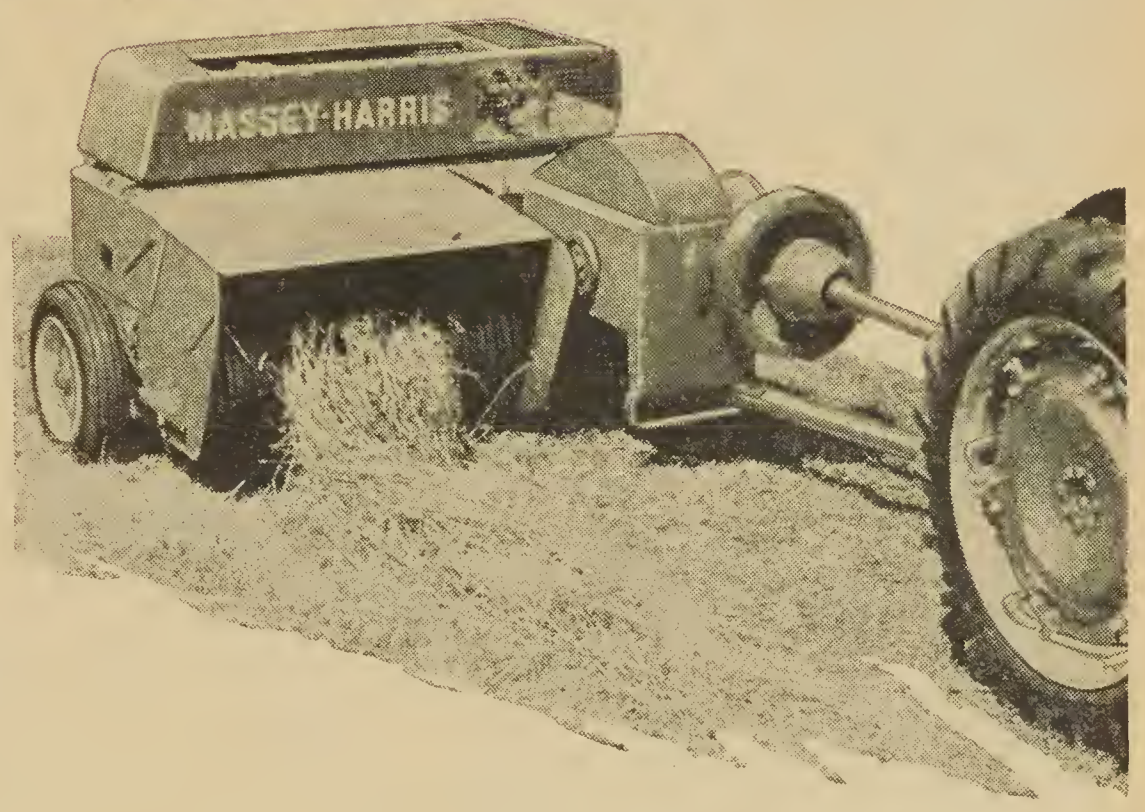
How do Red Lake currants compare with Wilder in yield and size?

Usually, Red Lake has larger clusters but Wilder usually gives the better yield per acre. Cluster size can be increased by heavy pruning and there is some indication that keeping too many of the older shoots is at least partly responsible for the small size of Wilder clusters.

Why are two kinds of spray or dust recommended for gardens?

Because some insects chew the leaves and can be poisoned while others suck the juice, and must be controlled by a material that kills by contact. However, you can buy a general-purpose dust or spray that will control most insects and many diseases.

LESS LEAF LOSS from windrow to wagon



Miracle LEAF-GUARD DESIGN gives you HIGH-SPEED BALING with a FEATHER-TOUCH

There she goes — world's "stingiest" baler.

The new, leaf-saving, low Massey-Harris MH-3 — a ground-hugging, 10-ton-an-hour streamliner that's as smooth on hay as it is in looks.

It's low, narrow for safer travel. Packers, plunger and knotters are enclosed and protected. It ties automatically. Carries twine for 1,000 bales. Gentles your hay from quick pick-up to sealed bale chamber. And babies each leaf till it's snug in a bale.

No tricky adjustments to steal your time when the crop is ready and the weather's right. No daily servicing — pre-lubricated bearings throughout.

Any way you look at it, here's a money-making, leaf-saving baler that performs with the best, yet costs you less. See the new MH-3 at your M-H dealers today.

ASK FOR A DEMONSTRATION

Name the time and place. Your Massey-Harris dealer will be proud ta have you test this miracle hay-maker. For free folder write: Massey-Harris, Racine, Wisconsin, Dept. D-85.

CHECK OUR EXCLUSIVE TIME PURCHASE PLAN — *Tailared ta your farming and marketing practices. Ask your dealer for details.*

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CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



New medication plus sound management can whip mastitis

Germ-starving nitrofurazone in Pen-FZ kills resistant bacteria in new, revolutionary way

A new treatment, teamed with good management, has proved it can control mastitis . . . even stubborn cases. This new treatment, Dr. Hess Pen-FZ, contains nitrofurazone — a revolutionary new germ-killer — plus low-level penicillin.

Puts sick cows back in the milking line — FAST

These two germ fighters in Pen-FZ team up to destroy mastitis-causing organisms with a double-edged attack.

Nitrofurazone in Pen-FZ KILLS the four kinds of bacteria which most commonly cause mastitis today . . . bacteria which often have become resistant to old-style "wonder drugs". Like other members of the lifesaving nitrofuran family, nitrofurazone fights infections by forcing germs to starve themselves to death . . . fast. And dead germs can't breed resistance.

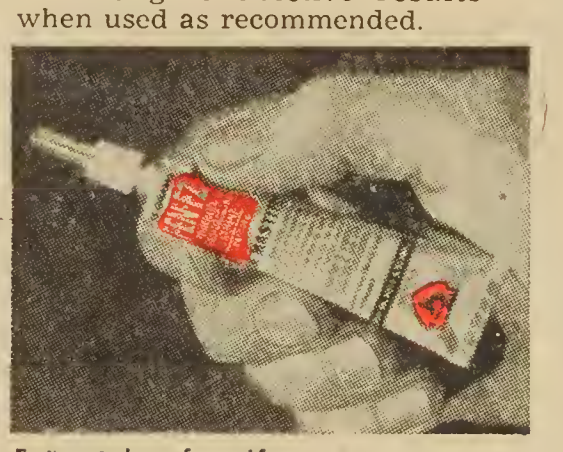
Low-level penicillin in Pen-FZ teams up with nitrofurazone for a *synergistic* effect. Gives more germ killing power.

Controls stubborn cases

Because mastitis is caused by several kinds of germs, Pen-FZ can be doubly effective in controlling a broad range of cases. This includes stubborn cases where bacteria . . . like flies . . . may have developed resistance to old-style treatments.

The reason: Most old-style treatments do their job by merely holding down growth of bacteria. This leaves the real clean-up job to the cow's own body defenses, which are not always adequate.

But now, with Pen-FZ, nitrofurazone takes over this germ-killing chore . . . does its mastitis-fighting job by forcing bacteria to starve themselves to death. That's why scientists have found no significant resistance to nitrofurazone in over 10 years' testing . . . why Pen-FZ is guaranteed to give effective results when used as recommended.



Extra tubes free if you act now — Your Dr. Hess dealer is offering 2 full-size tubes of Pen-FZ free with your purchase of 10. It's his invitation to try revolutionary Pen-FZ. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED or your money back.

PC-6-3

those lifesaving **nitrofurans** *germ killers that last . . . from*

HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

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Sept. 27-Oct. 29

HOW WOULD you like to spend a whole week in the lovely Moana Hotel on Waikiki Beach in Honolulu and five days in the Islands of Kauai and Hawaii — twelve unforgettable days in fascinating sights and relaxation? And also see a lot of this country in a grand circle tour that will take us from the Atlantic to the Pacific!

The dates of our Hawaiian tour are September 27 to October 29—32 golden days you'll always remember. We'll sail to and from the Hawaiian Islands on the Matson Line's palatial liner, the SS "Lurline," embarking at San Francisco for the outward journey. We'll have five days aboard this lovely ship —a marvelous vacation in itself. You'll enjoy the wonderful meals, deck sports, concerts, movies, dancing, sun tanning, swimming in the pool, and the fun of relaxing in your deck chair and chatting with new friends.



Comfortable, spacious staterooms, wonderful meals, day-long entertainment or relaxation in your deck chair—these are all part of a trip on our ship, the "Lurline," which will take us to glamorous Hawaii.

Fascinating Sights

When our ship reaches the islands, native dancers and musicians will greet us and decorate us with colorful leis of tropical flowers. Then will start a truly fairyland South Seas vacation. On our sightseeing tours of the islands, we will see fields of orchids, a giant tree fern forest, the crater of a volcano, majestic mountains, the Lauhala Weaving Center, sugar plantations, historic Kona coast, Capt. Cook's monument, coffee plantations, pineapple fields, Waimea Canyon . . . . scenes of unsurpassed beauty and spectacular color—golden sunshine, the blue Pacific, white beaches of coral sand, tropical vegetation, and flowers everywhere.

We can't begin to tell you of all the interesting things you will see and do in the islands, and the fun you will have. Ask someone who went with us to Hawaii in 1954 and he will say: "It was the perfect trip!" Verne BeDell, our well-known tour conductor since 1932, will again escort this tour. He will relieve you of all travel details—so that you are free just to sit back, relax and enjoy every minute of every day.

All-Expense Ticket

The price of the all-expense ticket is very reasonable and covers everything —all meals and tips, transportation, first class hotels, delicious meals, baggage handling, Pullman accommodations. Complete details of the tour are given in our illustrated Hawaiian Tour itinerary. Write us today for a free copy of it. You can use the coupon below. But don't delay! More than half of the space has already been taken and reservations are coming in daily. A deposit of $150 per person will hold your reservation . . . and you will get your money back promptly if you have to cancel later.

Europe, Too

Just as delightful a tour as the Hawaiian one is our European Tour, scheduled for August 14 to September 24—six fascinating weeks that will take you to England, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, the French Riviera, Monaco, and Paris. This also is an all-expense, escorted tour. It's easy to visit Europe with American Agriculturist. You are well taken care of and travel as easily as if on a magic carpet. The European Tour itinerary will be sent to you free . . . and it gives full details of this thrilling tour. Just use the coupon below to send for it.

We already have a fine party signed up for this outstanding tour, and if you plan to go with us, it would be wise to make your reservation soon. A $200 deposit per person will hold it, and of course will be refunded if you have to cancel later. Make your reservation now, while we still have space.

Whichever of our tours you take — Hawaiian or European—you'll have a wonderful time! American Agriculturist tours are tops and beyond anything you can imagine in the way of happy traveling.

E. R. Eastman, Editor
American Agriculturist
Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, the following itinerary (check the one you want):

☐ **Hawaiian Tour, September 27-October 29.**

☐ **European Tour, August 14-September 24.**

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Address _____

Please print your name and address

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FIRST GRASS
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Exclusive GRANGE features plus your first crop of GRASS save work and dollars—cut amount of concentrate and supplement needed per animal. New Grange Sure-Set keeps moisture out insures highest possible food value.

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Without obligation, please rush me New Big-G Folder.
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Keep teat **OPEN**
Keep it **HEALING** . . Keep it **MILKING**

Dr. Naylor Dilators act both MEDICALLY and MECHANICALLY to provide antiseptic protection, reduce inflammation and maintain free milk flow through the canal of hard milking teats. Provide gentle, non-irritating support—keep end of teat open in its natural shape to promote normal healing — natural milking. EASY TO USE — keep a Dr. Naylor Dilator in teat between milkings until teat milks free by hand. At drug and farm stores or mailed postpaid.

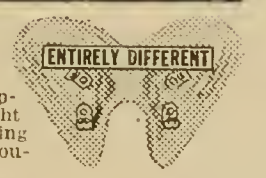


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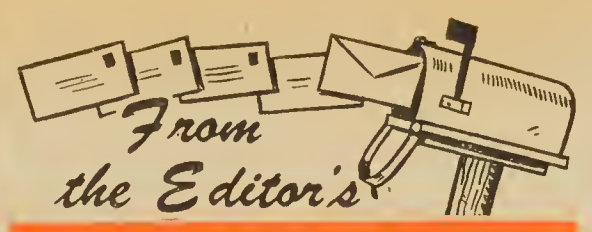
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MAILBAG

WILLFUL WASTE?

I HAVE BEEN reading with interest and deep concern that the administration has asked for an increase in Postal Rates to cover the deficit under which it has been operating.

I distinctly remember during World War II when we were asked to pay three cents per letter instead of the customary two cents, that it was to be strictly a temporary war measure and rates would return to the two cent rate after the war. Now they want to boost it another cent or more on all mails. How much do you think the American public can stand?

If we all ran our homes and businesses like the government, we would all go into bankruptcy. My husband is retired and we are living on a fixed income and every increase in living makes it that much harder to get along. I am not speaking for us alone, but for millions like us. Our earning capacity is about at an end, but the government thinks that there is a bottomless well from which to draw these funds. I might say this applies to the Income Tax as well as to the mails.

I would just like to see someone start a party where "economy" would be the watchword. I was brought up to believe that "willful waste will bring woeful want" and I certainly think we are skidding in that direction if we don't stop soon and take an accounting of ourselves.—*H.W.C., New York*

— A. A. —

SAYS "DON'T FORCE LIVESTOCK"

I WAS interested in reading the item on Page 4 of the January 19 issue, "Flock Replacement Is Costly." It sure IS, but why? Because we humans (supposedly) are never satisfied with a good thing, we want a better one and try to get it when we force our cows and hens beyond natural capacity. Then they die or must be replaced and the old ones sold for whatever they may bring.

But do you know that two year old hens will bring more net profit than pullets? DON'T YELL! Did you ever keep track of it? Well, we did and found to our surprise that it pays to keep over the cream of layers at the beginning of their second year. One must cull closely, watch them as you go along and keep them culled. This culling applies to pullets as well, as most good flock masters know.

Right now we have hens going into their fifth year and the flock never fell below 50% at any time in their lives. The record cold weather this winter did not slow them up in the least. We call ourselves good poultrymen (perhaps others might not) but proof of the pudding is in the eating.

Any type of livestock forced beyond reason—or I might say forced to get the last egg or drop of milk—cannot long survive. Everybody KNOWS this, but almost everybody keeps right on forcing for all there is in it, believing they are increasing profits. This doesn't make sense; and herein is food for thought.

The delicate make-up of our flocks and herds cannot go beyond the top of the hill. Once there, they start going down the other side, just as everything else in life does. Why can't we see it?

We ask for trouble when we go the limit and get it gratis with the many new diseases that are part and parcel of our policy. — *Willet Randall, North Creek, New York*

Surge TUG & PULL
milked its way to the top



HOW?

1. By Getting More Milk . . . FASTER
2. By Preventing Udder Injury
3. By Saving Wash-Up Time
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Surge and only Surge brings you genuine TUG & PULL . . . the original downward and forward milking motion that keeps teat cups safely down . . . and gets more milk . . . by itself.

And with Surge you get Organized Surge Service . . . making sure your cows are milked with real TUG & PULL day in and day out . . . through the years.

That same TUG & PULL milking and on-the-farm service are yours with a Surge pipe line, parlor, or bucket milker.

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SURGE MILKER UNIT

$5 DOWN
Up to 24 Months to Pay.

FREE Demonstration on your farm.

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842 WEST BELDEN AVENUE • SYRACUSE 1, N. Y.

Farmers Report
Paper Feed Sacks Save Time, Labor



"A fraction of an ounce of feed left in a bag, in a volume operation, amounts to a lot in a year's time. We prefer the fifty-pound paper package to bulk delivery because it permits an accurate check of daily feed consumption. The sacks are easy to handle and supplemental feeding, medicating or de-worming is much more convenient with the 'fifties'." *Ned W. Christenbury, Manager, Lowder Poultry Farms, Albemarle, North Carolina.*

"Feed in fifty-pound paper sacks is more convenient to handle and keeps better. It empties with no loss of grain sticking to sacks. We would be delighted to receive all of our grain in fifty-pound paper." *William E. Reed, Herd Manager, Winterthur Farms, Winterthur, Delaware.*



"We like paper sacks because they are easy to handle and the feed empties out clean and easy into the hoppers. Also, the sacks haven't been on another farm." *Joe Seek, Brunswick, Missouri, markets 1,000-1,200 purebred Hampshires annually.*



Case histories courtesy of Paper Shipping Sack Manufacturers' Association, 370 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

KNOW WHAT'S IN YOUR FORMULA FEED! A multiwall sack tells in a minute by the label and tag exactly what's in it.

BABCOCK'S
Healthy Chick News

APRIL 1957



Don't Worry About Vertical Integration

I've been wrong so many times you better do your own thinking, on what I say here.

1. Every poultry writer has written an article on this subject this year.

2. Vertical integration on layers is complex, slow and a lot of folks who go into it are going to lose their shirts.

3. Vertical integration, when well operated, will succeed in areas where it can compete against poultrymen who are producing and packing poor quality eggs.

4. If well run, it will succeed in areas where farmers have to switch to a new enterprise. It will be hard to sell to experienced poultrymen who already have a reasonably good egg market.

5. It will be hard to sell in the industrial Northeast, where factory jobs are currently available to discouraged poultrymen.

6. It will prove successful in the Southeast, on family farms. These eggs will gradually replace eggs traditionally shipped in from the Midwest.

7. I believe most of the "vertical integration eggs "produced in the Midwest will be consumed in the Midwest.

8. I believe if Northeastern poultrymen take better care of their eggs and market a high quality pack they will have little to fear from Vertical Integration.

Therefore, I suggest to you—that you wait until April 1958 and then worry about Vertical Integration. Maybe in the meantime the worry will disappear. Vertical integration has scared out thousands of poultrymen this year. Will you be scared out too? It's your future and your decision.

BABCOCK BESSIES BETTER THAN WE REALIZED

Reports keep coming in on the success of Babcock Bessies. Livability has been wonderful. Production, month after month, has been at extremely high levels. Egg size on April, May and June hatched Bessies soon runs 85% large and then gets to over 90% large. Why raise a small egg bird when you can get high lay, large eggs and long lay with Bessies?

Babcock 1957 Catalog—The most complete and educational we have ever published, is ready for you. You'll want to read it cover to cover.

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BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, INC.
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- Easy, safe to use.
- Extra protection at lowest cost.

WALKER REMEDY COMPANY
Waterloo, Iowa

GET YOURS TODAY AT DRUGGIST, FEED STORE, HATCHERY

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*.

The Man with a System

By CHARLES L. STRATTON

MARKET egg producer Isadore Warshaw of Monmouth County, Freehold, N. J., calls himself "the man with the system." He's 66 years old, and handles 3,500 birds alone in two buildings, a 40 x 60 foot henhouse and a 100 foot summer shelter. He believes in using mechanical equipment entirely and his methods of making work easier are unique.

He works on a schedule starting at 8 a.m. with two hours off from 1 to 3 p.m., and has his work completed for the day at 5:30. His standing offer is $5 to any neighborhood youngster that catches him working after 6 p.m.

Saving Steps

Eggs are collected with a fully equipped carrier, carrying tools required for small repairs, to avoid extra steps. He even uses a lightweight two-bird coop for picking up a stray bird or two when making the rounds. Eggs are picked up three times daily; four times in hot weather. Extra carrying is eliminated by shoving the baskets through a floor level opening in the grain room into the step-down egg room, and are shifted over nearby to eggwasher and grader.

In this egg room where he spends most of his time, he has added a number of conveniences. He connected his automatic eggwasher to a pipe that leads directly to an outside drainpipe instead of a pail.

Handy Arrangement

He relaxes while grading by sitting on a stool between the eggwasher on his right and the grader on his left. The telephone is directly in front. He even avoids accidental egg breakage by keeping his eye on a small wall mirror. He has had trouble with eggs binding as they come from the washer. But now with the mirror he can see when any binding occurs and shut off the motor with a switch he installed next to his right hand to avoid breakage.

A slip-over metal and wood frame fits over cardboard egg cases to keep flaps down and out of the way while grading. If eggs don't roll down the apron properly and plug up, he uses a longhandled wire scoop to move eggs along.

He doesn't get a chance to forget his once weekly chores as he keeps a permanent listing in the grain room next to the pen door as a constant reminder.

Empty grain bags are kept off the floor on a revolving pipe rack. When he ties up a bundle, he rolls the empties off onto the floor.

A footscraper, with a detachable box, beside the door to the pen keeps the grain room cleaner. As he leaves the pen he scrapes the right foot, then stepping into the grain room he scrapes the left foot, thus cleaning both feet before stepping into the grain room. He has collected up to 40 pounds off his shoes weekly, dirt that wasn't tracked through the grain room, outside, and into the house.

Birds get their oyster shell delivered once daily. He mounted a homemade oyster shell box in the grain room above the automatic feeder track. For a few minutes every day he opens the slide as the feeder is operating and the oyster shell sprinkles on the mash as the track moves into the pen.

Oyster Shelf Dispenser

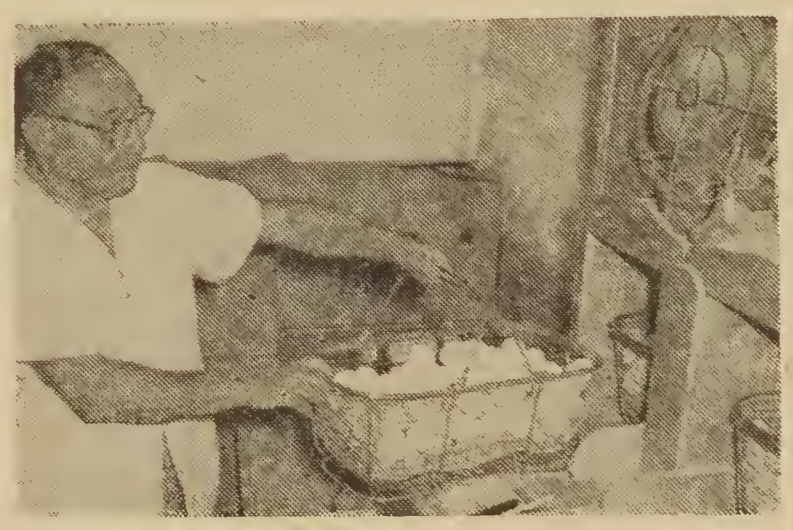
This system supplements oyster shell boxes in the pen. Since he installed the grain room oyster shell dispenser he has had to fill the pen oyster shell boxes only once in two weeks instead of twice in that period. (He cautions against using too much oyster shell in the track at one time.)

Even the roosts are different. They are lightweight and are suspended from the ceiling on lightweight chains that unhook to remove.

Behind his handy items that make him a poultryman with a system is a well equipped workshop and a knack with tools. It helps him to do the work quicker and easier.

— A. A. —

"U. S. gross national product has reached a record annual rate of $408 billion. The Commerce Department notes that the gain isn't all goods. Rising prices caused about half the value increase. But even at half of the money value, the actual increase in output of usables means the nation is growing richer.—*Utica (N. Y.) Observer Dispatch*



Eggs pushed through from grain room enter egg room on this table. Egg room is lower than grain room. Notice fan which is aimed towards Warshaw's stool where he sits while grading eggs.



Warshaw sits on stool with automatic washer on his right and grader on his left. He avoids broken eggs in washer by keeping an eye on the wall mirror. Mirror shows when eggs are binding on washer track.



From the Rugged Climate of Maine



Healthy, vigorous . . . they'll make bigger profit margins for you. Whether you produce Market Eggs, Broilers, Caponettes, or Hatching Eggs—one of our breeds or crosses is exactly right for you.

WHITE LEGHORNS, RED-ROCKS (Black Sex-Link Pullets), GOLDEN CROSSES and R. I. REDS for egg production. WHITE ROCKS for broilers (or for producing hatching eggs for broiler chicks). GOLDEN CROSS COCKERELS for broilers. Every chick backed by our 46 years breeding experience and the reputation of Maine's Leading Hatchery.

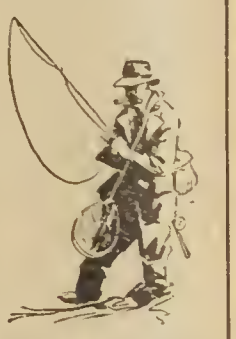
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Write or phone (Winterport: Baldwin 3-4292) for information and prices.

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Trout Season will soon be here!



The average fisherman is a good sport. He respects the other fellows' property and does not make a nuisance of himself. But there are some who do not live up to that standard. You know the type. They make it bad for everybody.

If you are annoyed with that element

Post Your Farm

and have the law on your side. You can always permit the desirable sportsmen to hunt.

Our "No Trespassing" signs are printed on heavy fabric (12"x12") that will withstand wind and weather.

Price WITHOUT Name and Address
Per doz. $1.50; 50-$6.00; 100-$11.00
Price WITH NAME and Address
Per doz. $3.50; 50-$8.00; 100-$13.00

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



Grow Your Own Raspberries

THE RASPBERRY is considered by many folks to be one of our most delicious fruits. Too perishable to ship for any distance, it is at its best when served fresh from the garden. Each year more of my friends tell me that they are discouraged growing this fruit and they believe they will have to resort to frozen raspberries. Not that frozen raspberries aren't delicious, but they are not on a par with the fresh fruit.

One of the first essentials to success is the adoption of good horticultural practices. Start with disease free plants secured from a reliable nurseryman. Plant them on a well-drained, fertile and loamy soil. If wild raspberries are present in the nearby vicinity, pull them out and destroy them. Once the plants are established, keep the planting relatively free of weeds.

Eliminate (by pruning off at the ground level) any excess shoots. Most raspberry varieties produce too many shoots. Remove those which are thin and short before they have had a chance to seriously crowd shoots you want to save. The number of shoots to save will depend somewhat on the soil but, generally speaking, best results may be expected if no shoots are closer than five to six inches.

Just as soon as the berries have been picked, remove the canes which have fruited. These canes normally die before the end of summer and they compete with the young shoots for the available moisture and light. What's more, they interfere with air circulation and are a source of disease infection for the young shoots. It's particularly advisable to prune them out immediately after fruiting wherever disease is likely to be a problem.

—Charles Blasberg

Try Tuberous Begonias

FOR THE time and effort required, tuberous begonias give abundant blooming over a long period. You can start the bulbs in the house or in a hotbed in February or early in March, or you can buy bulbs already started in a greenhouse. Growth starts slowly and of course, when you start them early you get blooms early.

When danger of frost is over they can be put out in the garden or they can be grown in window boxes. We seem to have better success in boxes than we do when they are set directly in the garden.

The soil used is important. We mix approximately equal amounts of garden soil and well-rotted manure and keep the soil well supplied with water. The best way is to permit the soil to become reasonably dry and then to soak it, being sure that there is opportunity for excess water to drain away.

Tuberous begonias prefer moderate shade rather than full sun. Once they start to bloom, they continue with abundant flowers until frost.

The bulbs can be kept for several years. Our procedure is to bring the boxes into the garage in the fall and omit watering until the tops die. Then the bulbs are dug and are stored in the cellar in a garbage can containing soil to be used for plant growing in the following spring. This procedure prevents the bulbs from drying out as they would do in modern cellars with central heating plants.

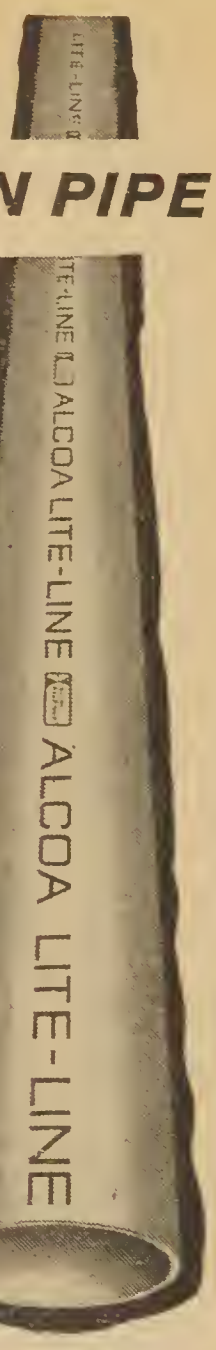
Tuberous begonias are subject to few insects and diseases, come in various colors and although the stems are short they can be used as cut flowers by floating them in a bowl filled with water. If you haven't tried them, add this showy flower to those you grow this summer.



"Would you care to express an opinion, sir?"

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A BRAND-NEW *IRRIGATION PIPE*



- New Sturdy Alloy
- New Light Weight
- New Lower Cost

Alcoa® Lite-Line is a versatile new irrigation pipe priced to bring irrigation's benefits to thousands of farms across the nation. A new stronger Alcoa alloy makes it lighter than ever, provides new ease of handling. Yet Alcoa Lite-Line is durable enough to stand up under all normal irrigation chores.

New Alcoa Lite-Line is a welded pipe, designed with interior smoothness and diameter uniformity that provides full-rated irrigation flow with minimum friction loss. Alcoa Lite-Line is *alclad*, assuring you of superior corrosion resistance.

Your nearby irrigation dealer handles Alcoa Lite-Line and Alcoa Standard, the pioneer heavy-duty seamless irrigation pipe designed for the more rugged irrigation jobs. Dealers in Alcoa Pipe are equipped to supply irrigation systems enginecred to operate at a profit on your farm. Look for the distinctive Alcoa markings on Alcoa Pipe.



A new engineered sprinkler irrigation system using Alcoa Pipe increased pasture, grain and silage yields from 50 to 100 per cent on Martin Klotz's 160-acre farm at Norton, Kansas, in 1956. Mr. Klotz's irrigation system, containing 3,800 feet of Alcoa Standard Pipe, was purchased with assistance from his local banker.



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Please send me ☐ *Alcoa's Two Great Irrigation Pipes*, new brochure; ☐ *Pipelines to Profit*, irrigation booklet.

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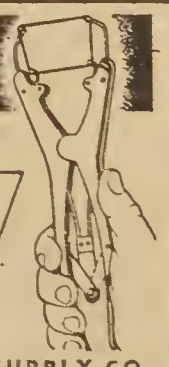
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Pseudo-pox, Ringworm
Blu-Kote dries up cowpox lesions, controls secondary infection*. Promotes clean, rapid healing of teat sores, skin sores, abrasions. It is both Germicidal and Fungicidal.
$1 at drug and farm stores or write:
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8 ANNUAL WESTERN N. Y. ABERDEEN ANGUS SALE

Please note. The big trend everywhere is to polled cattle. Angus have been Hornless for over a century and a half. Angus are the packers' preference in our most important markets. Packers also pay a premium for them because they yield more meat with less waste. The ultimate end of all beef animals is the dining table. Buy Angus Bulls and Females, they fill the bill.

2 BULLS 28 BRED HEIFERS 39 OPEN HEIFERS

Sale held Sat., April 13, 1957 1 P.M. Erie Co.

Erie Co. Fair Grounds, Hamburg, N. Y.

***Auctioneer* Harris Wilcox**

CATALOGUE REQUESTS PROMPTLY FILLED BY J. HOWARD METZ, CLARENCE CENTER, N. Y.

Morning program by Prof. M. D. Lacy the most travelled and enlightening beef man in N. Y. State.

22nd New York Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Sale

Show: 9:30 A.M.
Sale: 1 P.M. E.S.T.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1957

Cornell Livestock Pavilion

ITHACA — NEW YORK

65 SELLING 65

9 Bulls — 41 Bred Heifers — 15 Open Heifers

Sons and Grandsons—Daughters and Granddaughters of International Champion Bulls, all carefully selected by National Recognized cattlemen from Nationally and Internationally known herds. ANGUS are on the MARCH—Join the Parade to better living with less capital expense, and more free time to enjoy life. Families selling are: Alexina, Blackcap Bessie, Georgina, Katinka, Jilt, Pride, Blackcap, Primrose, Hartley Eline, Blackbird, Barbara, Miss Eix, Elluna, Erica, Miss Burgess, Tolan Blackcap and others. Bulls are old enough for immediate service.

Write: Mike Pangburn, East Aurora, New York, for Catalogs.

PLAN NOW TO ATTEND ! !

10th Annual New York State Beef Cattle

Improvement Project Group Heifer Sales

Two Sales Offering Quality Animals —

HEREFORD - - ANGUS

A few heifers with their first calves afoot will be offered. Also a very limited number of quality bulls and a few head of choice spring feeder calves.

Friday, April 19th — Caledonia, N. Y. (Empire Market Yards)

(Bob Watson, Clyde, N. Y.—Sale Manager)

Saturday, May 11 — Altamont, N. Y. Fairgrounds

(Jay Bontecou, Millbrook, N. Y.—Sale Manager)

Educational Show 10:00 A.M. — Sale 1:00 P.M.

Write to Sale Managers for Catalogs

Sale Sponsored by:

New York Beef Cattle Breeders and Feeders Improvement Project

Pike Feeder Calf Sale

Angus, Herefords and Shorthorns

Tuesday, April 23, 1:30 P.M.

Pike Fairgrounds, Pike, New York

14 miles south of Warsaw on Routes 39 and 19. 150 plus steers and heifers will be graded, weighed and dehorned and sold in lots or individually.

DAVID TRACY, Auctioneer

FOR CATALOG WRITE:

CHARLES HEBBLETHWAITE

Court House, Belmont, New York

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4 miles north of New Paltz, 10 miles south of Kingston, on Route 32.

SAT. APRIL 13TH

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ANNUAL SHOW AND SALE

Friday, May 3, 1957

Show 9:00 A.M. Sale 1:00 P.M.

Livestock Pavilion, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

Offering 60 heifers, 10 bulls, horned and polled. More top show cattle than ever before, but also good useful cattle for the farmer-breeders.

Auctioneers: A. W. HAMILTON
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For reservations and catalog write New York Hereford Breeders Association, Wing Hall, Ithaca, New York.

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Sweet Reason and Unity

By EDMUND F. COOKE

General Manager Mutual Federation of Independent Cooperatives

I SUPPOSE that it is too much to expect. But if sweet reason could prevail among cooperative groups in the discussion, consideration and adoption of measures designed to improve the marketing and pricing of milk for one year, the benefits resulting from it might be impressive. Could be that it would be of such far reaching and understandable benefit that it would be adopted as standard practice.

I don't mean my sweet reason nor your sweet reason because mine and yours considered alone are not entitled to be labeled reasonable until we have listened to each other and to the reasoning of all other leaders representing a legitimate milk interest.

The opportunity of being listened to is available to all. There have in my experience been few instances when representatives of rival groups have refused to sit down with others for sensible deliberation upon the problems of the milkshed.

We just haven't tried to reconcile differences as hard as we ought to. Not until I have exhausted every effort to secure united action by the consideration and analysis of all proposals by

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Old gardeners never die; they just spade away.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

whomsoever submitted, and failed in composing, compromising or adjusting differences, have I a right to be reconciled to defeat.

Of course there are obstacles to agreement. Pride of opinion and unwillingness to abandon or reasonably alter a prior position are two of them. Both are petty considerations. We all claim to be men of good will seeking an intelligent program of progress for the dairymen of northeastern United States. Obstruction of a program by me in order that my thinking, my leadership, my organization, or I personally may take credit or be exalted in the judgment of some producers, does not stamp me as a man of good will.

Producers are entering upon a new day in the conduct of their affairs. Personal leadership is no longer the controlling factor in the guidance of farmers. It's results that producers want. And they don't care whether it's Tom, Dick or Harry who gets them.

The four qualified cooperatives are in the best position to get these results. They have the experts and the funds specifically allotted to them for that purpose. That doesn't mean that outside help hasn't an inherent right to suggest and contribute its help. The qualified cooperatives must provide opportunity for expression to individuals and legitimate organizations of producers who desire it. Such opportunity cannot be granted as a matter of gracious condescension, but in a prescribed manner and as a matter of right.

Most important of all, the four qualified cooperative groups must work together, if they're ever to gain any real benefits for producers. Any one, or any two, or any three of the four groups, if they're unreasonable, can stymie the others, no matter how good the proposal. It is our objective in Mutual to strive for UNITY, first, last and always — *From Mutual Federation's "Milky Way"*

— A. A. —

COMING — STERILIZATION OF MILK

Scientists at Michigan State College are making progress in the cold sterilizing of milk. Pasteurization revolutionized milk handling. As you know, it consists of killing most disease-causing bacteria by heating milk to a certain temperature.

Although pasteurization makes milk safe it will not kill the organisms that cause milk to spoil. So it is still necessary to keep milk cold from the cow to the consumer's table. All this would be unnecessary if the researchers can finally perfect a method of sterilizing milk. It has been tried many times but up until now it has always changed the flavor. If cold sterilization, which uses an electron beam generator, finally proves successful, milk can be kept sweet indefinitely, and it will make a tremendous difference in the cost of processing and handling the product.

—*E.R.E.*

— A. A. —

HEREFORD OFFICERS

The New York Hereford Breeders Association recently re-elected Scot Traxler, Dansville, as president and Myron Lacy, Cornell University, as secretary. Traxler was also re-elected to a three-year term as director.

Others elected were Charles Weston, Marion, vice-president; J. James Williams, Jr., Pleasant Valley, treasurer; H. E. Martin, Dover Plains, a director for three years; and Carlton Evans, Pine City, a director for one year.



Maytag Ormsby Fobes Hulda is owned by Broadrock Herds, St. Joseph Abbey, Spencer, Mass. This cow, with a record of 164,562 lbs. of milk and 6,215 lbs. of butterfat, won the Holstein trophy at the recent Dairy Farmers' Seminar at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, Mass.



The first staff at the Geneva, N. Y. Experiment Station. Read the story for names.

Staff of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva in 1886

THE Station, celebrating its 75th anniversary on March 1st, looks back at its beginnings. Of the group pictured above, one man survives, Frank E. Newton, who began work at the Station in 1883 and retired in 1928.

Front row, left to right, are F. E. Newton, stenographer; C. S. Plumb, first assistant; M. H. Beckwith, assistant horticulturist; and E. L. Sturtevant, Director.

coming horticulturist at the Wisconsin Experiment Station. Director Sturtevant retired to private life in 1887. Mr. Churchill retired in 1929, following 45 years of service.

Frank E. Newton, at the right in the picture below, 94-year-old former employee of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, which marks its 75th anniversary this year, presents Station Director Arthur J. Heinicke with a picture of the Sta-



Frank Newton (right), the only living member of the original staff shows a picture of the group to Director A. J. Heinicke.

Back row, left to right, J. C. Arthur, botanist; E. S. Goff, horticulturist; S. M. Babcock, chemist; C. W. Churchill, farmer; and E. F. Ladd, chemist.

Babcock was later to achieve worldwide fame for his butterfat test which he perfected after leaving Geneva for the University of Wisconsin. Plumb became noted for his work in animal husbandry at Ohio State University.

Doctor Arthur was renowned as a botanist and plant pathologist at Purdue University. Doctor Ladd went from Geneva to the North Dakota Experiment Station and later to the U. S. Senate where he had a distinguished career as a "farm" senator.

Beckwith was to become a cranberry expert at the New Jersey Experiment Station, while Professor Goff's career was cut short by death soon after be-

tion staff made in 1886. Mr. Newton identifies himself in the picture.

The station was authorized by the Legislature of 1880 and began to function March 1, 1882. Newton entered upon his duties in December 1883 and served continuously until his retirement in May 1928. He recalls that upon graduation from business school in Oswego he accepted a job with a Doctor Sturtevant of Geneva whom he supposed was a physician.

It was not until he arrived in Geneva that he found he was to be secretary to the first Director of the newly organized Experiment Station, Doctor E. Lewis Sturtevant. Newton served under five Directors during his 44 years. He recalls that early visitors were as much intrigued by a new-fangled machine called a "typewriter" as by the mysterious gadgets used by the scientists in their experiments.

Mr. Newton and his wife, the former May Gladwin, sister-in-law to C. S. Plumb also a member of the first Station staff, make their home at 107 Lewis Street, Geneva.

— A. A. —

Nearly 10 percent of the total U. S. labor force is engaged in the job of getting food from the farmer to the consumer. The task provides direct employment for about 5 million workers, and the bill in 1955 from the time food products left the farm until they were sold at retail was $32 billion.

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THURS., APRIL 11

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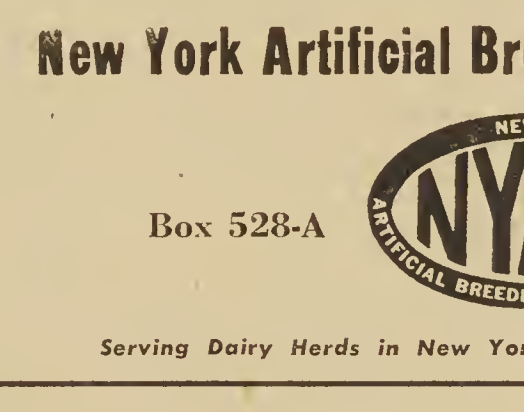
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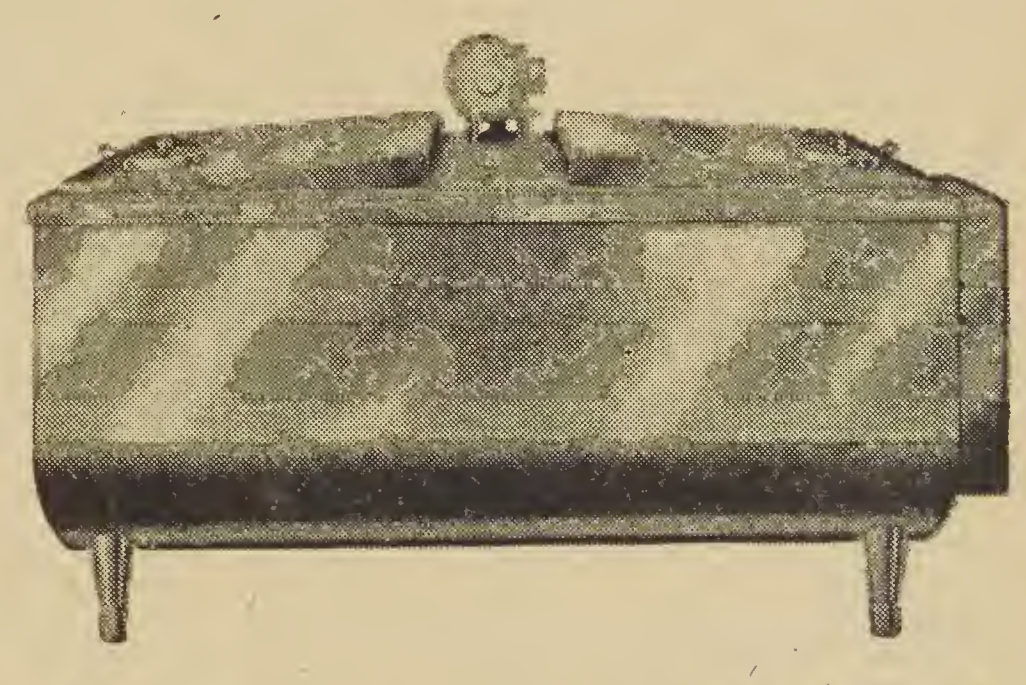
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PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES
Apr. 20 Issue.....Closes Apr. 5
May 4 Issue.....Closes Apr. 19
May 18 Issue.....Closes May 3
June 1 Issue.....Closes May 17

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot. Leonardsville. New York.

CATTLE Dealer in Ontario wants connection with parties interested in buying Canadian Holstein dairy cattle. Phone Brockville, Ontario DI-2-3808 after 8 P.M. Fred Bauml, Brockville, Ontario, Canada.

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PLANTS

USE THE very best for profitable crops this year. Write for our catalog on cabbage, tomato, broccoli, cauliflower, sweet potato and other plants. J. P. Councill Company, Franklin, Virginia. "Virginia's Oldest and Largest Growers."

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: Jerseybelle (N.J. 7A). Fruit of this new variety is delicious and extra large. Price reduced for quantity use. Order early. Circular on request. Universal Farms, Robbinsville. New Jersey.

CERTIFIED Strawberry Plants — Premier, Temple, Robinson, Dunlap, William Belt, Big Joe, and Tennessee Beauty. 50—$1.25; 100—$2.25; 500—$8.00, 1,000—$14.50. Postpaid. Carl E. Martin, R.D. #1, Conncaut Lake, Penna.

STRAWBERRY Plants grown from virus free stock. Catskill and Premier 100—$3.50. Postpaid 2nd zone. Stanley Fisher, Hardwick, Vt.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: 100-$3.35, 200-$5.95, 500-$10.50, 1,000-$16.85—plus postage. 100-$2.95, 1,000-$14.95 at farm. 45 varieties, free catalog. Rex Sprout, Waverly, N. Y.

POLYETHYLENE Mulch—No weeds, walk on it, reusable, 3¢ per square foot. Minimum order 100 square feet. Also tarpaulins with brass grommets 16'x16'—$8.00 and 8'x12'—$4.00, postpaid. Research Products, West Winfield, N. Y.

WRITE For Price lists on cabbage, onion, potato, tomato, pepper and cauliflower plants. Better prices on big lots. "Peter Pan" The Plant Man, Franklin, Virginia.

BLUEBERRIES—Giant Cultivated Mixed Named Varieties—4 Year, 24-30 inch—4 for $4.75; Dozen $12.00; 5 Year, 30-36 inch—4 for $5.75. Transportation Extra. C.O.D.'s Accepted. Volk's Nursery, Browns Mills, New Jersey.

SEEDS

EVERGREEN Seeds—All kinds, Christmas Tree and ornamental. Free list. Large packet mixed $1.00. Mellinger's, Box AA, North Lima, Ohio.

MULTIFLORA Rose hedging seed. Grow your own hedging, sell to neighbors. Ounce 60¢; 4 ounces $1.50; pound $4.50. Free list. Mellinger's Box AA, North Lima, Ohio.

MUSHROOMS

MUSHROOMS in 14 days. Preplanted trays, 3 for $4.50 F.O.B.; spawn plus newest manureless methods, $1.00. Literature free. Luxor-AA, 641 South 19th St., Newark 3, New Jersey.

FLOWERS AND BULBS

HARDY Garden Chrysanthemums—beautiful collection of hardy mums. Large flowering Intermediate, Pompon, Button, Cushion. 18 healthy plants—$2.00, postpaid when wanted. Collection made up from 90 named varieties No. 1 grade plants which are in surplus from our regular wholesale trade. Guaranteed. Elm Tree Perennial Farm, Scuthington, Connecticut.

DAHLIAS, marked 25c, twenty assorted $2.00. Mrs. George Mostert, Delhi, New York.

RARE Imported Easter Resurrection Roses. Bloom in 5 days. Little or no care required. Will live almost forever. Satisfaction guaranteed. 2 plants $1.00. Silverton Distributors, Box 228, Fort Plain, New York.

GLADIOLUS BULBS — mixed colors. 100 large size $3.50. 100 medium $2.50. State inspected. Prepaid. M. R. Meckler, Frankfort, N. Y.

AFRICAN Violets — Stamp for descriptive list newest varieties. Bertha Laughman, Margaretville, New York.

GLADIOLUS, mixed, large $4.35-100. Blooming size $9.95, small $4.75 thousand. 1000 large all white $19.95, all postpaid. H. E. Gordon, Southold, N. Y.

MAPLE SYRUP

NEW FANCY and grade A maple syrup, $6.00 gal. Sugar 85 cents pound, 2 oz. cakes, $1.25 pound. Postpaid 3rd zone. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. L. Allen, Craftsbury, Vermont.

FRUIT

SEND $2.35 for bushel tree-ripened Valencia oranges, express collect. Webb's, Box 513, Oklawaha, Fla.

HAY

FOR SALE: Hay, straw, alfalfa. You name it we have it. For quality and prices phone Vernon, New York, 3-5535 or write to Janowski Brothers. Vernon Center, New York.

TIMOTHY and Alfalfa mixed hay, delivered by truck load. Stewart's Produce Service, Maplecrest. New York.

CHRISTMAN'S Hay Exchange: Wanted top quality hay or will deliver same subject to inspection. Call collect, person to person, after 6:00 P.M. J. W. Christman, RD #4, Fort Plain, New York. Tel. 4-7289.

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT

PATZ BARN Cleaners, Silo Unloaders, Manure Spreaders. Famous for their high quality and longer life. Engineered for buyers who demand the best. Used trade-ins of other makes, silos, low cost steel buildings, grain bins, cribs. Barn equipment. Easy terms. Free literature, no obligation. Some dealer territories available. Nold Farm Supply, Rome, New York.

GUARANTEED Silo-Matic silo unloaders—also auger hunk feeders—feeds up to 300 head in 20 minutes automatically. Wet, hard packed or frozen silage no problem. 30 days free trial. Low cost. Write Railoc Co., Inc., Plainfield. Illinois.

CANVAS COVERS—Tarpaulins . . Save—Direct from Factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9 x 8-8, $5.04; 7-9 x 11-8, $7.78; 11-8 x 13-8, $13.44 FOB Factory. Write for complete list of Sizes and Samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton. New York.

PLASTIC SILO CAPS — Prevents top spoilage 12' Diameter, $12.00; 14' diameter, $13.25; 16' diameter, $16.25; 18' diameter, $20.00. Rush check or money order to W. J. Walker, RD2, Norwich, New York.

FREE Giant Catalog War Surplus and Excess Inventory items. Save to 70%. Tractor Sprayers, irrigation pumps, motors, power plants, hydraulics, winches, transit levels, tools, etc. Write Surplus Center, 851 "O" Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.

3 GARBAGE Packers, excellent condition, 6 yds. Cap. each. 1950 Ford. 1950 International, 1950 G.M.C. Phone evenings Murdock 8-2932, Windsor, Conn.

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT

FOR SALE: John Deere "H" 2 way plows, cultivators $275. Allis-Chalmers "C" new rubber, mower $575; 1953 Chevrolet tractor with trailmobile trailer $1650. Richard C. Klingler, 33 Martling Ave., Pleasantville, New York.

DO YOUR SPRING equipment buying from Houghton-Arnold, your Caterpillar Dealer! Caterpillar D6-60" tractor with Cat 6A-60" hydraulic angledozer and Caterpillar No. 46 hydraulic control. Repaired, in fine condition, a Certified Buy! Caterpillar RD6 tractor, equipped with LaPlant Choate pump and jacks, offered at bargain price of $500. Cat D4 tractor with HT4 traxcavator and No. 44 hydraulic control. Repairs completed, in top shape, a Certified Buy. Cat D4-60" equipped with hydraulic angledozer. Only $2000. Cat D6-60" tractor equipped with hyd. straight dozer, yours at low price of $2500. Cat model 40 tractor with hydraulic angledozer, yours at bargain price of $1500. AC model HD 10W tractor with Baker straight cable bulldozer, only $4700. Many other values. Send a postcard, write, wire, or phone for complete listing. Houghton-Arnold Machinery Company, 59 Presumpscot St., Portland, Maine. Tel. SPruce 5-3121. Caterpillar and Cat are registered trademarks of the Caterpillar Tractor Co.

BIG PRE-SPRING SALE of good used equipment at Casellini-Venable, your Caterpillar Dealer's. All items reduced including Caterpillar D4-60" tractor with hydraulic bulldozer, reconditioned, new track chains, running gear and diesel engine. Bonded buy, sale price $5500. Caterpillar D2 tractor, wide gauge with electric starting system, radiator, crankcase and roller guards. An unusually good used tractor, ready to go, $3500. Caterpillar D4-60" tractor, wide gauge, bare. Reconditioned and guaranteed, only $3750. Caterpillar D2-40" tractor, 4U series, bare, in good condition, only $2500. Caterpillar D4-44" tractor, 4G series, bare, on sale for $1200. Cletrac DD tractor with hydraulic angledozer and Carco winch, was $2800—make us an offer! John Deere model MC crawler with bulldozer, was $1350—no reasonable offer refused. Cletrac BG with hydraulic bulldozer, was $1500—name your price. Caterpillar D2-50" tractor, 5J series, bare, only $1800. Many other great buys. All kinds of units available. Contact us for your needs. Casellini-Venable Corp., 540 No. Main Street, Barre, Vermont. Tel. GRanite 6-4164. Caterpillar and Cat are registered trademarks of the Caterpillar Tractor Company.

BALER TWINE — $5.75 per bale, money back guarantee. This pre-season price during March and April. Much higher later. Binder twine — $7.50 per bale. Dealers farmers and farmer dealers wanted. Farmall H. Tractor and cult., $685.00. Delivery any State. Send deposit and order. Save hundreds this month. Write or visit Phil Gardiner, dealer in tractors, trucks, balers, pickers, shellers, combines, dozers, garden equipment, jeeps. Mullica Hill, New Jersey—phone GRidley 8-6291.

McCORMICK grain thresher size 28-46. Ohio baler size 17-22. Machines on rubber, in good condition. E. J. Mahar, Gasport, New York.

TRACTOR & Implement Sale: During April & May. Farmall Cub, nearly new, make offer; Ferguson 20, $595.00; Ford 8N, $750; Ford 9N, $395.00; Oliver 70 & Cult., $395.00; Bolens (small), $295.00; Massey-Harris Pony and cult. & new plow, $735.00; Ford & loader, $1095.00; Farmall Super AV & cult., $900, $995, $1095; John Deere 40, $1,000; Allis Chalmers W C, $649.00; Massey-Harris MH50, like new, make offer; Case SC & cult., $395.00; John Deere B, $295.00, $395.00; Farmall F 12 or F20, $200.00, $300.00; Caterpillar traxcavators, $1,000, $1950; John Deere A & cult., $450.00, $695.00, $750 00; Avery, $295.00; John Deere LA & cult., $695.00; 32 ft. trailer, $900.00; John Deere combine, $550.00; Willys 4 wheel drive pickup, 1949, $600.00; Willys 4 wheel drive jeep, 1952, $925.00; Massey-Harris 2 row corn picker, $1195.00; Massey-Harris 2 row corn picker & sheller, $1295.00; manure spreaders, smallest to largest, $50.00 to $500.00; garden tractors, smallest to largest, $50.00 to $500.00; elevators, plows, harrows, grain drills, mowers, etc.; Ford truck & rack body, $575.00; Chevrolet truck & flat 16 ft. body, $750.00; transplanters, automatic, $75.00 & up; baler twine, $5.75 per bale. Sale during April and May. Phone, write, order or visit (terms available) Phil Gardiner, Route 45 at 322, Mullica Hill, N. J. Phone GRidley 8-6291. Spend ten dollars to travel—save hundreds!

DEPRESSION prices—we sell cheap. Save 75% off new—used tractor parts, crawlers and wheel tractors—160 makes and models. 1957 catalog ready. Send 25¢ refundable. Surplus Tractor Parts Corporation, Fargo, North Dakota.

SILOS. Fair prices. Prompt service. Write Charles Mundy, R.D. #2, Norwich, New York.

CEDAR POSTS

CEDAR POLES for pole barns. Penta treated for durability. 5 ft. electric fence stakes pointed for driving, 15 cents each at yard. Truckload deliveries. Telephone 683121 or write for prices of all size posts and poles. Murray Snell, Northeast Townline Road, Marcellus, New York.

CEDAR Posts, all sizes for log cabins, fences, etc. We deliver. Vermont Lumber Corp., Newport, Vermont. Tel. 10.

REAL ESTATE

RETIREMENT homes; like rent, nothing down. Information. Parry, Brierhill, Penna.

FARM: 650 acres, 300 tillable. 85 head registered Ayrshire, D.H.I.A. records. Two barns, 1 tie up, 50 head. Modern machinery, hen house—capacity 500. Seven room house, bath. W. M. Dunbar, Skowhegan, Maine.

WOODLAND—550 acres all on black top and good gravel road. Price $10,000 if sold before May 1/57. Isaac T. Rency, Enfield, N. H.

COUNTRY Home, 7 rooms, bath, oil hot water heat, attached garage, combination aluminum storm windows and doors, 200' drilled well, fireplace, copper plumbing 3-4 acres, fruit trees, 1500' elevation near lake, Wayne County, Pa., $14,000. Box 514-PV, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

FARM — 300 acres, $13,500. Easy terms. 14 acres wheat, level land, modern buildings, 1,000 tree sugar bush, improved road. Chance for one with stock and tools. Write, Ph-46-224, Mr. Douglas, Fort Plain, New York, agent.

STROUT Farm Catalog—free! And business opportunities, also homes; 34 states—coast-to-coast; 2,891 properties described. Bargains galore. World's largest! 57 years service. Strout Realty, 251-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

RETIRED owner selling highly productive farm southern Cayuga County, Auburn, 15 miles. 166 acres—113 crops, 10 woods, balance pasture. Well drained, level, grows fine alfalfa without lime. Never-failing deep well, electricity, bath, furnace, fireplace, good buildings, good roads, shade. Immediate possession. You'll like it. Write Box 514-BR, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

FOR SALE: in New York State near Schenectady, 26 acres, house, barn, henhouse. Helen Walkowicz, R.D. 2, Box 290, Scotia 2, N. Y.

Four Named to 500 Beef Club

FOUR New York State Beef cattle breeders were honored during Cornell's Farm and Home Week when they were named to the 500 Beef Club.

Winners of the "Award of Excellence" certificates from the department of Animal Husbandry were Charles Weston, Marion; John L. Wehle, Scottsville; E. D. Mulligan, Avon; and Shore-Acres Farm (Charles F. Colbert, Jr.), Youngstown.

Weston was also awarded a plaque as the top qualifier for the 500 Beef Club. His award was sponsored jointly by the Angus, Hereford, and Shorthorn Breeders' Associations.

To qualify as a member of the club, a producer is required to wean a calf crop of at least 90 percent, produce calves that average in the "choice" feeder grade, and to wean calves that average 500 pounds at 225 days of age. Weston's calves weighed an average of 578 pounds. This is the fifth straight year he has won the top award.

Awards were presented by Prof. Myron C. Lacy of the animal husbandry department.

REAL ESTATE

DELAWARE County—160 acre dairy farm, high production, some woodland, excellent springs, tractor workable. 30-stanchion barn. 10-room house, substantially built, good repair. Electricity, modern conveniences. Beautiful view. $15,000. Terms may be arranged. Box 514-FJ, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

250 ACRE Farm with—without equipment, 104 acres tillage. Complete irrigation outfit like new, far below today's price. Willis Garcelon, Jr., Exeter, Maine.

320 ACRE Dairy Farm. 105 head registered Jersey cattle, full line machinery. Income $30,000. Meder & Ray, Randolph, New York. Terms.

BOARDERS WANTED

WANTED: Retired, refined gentleman boarder. Catskill, Box 514-SD, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

BUY U. S. Government Surplus. Wholesale prices!. Illustrated catalogue free. Box 22S, Thomasville, Penna.

FOR SALE: Village store grossing $50,000 year. Groceries, meat, gas-oil, beer license. Box 514-JW, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

STORE-STATION, dwelling; live town, Roosevelt Highway—bargain. Margaret Drabert, Roulette, Penna.

WANTED TO BUY

$4,000.00 for 1913 Liberty Head Nickel. Uncirculated dollars 1804 to 1839, 1893-S, 1895-P, 1903-0 pay $100.00—$5,000.00. Certain dates—small cents before 1915-$325.00; dimes before 1917—$2,000.00; quarters before 1924— $1,000; half dollars before 1905—$1,000.00; 2¢ pieces—$70.00; 3¢ pieces—$90.00; halfdimes—$500.00. Hundreds of others worth $10.00—$1,000.00. Canadian coins—1921—5¢ silver, $50.00. 1889 dimes—$25.00. 1875 quarters—$50.00. 1921—50¢—$200.00. Wanted—20¢ pieces, gold coins, paper money, etc. Our large illustrated guarantee buying—selling catalogue, giving complete allcoin information—send $1.00. Purchase catalogue before sending coins. Worthycoin Corporation, Leaders Numismatic Quotations, K-217-C, Boston 8, Mass.

BULB HORNS—hand Klaxons for antique autos. Hurlburt, Shelburne St., Greenfield, Mass.

MUSICAL Instruments—any kind, age, condition. Hurlburt, Shelburne St., Greenfield, Mass.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED on large Dairy Farm. Steady year round employment. Paid vacation, sick benefits. Life insurance. We want sober and reliable men Telephone Plainsboro 3-2750 Walker Gordon Lab Company Plainsboro N J

INCREASE present income $75-up weekly. Dealers, farmers, agents — demonstrate nationally known Gro-Green Liquid Fertilizer Nutrients. Results guaranteed. Full—part time. Samples free. Campbell Co., Rochelle 220, Illinois.

COUNTY Distributor to sell liquid fertilizer to farmers, full or spare time. Exclusive franchise available. Liberal profits. Free local advertising. No investment, no experience required. Write "Na-Churs" Plant Food Co., 800 Monroe St., Marion, Ohio.

WOMEN—$80-$125 weekly, sparetime. New style party plan, showing family apparel to groups in homes. Beautiful outfit on approval. Beeline Fashions, Bensenville 24, Illinois.

GOOD MAN willing to work on small Angus cattle farm. Living quarters provided. Forward complete information. Chester Hills Farm, Chester, New Jersey.

HOUSEKEEPER for couple. Small modern fruit farm. May till December. Reference. Alfred N. Fletcher, E. Seneca Blvd., R.D., Burdett, N. Y.

ARTIFICIAL Inseminators. Good men required for work with frozen semen in Dutchess, Columbia Counties—also Massachusetts, N. Connecticut. Training school vacancies available in June. Top commissions paid. David Coleman, American Breeders Service, Millbrook, N. Y.

DAIRY Farmer and machinery dealer wants married man. Carl Lange, Little Valley, New York. Phone Otto 6815.

SITUATION WANTED

WOULD like job on dairy farm. Salary $20.00 weekly or more. Write American Agriculturist, Box 514-AG, Ithaca, New York.

SAYS BEEF CAN USE NORTHEAST GRASS AS WELL AS DAIRY COWS

CARL B. BENDER, well-known grassland farming specialist, told a Farm and Home Week audience at Cornell that, "there is no question but that beef cattle can utilize the grass produced under northeastern conditions just as well as dairy cattle.

"The climate, topography, and soils favor grassland farming. That accounts for the fact that it has 15 millions of acres in grassland pasture and 8½ million acres in hay land." He added, "Many farmers in the Northeast who have been in the dairy business are beginning to feel the pinch due to low milk prices, high labor costs, and feed costs.

"Some have sold their dairy herds and are looking into the beef business as a source of farm income."

The speaker said "There are nearby markets for the beef, not a too well organized marketing setup, a six-month plus or minus pasture season and, like any other farm operation, the success or failure depends on the quality of management.

"Whatever type of beef enterprise is involved, whether the cow and calf enterprise, pasturing for maximum gains on grass or finishing out on pasture or feeding out in winter, northeastern pasture and hay land can contribute protein and nutrients as cheaply as any other section of the country for the production of beef," Mr. Bender declared.

— A. A. —

ANGUS OFFICERS

During Farm and Home Week, the New York Aberdeen Angus Breeders Association members voted to change the name of their organization to New York Angus Association.

William Landauer, Red Hook, was elected president; E. C. O'Boyle, Katonah, vice-president, Harold Brown, Brant Lake, and Richard Kemp, Dansville, directors.

Re-elected were Prof. J. I. Miller, Cornell University, secretary; and J. W. Stiles, Cortland, treasurer.

During their meeting, members honored Professor Miller for his 15 years as secretary. They also voted to extend on behalf of the Association and Cornell University, an invitation to hold its annual conference at Cornell in 1959.

— A. A. —

BEEF AND CATTLE SALES

The dates and locations of coming auction sales for beef animals in New York State are as follows:

April 6—New York Shorthorn Breeders' Association State Sale—Ithaca.

April 13—Western New York Aberdeen Angus Sale—Hamburg.

April 19—Beef Breeders & Feeders Improvement Project Sale—Caledonia.

April 23—Feeder Calf and Yearling Sale—Pike.

April 26—New York Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association Sale—Ithaca.

May 3—New York Hereford Breeders' Association Sale—Ithaca.

May 11—Beef Breeders & Feeders Improvement Project Sale—Altamont.

Each sale will be preceded in the forenoon by a show of the sale cattle and grading demonstrations. Anyone interested in beef production is invited to be present.—*M. D. Lacy, N. Y. College of Agriculture*

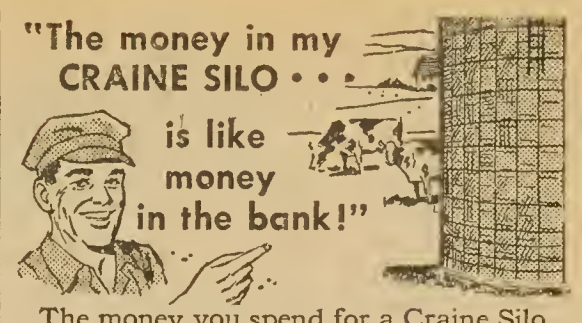
— A. A. —

COMING MEETINGS

May 12-15—80th Annual Meeting of the American Guernsey Cattle Club in Dallas and Ft. Worth, Texas.

Dec. 9-12 — 1957 Convention Vegetable Growers of America, New Orleans, Louisiana.

"The money in my CRAINE SILO . . . is like money in the bank!"



The money you spend for a Craine Silo is an investment in profitable feeding that pays *real cash dividends* for years to come. And since Craine Silos cost no more — why settle for *less* than the best?

5 TYPES TO CHOOSE FROM . . .

Concrete stave, tile stave, tile block, wood or Triple-Wall — there's a Craine Silo built and priced to fit your needs. And you'll like to do business with the friendly folks at Craine — we're never satisfied unless you are, too. WRITE FOR FACTS and prices today . . .

CRAINE, INC., Dept. A-417, Norwich, N.Y.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

SPECIAL Trial Offer, 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in beautiful ring-bound plastic album, only 25c 12-35c. Young Photo Service, 62C, Schenectady 1, New York.

PRINTING

500 NAME and address labels in plastic case, 75¢. Embassy Press, Box 1, Lynn, Mass.

BUSINESS Cards, $1.00. Other printing. R. Farrell, Liberty, New York.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

MAKE-UP beautifies you somewhat like gleaming chrome brightens the appearance of your ear. Interested? See our "Car Owners" classified this issue. Try Spomac and be amazed. Perhaps your Home Bureau, Grange or other local organizations might like to sell Spomac as a money-making project. Write for commissions, details, etc.

CHURCH or Grange suppers. Use embossed table paper or lace place mats and save. Write for wholesale prices. Brisko, Shaftsbury, Vermont.

LEARN professional cake decorating. Details free. Deco-Secrets, Venice 22, California.

GETTING MARRIED? Free samples invitations, napkins, everything. Wedprint, 1223 Springarden, Pittsburgh 12, Pa.

SWITCHES $2.00—Baby bootees 50¢. Eva Mack, Union Springs, New York.

QUILT PIECES! Beautiful Colors! 1½ lbs., $1.00; 3½ lbs. $2.00. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Ward, 42-A Manchester, Springfield 8, Mass.

GOOD MONEY in weaving. Weave rugs at home for neighbors on $89.50 Union Loom. Thousands doing it. Booklet free Carlcraft Co., Adams St., Boonville, New York.

POTATOEBAKER made from Kaiser Aluminum. Easy, safe with detachable handle. Bakes potatoes fluffier, tastier, faster. Send $1.00 pp. to E & M Mfg. Company, Tillson, New York.

EASTER CARDS $1.00 box. Crochet edge linen hankies, 3 for $1.00. Dennings, Box 164, Randolph, Vermont.

DISCOUNT Catalog. Name Brand gifts, appliances. Free delivery, double S & H Green Stamps all purchases. Send $1. refundable. Akron Distributors. 12 Cedar, Akron, New York.

BAKE New greaseless doughnuts in kitchen. Sell stores. Free details. George Ray, 3605 South 15th, Minneapolis 7, Minnesota.

CHURCHES, Granges, schools—65% profit selling "Hanger Grips," plastic wire hanger covers. Wilson's, Box 36AA, Stockton, New Jersey.

PASTEL Ribbon Remnants 100 yards $1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Exchange, Box 211, Whitman, Mass.

NYLON Stockings, 3 pairs for $1.00. Beautiful seconds. All Sheer Mills, 14847 W. 7 Mile Rd., Detroit, Michigan.

MISCELLANEOUS

LEATHER jackets renovated expertly, reasonably. Free circular. Dept. 64. Berlew Mfg. Co., Freeport, New York.

FISHWORM culture a profitable business. Illustrated manual 64 pages, $1.00. Postpaid. Prices on hand selected breeders. Elgan Enterprises, Box 127 Herkimer New York.

FREE Wholesale Catalogs! 250,000 products. Tremendous discounts! Econ-O-Mart, Whippany 14, New Jersey.

DELICIOUS Fresh smoked herring, 5 lbs. $3.00, postpaid. Wholesalers Fishery, BayPort 1, Mich.

TREE ripened oranges or grapefruit or mixed to order. Bushel $5.65; half-bushel $3.65. Express free. L. F. Cortiss, Box 1124, Winter Park, Florida.

BIG PROFITS raising fishworms. Complete service provides you with excellent breeders, propagating and marketing instructions, etc. Details free. Robert E. Mickel, Warnerville, N. Y.

DISINFECTING — dairy barns, poultry houses. White washing reasonable — sanitized white. Shade tree spraying, area control flies and mosquitos. Special arrangements for milk plants. "Leo's Spray Service," Shinglehouse, Penna. Phone (own) 7-4281.

KILL CHIMNEY Creosote, down draft and fire risk at once, forever. Mailable metal product. Money back guaranty. Write Boston Machine Works Co., Mfrs.—Dept. AGC, 7 Willow St., Lynn, Mass.

CAR OWNERS—Is rust raising hob with the appearance and trade-in value of your car? Spomac Auto Chrome Cleaner removes rust from bumpers and other chrome in a jiffy . . . cleans, polishes, preserves. 49c per can. S & M Distributors, Inc., Madison, New York.

About two out of every five customers mention they read our ad in the *American Agriculturist*. This we think is a very good job.—*J. W. Christman, R.D. 4, Fort Plain, New York.*

Sew Now For Spring!

TO ORDER PATTERNS

Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 35 cents for each pattern desired. If you want patterns by first-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Pattern Service, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York.



4620. This pretty, easy-to-sew dress is becoming to every figure! Note large range of sizes. Misses' sizes 14 to 20; 40 to 48. Size 18 takes 3¾ yds. 35-in. 35 cents





9238. This flattering dress is easy to sew and irons in a jiffy! Misses' sizes 12 to 20; 30 to 42. Size 16 takes 4 yds. 35-in. 35 cents

4815. This new Printed Pattern is an easy way to perfect dressmaking and to enhancing your figure. Styled especially for the larger figure in Women's sizes 36 to 50. Size 36 takes 3¾ yds. 35-in.; ⅝ yd. contrast. 35 cents

4645. Our new Printed Pattern is sew-easy that a teener can make it all by herself! New bateau neckline, high Empire bodice, flaring skirt are lines divine for a young figure. Teen-age sizes 10 to 16. Size 12 takes 4⅛ yds. 35-in. 35 cents

4869. This new Printed Pattern is a pleasure to sew and to wear for busy household activities. It's designed especially for the shorter, fuller figure. Half sizes 14½ to 24½. Size 16½ takes 3¾ yds. 35-in. 35 cents

4530. This stunning sheath dress for juniors is as simple to sew as it is becoming to wear. You can make it in a jiffy! Junior Miss sizes 9 to 17. Size 13: Dress, 2⅞ yds. 35-in.; bolero, 1⅛ yds. 35 cents



9023. This halter-neck style does the most beautiful things for your figure, and the bolero is the perfect cover! Misses' sizes 12 to 20. Size 16: Dress, 4¾ yds. 35-in., ¼ yd. contrast; bolero, ⅞ yd. 35 cents

4624. Easy to make with our Printed Pattern! A neat housedress, a cool sundress—make several of them! Misses' sizes 12 to 20. Size 16 takes 4¾ yds. 35-in. 35 cents

9014. Here's an easy way to slim your figure! Make this pretty dress and see how its graceful lines whisk the inches away! Half sizes 14½ to 24½. Size 16½ takes 3⅝ yds. 35-in. 35 cents

9118. A Printed Pattern that's pure flattery! Soft, feminine lines—a style that looks beautiful in any fabric, on any occasion. Misses' sizes 12 to 20. Size 16 requires 4 yds. 35-in. 35 cents

4532. A Printed Pattern for time-saving sewing. T-shirt with convertible neckline, slim shorts, pedal pushers. Misses' Sizes 10-18. Size 16: Shirt, 2½ yards 35-inch fabric; shorts, 1⅛ yards. 35 cents









4706. First choice of well-dressed half-sizers! Wear with or without the pretty bolero. Proportioned to fit the shorter, fuller figure. Half sizes 14½ to 24½. Size 16½: Dress, 3⅞ yds. 35-in.; bolero, 2 yds. 35 cents

9306. A new Printed Pattern for a young miss! She'll play happily all summer in this 3-piece set—smock, shorts, pedal pushers. Child's sizes 2, 4, 6, 8. Size 6: Smock and shorts, 2 yds. 35-in. 35 cents









The Workshop

by

FLORENCE E. WRIGHT
and ELSA A. McMULLEN

Cooper Rocker

I have a chair that I've always heard called a "Cooper Rocker." Can you tell me anything about where they were made and how old they are?—*J.D.F., New York*

The Cooper rockers were first made at Coopers Plains in Steuben County, New York, about 100 years ago. They were made of native maple and black walnut. The posts were turned, and for the back slats pieces were turned and then split. The finish was natural, and the seats of splint. Those for indoor use had the splint covered with Brussels carpet.

An interesting illustrated history of these chairs was recently prepared by the Home Demonstration Department of the Steuben County Extension Service, at Bath, New York, and may be obtained by sending 25¢ to that address.

Raising Grain of New Wood

I have been having trouble in finishing some new wood pieces. The finish seems so rough with the grain raising badly when I start to finish it. Can this condition be improved? — *T.R.B., Massachusetts*

It is always a good idea to raise the grain of raw wood by first moistening it with a damp cloth, letting it dry and then sanding off the "wood whiskers." This is called "laying the grain."

Stenciling

I have used the penetrating sealer finish for some furniture I have refinished. Can I also use it for stenciling a chair? Also, do I have to remove the side pieces on a seat to refinish it, or are they left on and the rush worked between the trim and the chair frame?—*Mrs. B.E., Connecticut*

If a seat needs to be rerushed, the side pieces need to be carefully pried off with a screw driver or similar tool. If the seat does not need re-doing, just protect it with paper held with masking tape close to the side strips.

The most convenient time to rerush the seat is after the finish has been removed, so that the side pieces can be replaced and the holes filled **before** the new finish is put on.

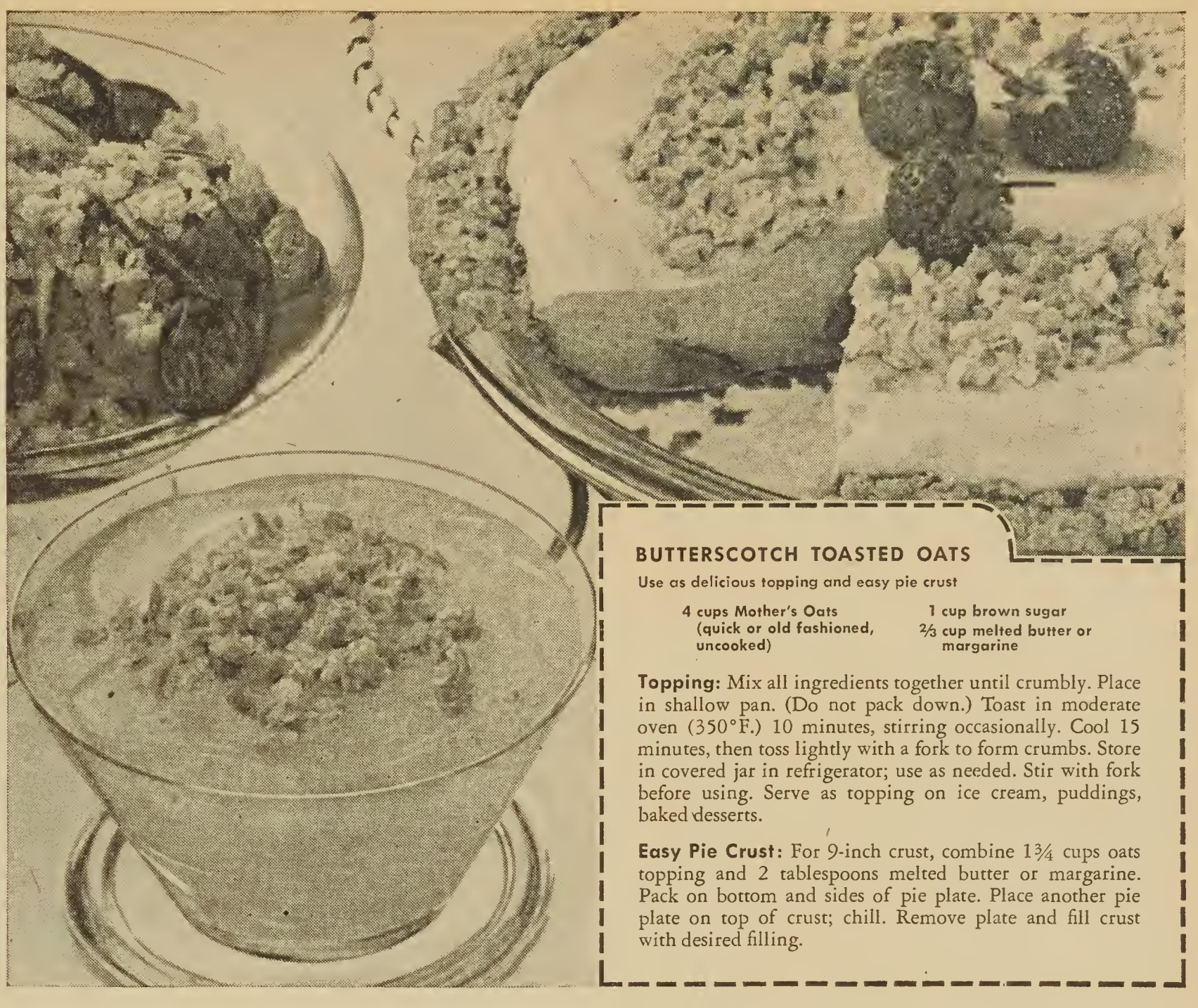
A penetrating sealer type of finish is very good for stenciling, especially if it is of the heavy body type (sealers vary from a light penetrating type to a heavy type similar to a heavy varnish).

Price Lists Ready

Do you have trouble finding the materials you need for furniture refinishing and decorating, and for your crafts and hobbies? You can get them from The Workshop. We have the largest arts and crafts store in the Finger Lakes Region of New York State. These three price lists are now available and you can get them for 5 cents each:

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Price List for Furniture Refinishing and Decorating.
Price List for Short-time Craft Projects.

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BUTTERSCOTCH TOASTED OATS

Use as delicious topping and easy pie crust

4 cups Mother's Oats (quick or old fashioned, uncooked)
1 cup brown sugar
⅔ cup melted butter or margarine

Topping: Mix all ingredients together until crumbly. Place in shallow pan. (Do not pack down.) Toast in moderate oven (350°F.) 10 minutes, stirring occasionally. Cool 15 minutes, then toss lightly with a fork to form crumbs. Store in covered jar in refrigerator; use as needed. Stir with fork before using. Serve as topping on ice cream, puddings, baked desserts.

Easy Pie Crust: For 9-inch crust, combine 1¾ cups oats topping and 2 tablespoons melted butter or margarine. Pack on bottom and sides of pie plate. Place another pie plate on top of crust; chill. Remove plate and fill crust with desired filling.

High-protein Mother's Oats adds nut-like goodness to desserts and cookies—extra juiciness to meat dishes



Look for Chino, Carnival Ware, Cup and Saucer, or Aluminum Ware inside the big square packages of Mother's Oats

LOW CALORIE—HIGH PROTEIN OATMEAL BREAKFAST

High-protein Mother's Oats sticks to your ribs—supplies strength and energy all morning long. That's because a piping hot bowl of creamy-delicious Mother's Oats gives you 9 grams of protein. In fact, oatmeal is the *richest in protein* of any whole-grain cereal. Yet (weight watchers, please note) your good hot Mother's Oats breakfast, including milk and sugar, is only 210 calories.

Note for fast breakfasts: Quick Mother's Oats requires only 1 minute of actual cooking. Or, if you prefer the flavor and texture of old-style oatmeal, try Old Fashioned Mother's Oats.

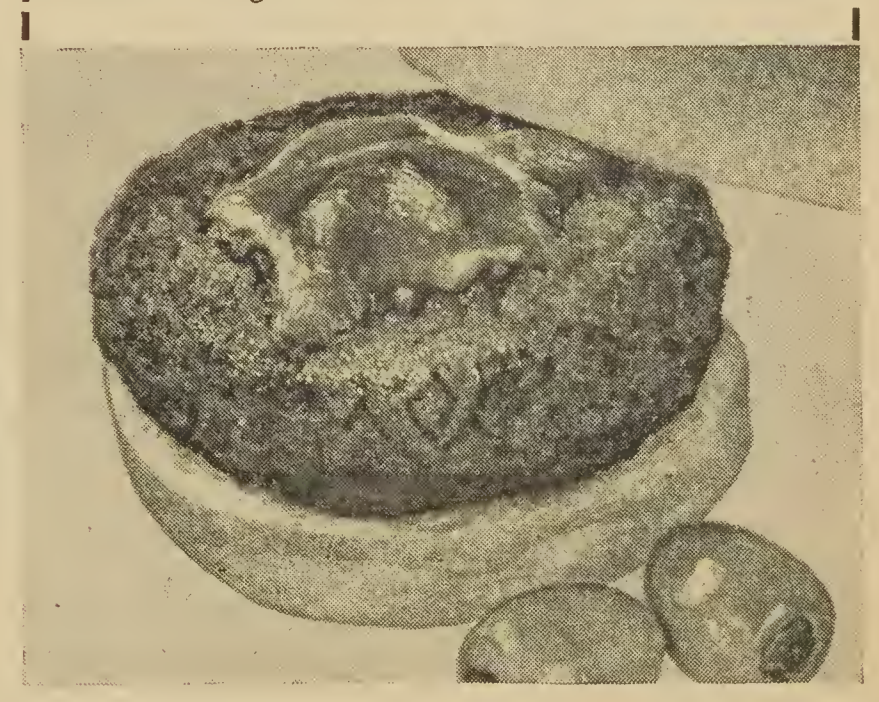
JUICY HAMBURGER SANDWICHES

1½ pounds ground beef
¾ cup Mother's Oats (quick or old fashioned, uncooked)
¼ cup chopped onion
2 teaspoons salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
1 cup tomato juice

Combine all ingredients thoroughly. Shape into 8 hamburgers; chill. Pan-fry in hot fat and serve on buns with favorite garnish.

Juicy Meat Loaf: Combine all ingredients thoroughly, adding 2 beaten eggs. Pack firmly into a loaf pan. Bake in a moderate oven (350°F.) 1 hour. Let stand 5 minutes before slicing. Garnish with pickled peaches and parsley. Makes 8 servings.





Remember—you never outgrow your need for cereal and milk

Hostages To Fortune

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER IV (Continued)

ON THE fall after their graduation from high school both Bill and Laura entered Cornell University, Laura in Home Economics and Bill in the College of Agriculture. During those four busy years Bill saw the girl only occasionally. To pay his expenses he waited on table and clerked in a drug store evenings. Weekends and summers he returned to the farm to help his grandfather with the work, for which he was paid wages. Occasionally when working together during the long summer days Bill and John.Macdonald got back on the old footing of closeness and understanding. But for the most part there seemed to be a sort of armed truce between them, particularly on any subject that pertained to education, or the application of modern science to the farm work.

Laura lived at home during the school year, driving back and forth to college, while Bill stayed in town most of the time, so busy that he had little time for social activities. They dated some during the summers, but never regained the old, casual feeling that they had had as children. Bill didn't date anyone else. There was no time—but that wasn't the whole reason. Sometimes Bill wondered if he was different from other boys with his lack of interest in girls. He never seemed to be able to get on the friendly basis with women that he did with men. That was strange, too, he thought, for he had sisters, and he was the only boy in the family. But somehow he was afraid of the girls. They made him feel awkward and uneasy. His feet seemed bigger than they ought to be, and he didn't know what to do with his hands.

THE STORY TO DATE

EVER go to a party with a girl and have some other man take her away from you? What did you do about it? Bill Graham had that experience in the preceding instalment of Mr. Eastman's story "Hostages to Fortune" with Laura Bliss. But he did something about it. He licked his rival and took Laura home. But the experience made him wonder more than ever why he was awkward and uneasy with girls.

It was hard to talk with girls, too. He couldn't think of anything to say. He was envious of the young men who seemed so able to interest a girl that she would hang on every word. Even Jay Gordon could do that with Laura. It always made Bill raging mad to see them together. What in the world any girl, and especially a girl like Laura Bliss, could see in a big lout like Jay Gordon was beyond Bill's understanding. But evidently Laura did see something, for Bill frequently heard of their being together. Once she invited Jay to a sorority dance.

Jay Gordon *was* a big, healthy physical specimen. Maybe that was what appealed to women, or maybe it was plenty of cash and a fine car, both of which Jay had. Must be a pretty good mechanic too, for he worked in a garage, and his big wages and extra money he got from his indulgent parents enabled him to have a car, buy fine clothes, and ride around with most of the girls in the community. Well, to heck with girls anyway — including Laura. It was just as well that they seemed to have no time for him for he certainly was too busy getting an education to bother with them.

A week or so before Spring Day in Bill's senior year he got up his courage and invited Laura to watch the boat races with him and go to a dance afterwards. The girl looked embarrassed. With some hesitation she said, "Bill, I'm sorry, but I have already promised."

"Not that I care," Bill answered shortly, "but just as a matter of curiosity, who is the lucky guy?"

Again the hesitation. "It's Jay. He asked me last weekend when I was home."

Bill got up, then turned back to say: "Laura, as an old friend, may I ask what you see in that guy? He's not even in college."

Womanlike, Laura went on the offensive: "I always thought we were old friends," she said shortly. "We played together and grew up together, but no one would ever know it by any attention you have paid me since we came to college. Why all the sudden interest now? What business is it of yours with whom I go? Was I supposed to sit with folded hands waiting for you to ask me for a date? Well, Bill Graham, I'm not built that way, and for that matter neither is any other girl."

Bill stared at her for a moment, then said quietly: "All right, Laura, if that's the way you feel. Sorry I bothered you." He turned away, wondering later why Laura had shown so much heat. A little more knowledge of women would have given him the answer that maybe Laura didn't understand either. She had missed Bill very much indeed, and was hurt that he had given her so little attention.

Bill was hurt, too. He tried to tell himself again that he had no time for nor interest in girls in general and Laura Bliss in particular. But it didn't work, for he found himself frequently thinking about her, and alternating in his thinking between the many good times they had had together and his dislike for Jay Gordon. Again a better understanding of his own psychology would have told him that his attitude toward Gordon was not all due to the man himself but caused by Laura's apparent interest in him.

A day or two later Bill was surprised to have a note from Laura. The reading of it left him still more surprised. It went:

"Dear Bill: If it isn't too late I would love to go to Spring Day with you. Jay Gordon did invite me, but I didn't accept. I told you that I had a date with him because I was hurt that you never ask me to go anywhere with you. Please forgive me for being so nasty the other day when you invited me.

Sincerely, Laura."

It took only as long as was required to get to a telephone for Bill to thank Laura and to confirm the date.

CHAPTER V

IT WAS a beautiful mid-June day when Bill marched as a senior in the academic procession to the hall where he and hundreds of others received their bachelors of science degrees. Heading the procession in their colorful robes were the trustees of the University, the professors, and finally the hundreds of young men and women who marked this day as one of the high points in their lives. It was nice, Bill thought, that Laura, was there too, nice that their long association and similar backgrounds had climaxed the day in graduation from college.

But his pride and satisfaction were marred that among all the friendly faces that watched the long line wind its way across the campus, and who later sat in the big hall where they received their degrees, there was not a single relative to share this big day with him. When the exercises were over Bill made his way to where Laura was standing surrounded by her family and friends. Her face was flushed with excitement and happiness and her eyes shone. "How pretty she is," thought Bill. "How well that academic cap and gown become her."

Although Laura gave Bill an extra squeeze of the hand, trying to tell him thereby of her special interest in him, he turned away, somehow feeling deflated and sad. As he had many times before in his life, he cussed himself for being so emotional, so easily depressed, and wished that he could be more casual.

That summer he saw more of Laura. There was little money for gasoline, and Bill had a lot of hard work to do on the farm, but they managed to go on picnics together, sometimes alone, sometimes with others. They both loved to fish. That was one sport that Bill knew something about, for since early boyhood he had used what spare time he had pioneering out the best holes where the fish lurked, for miles up and down the nearby streams, and occassionally in both Cayuga and Seneca lakes.

There was always plenty of farm work, but Bill was growing a bit more independent since graduation about taking a little time off occasionally to do some of the things he wanted to do, particularly to fish. Equally enthusiastic about it, Laura frequently accompanied him. One Saturday when the work did not seem too pressing Bill and Laura found themselves with a lunch basket and plenty of bait on one of these excursions. They had wandered several miles from home, stopping occasionally to test out one of Bill's fishing holes, without much luck. Finally, in a shady, secluded spot they sat down to rest and to eat their lunch.

Laura complained that her feet hurt, and so did Bill's, so they took off their shoes and stockings and let their legs hang over the bank in the cool, refreshing water. Not quite satisfied, Laura waded out into the stream calling, "Come on, Bill, wade with me." But he answered, "I'm too lazy. I'd rather watch you."

She was indeed well worth watching, Bill thought. More and more of late he had been looking at Laura with a lot more than the casual interest of an old friend. Now, bracing against the current, trying to keep her skirts dry, her face flushed as it had been at commencement time, she made a picture that caused Bill's heart to pound. Suddenly he understood what all the good years with this girl as boy and man meant to him. He loved her.

Tired of wading, Laura climbed up the bank and sat down beside him.

"How nice it is here," she said. "See how the sun coming through the leaves makes shadows on the water. Listen to the water ripple. I could go to sleep."

"I couldn't," said Bill, his voice thick with emotion. He was trembling. He reached over and took her hand, and she allowed it to remain passively in his. Drowsy with the good lunch they had just shared and with the peace of the soft summer day, she had not noticed anything unusual about Bill. Struggling to control his voice, Bill said, "Laura, I love you."

Surprised out of her mood, she turned quickly to look at him, noticed the color in his face and his completely upset manner. She took away her hand, and for a long time gazed back at the flowing water. Bill asked softly: "Have I offended you?"

She turned back to him then, reached over and took his hand, saying:

"Bill, I guess I've known for a long time that you loved me and that I loved you, but you've acted so strange at times that I didn't know what to think. At college I didn't see you for months at a time. I was hurt, and determined to forget you, at least as anything more than a casual friend."

Bill grinned a little. "This is no time for such foolish talk," he said, and reached to put his arm around her. Then he drew her close and kissed her, while the sun, the creek, the trees, and everything else went round and round. Breathless, the girl pushed him gently away. When he reached for her again, she laughed a little and said, "Wait, let's talk."

"No more talk is necessary," said Bill, "except for you to tell me that you'll marry me."

"Oh, but we must talk," she repeated. "You have honored me by asking me to marry you. But I can't—and I must tell you why."

Shocked and bewildered, Bill moved a little away from her.

"I know I'm not worthy of you," he said. "I know I have no money, but I do have an education, and I'm willing to work. Most important of all, I love you, and, wonder of wonders, you've just said that you love me. I know you're not mercenary. I know that you're not afraid of work. Why, then, in heaven's name, can't you marry me?"

"Maybe there's no use telling you, for it seems to be true that no man, no matter how close he may be to a woman, ever understands her."

"That works both ways," he interrupted, "but go on."

She took his hand again and pulled him toward her. He leaned over and kissed her hard on the mouth. "Now, really, sweetheart," he said, "what does anything in the world matter beside that?"

"It is important," she agreed. "But it isn't everything. Men really know that love is not everything. Most of them put their business, their professions and their achievements right up there with love. Well, Bill, women are learning to do that also. You probably haven't thought about it, but since the first world war women have put on a feminine revolution. For thousands of years you men have been saying that the woman's place is in the home. What you really mean is that we don't know enough to do anything but wash dishes, sweep floors, and diaper babies. The home is important, but women are proving that they can do other things, too, some of them even better than you men can."

Bill nodded, saying with some sarcasm, "Yeah! They'll soon have *us* washing the dishes and tending the babies while they run the outside show."

Laura laughed. "I guess there's not much danger of that, but it is a fact, as you know, that women are in almost every trade, profession and business."

"All right! All right." Bill was growing impatient. "There's no place left, not even the barber shops or the saloons, sacred to men. The women have even stolen our pants" — he laughed a little. "If women only knew how men laugh when they see a fat lady waddling down the street with tight pants on they'd never put them on again. But if women want to lose all of their feminine grace and attractiveness by aping men, it's all right with me."

Then his voice changed. "But, Laura, you're not like those masculine women. You are feminine, graceful, and beautiful. So what has all this talk to do with you and me?"

She smiled at him. "Just be patient for a little while and I'll tell you. Will you try to understand? Just being a housewife is no longer enough for us women, any more than just being a husband is enough for you men."

"Oh, you're all mixed up! Just being a housewife, as you put it, is the finest job in the world. You're a graduate of the home economics college. I thought the care of the home was the most im-

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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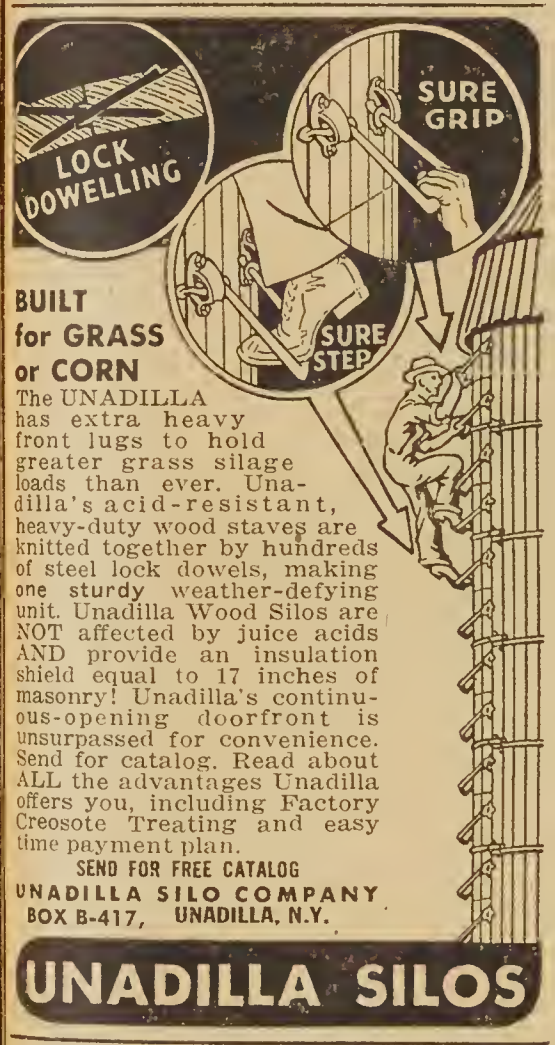
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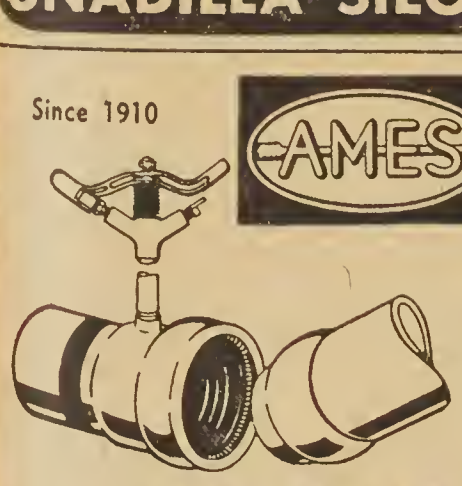
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The young lady is my oldest granddaughter, Miss Ronfried Susan Cosline who lives in Philadelphia, Pa.

—Hugh Cosline

HOSTAGES TO FORTUNE

(Continued from Opposite Page)

portant thing they taught there. Apparently I was wrong."

He turned away, looking across the stream to where some crows were cawing raucously, disturbed by the presence of humans. After a moment Laura put her hand over on his arm.

"Don't be cross, dear. You are the one who is mixed up. They did teach us about the importance of the home. Of course it's important. But there are other things too that matter for women, and you men have just got to get used to the idea that women are insisting on, and are going to have, wider horizons, and they'll make better wives and mothers that way than cooped up in a house."

He was quick to pick that up. "But you are inconsistent. Didn't you just

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There was never yet a truly great man that wasn't at the same time truly virtuous.—Franklin

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

tell me that you couldn't marry me in spite of the fact that you love me, because of all this nonsense about wider horizons. How can you have a home if you won't marry?"

"Well, of course I intend to marry some time, but not right away. I want a chance to work at my profession first, and to learn something about life. And I don't think it's fair to ask you to wait."

He put his arm around her again. "Sweetheart," he said, "just promise to marry me. Let me see you when I can, and I'll wait a long, long time just to have you."

She leaned across and kissed him again. But it was a casual, sort of absent-minded kiss, so he knew that she still had something on her mind. Sure enough, a moment later she spoke again:

"There's one other thing. This I know you'll understand because you are in exactly the same position. The State of New York and the taxpayers gave us both an education, from primary school all the way through college. I feel, and I'm sure you do too, that I should do something to pay back that obligation by using my education for the people."

He agreed, but, not willing to give up the argument entirely, said:

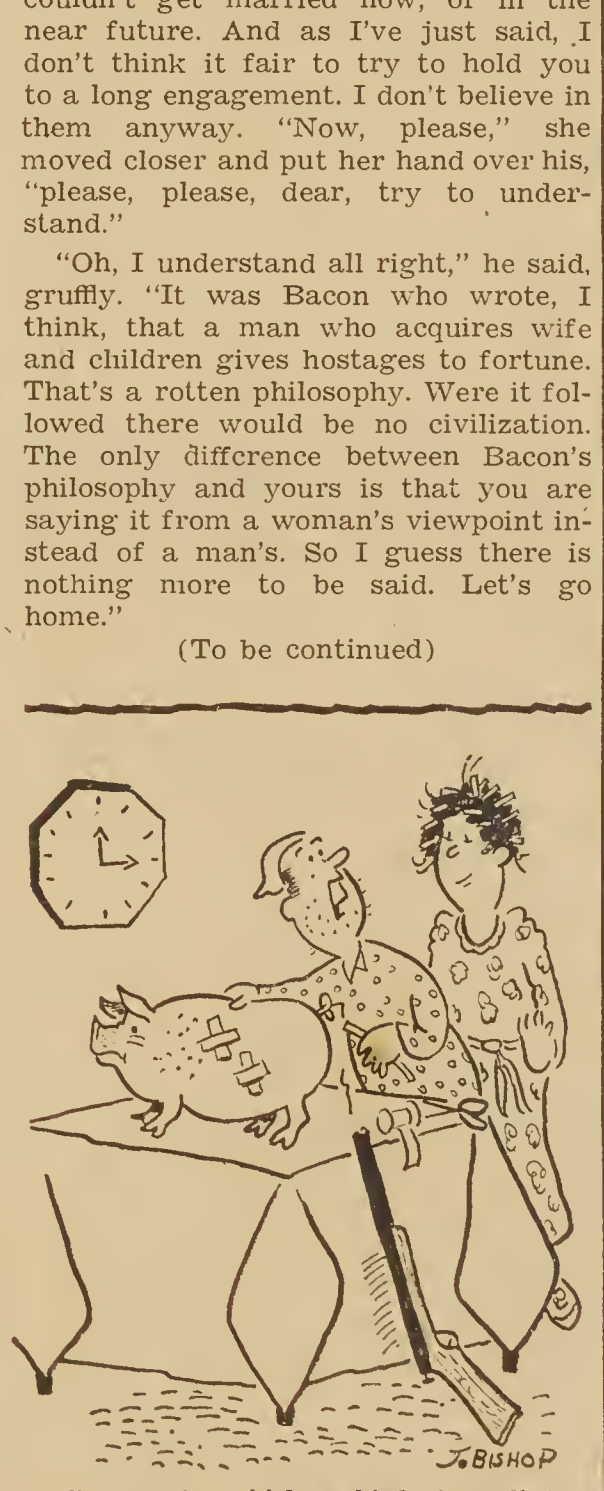
"Don't you think we would be paying back our obligation if you made a fine new home—" he hesitated, then resumed a little shyly—"using your education to bring up a family of children to be good citizens, while I help to pay off both of our debts to the people by teaching?"

Laura drew a little away from him, admitting:

"Bill, you're hard to resist. But a girl senses and thinks about love more quickly than a man, I guess. Anyway, I've known for a long time that I love you, and I was pretty sure that you loved me. So I've had time to think about us, and to decide that I just couldn't get married now, or in the near future. And as I've just said, I don't think it fair to try to hold you to a long engagement. I don't believe in them anyway. "Now, please," she moved closer and put her hand over his, "please, please, dear, try to understand."

"Oh, I understand all right," he said, gruffly. "It was Bacon who wrote, I think, that a man who acquires wife and children gives hostages to fortune. That's a rotten philosophy. Were it followed there would be no civilization. The only difference between Bacon's philosophy and yours is that you are saying it from a woman's viewpoint instead of a man's. So I guess there is nothing more to be said. Let's go home."

(To be continued)



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Teen-ager and 10-year-old are expert cooks

Phillipsburg, New Jersey Sisters Win Awards in Cooking Contests

It's a happy day when two sisters paste up their scrapbook of cooking awards. And it's going to be a big book, for between them teen-age Emily and her sister, Margaret Nemeth, have won more than 100 ribbons. Just last year Emily won 17 and Margaret 11, at several different New Jersey fairs.

Emily Nemeth believes prize-winning cooks do well to start at an early age, and she encouraged Margaret to enter her first contest. Of course, she taught Margaret to use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "It's really the best!" she says. "It's so fast and easy," adds Margaret.

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EASTERTIME RECIPES

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

NOTHING is better and tastier for the Easter dinner main course than a crisp, delicately browned broiler half, served with asparagus tips or other green vegetables, and new potatoes, parsley buttered or in a delicious cream sauce topped with chopped parsley.

BROILED CHICKEN

½ broiler-frying chicken per person (choose birds about 2 to 2½ pounds ready-to-cook)
Melted fat
Salt
Pepper
Paprika, if desired

Place broiler halves, skin side down, in a foil-lined broiler pan. Brush with melted fat, and sprinkle with salt, pepper, and paprika. Place pan in a preheated oven, so meat will be about 7 inches from heat (chicken should be broiled slowly). Broil 15 minutes and turn over broilers. Brush with fat and sprinkle with salt, pepper, and paprika. Turn every 15 minutes until done (about 1 hour), brushing with melted fat each time. Broiler should test tender with a fork in the thickest part, be nicely browned, and the legs and wings should move easily.

Note: If you do not have a broiler, you may bake the broilers in a moderate oven (350°), following the same procedure but allowing more time, about 1½ hours, and turning every 30 minutes.

EASTER COOKIES

1¾ cups sifted all-purpose flour
¼ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon baking powder
¾ cup sugar
½ cup shortening
1 egg
2 teaspoons vanilla

Measure all ingredients in a bowl. Mix thoroughly and shape into a ball. Roll out about ⅛ inch thick. Cut cookies. For Easter bunnies, use a "bunny" cookie cutter or trace the "bunny" pattern on this page.

For an Easter egg, make a paper pattern by tracing around an egg.

For flowers, use flower cutters.

Place cookies on ungreased baking sheet. Bake in a hot oven (400°) about 8 to 10 minutes. Remove from pan to wire rack to cool. Makes about 2½ dozen bunnies, or 4 dozen eggs, or 3 dozen flowers. Decorate cookies with this frosting:

EASY FROSTING

1½ cups confectioners' sugar
1½ tablespoons hot water
3 tablespoons butter or shortening
1½ teaspoons vanilla
⅛ teaspoon salt
Assorted food coloring
½ square chocolate, melted

Mix sugar and water and blend in butter, vanilla, and salt. Divide the icing among custard or tea cups and tint desired colors. Decorate cooled cookies with icing or colors, using small brush or small knives. Use the chocolate for outlining flowers, eggs, and for the bunny's eyes, nose, mouth and ears.

BUNNY CAKE

Use any one of your favorite recipes for a yellow or white cake, or use a white or yellow cake mix. Bake in greased 9-inch square pans. You will need one 9-inch cake for each Bunny Cake.

When the cake is cool, turn out onto a wax paper covered bread board and cut two 1½-inch strips from one side of the cake for bunny ears. The large cake piece is the bunny's face. Arrange the cake pieces on a tray with the large piece toward you. Place the strips against the far side of the cake about two inches apart, slanting them slightly outward.

Spread a fluffy double-boiler frosting over the top and sides of the bunny's face and ears, making it nice and swirly. Using Angel Flake coconut, give the bunny lots of soft, snowy white fur. If you wish, tint a little of the coconut pink to put inside the ears. Use shiny jelly beans for eyes, nose, and mouth, pink pipe cleaners for whiskers, and licorice stick for a bow tie.

EASTER ANGEL FOOD DESSERT

1 cup sifted cake or pastry flour
1½ cups sugar
1½ cups egg whites (about 10 to 12)
1¾ teaspoons cream tartar
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
½ teaspoon almond flavoring

Have all materials at room temperature. Sift ¼ cup of the sugar with the sifted, measured flour. Beat the egg whites at high speed with the electric mixer until foamy. Add the cream of tartar, salt, and flavorings. Continue beating at high speed until the egg white is stiff but not dry. Beat in the rest of the sugar at low speed, adding a little at a time.

Sift the flour a little at a time, over the egg white and sugar. Mix at low speed until no dry flour can be seen—not any longer than that. During all the mixing, lift the beaters gently up and down through the mixture.

Pour into an ungreased tube pan. Bake in a moderate oven (325°) for about 1 hour. Remove from oven and invert pan. When cool, remove cake from pan.

Frost sides and top of cake generously with fluffy double-boiler frosting. Place coconut, tinted pink, around sides of cake and decorate top with colored jelly beans or colored Jordan almonds. Serve wedges for dessert with contrasting colors of ice cream scooped into oval (egg-shaped) mounds in your prettiest serving dish.

ANGEL ICE CREAM LOAF

This is another version of the Easter Angel Food Dessert. Make Angel food cake as above. To bake, place mixture in an oblong pan, about 9x13x2 inches. Bake in moderate oven (325°) about 35 to 45 minutes or until it tests done, springing back when pressed lightly with the fingers. Turn pan upside down to cool, placing props at corners to keep off table. When cool, loosen cake around the edges and carefully remove to bread board covered with wax paper.

Cut the cake lengthwise into two wide strips. On one strip place a layer of pistachio ice cream or lime sherbet and top with the other piece of cake. This makes a loaf that is half as wide and long as the cake. Wrap loaf in foil and place in freezer or freezing unit of refrigerator until dessert time. To serve, cut in slices and top each slice with partially thawed strawberries or raspberries. Makes 12 to 14 slices.



BUNNY CAKE

One-Act Plays

Holloway's Hired Hand
Three Cheers for Woody
Henpecked
A Spinster's Telephone Call
The New Hired Hand
Out of the Night
Oh Doctor!
Champeen of the Canawl
Christmas on the Farm
The Electric Fence
The Opened Road
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OH, MY ACHING BACK

Now! You can get the fast relief you need from nagging backache, headache and muscular aches and pains that often cause restless nights and miserable tired-out feelings. When these discomforts come on with over-exertion or stress and strain—you want relief—want it fast! Another disturbance may be mild bladder irritation following wrong food and drink—often setting up a restless uncomfortable feeling.

For quick relief get Doan's Pills. They work fast in 3 separate ways: 1. by speedy pain-relieving action to ease torment of nagging backache, headaches, muscular aches and pains. 2. by their soothing effect on bladder irritation. 3. by their mild diuretic action tending to increase output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes.

Find out how quickly this 3-way medicine goes to work. Enjoy a good night's sleep and the same happy relief millions have for over 60 years. Ask for new, large size and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!

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Shrinks Hemorrhoids New Way Without Surgery

Science Finds Healing Substance That Does Both—Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

New York, N. Y. (Special) — For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in *suppository* or *ointment form* under the name *Preparation H.** At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Have An Herb Garden

By DORIS E. STEBBINS

DO YOU have a corner or space by the kitchen door where a touch of green would be welcome? A perfect place to plant mint, chives, basil and parsley, for convenient snipping! Herbs can add a lacey touch to a rock garden, or border a dry wall or slope. They may be sprinkled in among the flowers in window boxes, indoors and out; or occupy a place of their own, spicy and green, against a window.

Herbs are easy to grow and adapt themselves to any climate or environment, demanding neither special care nor very rich soil. In fact, they'll grow the best on poor soil where many other plants refuse to grow. The soil should, however, be crumbly, pulverized and dressed with a small amount of fertilizer.



Perennial herbs will benefit from a large dose of a complete plant food worked into the soil with water each spring and fall. The ground should be warm in the spring before starting to plant.

Herbs may be started either from seeds or from tiny plants supplied by nurseries. I like to order started plants . . . I get only the kinds I want, and save time and trouble. When they arrive at planting time, I set them into moist prepared ground, placing them where there is plenty of sun and giving them a good watering at night for about a week until they are well started.

If You Use Seed

If you use seed, plant in the warm garden soil when danger of frost is past. You'll find sweet basil, dill, borage, anise, summer savory and the biennials—parsley and caraway—easy to grow. **Coriander** may need a little coaxing, but should present no real problem.

A border of clumps of **chives** (Allium schoenoprasium), moss-curled **parsley** (Petroselinum hortense) and low-growing **saffron** makes an attractive decoration along flagstone walks or the edge of a flower garden. Let the fragrance of **mint** blend with ribbon grass beside the steps, around a clump of birches, or along the sides of the house. I first met mint (Mentha) growing beside an old house, fresh and green and smelling deliciously like gum, when I was a small girl. It was a case of love at first sight! Now my own garden holds peppermint (Mentha piperita), spearmint (Mentha spicata) and anise-flavored Spicata Anisatus; crisp spearmint (Mentha Crispa), orange mint (Menta citrata) and apple mint (Mentha rotundifolia).

Thyme (Thymus vulgaris) just goes naturally with stepping-stones. It springs under your feet, spicy lace that doesn't mind being walked on.

White Flower Heads

There is an elegance about **caraway** (carum carvi) with tall swaying white flower heads. In late summer the brown seeds appear, so delicious in cookies! Gathered, they last indefinitely, for use all winter long. They spice up sauerkraut and cabbage dishes.

Nasturtium (Tropaeolum Majus) holds its rightful place among the herbs. Its stems and leaves are delicious in salads, and the flowers are equally as tasty between slices of buttered bread!

No herb garden should be without rosemary, dill, sage, lavender and sweet marjoram. **Rosemary** (Rosmarinus officinalis) is a shrubby, semi-tender bush. It may be grown in a pot sunk in the ground, then brought inside for the winter. It works magic with chicken, fish steaks, buttered spinach, meat pies and stews.

Dill (Anethum graveolens). is well known for flavoring pickles. The seed heads and several inches of stem and leaves are cut when the seeds begin to ripen, and are placed in the salt-vinegar brine.

Sage (Salvia officinalis), a shrubby, grey-leaved perennial with blue flower spikes, is useful for flavoring stuffings, sausage and cheese.

Lavender (Lavandula vera) is one of the most fragrant of herbs. It charms linen with its lovely scent, usually in sachets; while **sweet marjoram** (Origanum marjorana), an annual easily grown indoors or out, increases the flavor of salads, pork dishes, creamed or fried potatoes and escalloped vegetables.

Herbs are best used fresh, but they may be harvested for use all year around. Gone are the days when they hung from rafters in picturesque bunches, gathering dust and cobwebs. Now they are either frozen, preserved in salt or dried. They are usually preferred green for salting or freezing, but for drying, choose a dry day for gathering before the sun is high.

To Dry Herbs

Dry out of direct sunlight in good ventilation. Spread out on taut cheesecloth or screens, and label each variety (when leaves are dry it is hard to distinguish them). Turn leaves once or twice a day until they are dry. They are dry enough when the stems snap instead of bending. They may be put away whole, with leaves stripped from the stems (for teas); or put through a sieve and crushed and labeled.

Seeds are gathered when they are ready to drop or start turning brown.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

What a man needs in gardening is a cast-iron back, with a hinge on it.
—Charles Dudley Warner

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Collect seed heads in paper bags. Shake off seeds and store in labeled containers.

If by now you're longing for herbs but you have no place at all to plant them outdoors, there are still window-boxes, pots and boxes. Most herbs will grow successfully indoors, satisfying your need for herbs for cooking, and at the same time filling your home with fragrant spice and ornamental flowers.

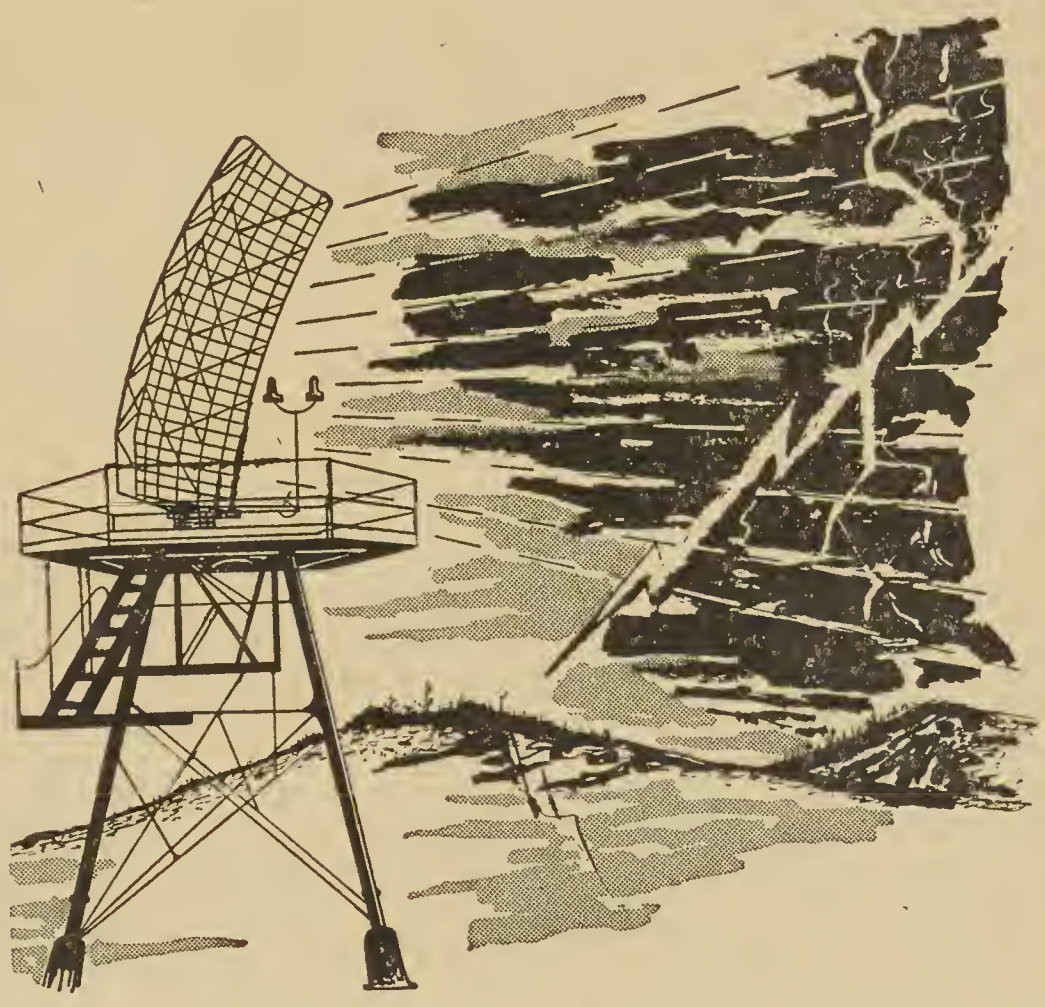
On A Rocky Ledge

An acquaintance of mine, who forgot to plan space for an herb garden for his new home, let them take over a rocky ledge! He ordered factory tiles, cut and arranged them in a checkerboard fashion with empty spaces between; painted flues a turquoise blue, filled them with a gravelly soil mixture and planted a different herb in each square. With about 70 squares, he had a pretty and novel herb garden, with plenty of herbs for cooking, fragrancé, salads, drinks and teas — on nothing but rock! He remembered that herbs grow best where water is scarce, soil poor, and where there is plenty of sun.

Herbs will grow anywhere—so why not plan an herb garden this spring and get acquainted with the herbs that are yours to enjoy?

RADAR

and weather



VISIBILITY via the human eye is limited by darkness, fog, clouds, and distance. Radar knows no such limitations. Its piercing electronic microwave beam sweeps the skies, searching out storms and rain clouds, and reporting their size, distance, location, and movement with extreme accuracy. These new facilities are one of several utilized by the expert meteorologists of the U. S. Weather Bureau on RURAL RADIO NETWORK'S "Weather Roundup" four times daily—at 6:25 a. m., 7:15 a. m., 12:15 p. m., and 6:15 p. m.

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THE ELECTRIC COMPANIES OF NEW YORK STATE

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By TOM MILLIMAN

AT Hayfields Milepost 372, N. Y. Thruway

GETTING 'EM BRED

GENERALLY this heading reads "Get 'Em Bred" and has appeared enough times to warrant the question "Why doesn't he stop writing and start action?" Much more of an absentee owner than intended, I merely continued to inquire. Then I concluded there must be something wrong with the cows. In that frame of mind and possessing at least one dry cow for each two milkers, I accepted the offer of a California feed manufacturing friend to supply Hayfields without cost a feed additive called "Breedexx". We are now using it.

However, if sharp improvement occurs during and following a period when closer farm and veterinary attention is paid to heat periods and "Breedexx" is also fed during the same period, which factor should receive the greater credit? It seemed that a thorough going physical and clinical examination should be the starting point. I appealed to the Veterinary College at Cornell. Because of the "Breedexx" feeding, Cornell responded by sending Dr. S. J. Roberts, and 2 senior students. They did a thorough job, examining all cows except those far advanced in calf.

Major and Minor Causes

Here is Dr. Roberts' letter:

"There are a number of factors operating in your herd that are causes for the relatively poor reproductive performance of your cows. Some of these, you will undoubtedly recognize as very important and every effort should be made to follow proven techniques and procedures for correcting the infertility problem.

"1. Your biggest cause for loss is failure to breed cows back 60 to 90 days after calving. To accomplish this, all open cows should be turned out once or preferably, twice daily, even in inclement weather. While out, they should be observed closely for at least ten minutes, to detect any animals that are in heat.

"2. Some permanent or definite form of records should be kept accurately, and up-to-date on all heats, services and calvings. These should be kept in the barn or milk house, where the herdsman and his assistant can readily make entries and easily check to see when cows should be bred.

"3. Routine pregnancy examinations by a veterinarian are essential to a good breeding program. These should be made at two and not more than three month intervals on all cows that have recently freshened or have been bred 60 days. When this is made, any repeat breeders or cows with an abnormality such as cystic ovaries, may be treated.

"4. According to the laboratory report, the bull "Blackie" is definitely infected with vibrio fetus. All three of the positive animals of the seven tested, had been bred in October to "Blackie." Since other sires have bred the same cows as "Blackie" you, undoubtedly, can place some of the blame for infertility and repeat breeding on this infection.

"According to Dr. McEntee's records, when the mobile laboratory visited your herd, they also found evidence of vibrio infection. I personally, do not feel this is a major cause for your infertility problem. However, if you wish to eliminate this infection, the best means is for a time to go entirely to artificial insemination with properly treated semen. (Have done so, and sold "Blackie" for beef. T.E.M.)

"5. There is no evidence that nutritional factors played a role in the fertility in your herd. The cows were in good condition and there was definite evidence that ovulation was occurring normally in all open cows."

Such a personal problem would not be repeatedly aired except as the same difficulty in some degree affects thousands of dairymen. In New York, dairy farm reporters to the State Dept. of Agr. report an average of 24% of all cows dry in Jan. as contrasted to 11% in June. On a 12 month 5 year average 20% of all cows were reported dry.

Although 20% is a much better performance than at Hayfields, it is still too high, and costs dairymen a great deal of money. A later and briefer report will be given on how we made out at Hayfields. Meanwhile our milk checks and D.H.I.C. herd average are too low, with dry cows included in the average.

VERMONT SPEAKS UP

NEVER HAVE I had a poor letter from Vermont, in the 7 years of writing this page. Here's another good one, this time from Maurice C. Peters of North Bennington.

"In a recent issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST I believe you questioned whether 'contract growing' or 'vertical integration' was a good thing in the end for the poultry business. I was glad to see you do this and thank you very much. It is a pity there are so few who take the trouble to see the danger in this thing and even fewer that try to arouse others.

"If the feed companies continue to be the cause of offering poultry products below a fair cost price they will ruin the independent producer, destroy the poultry business, and by flooding the market with poultry meat and eggs will even depress dairy products and the price of beef. Many think is entirely possible that in their attempt to sell feed that they can enslave all animal agriculture.

"I am sure that anything you can do to arouse people to the real nature of this thing will be appreciated by thousands. I know of no nation that has endured for long after wiping out the independent farmer."

While I find hesitation in accepting the harsh thought that integration might go so far as to enslave all animal agriculture, I agree with the rest of Mr. Peters' letter, as applied to production of eggs, broilers, milk, beef or hogs. When as in egg production, farmers permit the power of decision to be taken away, to such extent they lose control of that part of their business while still carrying the burdens of farm ownership.

SCREENINGS

At its annual meeting a protest resolution against skimpy use of fruit in fruit pies was made by N. Y. State Horticultural Society. The target is bakeries and restaurants. Skeffington of Gannett Newspapers reports and commends the action, which includes requesting home economies colleges to set up recommendations on the desirable amount of fruit. Amen!

* * *

Restaurant fruit pies have been shrinking in size of wedge and height of fruit, as this traveler can testify. Any exceptions? Yes, sir! Quite a few here and there. Among them are the restaurants on N. Y. Thruway. These places are monopolies about which I've heard price squawks. But their apple pie at 25¢ is monumental in size, height and satisfaction. It's half a meal, and good. N. Y. apples of course. P.S. Two weeks later—the big pie has gone! Too good to last.

* * *

In these days of mass marketing through food chains the identity of varieties of Northeastern fresh fruits and vegetables fades almost to a shadow. Some of our varieties commanded a premium in earlier times when the retailer on duty, knowing the quality, urged consumers to buy by name. With self service, the on the spot opportunity to promote nearby varieties has passed, except through advertising. The food chains are insensitive to the opportunity of advertising the specialties of a locality, fresh, canned or frozen. They should be reminded of their responsibility.

* * *

Let's take examples. The pole lima bean of South Jersey is incomparable in flavor and size. But poles cost money and beans must be hand picked, which means more price whether fresh or frozen. Since there is no one at the retail counter to sell them, promotion must be done by local newspaper and radio advertising, which is now nonexistant on pole limas.

The cheddar cheese of Northern New York is so far superior to that from Wisconsin that it automatically brings a slight premium, but nowhere near its comparable value. Vigorous advertising of N. Y. cheddar is obviously due from the dairy industry at wholesale and Northeast food chains at retail.

* * *

We're in a full belly era, with prosperity extending to nearly all employed and business people. Because we in farming failed to receive our share, and can't hope to capture it by cramming more food into already full stomachs, the Northeastern branch of our guild shouldn't despair. Our move might be to search out the foods on which we hold the edge in flavor, or appearance or perishability or lower transportation, and with higher prices in mind, promote our advantage. Handlers, processors and food chains, all making profits in the Northeast, owe support to such a program, as a service to consumers and producers alike, and to their own stockholders.

* * *

N. Y. State canned apple sauce under any brand now enjoys a fine reputation among consumers. Demand for these N. Y. brands has been created by the appetizing blend of hard or tart apples combined with soft or dessert apples. The flavor is unequaled by any other region. But these brands are gradually disappearing as food chains insist on buying from canners only under chain labels, which will fit the can of apple sauce from Virginia as readily as one from New York. But the Virginia sauce, being bland, mushy and sweet, brings the processor and farmer less money. The least Northeast should expect is to have the origin named on the can. Location of head office isn't enough.

WESTERN NEW YORK HOG POOL



Here's a point of action picture, from Extension Agent Don Sibley of Rochester, showing teamwork between Agricultural Extension, Tobin Packing Co. (Arpeako) of Rochester, and Empire Livestock Marketing Co-operative at Caledonia. It is the February 21st hog pool of 180 head. Prof. E. A. Pierce of Cornell Extension is shown in center marking hogs for grade, and on the right in plaid shirt is John Moran, Empire's Caledonia manager. In 1956 a total of 10 such pools was held, with 20 scheduled for 1957. All hogs in the pool are sold by Empire at regular commission charges, with meat type animals bringing a nice premium. Arpeako will take all pool hogs and pay according to grade of each lot. Prices realized by farmers are well above Chicago quotations. County Agr. Agents co-operate and any farmer or any buyer is welcome. Onlookers are consignors and other farmers. In New York's corn belt, this scene is significant. Man with broad back in right foreground is Robt. Rector, in charge of 7 stockyards for Empire.

SERVICE BUREAU

"TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE"

"I recently signed up for a correspondence course for over $150.00 because the agent told me that, if I signed up and took a few lessons, I would get a government job by February. The job would pay $115.00 per week and I would only have to make a down payment for the course, until after I got the job.

"I took his word for it and didn't read the contract. Now I find I am supposed to make monthly payments and they are threatening to sue if I don't. I have told the company what the agent said, but they are only interested in getting their money."

This school could probably win if they took it to court! The legal assumption is that if you sign a contract you know what is in it. As we have mentioned before, most all contracts carry a clause to the effect that the company is not responsible for any verbal promises made by a representative but only for what is actually printed in the contract. Of course, no school can guarantee a civil service job.

— A. A. —

DIDN'T ORDER THEM

"I am enclosing a stamp ad which I onswered from the Sunday paper. I understood these stamps were free and sent only 10c for mailing costs. However, after some time, a bill for $2.25 was sent and loter another arrived. I ignored them both, but last week I received a bill from o collection agency. In order not to cause any trouble I paid it.

"I don't care so much about the small sum of money but thought I would call ottention to the misleading ad. That may keep someone else from making the same mistake I made."

The question in a case like this is whether or not it is unordered merchandise. The ad states, "Get this big, valuable collection . . . . . Extra! Bargain Catalog, 'Collector's Manual' plus other exciting **offers for your inspection.** Enclose 10c for mailing expenses." Probably "offers for your inspection" would cover them sending extra stamps on approval, but we call it misleading. It is doubtful whether they would have brought suit for such a small amount.

— A. A. —

LOVELY?

"Just before Christmas I received a card telling me my baby's picture was picked from some negatives at the Studio and had been in a Photographers' Show in New York City. They said it was a lovely Silvertone framed picture and, since they had no further use for it, I could have it for $1.79.

"I sent for it and a little over a week ago I got the plain black and white picture in a little cardboard folder. Anyone would know it never was in a show. It is just like a jumbo print of any negative you would take with a cheap camera and worth about 25c, if that much.

"I feel it is a racket and hope it can be stopped before they beat a lot of other mothers out of hard-earned money."—*A Reader*

— A. A. —

RECENTLY SETTLED SERVICE BUREAU CLAIMS

NEW YORK	
Mrs. Jennie Girard, Brant Lake (refund on insurance)	$19.50
Mr. Harry Benjamin, Pulaski (refund on order)	10.95
Mr. Gordon Hughes, Dansville (refund on order)	12.00
Mrs. Katie M. Jones, Salisbury Center (refund on orders)	4.65
Mr. O. O. Kinney, Conewango Valley (insurance settlement)	150.00
Miss Marian Chcrepowich, Greenport (refund on tableware)	14.95
Mr. Wm. Weissmann, Callicoon Center payment on egg bill)	40.00
Mr. David J. DuBois, New Paltz (payment on account)	10.00
Carl R. Langdon, Clark Mills (payment on account)	36.00
PENNSYLVANIA	
Mr. Chas. J. Noldy, Meshoppen (refund on order)	12.73
Miss Freda Overfield, Meshoppen (refund on wrench)	.44
Mrs. Ernest L. Corwin, Lawrenceville	17.59
NEW JERSEY	
Mr. Grover Bush, Peapack (refund on machette)	2.00
MAINE	
Mrs. Edna Hannaford, No. Lovell (refund on order)	1.00
Mrs. Leslie L. Worcester, E. Lebanon (refund on socks)	4.89
MASSACHUSETTS	
Mrs. G. Bishop, Adams (refund on merchandise)	2.98

ADDRESSES WANTED

Does anyone know the whereabouts of:

Leo Josinski, about 43 years old, born in Buffalo, N. Y., the son of Stanley and Maggie Josinski? He has two sisters, Frances and Jennie, and a brother, Adam. His cousin would like to locate him.

* * *

Fred Hawley, born in Sidney, N. Y. November 4, 1930 and/or Joyce Hawley, born on a farm near Andes, N. Y. July 21, 1924? Their mother was the former Edith Wornuth of Shinhopple, N. Y. It is possible that Fred may be in the vicinity of Cortland. Their father and brother would like to locate them.

ANOTHER REWARD CHECK TO LONG ISLAND

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc. — SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N.Y. — No. 30591 — 50-262 / 213

February 26 1957

PAY EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF

$ 25.00

Vincent J. Grubb

Bridgehampton, New York

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.

M. K. Sinsabaugh

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA
ITHACA, NEW YORK

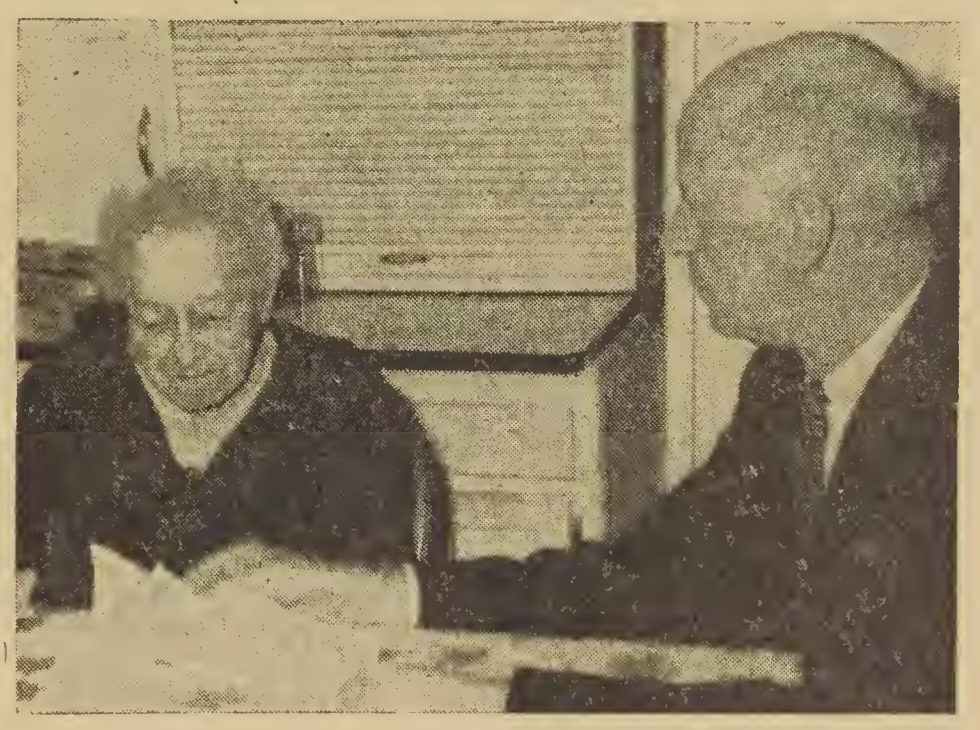
ON THE morning after Christmas, Vincent J. Grubb, manager of the I. M. Young & Company potato grading station at Bridgehampton, New York, was told by one of his workers that a man who had been working for him was seen carrying a burlap bag, wrapped around some long, slender article. Mr. Grubb stopped the man, whose name was Fernandez, on the highway and found it was a shot gun he had taken. He took Fernandez to the State Police barracks at Bridgehampton. State Troopers Joseph Casey and K. F. Hess took Fernandez to the company warehouse where they found that the door leading from Mr. Grubb's office to the warehouse had been forced and a cash box and some tools taken.

Ramon Noble Fernandez was charged with petit larceny to which he pleaded guilty and he was arraigned before Justice of the Peace Harold M. Hallock and on January 7, 1957 he was sentenced to the County Jail at Riverhead, New York for a term of one year.

We have sent our $25.00 reward check to Mr. Grubb for giving the information which led to the arrest and imprisonment of this man.



Blinded by a sudden thunder shower Mr. Robert Fisher of Port Murry, N. J. collided with another car then bounced off and crashed into a tree. Thrown from the wreckage he suffered a crushed skull when his head struck the pavement.



Robert Fisher's mother received two checks from agent J. H. Noel.

Payment from $5.00 policy		
Accidental Loss of Life Benefits	$1000.00	
12 yrs. renewals—Accumulations	600.00	$1600.00
Payment from $15.00 policy		
Accidental Loss of Life Benefits	$1000.00	
2 yrs. renewals—Accumulations	100.00	1100.00
TOTAL PAYMENT		$2700.00

Mrs. Fisher wrote this letter of thanks—

"Kindly accept this message in appreciation of the checks paid to me by your agent, Mr. Noel in accordance with my son Robert D. Fisher's death in an automobile accident.

"He had spoken of surrendering the one policy, last spring, but I suggested that he try to keep it and although it can't replace his life, it is a big help at this time."

Keep Your Policies Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago

CLAIMS DEPARTMENT ITHACA, N. Y.



Your farm is our showroom

A Ferguson looks its best with dirt on the tires. And there's no place like your own farm to size up its beauty.

That's where to see Ferguson precision control. In your field, cultivating 4 rows of corn that's 5 inches tall. Or 3 feet tall. You have plenty of clearance with a Hi-40.

The minute you get in the seat, you'll enjoy this tractor. Safe, comfortable, fun to operate. No tedious, separate adjustments. And no waste of fuel. And remember, the Ferguson is recognized as the one tractor with a completely integrated hydraulic system.

Lugging ability? Make your own field the test. Pick out a tough field. Hook up a Ferguson 3-bottom plow, and pull right through it. Automatic weight transfer and true draft control apply your power where it's needed . . . you get full use of all your power at a cost the bigger, fuel-wasting tractors can't match.

The proof is in the field—with your choice of five models. Ask your dealer to show you. In actions, not words. Talk trade with him. See him first . . . or see him last. Either way you can't lose. *Ferguson, Racine, Wis.*

SEE YOUR FERGUSON DEALER

see him FIRST . . .
if you want the best deal but don't have time to shop around.

or see him LAST . . .
if you still want to shop around and convince yourself.

EITHER WAY YOU CAN'T LOSE

Ferguson POWERED TO SAVE YOUR JOB TIME

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

APRIL 20, 1957

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

The Romance of Corn

by E. R. Eastman



Neither in filling silo nor in harvesting grain corn do we now have to touch it with our hands. It is some different from the backbreaking work of not so long ago shown in the picture on page 15. Farm methods are changing faster than we realize.

Heap high the farmer's wintry hoard!
Heap high the golden corn!
No richer gift has Autumn poured
From out her lavish horn!—Whittier

ONE of my earliest memories is of riding bareback between the corn rows, on an old farm plug with high arched backbone, while Father held the cultivator. And I mean "held," for he usually piled the cultivator with stones, gritted his teeth, and bore down on the handles with all of his might to make sure to kill the weeds. Probably he killed or injured much of the corn also.

Except for cultivating, all of the work in raising corn was done the hard way. Many farmers even hoed the corn by hand. One early August evening when I went to a neighbor's to play I found the whole family — father, mother, and four sons and daughters —on their knees weeding the long corn rows. I got away before they hooked me in!

After the corn was cut we changed work with the neighbors to fill the silos. It took only the first fifteen minutes of lifting the heavy bundles of corn by hand to load them on the wagons for all of us to be wet through. Field and grain corn and other corn that wasn't put into the silo was cut and shocked by hand. That was such a deadly tiresome job that my older brother once said to me that if he dared he'd burn the darn stuff.

Never will I forget when we moved those big shocks in late fall or early winter to the barn, how the fat rats would run. But most of them didn't get far because old Maje, the farm dog, would chase first one and then another, and with a vicious shake break their necks.

In spite of the hard work, however, corn brought a lot of fun in the old days. Husking bees were common. At those bees if a girl found a red ear while husking—or some accounts say a crooked ear—that gave all the boys an opportunity to kiss her. Some of the men added to the joy (or at least to the hilarity) by having handy access to a barrel of hard cider. The husking was followed by a feast, matched by appetites that only the outdoors and hard work could produce.

I have always been impressed with the importance of corn.

Had it not been for this crop it is very probable that the course of American history would have been entirely changed. You and I wouldn't be here. All of you are familiar with the old but true story that the first colonists in Massachusetts were taught by the Indians to put a fish into every hill of corn to make it grow on what was often sandy and poor soil. The story goes that it was the law that if you owned a dog you had to chain him by the hind leg after corn planting until the fish had dissolved into the soil.

Mush and Milk

Corn was also the mainstay in the early Virginian settlements. In short, both in New England and in the South the English settlements would have starved without corn, and it would have been many more years, if ever, before they could have been re-established by the English.

If you have never eaten any corn mush and milk you have missed a treat. It was often the main dish of the settlers. The high nutritive value of corn is shown by the fact that Indians or hunters wishing to travel light would carry dried parched corn and live on it with practically nothing else for days. Roasting corn was and still is grand eating. It came from common field corn, for sweet corn, as nearly as I can find out, is of comparatively recent origin. In the South corn pone and in both North and South corn breads and johnnycakes have always been a part of good eating.

Corn Is An American Crop

Corn is strictly and typically an American crop. There is evidence to prove that the Indians, some of whom were quite civilized, were growing corn in both South and North America for at least a thousand years before Columbus. Pizarro, the Spanish explorer, found it in Peru, and Cortez found that corn was the mainstay of the Aztec civilization in Mexico. We know that the Indians of North America had well developed varieties of corn before they ever saw an Englishman.

I knew a farmer whose ancestors had carefully selected corn for seed since the times of the early settlements. He showed me what he looked for in a good seed ear. As I remember it, he grew good corn, but didn't get outstanding yields. The scientists (Continued on Page 15)

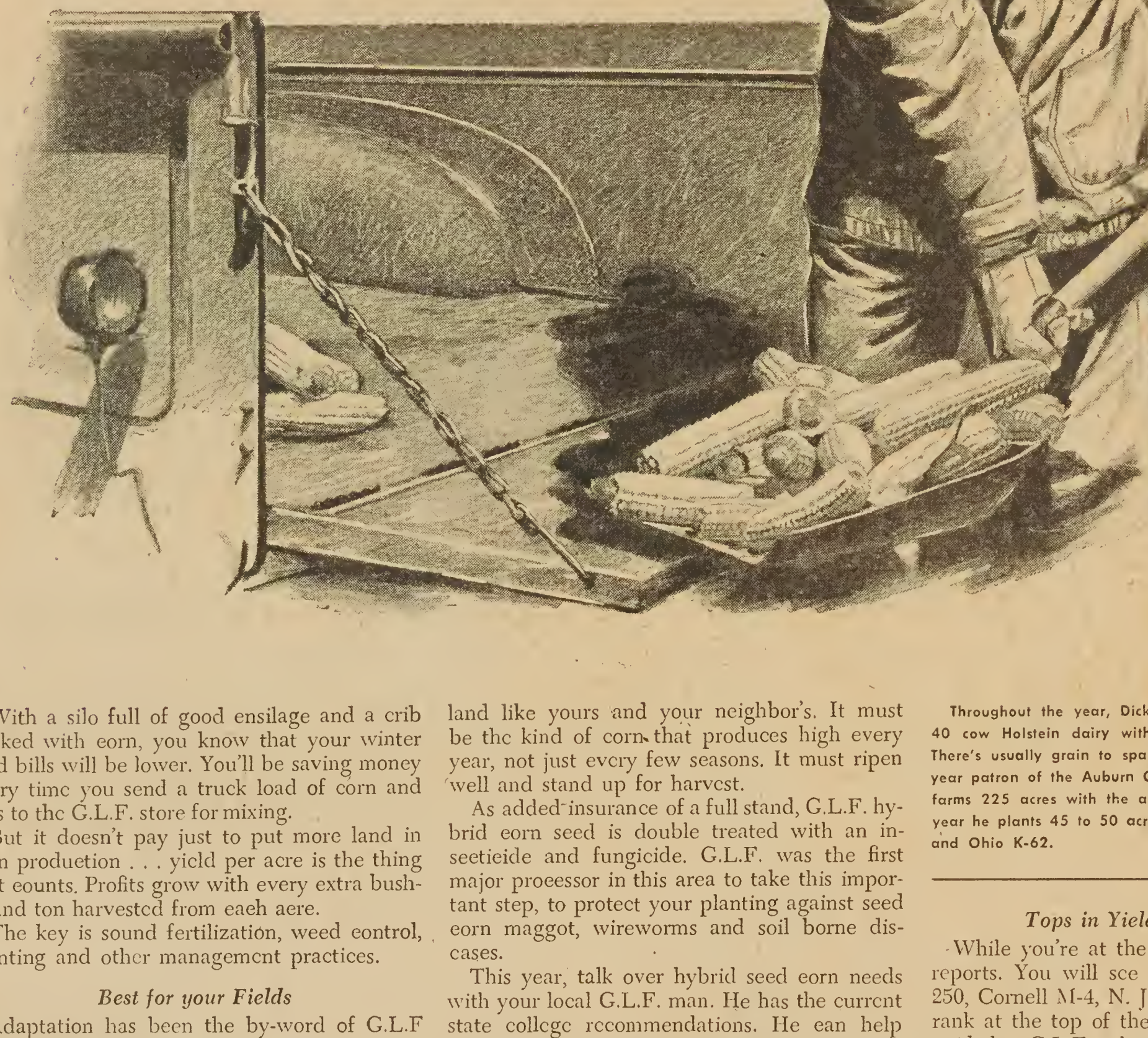
Richard Pearce of Auburn, N. Y. is . . . . . . **FARMING WITH G.L.F.**

That Extra Corn in the Crib is

Like Money in the Bank

Dick Pearce, typical of thousands of G.L.F. members, is cutting feed bills with higher corn yields . . .





With a silo full of good ensilage and a crib paeked with eorn, you know that your winter feed bills will be lower. You'll be saving money every timc you send a truck load of corn and oats to thc G.L.F. store for mixing.

But it doesn't pay just to put more land in corn produetion . . . yicld per acre is the thing that eounts. Profits grow with every extra bushel and ton harvestcd from eaeh aere.

The key is sound fertilization, weed eontrol, planting and other managemcnt practices.

Best for your Fields

Adaptation has been the by-word of G.L.F Seed Scrvice for all its 36 ycars. Each variety added to the G.L.F. line must be proven on land like yours and your neighbor's. It must be thc kind of corn that produces high every year, not just evcry few seasons. It must ripen well and stand up for harvcst.

As added insurance of a full stand, G.L.F. hybrid eorn seed is double treated with an inseetieide and fungicide. G.L.F. was the first major proeessor in this area to take this important step, to protect your planting against seed eorn maggot, wireworms and soil borne diseases.

This year, talk over hybrid seed eorn needs with your local G.L.F. man. He has the currcnt state collcgc rccommendations. He ean help you select the variety, for silage or grain, that will suit your growing scason and land.

Throughout the year, Dick Pearce cuts feed bills for his 40 cow Holstein dairy with corn from a well-filled crib. There's usually grain to spare for sale to neighbors. A 15 year patron of the Auburn Coop. G.L.F. Service, Mr. Pearce farms 225 acres with the assistance of his son Carl. Each year he plants 45 to 50 acres to varieties like Cornell M-4 and Ohio K-62.

Tops in Yield for Any Area

While you're at the store, eheek the college reports. You will sce that varietics likc Mich. 250, Cornell M-4, N. J. 8 and 9, and Conn. 870 rank at the top of the list. This is the kind of seed that G.L.F. selects for its members.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

GLF Quality — Quality That Pays Off On The Farm

G.L.F. Hybrid Seed Corn

The Right Seed in the Right Field

From the Editor's MAILBAG

A FARMER'S WIFE PICTURES HER HOME

OUR OLD house stands on a hill that overlooks a real dirt road. It is an old place that has stood on this hill 200 years and has harbored many families whose coming and going only a few old folks now remember. It is just one of hundreds of like places that have had their day as the homes of struggling farmers, but has for 38 years been in our possession.

About the house the land has been cleared, and there are left some lovely old horse chestnuts, maples and ash. On these beautiful spring mornings the big, round sun creeps up over the eastern hills across the valley to light up the windows and bring a glow of cheer to the wonderful landscape. As the same sun slides down to the west on these chilly nights, the stillness and blackness seems to press closely but lights make bright the inside and one forgets the darkness.

On opening the outer door, one may hear the distant and mysterious whoo! whoo! of an owl, or the squeal of some small animal in distress, for there is tragedy in the night. There is nothing in the world to be afraid of, but if one is not used to country noises, maybe the big skies and dark country make one feel just a little bit spooky and lonesome. Yet, on a night when stars are out and the heavens fairly aglow with their myriad candles, a comfortable feeling of peace and contentment fills our thoughts.

The glory of some nights on the farm is the glory of the full moon. Trees casting long shadows on the stone walls—one can almost imagine they can see fairies playing and dancing on these walls. It would be better for more of us to get far enough from cities and towns to realize something of the open world of unspoiled nature, of strife for existence that farmers have.

If you have never spent the night in the country in an old home like ours which reeks of memories of hardship and failure, of hope and success, you have missed something very much worthwhile. It is in this same old home we raised three wonderful citizens for our great country. We celebrated our Golden Anniversary on October 14 in this old home, and the rafters rang with the voices of our 14 grandchildren, and many friends and neighbors.

—Mrs. Francis J. Orr, Lancaster, Mass.

— A. A. —

PRAISE FOR IFYE

WE HAVE just received word that we will have an International Farm Youth Exchangee from India living with us this spring. Last year we had a boy from Nepal and in 1955 a boy from Iran.

As a family, we are most enthusiastic over this program. Our children learn to understand the meaning of the words, "brotherhood of man" right at home. We all renew our geography, re-evaluate our American way of living—the materialistic versus the idealistic—and share the bond of humor which bridges international boundaries.

—Mrs. R. L. Clark, Union, Me.

(Mrs. Clark has expressed very well the understanding between nations that is being fostered under the fine IFYE program. Each American youth spending a few months in other countries, and each foreign youth who spends a few months with us, helps create better international relations as he learns to appreciate problems and customs of other countries.—Ed.)

— A. A. —

SHARING A GIFT

I AM so thrilled with first chapter of "Hostages to Fortune," just had to drop a line to say "thank you." God has blessed you in a wonderful gifted way. Thank you for sharing that gift with your readers.

Have fallen in love with Gene and Mary and John MacDonald and Bill. It promises to be lovely and am looking forward to reading more.

—Mrs. C.D.K., Conn.

— A. A. —

WASPS

E. C.'s fine suggestion for discouraging wasps with mothballs in the "Editor's Mailbag" of March 2, brings to mind a method I once used with success.

Using my wife's Electrolux along with the long extension pipe and an additional extension I borrowed from a neighbor, I was able to keep about seven feet away from the wasps hive. With the motor turned on I placed the suction end of the tube to within about 4 inches from the victims without alarming them. One by one they would face the draft and be sucked gently in to their doom. Removing the sack or bag from the cleaner, I found the wasps in a dazed condition and was able to empty the bag's contents on the ground where I applied kerosene and burned the wasps.

Having been stung a few times in my life, I got quite a thrill out of this method for getting revenge. However, if one does not have a door to run to and is not agile of limb, I would not recommend this method without gloves and head protection.

Ironically, the above method is not original with me. It was suggested to me by my 10-year-old son. — *C.N.S., New York*

COUNTRY STORIES

Correspondence Course

By Gladys Greene

MY UNCLE FRED, who runs a general store in a newly developed district, was delinquent in his payments to a wholesale dealer. He received letter after letter, each one more threatening than the last. Finally the dealer sent a representative to collect the debt.

"We have to have a settlement," he told my Uncle. "We know times are a bit tough, but we would appreciate it if you could pay at least a third of the account." "A third," Uncle Fred exclaimed, "why I can pay all of it."

"Then why haven't you done so," the man asked.

"Well it's like this," my uncle began, "those threatening letters of yours were so darn convincing that I've been copying them and sending them out to a few of my customers who won't pay up, and I've collected nearly all outstanding debts. I was only holding back because I felt sure there must be a final letter, and I wanted to get the series complete."

Boost yields with 45% nitrogen ...apply

Du Pont NuGreen®

FERTILIZER COMPOUND

—it's concentrated for efficiency



Top-dressed, side-dressed or plowed down, "NuGreen" feeds crops nitrogen as they need it for profitable, season-long growth. "NuGreen" aids decay of plant residues and cover crops, and it resists leaching.

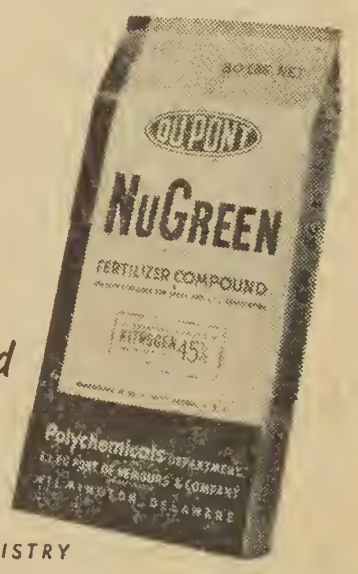


Sprayed on foliage or dissolved in irrigation water, "NuGreen" feeds crops nitrogen through leaves and roots, giving them a growth boost almost instantly. "NuGreen" can be combined with pesticide sprays for even greater application economy.



Uniform distribution by air is easy with Du Pont "NuGreen" because it is concentrated 45% nitrogen in free-flowing shot form... gives you more coverage per flight. "NuGreen" won't corrode equipment and saves you labor because you handle less material per unit of nitrogen.

You profit with Du Pont "NuGreen" no matter how it's applied . . . your crops will be fed nitrogen for maximum growth and yields. "NuGreen" comes in 80-lb. bags—order Du Pont "NuGreen" from your supplier today.



DU PONT
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

it's concentrated 45% nitrogen

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . THROUGH CHEMISTRY

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

LABOR UNION SCANDALS

ONE of the most disgraceful scandals in recent history is the way Dave Beck, head of the Teamsters' Union, and apparently several of his associates, have appropriated union funds for personal uses. It is typical of some labor leadership that Beck has arrogantly defied the congressional committee investigating the scandals and assumes that he had a perfect right to take the union funds for personal use.

There was a time when big business had a dangerous monopoly, but at its worst business never had the hold on the American public that organized labor has now. It is the worst monopoly in American history, and has reached a point where its leaders make no bones about dictating to the politicians, trying to run local, state, and even the national government.

It is fortunate indeed, therefore, that an alarmed American people and the Congress are taking matters in hand to put some control at least on union leadership.

Farmers should take special note of the fact that the Teamsters' Union is the one that has been trying to get agriculture under its control.

Organized labor has done much for the American workman. Many of its leaders are able, sincere and above reproach. But some have gone too far, not only for the interests of the general public but for their own members. Unions constantly try to deprive workmen of their right to work. Of course labor has a right to strike, but by the same token a man should never be deprived of his liberty to work or not to work.

Out of the congressional investigation and from the strong public opinion now developing, let's hope there will come legislation to make it difficult for leaders to rob their own members and, more important still, laws which will break the stranglehold on all of us that labor now has.

EGGS ARE A GOOD BUY

THE low price of eggs make them just about the best food buy on the market. But how many consumers really know this?

As I have continually pointed out on this page, practically every successful business in America advertises. Listen to the advertising on radio and television, see the pages of it in nearly every magazine and newspaper.

Why, then, is it so difficult, do you think, to get dairymen and poultrymen to advertise their products? Milk and eggs have everything. They are tasty, they are nutritious, they are good for health. A very small deduction from egg and milk sales, properly used in advertising, would take care of the surplus. But with some exceptions we do little about it, and suffer the consequences.

ARE MECHANICAL DISHWASHERS WORTHWHILE?

By E. R. Eastman

WE ARE in the process of remodeling the kitchen. How you remodel depends on what you want and what you can afford. I have always liked a big farm kitchen where the family can live and eat at least part of the time. But there is no question that the old-fashioned kitchens required a lot of steps to get the work done.

So we have reached a compromise on what we are going to do. Fortunately, the kitchen is big enough so that it is possible to build cupboards and counters running around the room in a U-shape. That will make it possible to have the refrigerator and storage space all in the kitchen, and we shall dry the dishes and store them without extra steps.

We are debating whether or not we should install a dishwasher and a garbage disposal. Our family is small. What do you think? Send your ideas to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department K, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

YOU CAN GROW DWARF FRUITS

IF YOU want to try your luck growing a little backyard fruit, write to the Garden Reporter at the New Jersey College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., or to your State College or experiment station and ask for information on dwarf fruits.

Dwarf fruit trees now have real possibilities. You can buy good stock, particularly of dwarf apple and pear trees, from almost any nursery. Obtainable also are dwarf peach, plum, cherry and nectarine trees.

Dwarfs begin to bear earlier than the standard trees. In fact, if you take good care of them you can generally get fruit after two years.

Dr. Brase at the Geneva Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y. has done much work on dwarf fruit trees, and a pamphlet is available on request from Geneva. Also, the College of Agriculture Mailing Room at Cornell University sends out a bulletin of varieties suitable for New York State, including dwarfs.

Before planting fruit trees of any kind, however, make up your mind that they must be cared for, including especially spraying or dusting.

UNCLE SAM AS ATLAS

"Your editorial page of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is always most interesting. Your article under 'Tax Time' in January 19 issue just hits the nail on the head, and many I know are in accord with your statement. I have some time ago coined a slogan and thought I would send it to you: 'ATLAS USED TO SUPPORT THE WORLD, BUT NOW IT IS UNCLE SAM.'"—*H.L.R., N. Y.*

H.L.R. expresses my sentiments exactly. If America continues to give away billions to foreign countries there can be but one answer, and that is ruin.

WHEN SICKNESS COMES

LAID up from an operation, I have had plenty of time recently to think about illness, what it does to all of us, and especially to farmers. How tragic it is when a farmer who does all of his own work suddenly finds that the years and physical troubles have crept up on him so that he can no longer work. Then comes realization of how generation after generation of our fathers have suffered mentally and physically when they came to the realization that they no longer could carry on.

There are, however, some silver linings to the dark clouds of old age and sickness. We find then that we have a large number of sympathetic friends and neighbors, who turn to if necessary and do our work until we can make other arrangements. There are also a growing number of father-and-son partnerships, where the older man can still do a little work while the younger takes on the main responsibility, perhaps giving his parents an opportunity for restful change and winter vacations in a warmer climate.

Best of all, however, is the development of one's own philosophy, with the realization that where millions of others have trod we will be able to go, and that God will take care of his own.

PLEASE WRITE PLAINLY

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST receives thousands of letters. We answer every one providing it is signed and the signature is readable. You'd be surprised how much time we waste puzzling over poor handwriting.

Unsigned letters go into the wastebasket where they belong. We don't care how critical a letter is if the writer has the courage to sign his name.

"DRESS-UP" DAY

MAYBE I am old-fashioned, but I wonder if the more or less too informal ways in which students in high school and college now dress don't make the boys and girls too informal themselves, and may be one cause of juvenile delinquency.

Stand on any street corner and watch children from any school and you will see what I mean.

The student council of Colonie Central High School near Albany, N. Y., decided to do something about this problem. They set Friday of each week as "Dress-Up Day." On that day they get away from bluejeans, too tight sweaters, sloppy skirts, etc.

One of the good results of going to church is that at least once a week we dress up, for one reason because it puts us on our best behavior.

THE PIGEON NUISANCE

FOR years I "supported" a large flock of pigeons on our farm. They lived on grain in the fields, and were a nasty nuisance in the barn lofts. Finally I got sense enough to screen them out so they couldn't get into the barns, and after a time they largely disappeared.

Pigeons should not be tolerated on any farm, not only because they cause waste but also because it has been definitely determined that they spread diseases such as Newcastle in poultry.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

MY FRIEND, Charles E. Truscott, tells a story about an old Albany barber who knew many of the politicians of a by-gone day. This barber used to go to the Executive Mansion every few days when Charles Evans Hughes was Governor. His job was to trim Hughes' famous beard.

The barber said that Hughes had a grand sense of humor. One morning as he was trimming the beard the barber said to the Governor:

"I'll bet I know what you had for breakfast this morning." Without waiting for a reply from the Governor, he said, "Eggs."

"Wrong," Hughes laughed. "That was yesterday morning."

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MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

FEWER DAIRY COWS: In spite of the claim, a few years back, that lower price supports on dairy products would increase milk production, the number of dairy cows on U. S. farms on January 1, was 434,000 below January 1, 1955.

Argument was, that at lower milk prices, dairymen would increase size of herds in order to make a living. **Never explained was how a man whose production costs were higher than his returns (as was claimed) could increase his net income by producing more milk at a loss.** Downward trend of dairy cows shows that law of supply and demand still works!

SUPPORTS HURT: "We are learning the hard way that government farm price programs cannot make enduring farm prosperity. With the exception of milk market orders, government price-support programs have hurt rather than helped New York agriculture. They can cushion declining prices for a few months by loans or purchases, but they cannot raise prices over several years, unless products are given away or destroyed.

"Over the years, farm prices and incomes are determined largely by markets. Both the farmers and the nation would be better off if we would lower price supports gradually and move toward free markets to guide production and consumption."—**W. I. Myers, Dean, New York State College of Agriculture.**

POTATOES: **Growers plan to grow 2% fewer potatoes for summer and fall harvest.** However, winter potato crop was up, early spring crop is expected to show an increase, and on March 1, storage holdings of 1956 fall potatoes was 21% above last year.

If weather is good, we will have too many potatoes for good prices.

MORE SUBSIDY: Proposals to solve farm problems always include doing something new or doing more of what's being done. They never suggest stopping something that is being done.

Newest proposal is a bill introduced by Senator Case of South Dakota, proposing government payments to farmers who sell dairy heifers for meat or export! Purpose is to cut milk production.

A better plan would be to lessen government buying of dairy products by lowering supports. **Benefit from government purchases, if any, eventually cost dairymen more than they get.**

EGGS: The experts suggested an 8% reduction in number of baby chicks raised for layers. What happened? In the first two months of 1957, poultrymen bought 26% fewer chicks, and there was a similar reduction in eggs in incubators on March 1.

Result could be high egg prices next fall, followed by too many chicks bought in 1958. **Violent fluctuation in egg supply is bad both for producers and consumers.**

U. S. CROP ACREAGE: Total U. S. acreage for 59 crops is indicated by March 1 "Intentions to plant" at 334 million acres, 12 million less than in 1956 and the smallest in almost 40 years. The "Soil Bank" is given a major part of the credit for the decrease.

SOIL BANK: Government programs intended to help agriculture work best when new. As time goes on, methods of getting around regulations are developed, while the ill effects, usually present, tend to pyramid.

The Soil Bank has possibilities as a temporary device for bringing production into closer line with demand. The dangers are that it will become permanent and that it will be used as insurance against drought or disaster.

Did it ever strike you as strange that we still have a farm problem when government has been working at it for so long with so much money?

PROTEST: I just wrote to my congressman and the two senators from my State. Perhaps my letters will never come to their personal attention, but their secretaries will report one more citizen who demands a cut in the budget, less foreign aid, and legislation to curb union rackets such as are being uncovered by a senate committee. **If enough people will write, results will be forthcoming. How about you?** —*Hugh Cosline*

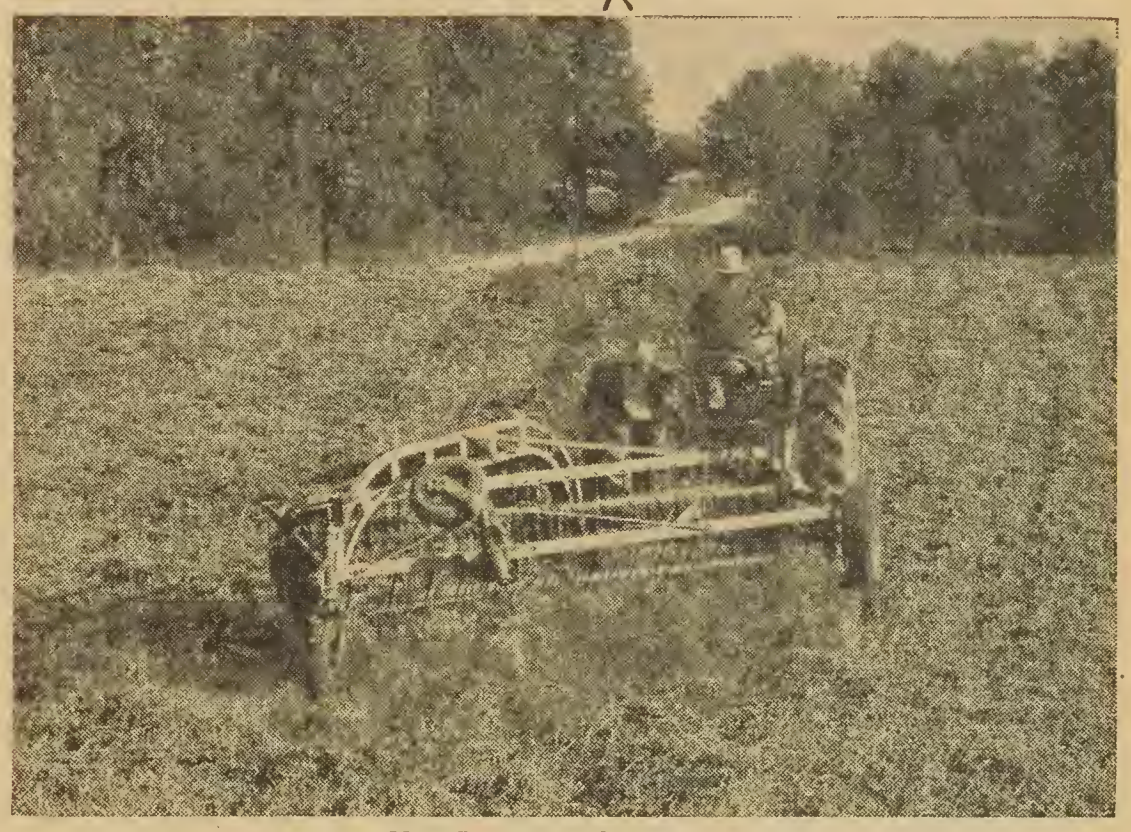
The Song of the Lazy Farmer



BENEATH his collar, neighbor's warm; he's fussing up an awful storm 'cause rain has made his fields a mess and forced him into idleness. I've never seen a jitterbug as nervous as is that big lug; the only time he's off his feet is when he's on a tractor seat. He simply cannot sit around and watch the raindrops hit the ground, he paces back and forth in rage just like a wildcat in a cage, he shakes an angry fist on high and growls at rain-clouds in the sky, the red creeps up his scraggly neck and soon he is a nervous wreck.

It's sad to see a man who lacks an inclination to relax and has to labor constantly to burn up all his energy. It's guys like that who have most ills and make best customers for pills; they really get a lot less done than those of us who have more fun 'cause tho they work more hours per day we last for twice as long as they. I'd rather have it said of me: "The reason that bird's ninety-three is 'cause he rested all his years," than have 'em shed respectful tears because I worked hard all the time and hence was buried in my prime.

Look at NEW IDEA rakes before you buy



For raking and tedding. NEW IDEA low wheel side rake and tedder is easily shifted from raking to tedding. Rubber tired for easier running and handling.

Make quality hay with NEW IDEA rakes and tedders

Rake loose, fluffy windrows with leaves in and stems out

The NEW IDEA side delivery rakes—high wheel or low wheel—have a gentle, positive action that outperforms all other side delivery rakes.

Better feeding value from better quality hay. You rake a loose, fluffy windrow which cures faster, retains more nutritive value as feed. Exclusive, patented double curved teeth rake the hay with leaves toward center of windrow. Thick stems are turned out for quicker drying.

Last longer. NEW IDEA side delivery rakes are engineered and manufactured for extra long life. Rigid arch frame is trussed like a bridge for lasting strength and rigidity. Reel yields with spring tension at both ends. With spiral design reel, if an obstruction is hit, only a few teeth make contact at a time, reducing tooth breakage.

Easily converted to tedding. Convenient shift lever changes direction and speed of reel to change from raking to tedding. Straight ends of teeth lift matted or wet hay for ideal aerating.

See the NEW IDEA side delivery rakes and tedders at your NEW IDEA dealer's. Or write today for FREE literature. It will pay you to look at NEW IDEA rakes and mowers before you buy.



Lowest cost NEW IDEA rake and tedder. High wheel side rake handles hay gently, makes fluffy windrows. Easy reach levers mounted on tractor hitch let you raise and lower the reel from tractor seat. Levers mounted on rake frame available at lower cost.

Best idea yet . . . get a New Idea

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Dept. 188, Coldwater, Ohio

Please send me the FREE literature checked.

- ☐ Side rakes and tedders
- ☐ Pull-type parallel bar rake
- ☐ Mounted parallel bar rake
- ☐ Full trailing mower
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Town_____ State_____

There's No Secret About New Jersey Sweet Potato Growers' Methods of Getting Satisfactory Prices . . It's Promotion, Plus

Good Quality and Orderly Marketing

By JIM HALL

THE odds are about 1,000 to 1 that you've never grown a commercial crop of sweet potatoes. The odds are about the same that you never will if you live anywhere in the Northeast except New Jersey.

But there are things to learn from sweet potato men which could be used to advantage by all of us. After a day in Atlantic County, New Jersey, I decided that sweet potato growers worked closer together to help themselves than almost any commodity group.

They are just as competitive and independent as farmers can be in the operation and management of their own farms. At the same time, they are quick to cooperate with other growers, the College of Agriculture at Rutgers and the Extension Service in adopting ideas that will increase yields, cut costs, improve quality, or add to demand for their product.

They learned early that to compete with each other in marketing seldom helped anyone but the buyer. That's why growers formed their own marketing and handling organizations such as the Atlantic County Market Growers Association, the Hammonton Fruit Auction Association, and others.

Publicize Own Product

While many other groups were seeking or waiting for legislation or government programs of one kind or another to help their products, the Jersey sweet potato growers decided to promote their own. Figuring that no one was more vitally interested in stimulating sales than themselves, they set up the New Jersey Sweet Potato Industry Association. Into this association, growers pay either 1 cent a bushel on their sales of No. 1's to the fresh market, or 2 cents a bushel on "canhouse" sweets as they call those that go to processors.

In the Hammonton and Cólogne areas of Atlantic County, growers last year contributed to the promotion fund 2 cents a bushel on 590,000 bushels. Agricultural Agent John E. Brockett told me, "If a grower wants to be on his own, that's OK, but not one grower objected." These sweet potato men take an interest in their product all the way to the kitchen table and for that reason seldom will one miss a Marketing Association meeting.

Although the State Promotion Program had a small budget, here are a few of the promotional accomplishments behind the sale of the 1955 harvest: N. J. Sweets featured in stories in more than 150 million copies of newspapers; features and recipes in women's magazines with more than 40 million readers; nearly 300 TV shows featuring sweet potatoes on such programs as the "Home Show" and Dave Garroway's "Today"; more than 200 radio programs; and price cards featuring New Jersey Sweets in more than 4,000 supermarkets. There's more now, but money received to pay for all that promotion of the '55 crop was less than $9,000!

Louis J. Sanguinetti, president of the Sweet Potato Industry Association credits wonderful cooperation for accomplishing so much with so little. He gives credit not only to cooperating growers, buyers and dealers but also to the State Dept. of Agriculture, to specialists and the entire Extension staff at Rutgers, to county and home agents, and to a professional public relations firm that handled many of the details.

Expand Acreage

When John Brockett came to Atlantic County as agricultural agent back in 1927, hardly any sweets were grown in the Hammonton area. Now, with 4,500 of the county's 7,500 acres of sweet potatoes, Hammonton has one-third of all the acreage in the State. From my one-day visit, I concluded that outspoken John Brockett had a whole lot to do with the expanded acreage — and with grower-attitude toward sound organization and promotion.

Growers Face Facts

After reading one of the letters John sent out to growers last fall, I also concluded that the growers liked the way John laid his ideas on the line without any "sugar-coating." Here's what he wrote them about orderly marketing and from what I saw, the big majority is following his advice:

"The most important thing in getting satisfactory prices for our sweet potatoes is quality. You can't make the public buy poor quality regardless of price. The second most important factor is orderly marketing. If you growers insist in giving each other competition instead of working together, you will all lose money. Every section could adopt a marketing program that would insure a fair return to the farmer. The trouble is that you as individuals think you are smarter than you are and try to do your own marketing as individuals. You can't beat the other fellow at his own game. Do a good job on production and hire someone to do your marketing for you."

Atlantic County growers are averaging, per acre, about 200 bushels of No. 1's (which sold last year for around $2) and about 100 to 125 bushels of No. 2's for processing (around $1.25 a bushel at the farm). John also considered this in his letter:

"Sweet potatoes in cans are very direct competition for your No. 1 fresh potatoes. Only by being organized so that you can demand and receive a reasonable price for canhouse potatoes can you hope to prevent demoralizing the canhouse potato as well as the fresh market. The grower who sells to itinerant buyers or without any organized sales program is riding free on the efforts and actions of the organized growers. You would find out how quickly prices would drop without organized marketing."

It seems to me that this county agent's advice to sweet potato growers could be heeded to advantage by growers of many other Northeast products —including eggs. For instance, they are so jealous of maintaining the quality reputation of Jersey sweets, that the growers hire their own inspectors. Buyers can't move a single potato to market until they get an inspector's OK— even when the buyer wants to take a load "as is."

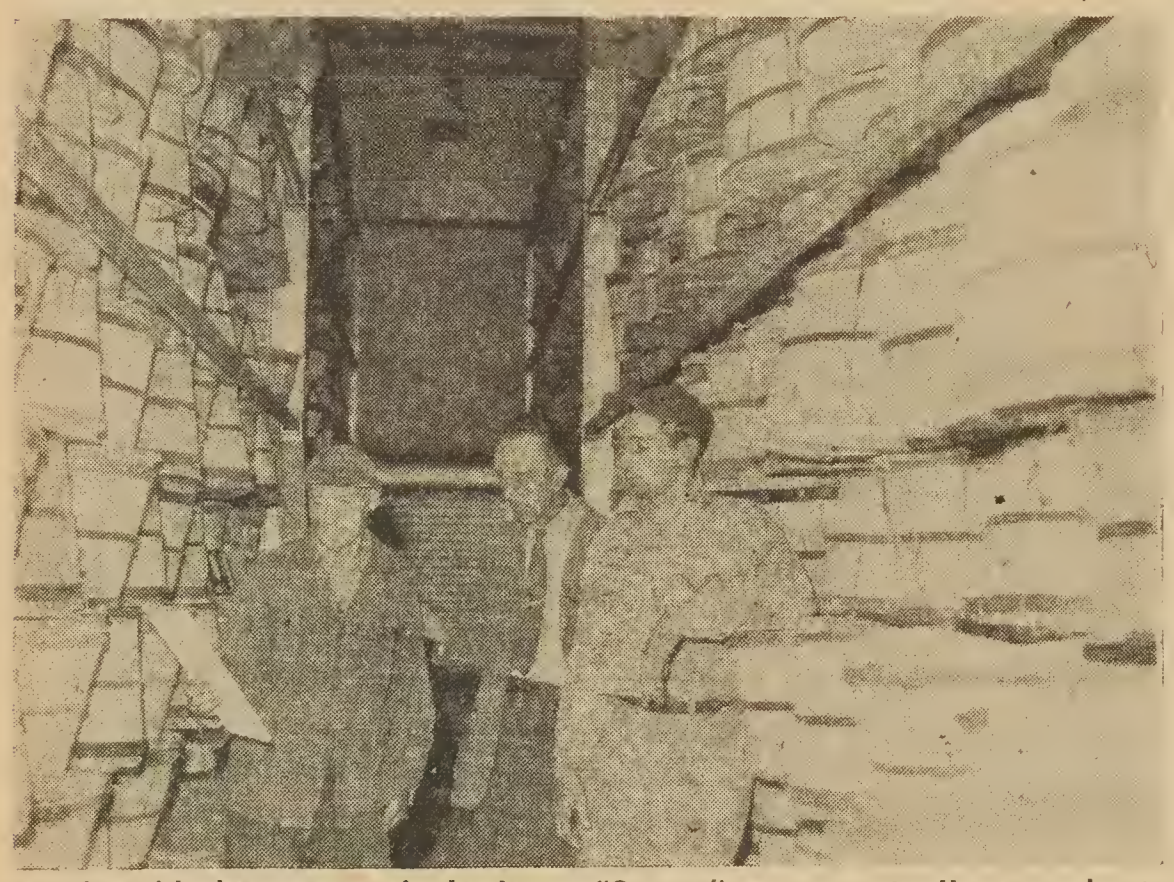


Agricultural Agent John Brockett, 30 years in Atlantic County, is one of the most active promoters of Jersey "Sweets." He believes there'll be a big new market for them once people find how good "sweets" are as chips, french fries and raw appetizers.

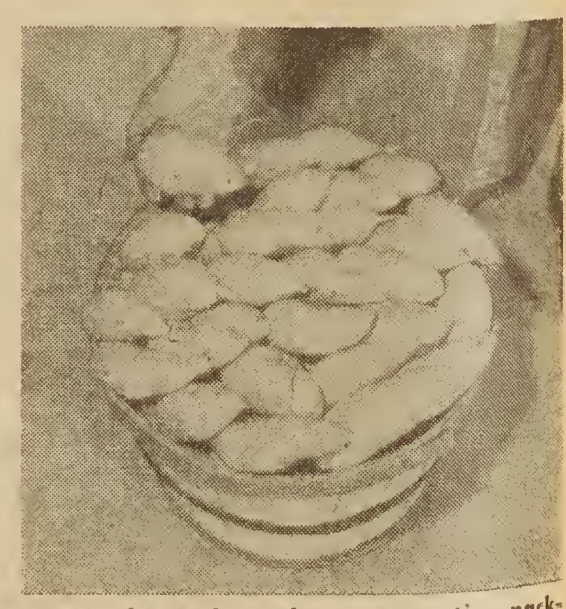


Jersey orange sweet potatoes are stored in an atmosphere of 85% relative humidity until taken out for sale. For the first 10 days to 2 weeks in storage, temperature is maintained at 80 to 85° to "heal" any breaks in the tender skins. Following this curing, the temperature is dropped quickly to 55° and held at that point in the specially constructed and insulated houses. The orange variety then keeps very well until late spring.

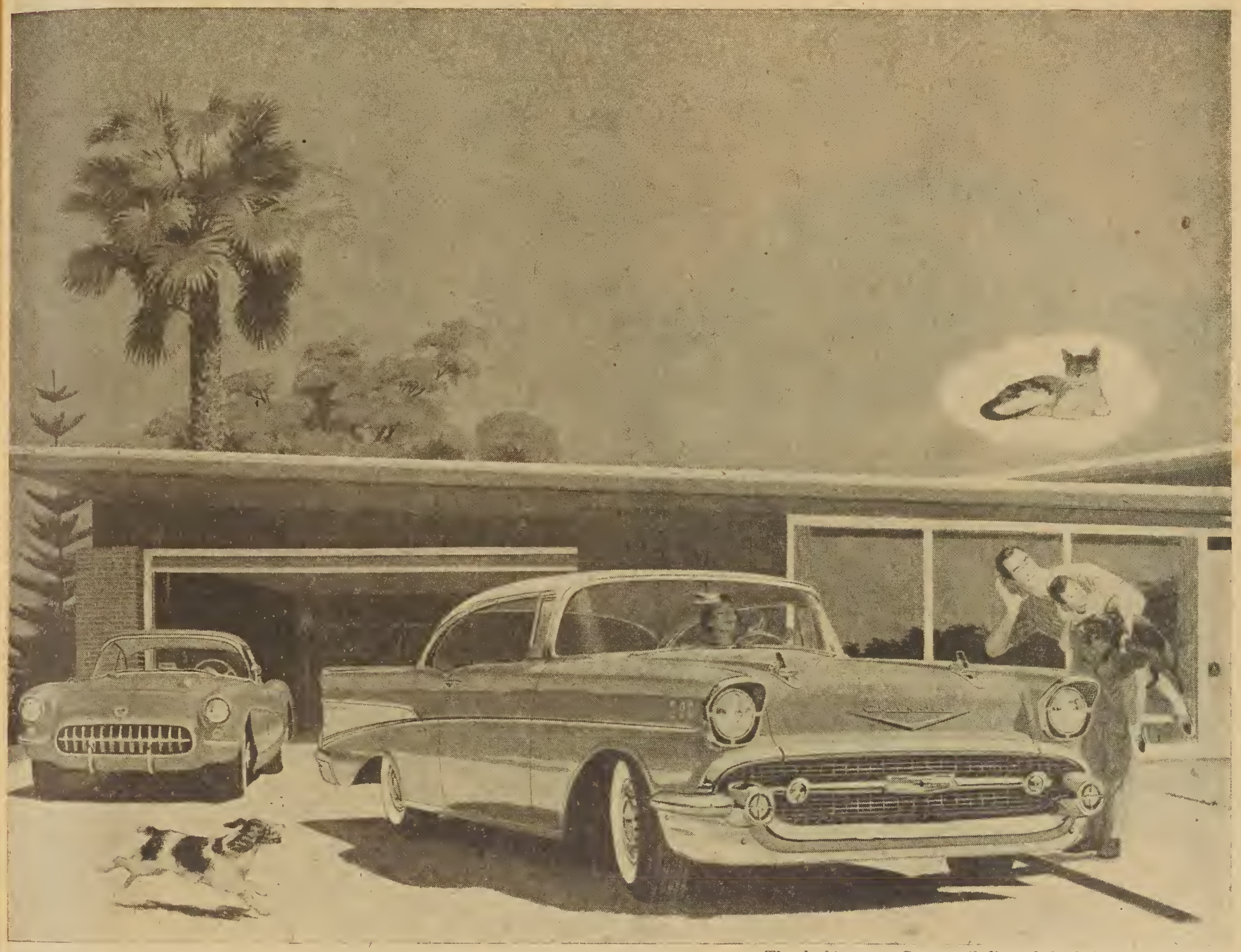
As sales are made, the sweets come from storage (just to left of above picture) and are washed, waxed, sorted and packaged for market on this production-line machine. Waiting trucks carry them to retail outlets.



Favorite with the consumer is the Jersey "Orange" sweet potato. However, due to its natural moisture, it was hard to store for winter sales. When, with the excellent cooperation of New Jersey College of Agriculture engineers, a "curing" and storage system was perfected, the orange sweets took over the market. They now represent 90% of the sales while "yellows" and a few minor varieties make up the balance. In picture taken in Atlantic County Market Growers' Assn. storage are, from left: Louis Damman, storage manager; Prof. W. C. Krueger, New Jersey Extension engineer; and Association president and manager, Herman Liepe, Jr. Members pay a fee for storage, washing, waxing, grading and packaging.



Here's the end result—an attractive package of sweet potatoes of uniform size and top quality that is helping sell more and more Jersey sweets. Cardboard boxes, equally attractive, are now replacing the wooden bushel basket.



The dashing new Corvette (left) and the Bel Air Sport Coupe.

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MULCHES for Home Gardens

By ARTHUR J. PRATT
Cornell Vegetable Gardening Department

A HOME garden with no weeds and no hoeing! That's what a lot of us have wanted for a long time and is something that can now be had easier than ever before. This is because of the new plastic mulch that is available for the first time this season in nearly every garden and seed store.

Everyone is familiar with the plastic bags that many kinds of produce are sold in at the store. Carbon black has been added to that plastic to keep the light from going through it. The black plastic can be had in various width and length rolls which can be unfurled between the rows of flowers and vegetables. It is held in place with a little soil thrown over the edges and allowed to remain there all summer.

Black plastic mulch will eliminate weeds, except perhaps a few that will come up right close to the plants where there is an opening in the plastic. Those few weeds have to be hand pulled, but that is nothing as compared with the job of hard work that has to be done in a garden that is not protected with mulch.

With certain warm-season crops the black plastic, due to its heat absorbing ability, hastens maturity and increases yields, besides controlling weeds. These warm season crops include tomatoes, lima beans, melons and sweet potatoes. In the cool season of 1956, the black plastic mulch meant the difference between some crop and none in several cases where it was tried on melons, lima beans and sweet potatoes in the vicinity of Ithaca, New York.

Mulches Not New

Mulches for gardens are not new, it's only the black plastic that is new as a mulch. Back in 1928, Prof. Emeritus H. C. Thompson, then Head of the Department of Vegetable Gardening at Cornell, was experimenting on the use of black asphalt paper as a mulch to control weeds and aid the growth of certain vegetables. He found at that time that the black paper warmed the soil enough to hasten maturity and produce better yields of tomatoes, but that it had no such advantage for cool season crops such as cabbage.

Straw has been used as a mulch to control weeds, conserve moisture, an prevent run-off and control erosion fo many decades. The author grew an acr of potatoes under straw mulch nea Springfield, Ohio in 1928 and the ide was not new then. More recently saw dust, shavings and wood chips have be come somewhat popular as mulchin materials. Waste hay, lawn clipping and even weeds that have few or n mature seeds may be used.

Affects Soil Temperature

Organic mulches have a somewha different effect on the soil and cro than the plastic ones. Instead of ab sorbing the heat of the sun and warm ing the soil as the plastics do, the or ganic mulches reflect much of the sun rays and keep the soil not only coole than plastic covered soil, but also coo er than bare soil. On a bright sunn afternoon the temperature of the so 2 inches down may be as much as 10 F. warmer under the black plastic tha the bare soil at the same depth. Unde straw or sawdust mulch, on the othe hand, the temperature at the sam time may be 20° F. cooler than at th same depth in bare soil.

Such soil temperature differences ar likely to be important. In the earl spring, when the soil is too cool, th black plastic will likely hasten growt but organic mulches applied early ar likely to delay the crop. The blac plastic can absorb enough extra heat i midsummer to injure tender seedlin that are just coming up, but once th crop is up enough to shade the plasti it no longer absorbs extra heat, bu merely keeps the weeds from growin and reduces evaporation of water fro the soil.

Experimental work done at Corne during the last two years indicat that from ¼ to ⅓ of the water us by a growing crop is simply evapo ated from the surface of the soil. Co ering the soil with plastic almost en tirely eliminates this loss. Sawdus straw and the other organic mulch also greatly reduce evaporation losse thus reducing the need for irrigati or the seriousness of a drought.

Plastic mulches usually come perfo ated or with small slits to allow ra or irrigation water to enter freely. O

(Continued on Opposite Page)



GARDEN IRRIGATION

The gardener who can irrigate has a big advantage. A porous hose is a good way t apply water but a sprinkler can be used or the water can merely run along a tren between the rows. One important point is to soak thoroughly about once a wee rather than merely wetting the surface of the ground more frequently.

Few Farmers Use Enough Lime

By N. C. BRADY, *Head, Cornell Agronomy Department*

EVIDENCE of the value of lime in the Northeast was obtained years ago and is still being obtained today. Crop response, especially of legumes, has been noted in every state. This is especially noticeable with the increase in recent years of the alfalfa acreage in this area. Although newer varieties of this legume apparently have yielding potential far in excess of older varieties their high lime requirement cannot be overlooked. High-priced legume seed is often wasted where the lime level is not adequate.

When grown in rotation with forage crops, grain crops such as wheat and oats have been shown to respond profitably to lime. Thus, lime has been shown to be beneficial to a wide variety of crops grown in the Northeast.

If lime is so important, and its importance has been recognized for so long, why is it not more adequately used? Although many other items contribute to inadequacy of lime usage, the following are certainly among the most important:

1. Crop response is often not so striking as that obtained from fertilizers. It frequently is unnoticed until at least one year after application, especially when applied to new seedings. Also, because lime is comparatively inexpensive, its value often is underrated.

2. Liming has not been adequately sold as part of an integrated agronomy program. New alfalfa varieties, pelleted and high analysis fertilizers, etc., are "high lighted" and receive consumer attention. Lime should be included as part of a "package deal" better to assure the effectiveness of the fertilizer, or to increase the chances of establishing new alfalfa varieties.

3. The profit in selling lime is so small that there is little incentive, and consequently little sales effort, especially at the field level, to push this material. In instances where special "incentives" have been offered to field personnel, lime sales have increased. Farmers respond to sound educational material, whether it is brought to them by a county agent or by a salesman.

As efficiency of production becomes more and more important, the need for adequate lime and fertilizer in the Northeast will become increasingly apparent. Production per dollar spent, or per hour of labor required, is even now a yardstick of success and survival. Adequate per acre production of forage, and especially high quality legume forage, is the first essential for successful dairying in this area. Likewise, a sound liming program is a "must" to supply this high quality forage.

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A man's ability cannot possibly be of one sort and his soul of another.

—Seneca

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MULCHES FOR HOME GARDENS

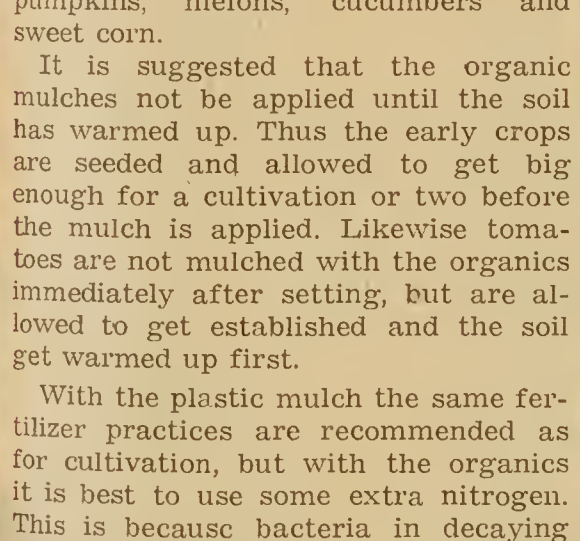
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ganic mulches aid in the absorption of rain and irrigation so that a soil will take up water much faster if mulched than if bare. Organic mulches are likely to greatly reduce if not completely eliminate erosion. Generally plastic mulches also eliminate erosion, but it is possible that on steep slopes during heavy rains there might be some gullying between the sheets of plastic.

The recommendations from Cornell suggest that the black plastic mulch be applied either just before or just after planting. For such crops as tomatoes the plastic may be put down first and X-shaped slits cut in it to set the plants through. The same procedure may be used for setting all kinds of plants or seeding crops, crops that are planted in hills, such as squashes, pumpkins, melons, cucumbers and sweet corn.

It is suggested that the organic mulches not be applied until the soil has warmed up. Thus the early crops are seeded and allowed to get big enough for a cultivation or two before the mulch is applied. Likewise tomatoes are not mulched with the organics immediately after setting, but are allowed to get established and the soil get warmed up first.

With the plastic mulch the same fertilizer practices are recommended as for cultivation, but with the organics it is best to use some extra nitrogen. This is becausc bacteria in decaying the straw, sawdust or other material are likely to steal enough of the nitrogen away from the crop so that it becomes a yellow or pale green. Only ¼ pound of ammonium nitrate fertilizer to each bushel of mulch will prevent this. The ammonium nitrate may be mixed with the mulch before it is applied, or may be broadcast on the surface of the soil before the mulch is put on, or it may be broadcast on top of the mulch after it is applied.



"You'd LIKE it on the moon, Mom! You'd weigh practically nothing!"



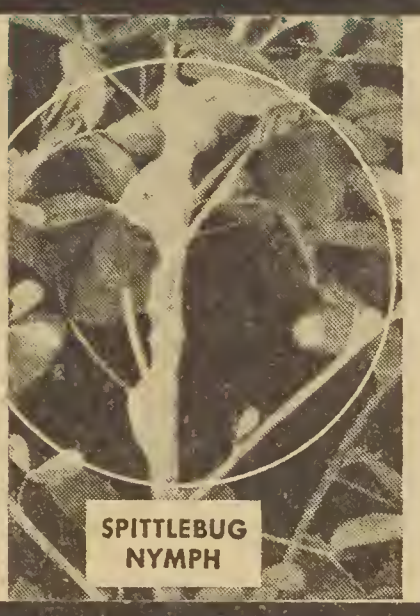
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TO SOLVE THEIR OWN QUALITY CONTROL AND MARKETING PROBLEMS, EIGHT

Growers Invest $250,000 to Store, Pack, Market Own Apples

By A.B. BURRELL

(Champlain Valley Apple Grower)

CAN a small group of Northeastern fruit growers improve income by operating a storage and selling cooperative? Eight Champlain Valley apple producers located near Peru, New York, believe they can.

They have backed their convictions by organizing the Champlain Valley Cooperative Apple Storage, Inc., a stock cooperative. A site of 6 acres has been purchased just outside the village of Peru and before severe freezing occurred last fall, the foundation for an ultra-modern cold storage plant was built. Construction will be completed by midsummer and machinery will be installed and tested before the 1957 apple harvest.

Plans call for 40,000 bushels of regular cold storage space and 60,000 bushels of controlled atmosphere, commonly abbreviated, "C.A." In the latter, rooms are sealed air-tight as soon as they are filled in the fall and not opened until the following March, April or May.

Controlled Atmosphere

Once or twice each 24 hours, the atmosphere is analyzed and the oxygen is adjusted to 3% and carbon dioxide, to 5%. It is a natural process. The atmosphere is modified by the respiration of the apples. Nothing is added to the storage atmosphere except a measured amount of fresh air as needed to maintain this composition. Activated charcoal units remove objectionable odors. Relative humidity is held at about 95% to prevent loss of juiciness of the apples.

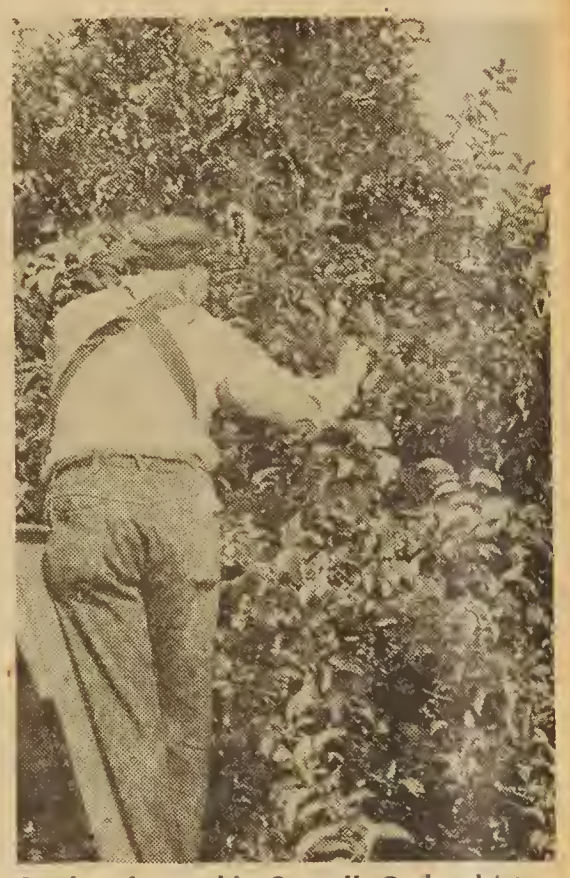
You might call it super air-conditioning. But the controlled atmosphere puts the apples into a deep sleep which prolongs their life. It provides McIntosh apples in prime condition for several months after those from regular storage are past their best. In this country, "C.A." storage is largely a development of Dr. R. M. Smock and his associates at the New York State College of Agriculture.

The new storage at Peru will be a steel-framed concrete block structure with Foamglas insulation. In its flat roof, the Foamglas will provide structural strength for carrying the snow load between the steel framework members, as well as being the insulation. This material is fireproof, moisture proof and impervious to gas passage. The storage building also will provide an unfinished room that later can be finished to accommodate an additional 20,000 bushels when needed. All storage rooms will open into a large, central packing corridor. The building can be expanded with no change in general layout.

Apples Keep Better

The prime advantage that the members believe will result from the Co-op is that the apples will be kept in better condition than when stored at more distant points. Now they are stored mainly in the Hudson Valley, some 225 miles away. They will go into storage in most cases, orchard run, within a few hours of picking and with only a short haul as most members are within 3 miles of the storage. Provision has been made for more rapid cooling of the fruit than in most storages.

A fresh pack will be prepared in whatever form the market then wants. Most of the packing can be done carefully and economically after the rush of harvest is over. It is anticipated that the main branded pack of apples will travel to market in cell cartons so there will be almost no bruising enroute.



Apples from this Burrell Orchards' tree, and from seven other orchards near Peru, will be only minutes away from the new co-op storage plant.

The storing, the packing and the selling will all be under the control and observation of the grower-members. Savings in transportation cost can be made as compared with those incurred when apples are stored some distance from the orchards. For instance, it costs 25 cents to truck apples to Hudson Valley storages at harvest and 15-20 cents more to truck them from these storages to New York in the winter. This adds up to 40-45 cents. But they go from Peru to New York direct for 25-30 cents, a saving of 15 cents a bushel.

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I know of no one with a good sense of humor who lacks human sympathy.—Russell Gordon Carter

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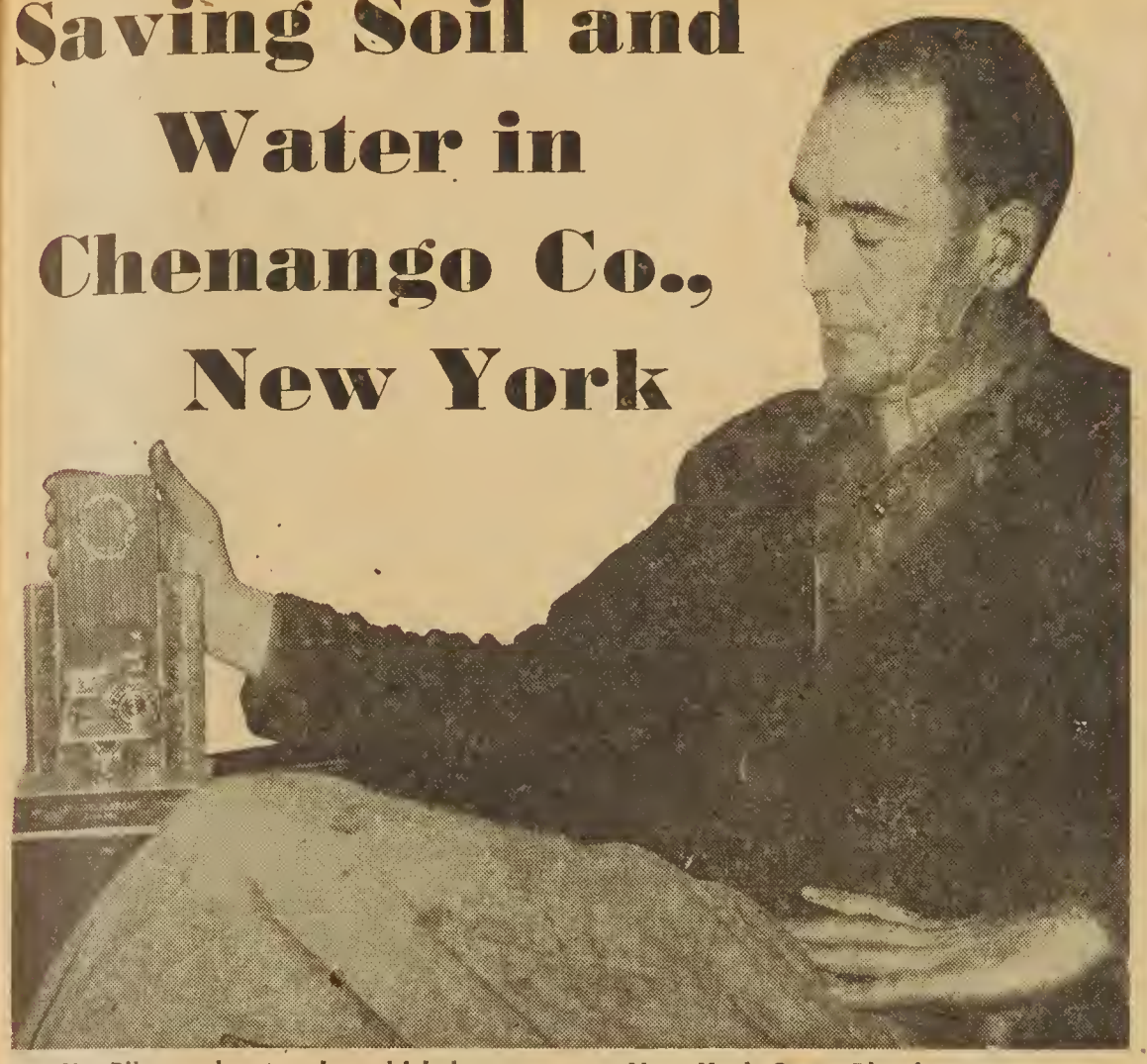
Cost Quarter Million

The members of the new co-op are Sullivan Orchards, S. B. Clark, Everett Orchards, Clark and Thew, Burrell Orchards, Northern Orchard Company, William Duffield, and Kermit Irwin. The manager, who will supervise construction and cooperate with the contractor is Robert L. Collins. Mr. Collins sold his extensive and highly successful orchards at Kinderhook, N. Y., last fall. During his ten years at Kinderhook, he had wide experience in selling apples in the major eastern markets.

Packing supplies, which constitute a major cost, will be purchased by the co-op in carlot quantities. The possibility of savings in purchase of other orchard supplies for members will be explored. At present, this organization is on friendly terms with other fruit marketing co-ops but is not affiliated with any of them.

An investment of some $250,000 in the storage plant was not undertaken by these apple growers without most careful consideration. They are confident that through doing an outstanding job with highly colored Champlain Valley apples, they can make it pay.

Saving Soil and Water in Chenango Co., New York



Mr. Pike and a trophy which he won at a New York State Plowing Contest.

CYRUS PIKE of New South Berlin in Chenango County, New York has several good reasons for practicing soil and water conservation.

1. He grows bigger crops. Every year, sometime during the growing season, lack of water slows down crop growth. Conservation practices prevent rapid runoff and keep water in the soil where plants can use it.

2. There is less soil erosion. Whenever water runs off a field rapidly, some of the most fertile soil goes with it. Good soil conservation practices retain more water in the soil and what does run off, goes slowly by diversion ditches.

3. Better roughage is grown. Lime and fertilizer are used where needed, better varieties of grass and legume are used, more attention is paid to harvesting to prevent loss, and the result is roughage that increases milk production.

4. Conservation practices by Mr. Pike and his neighbors have prevented or at least postponed, a big dam for flood control which would have flooded thousands of acres of fertile soil and one village.

But Mr. Pike practiced soil and water conservation long before the Mt. Upton flood control dam was proposed. At that time he was working a smaller farm than the one he has farmed for the past two years. The first farm had been neglected, but through erosion control, use of lime and fertilizer and better crop varieties, the soil had been greatly improved.

The move to the present farm was made to get a bigger farm but here again was the job of building up a neglected acreage. For example when the dairy herd was moved to the new farm, production dropped an average of 79 lbs. of butterfat per cow the first year. The chief reason for that was poorer quality of roughage grown.

Now after two years of work, the herd is back to an average of close to 11,000 lbs. of milk.

Mr. Pike's program was about as follows:

1. Testing soil and using lime and fertilizer where needed.

2. Building a diversion ditch plus some supplemental drainage where needed.

3. Clearing hilly fields of brush to be seedcd to birdsfoot trefoil for permanent pasture.

4. Seeding the best grasses and legumes.

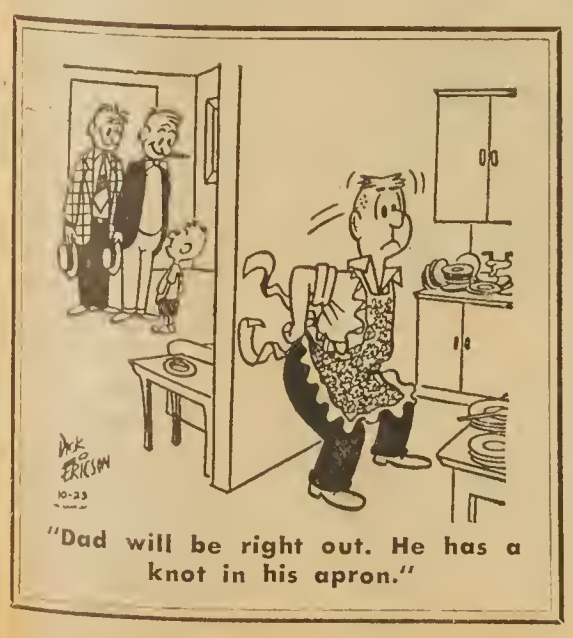
In addition to the birdsfoot for permanent hill pasture, Mr. Pike seeds ladino clover and orchard grass for pasture and Narragansett alfalfa, European birdsfoot and timothy for hay. Some corn is grown for grain but mostly for silage.

The better the roughage, the more important the management. When pastures get ahead of the cows, they are clipped for grass silage. This is fed during summer dry spells but if there is grass in the silo in the fall, corn silage is put on top of it.

When the Mt. Upton Dam was proposed several people traveled to Washington to protest. As a result, the Great Brook Watershed Area Cooperative, one of the first of its kind in the country, was organized four years ago. The Cooperative has a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. Ninety per cent of the farmers in this small watershed have signed up to carry out certain recommended practices. A map of the area has been prepared and a program worked out for each farm by the County Soil Conservation Service. With Federal funds a so-called debris dam and some "impounding areas" have been constructed to hold back water.

There has been no severe flood to test the program but many feel that many small efforts are at least equal and maybe better than one enormous dam. Certainly, the cost is less, and in the meantime, crop yields are better and erosion is controlled on the farms of Cyrus Pike and his neighbors.

—Hugh Cosline



"Dad will be right out. He has a knot in his apron."

SPRINGTIME REMINDER:



To prevent salt hunger in your livestock . . . put out STERLING BLUSALT blocks now

With animals going back to pasture, they require more salt. But chances are they won't get as much as they need—because they'll be eating less prepared feed containing salt. That's why it is now especially important for you to put out Sterling Blusalt—blocks or loose—in every field.

Blusalt supplies the additional high-quality salt your animals need —and may be lacking—in the springtime. It eliminates any danger of "salt starvation," one of the most serious and costly conditions in livestock. And, equally important, it's your assurance that livestock will get the most out of their feed . . . will digest feed properly.

BUT THAT'S NOT ALL Sterling Blusalt also protects your livestock against the hidden danger of trace-mineral deficiencies. It supplies —in addition to salt—cobalt, manganese, copper, iron, sulfate sulfur, zinc and calcium iodate (a completely stable source of nutritionally available iodine). All are readily digestible.

START FEEDING BLUSALT NOW — for livestock health, efficiency, and profits. You can get it from your feed dealer in 50-lb. blocks, 4-lb. Liks, and 50- and 100-lb. bags.

DAIRY FARMERS: When cows go back on pasture—their milk production goes up, *and so does their need for salt!* Here's a table that shows how much *more* salt your cows need as milk production increases:

Yearly requirements per cow	
Up to 20 lbs. daily milk production	30 lbs. salt
Between 20-30 lbs. daily milk production	35 lbs. salt
Between 30-40 lbs. daily milk production	41 lbs. salt
Between 40-50 lbs. daily milk production	47 lbs. salt
Between 50-60 lbs. daily milk production	53 lbs. salt
Between 60-70 lbs. daily milk production	59 lbs. salt
Between 70-80 lbs. daily milk production	65 lbs. salt
Between 80-90 lbs. daily milk production	71 lbs. salt
Between 90-100 lbs. daily milk production	77 lbs. salt

Data is from published results of extensive feeding studies at a large number of agricultural experiment stations. Some cows will eat less, some more. An excess will do no harm. Let the cow decide how much she wants.



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Please send, without obligation to me, complete information about Dari-Kool Bulk Milk Coolers.

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County.....State.....



NEW YORK HOLSTEIN MAKES BREED HISTORY

A PERSISTENT old New York cow has milked her way into the "significant milestone" class as the 60th registered Holstein ever to compile an official lifetime production record of more than 200,000 lbs. of milk.

Dr. George R. Barrett of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America reports that Willow Grove Dixie Jewel 2460125—nearing her 16th birthday in the Kingdom Farm Association herd at South Lansing, New York, literally crossed the 200,000 lb. line in a blaze of bovine glory.

Her recently completed 365 day production of 21,998 lbs. of milk and 829 of butterfat ranks as the highest ever by a 14 year old Holstein milked twice daily on Herd Improvement Registry Test.

This new national record, started at the advanced dairy cow age of 14 years, 3 months brought the New York Holstein's official lifetime totals to 208,245 lbs. of milk and 7,772 lbs. of butterfat—more than eight times the lifetime output of the average dairy cow. Included in her family of descendants are three sons, six daughters, 42 grandsons and 61 granddaughters registered in the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book.

Simple Seed Mixture Best

DR. JOHN B. WASHKO of the Pennsylvania State University advises against buying seed of various complex pasture mixtures which are being offered to Pennsylvania farmers. These mixtures in general contain a wide variety of grasses and legumes and the rate of seeding is commonly recommended at 35 pounds per acre.

Actual tests have shown that this rate of seeding is unnecessary and that yields from these complex mixtures are lower than those recommended by Pennsylvania State University.

Dr. Washko's experiments compared plantings at 12, 20 and 35 pounds per acre. All plots were clipped June 14, August 3 and September 15 last year to imitate three grazing periods. In one planting, the complex pasture mixture was used: in another, the Pennsylvania basic mixture now recommended for the state; and in a third, he used a Reed canary grass-birdsfoot trefoil association.

Results of the forage produced showed that the complex mixtures yielded no significant difference whether the seeding was made at the 12, 20 or 35-pound rate, since the stands adjusted themselves. These plots yielded an average of only 1.19 tons of air-dry forage per acre on well fertilized soil.

On the same soils, the Pennsylvania basic mixture yielded 2.21 tons per acre, while the Reed canary grass-birdsfoot trefoil association yielded 3.86 tons per acre.



Farm use of petrochemicals was the subject of a talk by L. C. Kemp, Jr. of the Texas Company, at a Cornell Farm and Home Week luncheon sponsored by the Oil Information Committee. He predicted that the petroleum industry will spend $100 million for research this year. About 250 attended.

Left to right, James M. McConnell, Cornell Professor of Agricultural Industry, and former general manager of the Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange; Mr. Kemp; Glenn Lawrence, Corfu, New York, chosen by the State Junior Chamber of Commerce as the outstanding young farmer in New York; and J. C. Corwith, Water Mill, Long Island, G.L.F. president.



Here are two of several plastic-covered stack silos used in silage experiments at Purdue University this past year. Under test conditions, the silos produced high quality grass silage and there was no surface spoilage.

Tests Show Black Plastic Cover Protects Grass Silage Quality

FOLLOWING a year's trial, Purdue University Dairy Department has reported "Encouraging results when making grass silage in stacks covered with plastic film." The Department has been conducting research in making and feeding grass silage with special reference to quality.

The plastic silo, as illustrated above, is a rectangular shaped stack, rounded at the top. The Purdue men, well aware that air is the enemy of silage fermentation, built each stack in one day and immediately covered it with a plastic tarp. The ends and sides were buried in a shallow trench to give an airtight seal.

Results at Purdue and at other experiment stations show that there is no surface spoilage as long as the plastic

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Realizing that you actually enjoy working is part of growing up.
—John Luther

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

cover is not punctured or damaged. They reported that silage made in these stacks was "very good as determined by acid development, odor and appearance when good silage making procedures were followed." They also reported that animals liked the silage.

The researchers said the black weather-resistant polyethylene plastic is required as the clear plastic will not last when exposed to the sun. In their tests they used plastic only four thousandths of an inch thick but to avoid punctures, advise using a heavier film, .006 inch thick. The black plastic also helped keep temperatures much lower than in uncovered stacks.

Other tests have shown that trench silos, when covered with the plastic, do not have surface spoilage. When plastic covers are used on trench silos, they are usually covered with a few inches of sawdust, corn cobs or hay on which a little dirt is sprinkled to avoid wind damage.

Building A Stack

The Purdue men list as advantages of the stack silo that it is easily built, is inexpensive and flexible. In a bulletin just issued they make the following suggestions for building stack silos:

1. Select a clear, well-drained, level area of ground and lay out the dimensions of the stack. The width depends on the width of the plastic which is now available in 20-24-28-32 ft. widths by 100 ft. The length of the silo depends on the amount of silage to be stored. A 28 ft. wide plastic cover permits a stack 16.5 ft. wide by 8 ft. high at the center and this will hold 1½ tons per foot of length.

2. A stack may be built with an elevator or by hand. No special equipment is needed for packing. However the men shaping the stack should tramp the forage to exclude airpockets. Don't take more than two days on one silo. Seal it completely and begin another silo if there is more forage to be harvested.

3. Prepare to seal the silo by digging a trench 8" to 10" deep around stack. Some might prefer doing this with plow or other equipment before stack is built.

4. Unroll plastic cover carefully over the stack with the ends buried in the trench. In a few days, slack should be removed from the plastic cover by again wedging the edges with soil.

5. Protect the silo from damage by fencing out animals, fowl, and romping children. Punctures or tears should be repaired immediately with a pressure adhesive tape. In the event of severe damage, a new cover should be used. If punctures occur and are not repaired, much of the advantage of using the plastic cover is lost.

So far, the Purdue trials with stacks of corn silage have resulted in 10" to 14" of surface spoilage, although the rest of the silage was satisfactory. It was also noted that, when these silos were opened for feeding out, molds developed on the surface rather quickly as compared with grass silage.

Making Silage

Although they admit there have been many opinions expressed concerning the making of grass silage, the Purdue men recommend the following procedures:

1. Harvest forage when the nutritive value is high. If forage will not make good hay, it will not make good silage. Be ready to make silage at the right time, since a few days can make a big change in the nutritive value.

2. Use a silage additive to prevent undesirable fermentation and offensive smell. It is needed if forages are ensiled without wilting, when grasses are harvested when in boot or early head, and when legumes are cut at any stage up through 1/10 bloom.

3. Rapid filling and packing can prevent heating and molding. Finely chopped forage packs more readily than coarsely chopped or long grass.

The Purdue men say that, if these three rather simple recommendations are followed, "you are virtually assured of high quality silage year after year."

These recommendations are, of course, for all kinds of silos — tower, stack, trench or bunker.—*A.J.H.*

Amino Triazole Weedkiller stops tough perennials...



It's easy to clean up weed patches with Amino Triazole. Dissolve in water. Apply with any hand sprayer.

before they overrun your cropland

Amino Triazole Weedkiller gets into sap-stream of plant...upsets growth processes...kills Canada thistle, milkweed, poison ivy...*roots* and *all*. If weed patches threaten your cropland, spot treatment *now* stops them from spreading.

If infestation is heavy, make overall application with power sprayer.

Two simple steps.

1. Wait for vigorous growth. (4 to 10 inches high for Canada thistle) Then...
2. Spray Amino Triazole Weedkiller. Directions on package.

Because Amino Triazole moves through entire plant, *down into the deepest* roots, wait about two weeks to see killing effects. *Then*, if desired, mow or cultivate. Amino Triazole used as recommended, does not sterilize the soil.

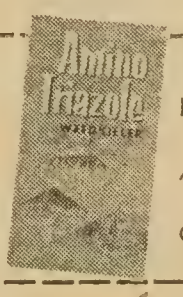
One application gives up to 90% kill. Amino Triazole controls these weeds, usually with a single application: Canada thistle, poison ivy and oak, scrub oak, sow thistle, tules, milkweed, horsetail rush, cattails and phragmites.

The following require cultivation and may require repeat application: Bermuda grass, nut grass, quack grass.

Amino Triazole is available in 1 lb. and 4 lb. cans, 24 lb. pails. AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY, FARM AND HOME DIVISION, 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, NEW YORK.

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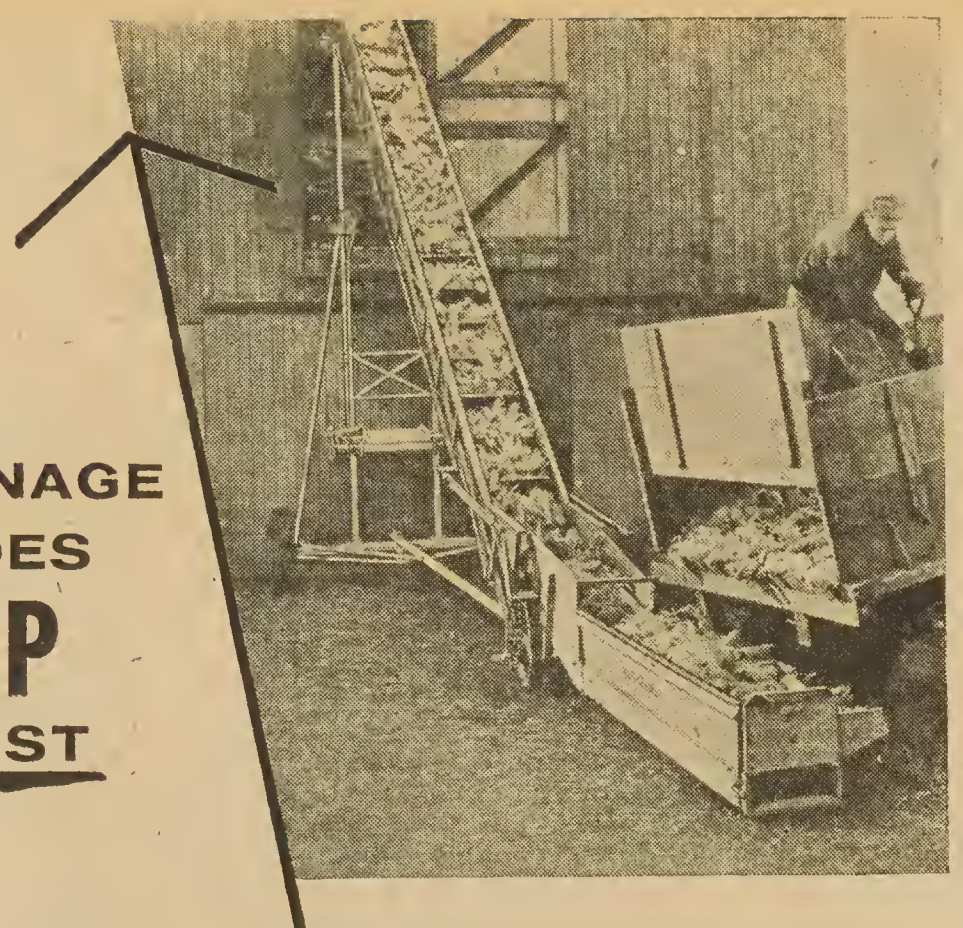
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Complete details on how, when to apply Amino Triazole, how much to use. Write to address above.



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Let's Keep Alfalfa King

Without Control of the Alfalfa Weevil and Spotted Alfalfa Aphid, It Can't Be Done

By GEORGE G. GYRISCO

Department of Entomology, Cornell University

RECENTLY an article appeared in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST by Jim Hall stating that alfalfa is still king. That may or may not be true, but two recent insect pests of the Northeast, the alfalfa weevil and spotted alfalfa aphid, are out to prove that he is wrong and that they are king, and personally knowing bugs I don't think they are wrong.

As you may recall about a year ago I called your attention in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to the fact that a destructive pest of the west, the alfalfa weevil had invaded the east. This pest is no longer a stranger to many of you.

The alfalfa weevil first appeared in the New World on a farm on the east side of Salt Lake City in the spring of 1904. It continued to spread there until it now covers a more or less continuous area of about 14 states. However, eastern alfalfa growers felt rather secure as entomologists (or "bug-men") assured them that this was a pest of the arid west and it would not prosper in the humid east.

A "Double Cross"

However, as is the case with such matters, the weevil did not know this. It suddenly appeared on alfalfa in Anne Arundel County in Maryland near Bel Aire in the summer of 1951. Further scouting in 1952 by state and USDA personnel showed it to be present throughout Delaware and north into New Jersey as far as Burlington County and in York and Lancaster Counties in Pennsylvania.

The weevil has continued to spread rapidly until it is now found throughout all of New Jersey and up into Orange County, New York, throughout the entire southeastern Pennsylvania and as far west and north as Fulton, Snyder, Luzerne and Pike Counties in that state.

Therefore the weevil is now present in 8 eastern states. In many areas of these states alfalfa cannot be grown without weevil control. Without weevil control, the first crop of alfalfa can be nearly totally destroyed and succeeding cuttings badly damaged. Here, without proper control, the alfalfa weevil is king!

Both the adults and larvae feed on the top, leaves, buds and tender young shoots. The leaves are skeletonized and chewed until they are ragged in appearance. When the injured leaves dry up, the field has a greyish-white cast giving the appearance of a frosted field. Most of the leaves are either eaten or fall off leaving the bare, near worthless stem. Fresh young shoots on succeeding cuttings are often completely destroyed.

What They Look Like

The young larvae upon leaving the eggs are tiny yellow with shining, distinct black heads. As they feed, they continue to molt and grow until they are about one-half inch long when fully grown. At this time they are grass-green in color with a wide white stripe and two fine white stripes down the back. The larva has a distinct neck and a shiny black head. The larval stage is the one most commonly seen and recognized. Look for it in your fields from May to October.

The weevil is a robust, brown snout beetle about ¼ inch long with a dark brown stripe extending in a V-shape along the top of its head, thorax and back. At first the weevils are tan in color but later range from dark brown or nearly black, with indistinct markings of any kind. The weevil is easily frightened and falls to the ground whenever the plant or ground is jarred. Unless infestations are heavy, the weevils are rather difficult to find.

Control

For specific control of the alfalfa weevil, you should write or call your extension service as recommendations can vary depending on your special conditions. However, in much of the infested area a pint of emulsifiable heptachlor applied per acre in 20 gallons of water when the alfalfa is 8 to 10 inches tall will give good control on the first cutting. If only one application of insecticide is to be used, the alfalfa must be cut in the bud stage to prevent heavy feeding losses and the 2nd and 3rd cuttings should be allowed to go to half bloom before harvest.

If infestation is heavy, two applications of heptachlor spaced 7 days apart on the first cutting may be necessary, and if infestations are severe a third application immediately after cutting on the stubble is necessary.

Granulated heptachlor applied in late fall or even in winter has given very good control of the weevil in some areas the following spring on the first cutting. Other materials such as endrin at similar dosages as heptachlor and granulated dieldrin in the late fall have also been used with good success.

The Spotted Alfalfa Aphid

The spotted alfalfa aphid which appeared in New Mexico in 1954 now extends in a more or less continuous belt across the United States from California to Virginia. In 1956 it spread into 15 new states including Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida. There is a good chance it will appear throughout the Northeast this year.

The aphid is a yellowish plant louse with or without wings and with spots bearing small tufts on its back. Usually one notices the sticky honeydew on the infested leaves, the dwarfed plants and unthrifty appearance of the alfalfa before one sees the aphids.

Like the alfalfa weevil, it will feed on several legumes such as alsike, crimson clover, bur clover etc., but its favorite host plant is alfalfa too.

Damage to Alfalfa

Damage to alfalfa by the spotted alfalfa aphid is caused by the sucking of the sap together with an apparent injection of toxin which causes the plant to be stunted and turn yellow. Indirectly the aphid damages the plant by secreting sticky honeydew upon which a black fungus lives. This honeydew covers the plant and ground and together with the cast skins gives the plants a stunted, shiny, grey appearance. The honeydew on the plants makes it near impossible to bale such hay which is often rejected by cattle.

Natural predators such as larvae of lacewing flies, lady bird beetles and larvae and maggots of Syrphid flies destroy many of the aphids but often the damage is done before the plant lice are gotten under control by these natural factors. Therefore, chemical control measures, at present, seem to be the best measures for control. Parathion, malathion, meta-systox, endrin, toxaphene, TEPP and other materials have been reported as giving excellent control of this louse. Check with your extension for exact control measures.

Growers in the Northeast should be alert to the alfalfa weevil and the spotted alfalfa aphid—two very serious pests of alfalfa. Without control of these insects alfalfa cannot be king.

The Romance of Corn

(Continued from Page 1)

now say that some of the points on which we used to judge corn, like kernels growing over the top of the ear, are not so important.

Our fathers here in the Northeast took great pride in their corn for grain, but as the Corn Belt of the West opened up our eastern acreage of grain corn rapidly, declined. It is interesting, isn't it, how history repeats itself. With the coming of the hybrids, corn growing is traveling back East again, with the result that thousands of eastern farmers have found that by using the early-maturing hybrid varieties they can get big corn yields, thereby saving materially on their grain bills.

Corn Is Our Partner

It is intercsting to know that corn and American farmers are more closely in partnership, more dependent upon each other, than man is with any other crop. For example, corn belongs to the grass family. But, unlike most grasses, without the help and partnership of man corn cannot seed itself, and would soon disappear from the earth. Leave an ear of corn on a stalk during the winter and perhaps a few kernels will fall out, and next spring there may be some spindling stalks that probably never would mature. And that would be the end of corn except for what seed was left over in storage. So corn is dependent upon its friendship with man, and we all know how much all human beings, particularly here in the United States, are dependent upon corn.

What other crop grows so fast and so tall that you can almost hear it grow on a warin summer night? What other crop does so well and has so much to offer all of us?

If you need any proof of the value of corn, remember that it contains:

Carbohydrates	80%
Protein	10%
Oil	4.5%
Fiber	3.5%
Minerals	2%

That is why corn, particularly when eared, makes such good silage. That is why the grain is so valuable for so many purposes. Whole books have been written, describing the different uses made of the various products that come from that little kernel of corn. From the carbohydrates comes cornstarch, used for dozens of different purposes, and syrups and sugars, the by-products of which are too numerous to mention.

The minerals of corn are highly important, as is the fiber content, some of which is used in the manufacture of paper. Annual sales of corn oil are large, amounting to 50 million pounds of crude corn oil, 170 million pounds of refined oil, and 40 million pounds of soap stock. Refined corn oil is used extensively as a cooking oil, as a base for mayonnaise and salad dressing, and for deep frying, etc.

The processing of corn is one of America's great industries. The reason is the many marvelous possibilities that can be developed from that kernel of corn, and the fact that farmers produce three to five billion bushels annually. Most of this, about 85%, is fed on the farms to hogs, beef cattle, and poultry, and thus it becomes the basic product in our animal agriculture. The other 15% not fed on the farms is processed and put to all kinds of industrial uses in textile mills, paper mills, commercial laundries, foundries, tobacco and cigarete plants, rubber factories, chemical and drug manufactories, feed mixers, soap makers, and of course to many food processors—bakers, confectioners, brewers, soft-drink bottlers, canned and frozen-food packers.

No farmer needs to be told the importance of corn in rations for farm animals. It is the basic feed in our animal agriculture. Corn refiners buy the farmer's corn and sell back to the farmer by-products which are vastly improved for the purpose of feeding, and which the dairy farmer could not otherwise obtain.

Importance of Starch

From either a feeding standpoint or for other purposes the most important ingredient of corn is starch. Tremendous advances have been made in uses to which starch from corn can be put, but scientists feel that we have only scratched the surface, and that starch is one of the keys to the future. When the key is found that will unlock the secret—still a mystery—in a kernel of corn, then, say the scientists, the resulting benefits to mankind may be almost limitless.

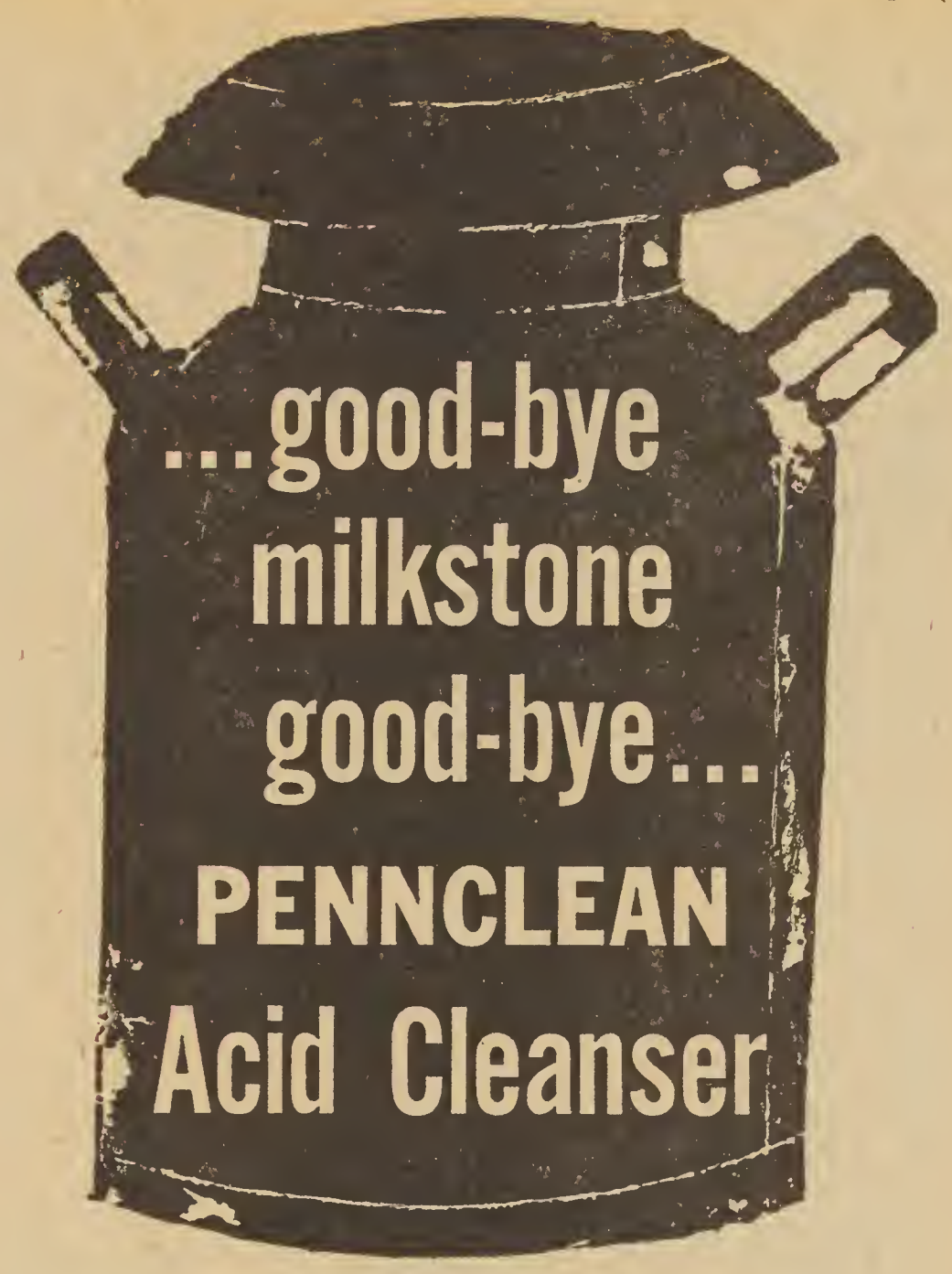
Perhaps it will give you some idea of what the scientists are thinking if you take a kernel of corn in your hand and think what happens when that single kernel is planted in the right kind of soil, properly fertilized and tended. Behold the miracle in a few short weeks when the seed germinates into a tender plant, crowding itself through hard soil and around stones, finally growing six to ten feet tall, with one big ear—and maybe two— containing not one seed but dozens.

Or, if you please, ride with me over this northeastern farm country, or through the Central West, at harvest time, and behold the almost limitless rows of America's most important crop stretching on and on, sometimes as far as the eye can see.

Look then at the great fields of silage corn, or corn for grain, realize the important part that this crop plays in our animal and human life, and you will agree with me that corn has romance, and is indeed King in America.



Remember when we filled silo this way? Ten minutes after we started work on a cold morning, we would be wet to the skin, our wrists would smart and our backs would ache. Contrast this with the picture on page one.



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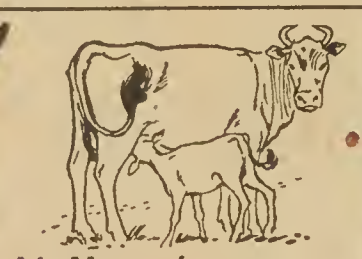
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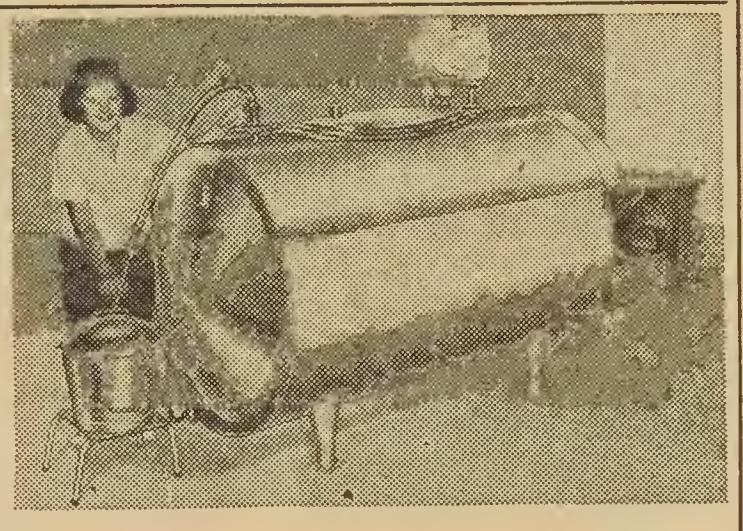
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Reflections of a Country Pastor



A Day at the Church

WE HAD nearly a whole day at the church, beginning at ten and not ending until four o'clock or after. An extension worker of the college was there and the Home Bureau demonstrator. They had much to tell us of the way country life should carry on; of the recreation activities, the games in the home, the singing together in groups.

When people come together to discuss things, such as the problems of rural life and the needs, they expect to arrive somewhere. They expect to hear answers that make further query unnecessary. They may grumble gently at "not getting anywhere" with all this discussing. Where would they want to get?

One can get final answers in mathematics. Two plus two equals four—in the abstract. But two persons plus two other persons might mean anything but four. It might mean a fight, or a quartet, or a wedding, or a family of four in a house. The answer is as indefinite as the people in question.

We are obsessed with the idea of cataloguing. A man is physical, mental, spiritual and social. These are mere arbitrary names for aspects of a man. They are not designations of separate parts of him. There is not a spiritual part or a social part. His physical life is not something and his mental something else. It is all of one cloth.

That is one thing I felt about the meeting today. We talked abstractions. We analyzed this and that. We set life up to pick it apart and hardly had time to get these pieces decently put together again before it was time to go.

Coming out from the church into the crisp air, I walked with quick step springingly, as sensing a hill to climb. I noted far across the valley, a farm home of one of those who had been at the meeting. For years he had lived there making a place for himself and for the strong son of his who is but now taking over most of the management of herd and crops.

They, this family, rooted in the soil, could speak of farm life if they would, but they said little. Words did not come easily. They were unaccustomed to talk. They could only live a deep content with what they knew. If only they might tell their story, their hopes, appreciations, enthusiasms.

Was it irksome, the long hours of labor, up before dawn and not done with the milking until seven or later? Was it good to live next to fields plowed, planted and growing into grain through the ministry of your own hands? I longed for these things to come out into words by those who live on the land.

I felt they too, could tell us something of what we needed to know of the country.



"My feet hurt!"

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E. R. Eastman, Editor
American Agriculturist
Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y.

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Five Advantages Of Minimum Tillage

Dr. R. L. Cook, head of Michigan State University's soil science department, lists five ways minimum tillage helps farmers; and first-hand experiences plus experiment station studies back him up.

1. Improves soil structure. Research indicates that many farmers are working their soil more than is necessary. They build up organic matter to improve soil structure then destroy that structure by excessive working of the soil. Repeated tillage tends to compact the soil, thus restricting aeration and internal water movement.

2. Cuts fuel and labor costs. Farmers using the wheel-track planting method for corn have saved at least $3 to $5 per acre in Michigan. Completing corn planting on time may result in an even bigger saving. Rain often delays planting several days when conventional tillage is used to prepare a seedbed. With whcel-track and plow-plant methods, the corn is planted the first day the tractor can work in the field.

3. Gets the jump on weeds. Immediate planting after plowing makes weed control easier. A fine, firm seedbed for the corn is also a fine, firm seedbed for weeds. And the weeds are busily sprouting before corn is planted. Corn put in thc ground right after plowing comes up quickly. With the help of starter fertilizer, it has a head start on the weeds. Because the corn gets a jump on the weeds, the first cultivation can be delayed for 3 or 4 weeks. Then the soil can really be thrown up around the corn.

4. Lets soil soak up hard rains. In wheel-track planting trials at the La Crosse Branch Experiment Station in Wisconsin, a heavy rain fell 4 days after the corn was in, and again 2 days later. Although no run-off measurements were madc, there was little evidence of erosion on rough-plowed plots. On plots worked three times before planting, however, there were many rills. With minimum tillage, the soil remains "open" and can take in moisture faster, thus reducing run-off.

5. Ups yields and per acre returns. Dairy farmer Louis Brux of Juneau county, Wis., proved that good corn yields can be obtained in the Badger State with whcel-track planting. His corn fields avcraged 124 bushels per acre in 1954 and 106 bushels per acre in 1955—an cspecially dry crop season for the area.

— A. A. —

Health Hints

Stomach Ulcers

By Shelby L. Hicks, M. D.

TRY OUT this bit of philosophy on your "tummyache":

"If you don't get everything done today, there will be a tomorrow. If I am not here tomorrow to take care of it, the world will still be here and somebody will take care of it, probably better than I'm doing it today."

If a lot of people could adopt that sort of a viewpoint, they would live better and easier and have a lot less trouble with their ulcers—and many other medical and emotional problems.

Stomach ulcers, as they're commonly called, cover several different conditions of the stomach and upper part of the small intestine. This first section of the intestine is known as the duodenum, and it is the most common site for ulcers to begin. Most "stomach ulcers" are really "duodenal ulcers," and most of them are not malignant. Cancer of the duodenum is very rare.

Ulcers of the stomach proper occur somewhat less frequently, but cancer here is a much greater problem. Stomach cancer is a very serious condition, and it can masquerade as a common "stomach ulcer" with almost the same symptoms.

Although cancer of the stomach is more of a problem than cancer of the duodenum, actually a relatively small percentage of stomach ulcers are cancerous. The big point is that no persistant stomachache should be passed off casually as "indigestion."

The symptoms of ulcers in both the stomach and duodenum are very much the same. They include abdominal discomfort and pain, which us usually more severe when the stomach is empty. The pain or the feeling of discomfort is relieved by taking food, milk, baking soda or some other alkaline substance such as various drugstore indigestion remedies.

The ulcer patient secretes more than a normal amount of acid in his stomach, and the relief comes because the food or medication neutralizes or dilutes the acid. Spasm of the stomach muscles also is a factor in this pain, and when the excess acid is ncutralized the spasm often will be relieved.

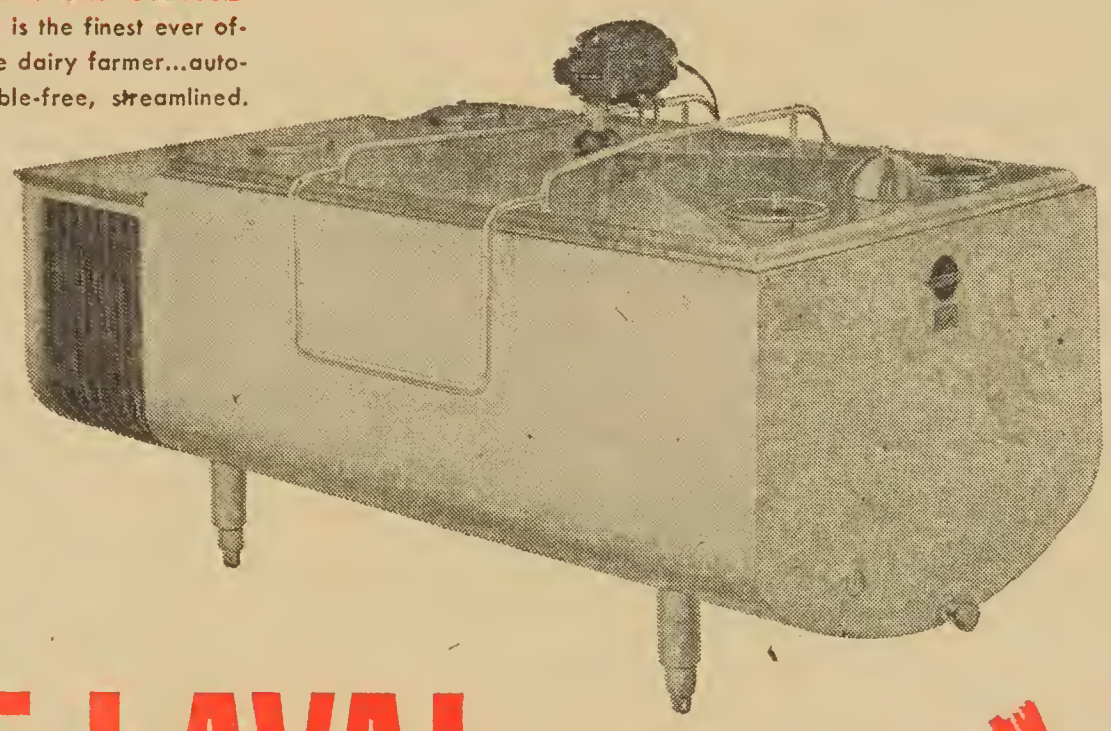
Nausea and vomiting may be present when there are ulcers. Excessive belching may or may not be a symptom. Highly seasoned, very hot or very cold, greasy or rough foods also may initiate discomfort and pain.

The complications which may arise from ulcers are hemorrhage and obstruction. Bleeding or obstruction are emergency situations, calling for a quick trip or a quick call to your family doctor.

Treatment for ulcers includes the eating of soft, bland foods, avoidance of greases, spices and acid foods, and medications to neutralize the excess acid and reduce muscle spasm. In severe cases, surgery is necessary.

A very important factor in treatment of ulcer is learning to live with oneself, to cast aside the tensions of modern living, to relax, to accept stress as it comes and not be overcome by it. It is a very good idea when you are under more than usual strain and feeling as though the world is caving in on you, to stop and relax for a few minutes, trying to think of nothing in particular, least of all of self and problems related to self.

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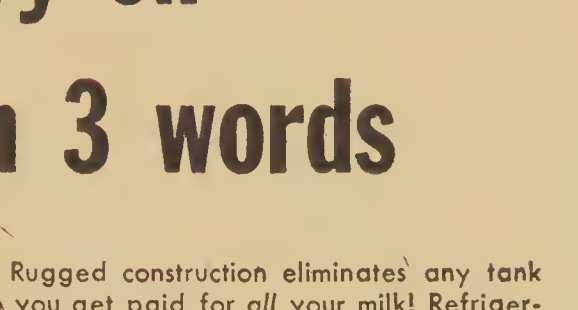
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Important Announcement about **BLOAT**



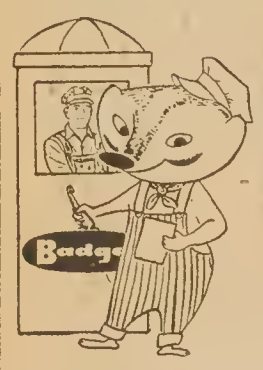
Tests have been sponsored by the Morton Salt Company and conducted by Mississippi State College for nearly two years on the costly bloat problem. The results of these tests on over 3,000 cattle on 19 different farms definitely indicate that Procaine Penicillin, the active ingredient in Morton Anti-Blote Salt, will greatly reduce the incidence and severity of bloat in cattle grazing on legume pastures. During these tests no cattle died as a result of bloat while being fed Anti-Blote Salt.

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Research indicates that 10 to 20 lbs. of Morton Anti-Blote Salt is sufficient for 10 animals for 30 days. This brings the cost down to less than 5¢ per day per head.

Morton Anti-Blote Salt is packed in Polyethylene-lined 10-lb. boxes and 50-lb. drums, and each batch is dated. Place your order for Anti-Blote Salt with your feed dealer well in advance of the time you will need it, so that you can be sure of an adequate supply during the coming bloat season.

MORTON SALT COMPANY, Chicago 3, Illinois



THE **$64,000 QUESTION**

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MODERN FARMING

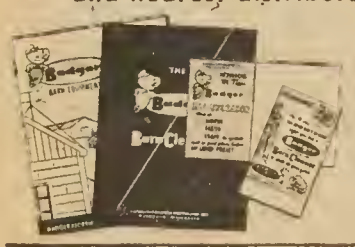
QUESTION: THERE ARE THREE OUTSTANDING PIECES OF FARM-ENGINEERED EQUIPMENT THAT REDUCE LABOR COSTS, ELIMINATE BACKACHES, CUT CLEANING AND FEEDING TIME, YET COST ONLY PENNIES PER MONTH TO OPERATE . . . NAME THEM.

CORRECT ANSWER:

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Write for complete literature and nearest distributor.

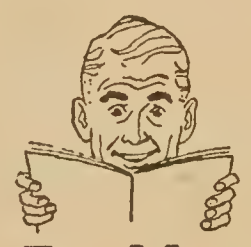


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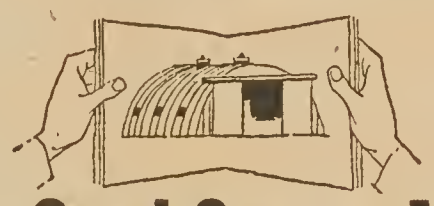
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Breeding Better Vegetable Varieties

By LYMAN G. SCHERMERHORN
New Jersey State College of Agriculture

THE BREEDING of better vegetable varieties and the selection of improved strains of existing varieties has had an important place in the research program of the Vegetable Department of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station since 1926.

The Rutgers Tomato

The first variety to result from this program was the Rutgers Tomato. Seven years after the cross between the Marglobe and J. T. D. varieties had been made in 1928, "Rutgers" was named and introduced on September 19, 1934.

Seventeen years after its launching, it holds an important place in the tomato industry of the United States and New Jersey both as a commercial and home garden variety. It is also being grown in such countries as South Africa, New Zealand, Italy, Cuba, Mexico and the Virgin Islands.

One reason for this continued popularity, is that seedsmen and growers, well aware of the frequent loss of desirable characteristics of a new variety because of insufficient care in the maintenance of the seed, have entrusted to Rutgers University the job of producing the mother stock seed ever since.

Rutgers World Beater No. 13 Pepper

The second introduction was the Rutgers World Beater No. 13 Pepper which was released in 1942, seven years after the discovery of the original plant No. 13 from which the present strain was developed.

In addition to being resistant to the virus of tobacco mosaic, this strain excels the original variety in its exceptional vigor of plant, in larger fruit size and the exceptionally thick walled fruits. This pepper has made a name for itself in the pepper producing areas of New Jersey and other states.

Jersey Orange Sweet Potato

The introduction of the Jersey Orange Sweet Potato resulted from collaboration between Dr. O. E. Elmer at the Kansas State College and Rutgers University that began in 1942. After five years of comparisons to determine the desirability of this somewhat moist type of sweet potato for New Jersey growing conditions and markets, one strain, "35," that equalled our popular dry-fleshed Yellow Jersey in yields, disease resistance and consumer acceptance, was named "Jersey Orange" and gives New Jersey a type of sweet potato that will help greatly in meeting competition from the so-called yams from Louisiana and other Southern states.

Progress Lettuce is another example of how the collaboration of agencies may be beneficial to both parties. This variety was the result of the breeding work of Dr. Ross C. Thompson of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U.S.D.A. at Beltsville, Maryland, and extensive tests for five years by the Vegetable Department at New Brunswick and on commercial farms in New Jersey.

The release of this variety was credited jointly to the U.S.D.A. and the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station in 1947 and has found a place where lettuce growers need an early variety resistant to tipburn.

"Queens" Tomato

The latest addition to the family is the "Queens" tomato which takes its name from the fact that Rutgers was originally named Queens College.

The Queens tomato has been developed from a cross made in the fall of 1941 between the Valiant and Rutgers varieties. During the past ten years, many selections have been made and discarded in order to find one line that we felt had the combination of earliness, smooth fruits, a deep globe shape, reasonable freedom from fruit cracking, with a foliage intermediate between the small foliage of the Valiant and the heavy foliage of Rutgers.

Even though we found Queens ten years after crossing Valiant and Rutgers, it is 25 years since we began attempting to develop an early, smooth, high quality tomato for early market. In season, Queens will ripen a week or ten days later than Valiant and a week or ten days earlier than Rutgers. In addition to these desirable characteristics, Queens has unusual firmness of fruit, whether picked on the blush or red ripe, that should make it carry well in the shipping containers and make it attract the attention of the consumers at roadside stands and in the retail stores.

Raritan Asparagus

After 25 years of asparagus breeding, a strain or variety of asparagus was named and introduced on December 2, 1954. At present, Raritan looks good but it will take several years to determine its true value.

Jersey Rhubarb

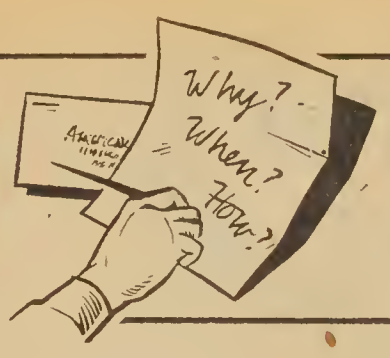
From several crosses made in 1946, we secured 300 seedlings. One of these produced plants with unusual vigor, reasonably good color, excellent yield with a fine flavor (sweet). This variety was named Jersey on December 2, 1954.

THIN GARDEN CROPS



Plants that are too thick in the row can be as harmful as weeds. Give each plant room by careful thinning.

The QUESTION ? BOX



Is it best to cut alfalfa two, three or four times?

Four cuttings, although proper in some areas, are likely to damage the stands and three cuttings, particularly of DuPuits, will give higher total yields than two cuttings. It is good management if the first cutting is made in late May or very early June, which usually means that it goes in the silo, the second cutting around the third week in July and the third by September 5. Cutting much later than that is almost certain to hurt the stand.

How much sawdust will I need to mulch tomatoes?

Three bushels will cover about 100 square feet.

How soon can I harvest asparagus from a newly-set bed?

Give the plants two growing seasons and cut lightly the third year.

How much Crag Herbicide (now called Crag Sesone) should I use on my strawberry bed?

Use five level tablespoons of Crag Sesone in three gallons of water to cover each 100 square feet of strawberry bed. First mark off 100 square feet and sprinkle or spray on 3 gallons of clear water to get an idea of the coverage.

Crag Sesone is used the year the plants are set. Clean out the weeds before you spray. This treatment is a weed prevention rather than a weed killer.

How many trees will it take to reforest an acre?

Spaced 4' by 4', it will take 2720 trees; 6' by 6', 1210 trees; and 8' by 8', it will require 680 trees.

Do strawberries grow larger under the hill system than in a matted row?

At Geneva, N. Y., the size of berries was not bigger, although yield was increased. For example, in 1955, Sparkle without irrigation yielded 9,500 quarts per acre in hills and 4,200 in a matted row. Some growers, however, have reported some increase in size of berries.

What is the average cost of growing an acre of silage corn?

Cornell reports $94.00, made up of: seed, labor, fertilizer and equipment, $60.00; harvesting $28.00; and storage $6.00 per acre. With a 10-ton per acre yield, the cost per ton would be $9.40.

What trace elements are important in commercial fertilizer?

Boron (which is often lacking for cauliflower), manganese, molybdenum, copper, zinc, and iron. They are important only where a soil lacks them in sufficient quantities.

What is the difference in the meaning of grade and ratio in commercial fertilizer?

Ratio (for example a 1-2-1) tells the proportion of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. Grade is the same as analysis. For example, the two grades 5-10-5 and a 6-12-6 both have a 1-2-1 ratio.

Silage Tables Worth Saving

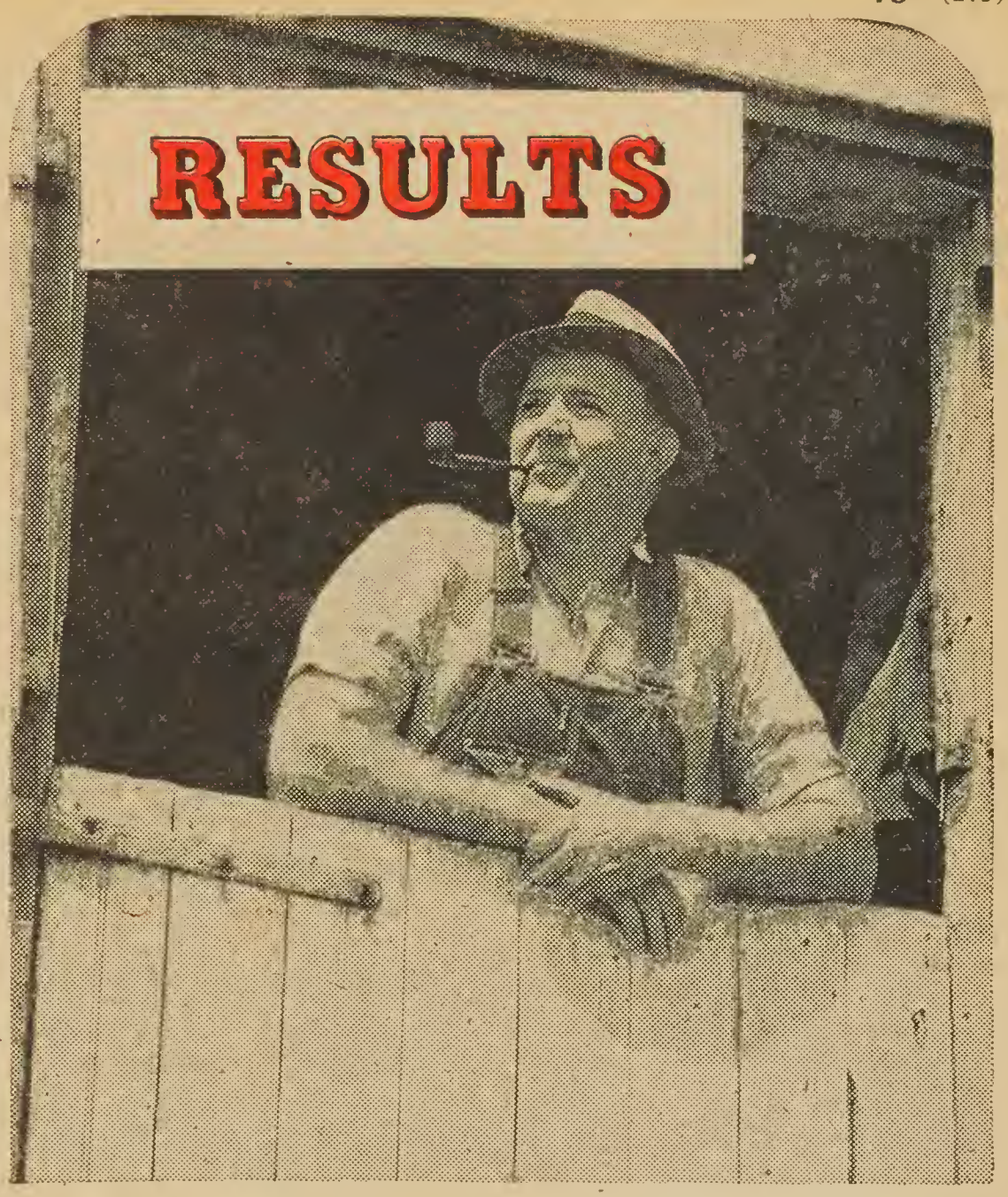
Table 1. Relation of Herd Size to Diameter of Silo, Based on 40 Pounds of Silage per Cubic Foot and the Removal of 3 Inches of Silage Daily to Avoid Spoilage

Inside diameter of silo	Volume per foot of depth	3 inches daily	Number of animals that may be fed with a daily ration in pounds per head			
			40 lbs.	30 lbs.	20 lbs.	10 lbs.
feet	cu. ft.	lbs.	No.	No.	No.	No.
10	78.5	785	20	26	39	79
12	113.1	1,131	28	38	57	113
14	153.9	1,539	38	51	77	154
16	201.0	2,010	50	67	100	201
18	254.5	2,545	64	85	128	255
20	314.2	3,142	79	105	158	314

Table 2. Relation of Size of Herd to Dimensions of Trench Silos of Different Sizes and Slopes on the Basis of 35 Pounds of Silage per Cubic Foot and the Removal of 4 Inches of Silage Daily to Avoid Spoilage

Side slope per foot of depth	Depth	Width Bottom	Width Top	Cross-sectional area	Weight of silage Per linear foot	Weight of silage Per 4 inches	Animals that can be fed with a daily allowance per head of: 40 lbs.	30 lbs.	20 lbs.	10 lbs.
inches	feet	feet	feet	inches	sq. ft.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	No.	No.	No.
3	6	6	9	0	45	1575	525	13	17	26	53
4	6	7	11	0	54	1890	630	16	21	32	63
5	6	8	13	0	63	2205	735	18	24	37	74
3	8	6	10	0	64	2240	747	19	25	37	75
4	8	7	12	4	77	2695	898	22	30	45	90
5	8	8	14	8	91	3185	1062	27	35	53	106
3	10	6	11	0	85	2975	992	25	33	50	99
4	10	8	14	8	113	3955	1318	33	44	66	132
5	10	10	18	8	143	5005	1668	42	55	83	167
3	12	10	16	0	156	5460	1820	45	61	91	182
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5	12	14	26	0	240	8400	2800	70	93	140	280

University of California, College of Agriculture Circular 411.



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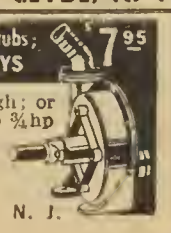
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Say you saw it in *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*



"I like eggs because ——"

The Judges Chose These Winners

WE THANK everyone who entered this contest. We wish everyone could have won. That was impossible so here are the winners:

(First Prize $15)

I like eggs because —
They're sanitary packaged, attractive to serve,
Low-priced and convenient cupboard reserve;
Wholesome, flavorsome, **all ways** delicious—
Taste-thrilling; "pie-frilling," tempting, nutritious.
— *Myrtle M. Hamilton, Ulysses, Pa.*

* * *

(Second Prize $10)

I like eggs because—they're high in protein, low in calories! Delicious! Nutritious! Thrifty! Versatile! Available! Youngsters need 'em to **grow** on; grownups need 'em to **go** on!"
—Jane Kay Worthington, San Francisco, California

* * *

The writers of all the following letters will receive a check for one dollar.

I like eggs because they are like little gift packages, each one neatly packed and sealed.
Contents — vitamins, minerals, energy.
Opened — they mean nourishing food, hearty meals, good health for all.
—Mrs. R. M. Perkins, Bethel, Vt.

* * *

I like eggs because they are healthful; completely digestible, fresh, pure, wholesome, low in calories; economical; always available; versatile, easily prepared, perfect blenders; appetizing and mighty good to eat!
—Franklin C. Bishop, Ithaca, N. Y.

* * *

I like eggs because—if you are influenced by vitamins, they fill the bill; thrift, they lower the bill; style and taste, they top the bill.
— Mrs. Alta E. Tripp, Norridgewock, Maine

* * *

I like eggs because—they contain the flavor and nutrition essential to good health. Eggs make the heart strong, the hand steady, the body able, and the brain ready.
—Mrs. Hollis Brooks, Lancaster, N. H.

* * *

I like eggs because I love company. Unexpected guests never give me the jitters when I know there are plenty of eggs in the refrigerator to satisfy hungry appetites.
—Mrs. R. A. Woods, West Springfield, Mass.

* * *

I like eggs because I am trying to improve my physical development. Two eggs for breakfast every morning appears to be the answer. Especially on school days.—*Danny Jacques (age 7), West Townshend, Vt.*

* * *

I like eggs because they cannot be "treated" or "flavored" with anything. When you purchase eggs—you get eggs —nothing added, nothing taken away.
—Mrs. Margaret Schofer, Marcy, N. Y.

* * *

I like eggs because they are delicious, nourishing, easy to prepare, suitable for young and old, and unexcelled for versatility—alone or in combination with other foods, I find eggs truly economical. — *Mildred B. Conley, Big Flats, New York.*

* * *

I like eggs because their 'hearts of gold' embrace valuable food elements, while sparkling entrees, desserts and even beverages with unique, delicious goodness — AND, only pennies-per-portion!—*Miss Gladys E. Stolz, Scottsville, New York*

* * *

I like eggs because
Housewives with culinary cunning
Use eggs a-plenty to "bring 'em running";
Protein-packed, tasty — it's PROVEN that
Eggs will keep you FIT, not FAT!
—Mrs. Wayne J. Thayer, Bergen, N. Y.

* * *

I like eggs because of their low cost, high food value and digestibility. They combine with most foods, giving them more nourishment, better flavor and eye appeal.

Here's a second entry, too long:

I like eggs because the egg and I agree, that I need the egg and the egg needs me. They go with vegetables, milk and meat: cereal, fish and most things we eat. We eat 'em to get thin and eat 'em to get fat, what other one food could do all of that? If we had no eggs with which to cook, we might as well throw away the book: Low in cost, high in food value, good for your pocket book and for you too: Let's buy 'em and eat 'em for all our good; and help each other as good citizens should.
—Mrs. Herman Warman, Houlton, Me.

— A. A. —

BLUE COMB

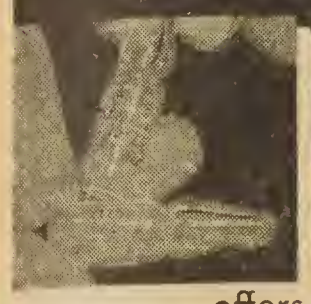
BLUE COMB most often affects chickens that are approaching production or have already begun production. The cause of this disease has not yet been identified. Many explanations have been advanced as to the cause of blue comb but none have been confirmed. Because of the way the disease spreads and because of the response to antibiotic medication, indications are that the disease may be of infective origin. Outbreaks are not limited to pullets alone since cockerels and old hens also have been found to be affected. Although the disease occurs most frequently during the warmer months of the year, cases of blue comb have been encountered in all seasons of the year.

The first symptoms are a drop in feed consumption and an increased demand for water. Birds become inactive and dull. They often congregate around water fountains. The droppings are apt to become loose and have an offensive odor. Egg production, if high, drops suddenly. At times, the egg shells become bleached. Birds die suddenly without much loss in weight. Mortality may range up to 50 percent. Repeated attacks in a given flock have been reported only infrequently.

A good treatment for blue comb in chickens still is wanting. The tetracyclines such as aureomycin or terramycin at levels of 100-200 grams per ton of feed have shown some promise. Both antibiotics are now available in a form which may be added to drinking water. The antibiotics should be continued for a period of about one week.

Another reported treatment for blue comb in chickens is the administration of ½ percent muriate of potash in the drinking water for four days. This can be done by dissolving one tablespoon of muriate of potash in each gallon of drinking water. At the end of four days the potash is withdrawn from the drinking water and mixed in the mash in a proportion of 1½ pounds of muriate of potash to 100 pounds of feed.
— Poultry Department, University of Massachusetts

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ROOTING ROSES

ROOTING cuttings of woody plants is always intriguing for the novice gardener. This seems to be especially true of roses.

All garden roses we buy are budded or grafted on wild or semi-wild seedling roots. This method of propagation produces stock that is winter hardy and uniform in growth in the shortest time. However, the great majority of roses do well on their own roots .

The simplest way to root a few rose cuttings is by means of the jar method, in which three to five cuttings are placed under one quart jar.

Good cutting wood of roses is made from a shoot that has just matured a flower, with the petals all fallen. Remove the remains of the flower and the leaf below it. The cuttings should be three joints long, although it is possible to root a two-joint cutting.

Cut off the lowest two leaves of the three-joint cutting and one from the two-joint cutting. With a sharp knife cut diagonally through the bottom joint.

The cutting is now ready to stick. The use of a root producing hormone will speed the formation of roots.

Previously you will have selected a spot for the rooting bed, in partial shade, and will have dug the soil. Make a hole 4 to 5 inches deep in the soil with a round stick about the size of a broom handle.

Place the cutting about 2 inches deep in the hole and hold it while you pour clean sand around it. After the cuttings have been set in place, water well and cover with a quart fruit jar.

If the jar should fog on the inside, just raise the edge until the fog disappears. Keep the soil and sand moist.

In 6 to 8 weeks roots will have formed. Then the young plant can be transferred to a permanent site.

These newly rooted plants should be well mulched during the first winter at least. It will require two to three years for an own-root plant to attain the size of the grafted or budded plant that you may purchase.

— A. A. —

FOLIAGE IN THE SHADE

THAT shady-spot problem beneath the trees can be solved with hosta, or plantain lily, which thrives in the shade.

These plants have lush green foliage in a variety of greens, some variegated, with white or lavender flowers borne on long stems. By planting different varieties you can have handsome foliage all season long.

Hosta does best in rich, moist soil and semi-shade. Plants are rugged and highly resistant against disease and require little care except occasional watering during very dry weather.

They may be found at your garden supply dealer, and usually come as divisions of plants. Plants will multiply quickly and form large clumps, which in turn, may be cut into sections for replanting either in early spring when the new shoots appear or in the fall.

So if you have an empty spot where foliage would be attractive, try hosta for a touch of jungle-like beauty. It will delight your green thumb!

Doris E. Stebbins

— A. A. —

MORE PROCESSED POTATOES

ONE OUT of every six pounds of potatoes eaten by the people of this country nowadays is in some processed form, and the trend continues upward, according to a USDA report. While the volume of fresh potatoes used in households has dropped considerably over the past decade, the use of processed potato foods is now about nine times greater than in 1940 and double that of 1948.



A good home, modern facilities, attractive surroundings. Provide your children with these and encourage them in 4-H and FFA activities. Give them the *best* in opportunities with the help of Cooperative Farm Credit.

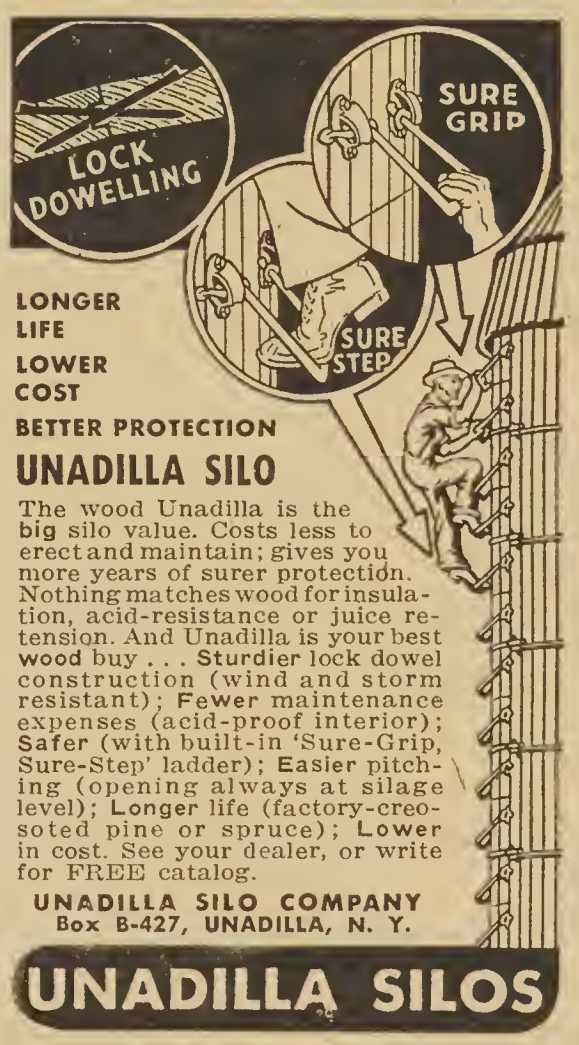
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May 18 Issue.....Closes May 3
June 1 Issue.....Closes May 17
June 15 Issue.....Closes May 31

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FOR ANGUS Steers and Registered Heifers Write Red Creek Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y.

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IMPROVE your herd with a 1956 registered Angus Bull, sired by a ton bull. Once seen you will own one. Ral-Mo Farm, East Aurora, N. Y.

THREE registered Angus heifers sired by Envions Ess Kay 7, Burgess family, Shadybrook Farm, Haskinville, N. Y. P.O. Cohocton, N. Y. Phone Hornell 2812W1.

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THINK ABERDEEN-ANGUS when you think of beef cattle. For more information contact: Professor John I. Miller, Secretary New York Angus Association, Wing Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

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HEREFORD cattle should have a place in your farm program. Foundation stock of proven and popular bloodlines can be purchased from our members. Write for information. New York State Hereford Assn., 11 Wing Hall, Ithaca, New York.

REGISTERED polled Herefords, Circle M Ranch breeding. Five two-year old bred heifers sired by a national champion bred to a son of a national champion. Also, three one-year old bulls. Alex Debrucque & Son, New Boston St., Canastota, New York.

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CAPONS are the choicest of poultry meats. There is always a good market for them — always bring highest premium prices. We have thousands of these heavy breed cockerels — all surgically caponized — 4 and 6 weeks of age. Their desexed life is spent quietly. They do not crow—do not fight—they just eat and grow big rapidly—frequently weigh 9 pounds for market in 5 months or so. Very tender—very tasty — easily picked — economic to raise. Priced very low. Write, wire or phone us today. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc. A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

DUCKS

MALKIN (Wild Mallard Cross) ducklings. Beautiful, delicious, non-flying. Meadowbrook, Richfield 2, Penna.

DUCKLINGS: Giant Pekins, $6.50-25, $21.95-100. Goslings, chicks. Zetts Poultry Farm, Drifting, Penna.

WHITE Crested Ducks. 4 ducks, one drake — $15.00. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Penna.

WHITE Muscovy ducks—$7.50 for trio. Earl McMurray, RD1, Broadalbin, New York.

IMPERIAL PEKINS, ducklings $24.95—100; 25—$6.95. Meadowbrook, Richfield 2, Pa.

KHAKI-Campbell ducklings, 25-$6.50, 50-$12.00, 100-$21.00. Rouens, 10-$3.50, 25-$7.50. Howard Butler, Otego, New York.

BEAUTIFUL Rouen Ducklings, 25-$12.50, prepaid. Select utility drakes $5.00 each. Joseph Nicholas, Mansfield, Penna.

GEESE

GOSLINGS: Chinese—each $1.25; Emden—$1.50; Toulouse—$1.50. Also hatching eggs. Order now, 20% down, balance COD. Wethli Goose Farm, Wells, Vermont.

PILGRIM GOSLINGS: Large fast growing strain. $1.50 each. Minimum 4, postpaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Fred Wilson, Easthampton, Mass.

PIGEONS

AUTO SEXING Giant Homer Squabs. Illustrated folder. Roger Tobey, North Billerica, Mass.

AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog. Reisch Auction School, Mason City 11, Iowa.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEER Livestock and farm auctions. Complete auction and pedigree service available. Harris Wilcox. Phone—Bergen 146. New York.

AUCTIONEER: Charles Vosburgh, produces results. Let's talk it over. Phone SK6-8133 Cortland. New York.

AUCTIONEER: Miller's complete auction service. Earl Miller and Dick Miller, Odessa, New York. Phone 29-Y-11.

AUCTIONS

ARRANGE your spring farm sale with one of the top farm sale services being offered in the section. We will pay you cash for your entire dairy, regardless of size, and your personal property, or we will sell it for you on a small commission basis. We handle all advertising, sale preparation, account collection, provide auctioneer & clerk, and settle with you on day of sale. Call collect Elmira, N. Y. 9-3861 and ask for either Ronald West or Bill Young. Evenings call Wellsboro, Pa., 2154 or Ithaca, N. Y., 4-3312. Horseheads Livestock Market, Inc., Horseheads, New York

PLANTS

ONION Plants—Choice select white and yellow Bermuda, white and yellow sweet Spanish, 500—$2.10; 1000 $3.50; 2000—$5.45; 3000 — $6.90; 6000 (Crate)—$10.50, prepaid. Austin Plant Company, Box 853, Austin, Texas.

VIRUS free strawberry, red, black raspberry plants. Guaranteed to grow. Circular. Eureka Plant Farm, Hastings, New York.

CERTIFIED Strawberry Plants fresh dug from our muck farm: Catskill, Robinson, Sparkle, Fairfax, Premier grown from virus free stock. Empire, Fairland, Temple, Pocahontas of regular stock, $3.00 per hundred postpaid. Everbearing, Streamliner and Superfection $4.75 per hundred postpaid. Write for quantity prices. Braman Brothers, Penfield, New York.

STRAWBERRY Specialists. Introducing 3 great new varieties. One a new giant. Also regular varieties. Novelties. New everbearer. Pennholm Farms, Carpenter, Ohio.

ASPARAGUS, 2 yr., 25-$1.75; 100-$3.85; 1,000-$20.00. Victoria Rhubarb, #1, 6-$1.75; 12-$2.75; 25-$5.00. Horseradish, 12-$.75; 50-$1.95; 100-$3.50. Prepaid. Free catalogue. Field Plant Farm, Sewell, New Jersey.

THOMPSON'S vigorous strawberry plants, Vermont grown from virus-free stock. Catskill and Howard 17 (Premier) 50-$2.00; 100-$3.25; 300-$8.00; 500-$12.00; 1,000-$21.00 postpaid. Trimmed ready to set from heavy rooted plants. We recommend Catskill as the best strawberry for New England. Instructions included. Glenn Thompson, Johnson, Vermont.

STRAWBERRY—raspberry plants. Highest quality. State inspected. Strawberries from virus free stock. Howard 17, Catskill, Sparkle. 50-$2.25; 100-$3.50; 200-$6.50; 300-$9.00; 500-$12.50; 1,000-$23.00. Latham raspberries 25-$3.50; 50-$6.00; 100-$12.00; 500-$45.00. Postpaid. Descriptive price list. Kenberry Nurseries, Rev. Kenneth W. Berry, Randolph, Vermont.

VIRUS FREE Strawberry plants — Premier, Sparkle. Armore, Empire, Robinson, $3.00—100; Regular Gem, Superfection, Brilliant, 20th Century Everbearing, $4.00—100; Latham, Newburgh, Taylor raspberry plants $7.00—100 postpaid. Perkins Berry Farm, Hudson Falls, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY plants, essentially virus free stock. Howard 17, Catskill, Sparkle, Robinson and Empire, 100-$3.00, 200-$5.00, 500-$10.00, 1,000-$18.00. One year Mary Washington asparagus roots, 100-$2.75, 500-$10.00, 1,000-$18.00. Taylor red raspberry plants 12-$1.00, 100-$7.00. Rhubarb, $.35 each, 3 for $1.00. Horseradish, 12-$1.00. Postpaid. Fred Drew (Nursery), Agawam, Mass.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS — new heavy rooted State inspected. Trimmed ready to set. Howard 17, Premier, Sparkle, Catskill, Fairland and Stelemaster. Grown from virus free stock. Also Maine 55, Monmouth, Orland, Senator Dunlap and Temple. 100-$3.00; 500-$12.00; 1,000-$22.00. Postpaid. Shipped promptly. Packed in damp moss. Price list and instructions free. Adrian G. Sidelinger, Burnham, Maine. Telephone Unity 35-22.

USE THE very best for profitable crops this year. Write for our catalog on cabbage, tomato, broccoli, cauliflower, sweet potato and other plants. J. P. Councill Company, Franklin, Virginia. "Virginia's Oldest and Largest Growers."

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: Jerseybelle (N.J. 7A). Fruit of this new variety is delicious and extra large. Price reduced for quantity use. Order early. Circular on request. Universal Farms, Robbinsville, New Jersey.

CERTIFIED Strawberry Plants — Premier, Temple, Robinson, Dunlap, William Belt, Big Joe, and Tennessee Beauty. 50—$1.25; 100—$2.25; 500—$8.00; 1,000—$14.50. Postpaid. Carl E. Martin, R.D. #1, Conneaut Lake, Penna.

STRAWBERRY Plants grown from virus free stock. Catskill and Premier 100—$3.50. Postpaid 2nd zone. Stanley Fisher, Hardwick, Vt.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: 100-$3.35, 200-$5.95, 500-$10.50, 1,000-$16.85—plus postage. 100-$2.95, 1,000-$14.95 at farm. 45 varieties, free catalog. Rex Sprout, Waverly, N. Y.

CEDAR POSTS

CEDAR Posts, all sizes for log cabins, fences, etc. We deliver. Vermont Lumber Corp., Newport, Vermont. Tel. 10.

CEDAR POSTS, all sizes. Five foot electric fence stakes pointed for driving, 15¢ each at yard. Cedar poles for pole barns, Penta treated for durability. Truck load deliveries. Telephone ORleans 9-3121, Murray Snell, Northeast Townline Road, Marcellus, New York. Closed Sunday.

MAPLE SYRUP

PURE MAPLE SYRUP, grade A, gallon $5.50, 2 quarts $2.75. Sugar creame cakes $1.00 lb. Postpaid. Edward Daniels, Royalton, Vermont.

FOR SALE: Pure fancy maple syrup, $5.00 per gallon. Bertis W. Jump, Bainbridge RD2, N. Y.

MUSHROOMS

MUSHROOMS in 14 days. Prerlanted trays, 3 for $4.50 F.O.B.; spawn plus newest manureless methods, $1.00. Literature free. Luxor-AA, 641 South 19th St., Newark 3, New Jersey.

FLOWERS AND BULBS

HARDY Garden Chrysanthemums—beautiful collection of hardy mums. Large flowering Intermediate, Pompon, Button, Cushion. 18 healthy plants—$2.00, postpaid when wanted. Collection made up from 90 named varieties No. 1 grade plants which are in surplus from our regular wholesale trade. Guaranteed. Elm Tree Perennial Farm, Scuthington, Connecticut.

DAHLIAS, marked 25c, twenty assorted $2.00. Mrs. George Mostert, Delhi, New York.

GLADIOLUS BULBS — mixed colors. 100 large size $3.50. 100 medium $2.50. State inspected. Prepaid. M. R. Meckler, Frankfort, N. Y.

GLADIOLUS, mixed, large $4.35-100. Blooming size $9.95, small $4.75 thousand. 1000 large all white $19.95, all postpaid. H. E. Gordon, Southold, N. Y.

DAHLIAS, poms, cactus, large shags. Try new colors, types 6—$1.00. Luettgens, R.D. 1, Freehold, New Jersey.

HAY

FOR SALE: Hay, straw, alfalfa. You name it we have it. For quality and prices phone Vernon, New York, 3-5535 or write to Janowski Brothers. Vernon Center, New York.

TIMOTHY and Alfalfa mixed hay, delivered by truck load. Stewart's Produce Service, Maplecrest, New York.

CHRISTMAN'S Hay Exchange: Wanted top quality hay or will deliver same subject to inspection. Call collect, person to person, after 6:00 P.M. J. W. Christman, RD #4, Fort Plain, New York. Tel. 4-7289.

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT

BALER TWINE — $5.75 per bale, money back guarantee. This pre-season price during March and April. Much higher later. Binder twine — $7.50 per bale. Dealers farmers and farmer dealers wanted. Farmall H. Tractor and cult., $685.00. Delivery any State. Send deposit and order. Save hundreds this month. Write or visit Phil Gardiner, dealer in tractors, trucks, balers, pickers, shellers, combines dozers, garden equipment, jeeps. Mullica Hill, New Jersey—phone GRidley 8-6291.

GUARANTEED Silo-Matic silo unloaders—also auger bunk feeders—feeds up to 300 head in 20 minutes automatically. Wet, hard packed or frozen silage no problem. 30 days free trial. Low cost. Write Railoe Co., Inc., Plainfield, Illinois.

CANVAS COVERS—Tarpaulins . . Save—Direct from Factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9 x 8-8, $5.04; 7-9 x 11-8, $7.78; 11-8 x 13-8, $13.44 FOB Factory. Write for complete list of Sizes and Samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, New York.

PLASTIC SILO CAPS — Prevents top spoilage. 12' Diameter, $12.00; 14' diameter, $13.25; 16' diameter, $16.25; 18' diameter, $20.00. Rush check or money order to W. J. Walker, RD2, Norwich, New York.

FREE Giant Catalog War Surplus and Excess Inventory items. Save to 70%. Tractor Sprayers, irrigation pumps, motors, power plants, hydraulics, winches, transit levels, tools, etc. Write Surplus Center, 851 "O" Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.

TRACTORS For Sale: On iron wheels with lugs—Farmall M, Farmall H, John Deere B, several more on iron and on rubber. Several crawlers. Baler twine $5.75 per bale. Phil Gardiner, Mullica Hill, N. J. Phone GRidley 8-6291. Write—visit.

BIG PRE-SPRING sale of used equipment at Casellini-Venable Corporation, your Caterpillar Dealer, with great buys like these: Caterpillar D2-40" tractor, 4U series, hare, good condition. Just the machine for farmer or logger, only $2500. Caterpillar D2-50" tractor with Caterpillar hyd. angledozer, completely rebuilt from radiator to drawbar, a Bonded Buy, sale priced at $5950. Cletrac BG with hydraulic bulldozer, was $1500—make us an offer! John Deere Model MC crawler with bulldozer, fair condition, was $1350—make us an offer! Cletrac DD tractor with hyd. angledozer and Carco winch, $2800. Caterpillar D4-44" tractor, bare, only $1200. Cat D2 wide gauge tractor with electric starting system, radiator, crankcase and roller guards, unusually good, $3500. Cat D4 tractor with IT4 cable traxcavator, 1 yd. bucket, only $3500. Many other sensational buys. Contact us for your needs. Casellini-Venable Corporation, Barre, Vermont, Tel. GRanite 6-4164. Caterpillar and Cat are registered trademarks of the Caterpillar Tractor Company.

LOW COST Producers for your spring work featured at your Caterpillar Dealer's, the Houghton-Arnold Machinery Company. HD5 Allis-Chalmers equipped with Gar Wood straight dozer—a real buy! Caterpillar D4-60" tractor with hydraulic angledozer, only $2000. Bargain of the month—Cat Model No. 40 tractor equipped with hydraulic angledozer, a wonderful bargain at only $1500. BGS Cletrac with Heil angledozer, Model HT35, yours at a low bargain price. Caterpillar D4-60" tractor with Cat 4A-60" hydraulic angledozer and Cat No. 46 hyd. control, a terrific bargain at just $5800. Cat RD6 tractor with LaPlant-Choate pump and jacks. Good value at only $500. Many other fine buys. Send a postcard, write, wire, phone for complete listing. Houghton-Arnold Machinery Company, 59 Presumpscot St., Portland, Maine, Telephone SPruce 5-3121. Caterpillar and Cat are registered trademarks of the Caterpillar Tractor Company.

FOR SALE: Baler twine $5.75 per bale with money-back guarantee; corn sheller att. for Minneapolis-Moline unit tractor, like new, $450; Minneapolis-Moline U tractor & hyd. $895; Farmall H $695; Farmall M $1100 & $900; Massey-Harris 33, new demonstrator, $1995; mechanical transplanters from Holland, Mich., $85 and up; Caterpillar hydraulic dozer $1350; Dodge dump truck $795; garden tractors, 30 on hand, $75 and up; Farmall M on iron wheels $650; Case on iron wheels $495; Farmall cub, like new, $750. Delivery any state — low cost. Phone GRidley 8-6291. Write, order or visit Phil Gardiner, Mullica Hill, N. J. (10 acres machinery, tractors, trucks)

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT

PATZ BARN Cleaners. Silo Unloaders. Manure Spreaders. Famous for their high quality and longer life. Engineered for buyers who demand the best Used trade-ins of other makes. silos. low cost steel buildings. grain bins. cribs. Barn equipment. Easy terms Free literature, no obligation. Some dealer territories available. Nold Farm Supply. Rome. New York

TRACTOR & Implement Sale: During April & May. Farmall Cub, nearly new, make offer Ferguson 20, $595.00; Ford 8N $750; Ford 9N, $395.00; Oliver 70 & Cult., $395.00; Bolens (small), $295.00; Massey-Harris Pony and cult. & new plow, $735.00, Ford & loader, $1095.00; Farmall Super AV & cult., $900, $995, $1095; John Deere 40, $1,000; Allis Chalmers W C, $649.00; Massey-Harris MH50, like new, make offer; Case SC & cult., $395.00; John Deere B, $295.00, $395.00; Farmall F 12 or F20, $200.00, $300.00; Caterpillar traxcavators, $1,000, $1950; John Deere A & cult., $450.00, $695.00, $750 00; Avery, $295.00; John Deere LA & cult., $695.00; 32 ft. trailer, $900.00; John Deere combine, $350.00; Willys 4 wheel drive pickup, 1949, $600.00; Willys 4 wheel drive jeep, 1952, $925.00; Massey-Harris 2 row corn picker, $1195.00; Massey-Harris 2 row corn picker & sheller, $1295.00; manure spreaders. smallest to largest, $50.00 to $500.00; garden tractors, smallest to largest, $50.00 to $500.00; elevators, plows, harrows, grain drills, mowers etc.; Ford truck & rack body. $575.00; Chevrolet truck & flat 16 ft. body, $750.00: transplanters, automatic, $75.00 & up; baler twine, $5.75 per bale. Sale during April and May. Phone, write, order or visit (terms available) Phil Gardiner, Route 45 at 322, Mullica Hill, N. J. Phone GRidley 8-6291. Spend ten dollars to travel—save hundreds!

DEPRESSION prices—we sell cheap. Save 75% off new—used tractor parts, crawlers and wheel tractors—160 makes and models. 1957 catalog ready. Send 25¢ refundable. Surplus Tractor Parts Corporation, Fargo, North Dakota.

SILOS. Fair prices. Prompt service. Write Charles Mundy, R.D. #2, Norwich, New York.

REAL ESTATE

COUNTRY Home. 7 rooms, bath, oil hot water heat, attached garage, combination aluminum storm windows and doors, 200' drilled well, fireplace, copper plumbing 3-4 acres, fruit trees. 1500' elevation near lake, Wayne County, Pa., $14.000. Box 514-PV, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

FARM — 300 acres, $13,500. Easy terms. 14 acres wheat, level land, modern buildings, 1,000 tree sugar bush, improved road. Chance for one with stock and tools. Write, Ph-46-224, Mr. Douglas, Fort Plain, New York, agent.

STROUT Farm Catalog—free! And business opportunities, also homes; 34 states—coast-to-coast; 2,891 properties described. Bargains galore. World's largest! 57 years service. Strout Realty, 251-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

RETIRED owner selling highly productive farm southern Cayuga County, Auburn, 15 miles. 166 acres—113 crops, 10 woods, balance pasture. Well drained, level, grows fine alfalfa without lime. Never-failing deep well, electricity, bath, furnace, fireplace, good buildings, good roads, shade. Immediate possession. You'll like it. Write Box 514-BR, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

FARM WANTED: Productive land, good buildings for 50 milkers. 100 head, near city or large village with retail milk route or opportunity for same. Reply address Box 514-MF, American Agriculturist, Ithaca. New York.

EXCEPTIONALLY good dairy farm for sale, 900 acres. Excellent, large, modern. On highway, close to Burlington. 200 cow farm completely equipped! 3 barns, 2 Diesel tractors, baler, combine, silos, new house. 2 sugar houses complete with 5000 buckets. Timber. Will sell with 70 Holsteins, due health for only $84,000. J. R. Hunt, Waterville, Vermont.

200 ACRE FARM on Route 17, 75 acres tillable, balance pasture and woodland. Two houses, 2 barns, good water and gas well. Phone Bolivar 926J1 or write Mrs Francis H. Bucher, Little Genesee, New York.

FULLY-EQUIPPED 275 acre farm, hard surface road, 8 miles from St. Johnsbury, Vt. 41 head blood-tested cattle. 8 room house, bath, furnace. All buildings excellent. $30.000 complete, buildings and land, $22,000. Russell A. & Ruth S. Wheelock, Realtors, Passumpsic, Vt.

DELAWARE County—160 acre dairy farm, high production, some woodland, excellent springs, tractor workable, 30-stanchion barn, 10-room house, substantially built, good repair. Electricity, modern conveniences. Beautiful view. $15,000. Terms may be arranged. Box 514-FJ, American Agriculturist, Ithaca. New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

BUY U. S. Government Surplus. Wholesale prices! Illustrated catalogue free. Box 22S, Thomasville, Penna

FOR SALE: Village store grossing $50.000 year. Groceries, meat, gas-oil, beer license. Box 514-JW, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

CHAUTAUQUA County Feed Mill, doing a gross business in 1956 of over $70,000. Will sell building, land and all stock and fixtures complete. Individual owner will take mortgage and include all inventory at cost. Contact Huffman Real Estate Agency, Chautauqua, New York.

WE'RE LOOKING for men who are looking for a future Our opportunities will offer you the possibility of making $2.50 to $5.00 an hour. We have established routes available throughout the state for qualified men. No investments. Start at once. Write Dept. NY, 74 E. Robinson Avenue, Barberton, Ohio.

GHANA Agricultural Development Corporation—Poultry Manager. A manager is required to develop a number of poultry units being established in Ghana. The main activity will be rearing from day old chicks and egg production by "battery system" and the preparation of poultry food for distribution to farmers, possibly coupled with market gardening. Age 25 to 45 years. A National Diploma in poultry keeping or an equivalent, would be required and/or considerable experience in practical poultry keeping and management. A knowledge of market gardening and tropical experience would be an advantage. Salary £1,300 x £50 to £1,700 per annum. Point of entry according to qualifications and experience. Eighteen months tour with seven days leave for each month of service in Ghana. Free passages. Generous Provident Fund. Applications to be received before the 1st of May, 1957 addressed to the Secretary, Ghana Agricultural Development Corporation, P. O. Box 2309, Accra, Ghana.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

SPECIAL Trial Offer, 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in beautiful ring-bound plastic album, only 25c 12-35c. Young Photo Service, 62C, Schenectady 1, New York.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED on large Dairy Farm. Steady year round employment Paid vacation. sick benefits Life insurance. We want sober and reliable men Telephone Plainsboro 3-2750 Walker-Gordon Lab Company. Plainsboro. N J.

INCREASE present income $75-up weekly. Dealers, farmers, agents — demonstrate nationally known Gro-Green Liquid Fertilizer Nutrients. Results guaranteed. Full—part time. Samples free. Campbell Co., Rochelle 220, Illinois.

COUNTY Distributor to sell liquid fertilizer to farmers, full or spare time. Exclusive franchise available. Liberal profits. Free local advertising. No investment, no experience required. Write "Na-Churs" Plant Food Co., 800 Monroe St., Marion. Ohio.

ELDERLY man to do general type chores on 16 cow dairy farm. Good home in preference to large wages. Six miles from Elmira. Write wages expected to Box 514-EM c/o American Agriculturist. Ithaca. New York.

FIRST class cow man, for Guernsey herd. General farm work, but care of cows most important part of job. Must be very good milker, sober and reliable. Married. Excellent ranch-style house and high pay for the right man. Minimum starting wage $200. Address applications to Box 292, Kent. Conn.

YOUNG single boy or man for general farm work, experienced or inexperienced, plus room, board. Also house and privileges for married man. Sydney Peters, Callicoon, New York. Tel. Callicoon, 53W-1.

HERDSMAN wanted for large dairy farm with 50 registered Holstein cows. Would prefer man with help. Must be available at once. Ronald West, Wellsboro. Penna. Phone 2154.

WANTED: Reliable elderly woman for permanent position as assistant housekeeper in small family. Write Mrs. A. Barber, White Lake, Sullivan County, New York or telephone White Lake 56.

POULTRYMAN wanted: Married, 4-room apartment. Thoroughly experienced, dependable, permanent advancement. Brender's Leghorns, Ferndale. New York.

WANTED: Girl to work on modern dairy farm, summer 1957. Must like children. Experience unnecessary. Box 514-FC, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

WANTED TO BUY

WOOL WANTED: Highest cash prices paid. Ship direct to Paul Baratier, Parish, New York.

PRINTING

500 NAME and address labels in plastic case, 75¢. Embassy Press. Box 1, Lynn, Mass.

BUSINESS Cards, $1.00. Other printing. R. Farrell. Liberty, New York.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

CHURCH or Grange suppers. Use embossed table paper or lace place mats and save. Write for wholesale prices. Brisko. Shaftsbury. Vermont

LEARN professional cake decorating. Details free. Deco-Secrets, Venice 22, California.

GETTING MARRIED? Free samples invitations, napkins, everything. Wedprint, 1223 Springarden, Pittsburgh 12, Pa.

SWITCHES $2.00—Baby bootees 50¢. Eva Maek. Unlon Springs, New York

NYLON Stockings. 3 pairs for $1.00. Beautiful seconds. All Sheer Mills, 14847 W. 7 Mile Rd., Detroit, Michigan.

CHAIR CANE, Basket Material. Genuine chair cane. Basket reed, bases. Catalogue dime. Cane instructions 25c. eomplete seat weaving book $1.15. Basketry-raffia instructions book 65c. Fogarty's. 207 River St., Troy, New York.

NEW IDEAS for sewing cotton bags. Send for free illustrated booklet featuring Simplicity patterns. Ask about loan wardrobes available for fashion shows. Write Cotton Council, Box 9906, Memphis 12, Tennessee Offer expires April 1, 1958.

SEW WITH Cotton bags and win vacation in New York for two. Necchi sewing machine, cash prizes, other awards! Enter eontest at your state or regional fair Write: Cotton Council, Box 9906, Memphis 12, Tennessee.

MISCELLANEOUS

LEATHER jackets renovated expertly, reasonably. Free circular. Dept. 64 Berlew Mfg. Co. Freeport New York.

FISHWORM eulture a profitable business. Illustrated manual 64 pages, $1.00. Postpaid. Prices on hand selected breeders. Elgar Enterprises. Box 127 Herkimer New York

FREE Wholesale Catalogs! 250,000 products. Tremendous discounts! Econ-O-Mart, Whippany 14, New Jersey.

DELICIOUS Fresh smoked herring, 5 lbs. $3.00, postpaid. Wholesalers Fishery, BayPort 1, Mich.

BIG PROFITS raising fishworms. Complete service provides you with excellent breeders, propagating and marketing instructions, etc. Details free. Robert E. Mickel, Warnerville, N. Y.

DISINFECTING — dairy barns, poultry houses. White washing reasonable — sanitized white. Shade tree spraying, area control flies and mosquitos. Special arrangements for milk plants. "Leo's Spray Service," Shinglehouse, Penna. Phone (own) 7-4281.

KILL CHIMNEY Creosote, down draft and fire risk at once, forever. Mailable metal product. Money back guaranty., Write Boston Machine Works Co., Mfrs.—Dept. AGC, 7 Willow St., Lynn, Mass.

FOR SALE: 10 hives of bees and equipment. Reasonable. Garzinsky, Box 22, Hopatcong, N. J.

100 FINE quality double edge razor blades $1.00. Bizup, 52 Jones, Jersey City 6, N. J.

WOOL WANTED: Send your wool to the blanket mill for nice warm blankets, comfort batting, knitting yarn. Write for particulars. Shippensburg Woolen Mill, Shippensburg, Penna.

BALL GUM—children's delight. Finest quality in seven delicious flavors. Ideal for toy gum banks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Order several 100-ball boxes at $1.00 each postpaid. Wallace, Box 35. Hume, New York.

PROTECT your berry crops. Cheesecloth 100 yards by 52" in convenient 10 yard lengths, $7.00 prepaid. 50% less mill price. Hein, Thornwood, New York.

We have always been very well pleased with the results obtained from the ads placed in the Subscribers' Exchange of the *American Agriculturist*.—Walter McIntyre, McIntyre Poultry Farm, Gowanda, N. Y.

FARM SAFETY

YESTERDAY afternoon a farm worker's left leg was severed and his right one badly crushed in an accident near here.

The man's pant leg was caught in moving tractor parts. This is the fifth local accident that has happened as a result of operating farm power implements without the power take-off shields. Perhaps another warning in your paper would be in order. — *D. E. Prouty, Fort Ann, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

COMING MEETINGS

May 12-15—80th Annual Meeting of the American Guernsey Cattle Club in Dallas and Ft. Worth, Texas.

May 15—The New Jersey Agricultural Society at Trenton.

— A. A. —

YOUTH'S OPPORTUNITY WITH AYRSHIRES

4-H boys and girls and Vo-Ag students will have an opportunity to buy top quality Ayrshire calves on April 27th at the Fair Grounds, Cobleskill, New York. The New York Federation of Ayrshire Clubs, Inc. is sponsoring this sale with the hope that it will help young people to select the right kind of Ayrshires for their projects.

This is a combined effort with well bred calves being consigned, but only one-third of the proceeds going back to the consignor; one-third will be retained by the Federation for promotional work, and one-third will be applied on New York's quota for the National Association's Building Fund.

According to Silas Stimson of Spencer, New York, who is chairman of this project, 50 calves have been consigned. Most of the top breeding establishments in New York are consigning at least one calf to this sale.

AYRSHIRE DISPERSAL

AT GOOD HOPE FARM, OLD CHATHAM, N. Y.
Thurs., May 9 at 10:30 A.M., D.S.T.
Farm is 21 mis. East of Albany, N. Y.
150 HEAD of Top Cattle!

All time high H.T. avg. (50-75) cow division 11,964# M 4.3% 510 F Act.—544 F M.E.

* 80 Head by Approved Sires *

71 COWS — 19 BRED HEIFERS — 33 YEARLINGS
21 HEIFER CALVES — 6 BULLS

Thirty-three head recently fresh or due soon after sale date. 34 cows due from Aug. thru Nov. Bred Heifers are due Aug. thru Nov. An excellent place to buy cattle that are bred for Superior Udders that make a lot of 4% Milk. HEALTH: T.B. Accred., Bangs Certified, Calf. Vac., tested within 30 days and inoculated against shipping fever.

For Catalog Write
TOM WHITTAKER, Sale Mgr., BRANDON, VT.

NEW ENGLAND ANGUS SALE

SATURDAY MAY 11, 1957 -- BRANDON, VERMONT

40 BREEDING FEMALES
CALVES — BRED HEIFERS — OPEN HEIFERS & BRED COWS
2 HERD SIRE PROSPECTS
SELECTED FROM LEADING HERDS IN NEW ENGLAND

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PLAN AHead

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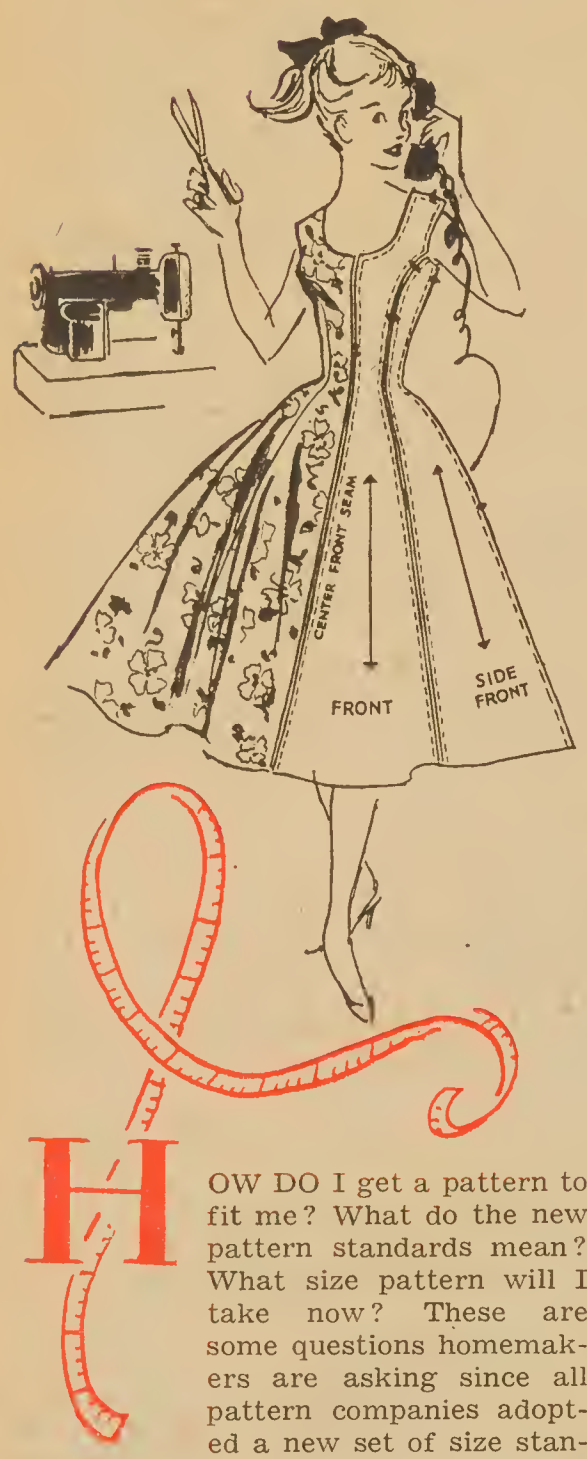
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How to Choose a Pattern

By JANET REED
Extension Clothing Specialist
New York State College of Home Economics



NEW MEASUREMENT CHART

Misses' Sizes						
Buy SIZE	10	12	14	16	18	20
If Bust is	31	32	34	36	38	40
Waist	24	25	26	28	30	32
Hip	33	34	36	38	40	42
Back Waist Length	15¾	16	16¼	16½	16¾	17

Teen Sizes				
Buy SIZE	10	12	14	16
If Bust is	30	32	34	36
Waist	24	25	26	28
Hip	32	34	36	38
Back Waist Length	14¾	15	15¼	15½

Women's Sizes						
Buy SIZE	40	42	44	46	48	50
If Bust is	42	44	46	48	50	52
Waist	34	36	38½	41	43½	46
Hip	44	46	48	50	52	54
Back Waist Length	17⅛	17¼	17⅜	17½	17⅝	17¾

Sub-Teen Sizes				
Buy SIZE	8	10	12	14
If Bust is	28	29	31	33
Waist	23	24	25	26
Hip	31	32	34	36
Back Waist Length	13½	13¾	14	14¼

Half Sizes							
Buy SIZE	12½	14½	16½	18½	20½	22½	24½
If Bust is	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Waist	27	29	31	33	35	37½	40
Hip	37	39	41	43	45	47	49
Back Waist Length	15¼	15½	15¾	16	16¼	16½	16¾

Girl's Sizes					
Buy SIZE	6	8	10	12	14
If Breast is	24	26	28	30	32
Waist	22	23	24	25	26
Hip	26	28	30	32½	35
Back Waist Length	10½	11½	12¼	13	13¾

Junior Sizes					
Buy SIZE	9	11	13	15	17
If Bust is	30½	31½	33	35	37
Waist	23½	24½	25½	27	28½
Hip	32½	33½	35	37	39
Back Waist Length	15	15¼	15½	15¾	16

Chubby Sizes				
Buy SIZE	8½	10½	12½	14½
If Breast is	29	31	33	35
Waist	27½	28½	29½	30½
Hip	32	34	36	38
Back Waist Length	12	12¾	13½	14¼

ALL PATTERN COMPANIES

HOW DO I get a pattern to fit me? What do the new pattern standards mean? What size pattern will I take now? These are some questions homemakers are asking since all pattern companies adopted a new set of size standards last year. The new measurements (see "New Measurement Chart" on this page) are actual body measurements and were developed to correspond more nearly with the modern figure and to make it easier for you to choose the best fitting pattern. The patterns allow some ease in addition to the body measurements, so we can get a comfortable fit.

Not all patterns show the new measurements yet, but new ones added each month do. And if you select your proper size from the chart on this page, you may buy with confidence any pattern, old or new, in that size—because pattern companies for some time have been cutting patterns to fit today's figure **even though the old measurements were still on the envelop.**

For example, size 14 used to show on the pattern envelop a 32 bust, but the pattern inside was actually cut for a 34 bust in recognition of the figure change. Now at last the measurements on the new pattern envelops are the same as those of the pattern inside.

If you have always had to make a large number of alterations in the patterns you buy, perhaps you haven't found the best pattern for your figure. It's simpler to make a garment if you use a pattern that fits you with a minimum of alterations. Also, you'll end up with a better looking dress, as the style of a garment is easily lost if you have to make many changes.

To find the right pattern, you need to consider these four things:

1. Your measurements
2. Your figure type
3. The brand of the pattern
4. The style of the dress

Your Measurements

You do not necessarily take the same size in ready-to-wear as you do in a pattern. Ready-to-wear and pattern standards are different, and we usually take a size smaller in ready-to-wear than in a pattern. To determine your pattern size, you need to know your bust, waist, hip, and back waist length measurements.

The back waist measurement is new in the pattern standards and helps determine your figure type.

The **bust** measurement is taken over the fullest part of the bust with the tape measure parallel to the floor. We no longer take a high chest measurement and substitute this for the bust measure.

Take the **waist** measurement at the natural waistline, and the **hip** measurement seven inches below the waistline. Measurements are taken with an accurate tape measure (check it with a good yardstick!) over a smooth fitting dress or smooth fitting blouse and skirt. Take measurements over foundation garments which fit well.

The **back waist** length is measured from just above the small bone at the base of the neck to the natural waistline.

Now with these measurements, look at the measurement chart on this page to see where your measurements most nearly correspond. Few of us fit exactly into any one size. For example, suppose your measurements are:

Bust 35; Waist 27; Hips 38; Back Waist Length 16.

In checking with the chart, you will see there might be several possibilities for a size choice. You might take a 14 or a 16 in misses' sizes, or perhaps a 14½ in half sizes, or a size 15 in junior sizes. Each pattern would take some minor adjustments. In general, we buy by bust size, as alterations are easier to make in length, and through waist and hip area.

Buy a dress, blouse, coat or suit pattern by **bust** size. Coats and suits have the necessary allowance for ease in the pattern.

Buy pattern for skirt, slacks or shorts by **waist** measurement, unless your hip measurement is larger than shown for that size. In that case, select the pattern by hip measurement.

When you have to choose between a larger and smaller size (for example, misses' sizes 14 and 16), consider these three things:

1. The style of the dress.
2. How you like your clothes to fit.
3. Your bone structure.

Two figures with the same measurements might take a different size pattern. The larger boned, square shouldered flat type figure will be fitted better in the larger size, while the smaller boned, more rounded figure may find the smaller size fits her well.

HOW TO MEASURE

BUST (Fullest part)

WAIST (Natural waistline)

HIP (7 inches below waistline)

BACK WAIST LENGTH (Base of neck to waist)



Take your body measurements this way. Then find your size range in chart and copy your measurements in column closest to your bust size.

Figure Types

You can get a better fit if you know your figure type. Not all pattern companies make all types of patterns, but the new standards include measurements for the eight types in chart.

Girls—for growing girls with immature figures. Little fullness is provided at chest line.

Girls' Chubby—for the young girl of chubby proportions and heavy in waist in proportion to breast and hip. Sizes 8½ to 14½.

Sub-teen—planned for sizes between Girls' and Teen-age. This pattern is proportioned for the girl in early maturity whose figure is beginning to develop slightly. Sizes 8s to 14s.

Teen-age—designed for the teen-ager. This figure is shorter waisted and not as fully developed through the bust as junior and misses' sizes.

Junior—for the fully developed youthful figure of shorter proportions, and used by both girls and women. The pattern is shorter in waist and sleeve length, and has a higher bust line than the misses' pattern.

Misses'—for the average, fully developed figure with normal waistline. Usually designed for the woman about 5 feet, 6 inches tall.

Women's — similar to misses' sizes but includes sizes for the larger figure. In the larger sizes, provision is made for larger waistline in proportion to bust and hip measurement.

Half-Sizes—for the figure which is shorter in waist length, narrow in shoulders in proportion to bust size, and larger in bust, waist and hips than patterns for misses and women.

If you have found that one brand of pattern fits you well, it is wise to stick to it if possible. Even though all brands are basing their sizes on the same standards, there are variations in neck, shoulder, armhole and darts. One brand may give a good fit to some

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Printed Patterns



9225
SIZES
14½—26½



9225. Slim bodice, easy tucks, graceful skirt—this Printed Pattern is a perfect fit for the half-size figure. Half sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½, 26½. Size 16½ takes 4⅛ yds. 35-in. 35 cents.

4641. Trim sun-style with neat bolero for the shorter, fuller figure. Easiest sewing with our Printed Pattern. Half sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Size 16½ takes 3⅜ yds. 35-in. for dress; bolero, 1⅝ yds. 35 cents.



4641
SIZES
14½—24½

4691
SIZES
12—20
40—42



9050
SIZES
12—20

4691. A Printed Pattern for your favorite step-in style. Novel yoke, soft blousing at back. Misses' sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; Women's Sizes, 40, 42. Size 16 requires 4¼ yds. 35-in.; ¾ yd. contrast. 35 cents.

9050. Pretty sundress with its own cape to button on in two ways. Printed Pattern in Misses' sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16 takes 4⅝ yds. 35-in.; cape takes 1⅝ yds. 35 cents.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 35 cents for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York.

How to Choose A Pattern

(Continued from Opposite Page)

figures, while the same size in another brand might fit the same figure poorly. There seems to be less variation between brands in misses' size than in junior and half size patterns.

Style

Style not only plays a part in the appearance of the garment but means that certain styles can be adapted for good fit with a minimum of pattern alterations. For example, for the young girl with large hips, a full skirt will help conceal the hips and the pattern will require no alterations. For the large-hipped woman, a six-gore skirt will give six seams where adjustments can be made easily. Also, this is a becoming style of skirt to this type of figure.

The figure with narrow shoulders in proportion to bust size will get a better fit and find alterations are simple in a pattern with a shoulder dart or shoulder yoke.

The round shouldered figure will find that fullness on to a back yoke helps conceal the roundness and is a style where alterations can be made easily.

Experimentation and observation of comfortable and becoming styles will give you clues which will help in your own particular alteration problems. It may take some searching and experimenting until you find your right pattern. But once you find it, it will speed your sewing and fitting time, and help give you the professional looking dress you desire. The good fit of any garment begins with the pattern!

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The pretty princess pattern shown at the beginning of this article is No. 9183, and comes in Misses' Sizes 10 to 20. To order it, send 35 cents to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Pattern Service, P.O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add 5 cents if you want it sent by first class mail. Please write name, address, pattern size and number clearly.)

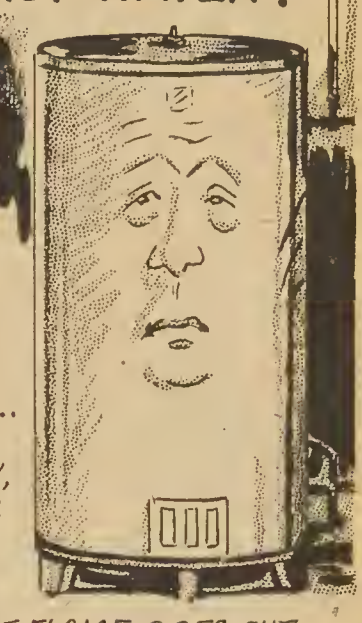
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WHICH TANK SUPPLIES MORE HOT WATER?



THE AUTOMATIC LP-GAS HEATER ← AT LEFT!

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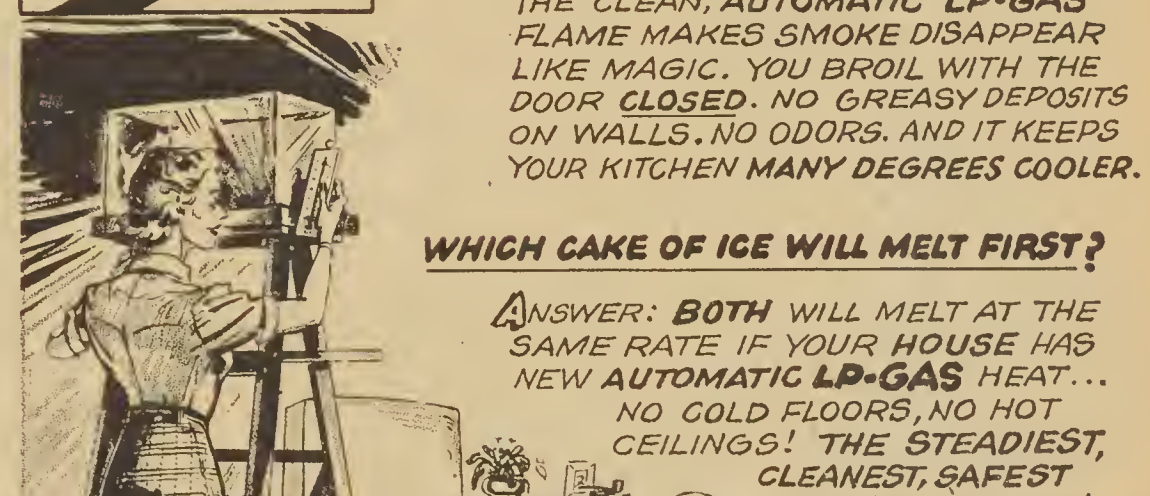




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WITH A NEW LP-GAS RANGE! THE CLEAN, AUTOMATIC LP-GAS FLAME MAKES SMOKE DISAPPEAR LIKE MAGIC. YOU BROIL WITH THE DOOR CLOSED. NO GREASY DEPOSITS ON WALLS. NO ODORS. AND IT KEEPS YOUR KITCHEN MANY DEGREES COOLER.

WHICH CAKE OF ICE WILL MELT FIRST?

ANSWER: BOTH WILL MELT AT THE SAME RATE IF YOUR HOUSE HAS NEW AUTOMATIC LP-GAS HEAT... NO COLD FLOORS, NO HOT CEILINGS! THE STEADIEST, CLEANEST, SAFEST HEAT YOU CAN BUY!



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KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST RENEWED

Rip Van Winkle Couldn't Sleep with Nagging Backache

Now! You can get the fast relief you need from nagging backache, headache and muscular aches and pains that often cause restless nights and miserable tired-out feelings. When these discomforts come on with over-exertion or stress and strain—you want relief—want it fast! Another disturbance may be mild bladder irritation following wrong food and drink—often setting up a restless uncomfortable feeling.

For quick relief get Doan's Pills. They work fast in 3 separate ways: 1. by speedy pain-relieving action to ease torment of nagging backache, headaches, muscular aches and pains. 2. by their soothing effect on bladder irritation. 3. by their mild diuretic action tending to increase output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes.

Find out how quickly this 3-way medicine goes to work. Enjoy a good night's sleep and the same happy relief millions have for over 60 years. Ask for new, large size and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!

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FREE — GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY CATALOG New selection 1957-58 patterns. Smart new colors & designs —83 patterns—complete instructions for measuring & hanging wallpaper. Wholesale prices—⅓ to ½ lower than retail stores and WE PAY POSTAGE. Write now.

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News From Farm and Home Week

By Alberta D. Shackelton

"FAMILY Living Today" was the theme of Cornell University's 46th Farm and Home Week, March 18-22, in Ithaca, N. Y. Here are a few highlights I gathered from some of the programs.

Plan Your Meals Around a Freezer. Today's method of preparing food for the freezer is called chain-cooking. This may be done in two ways: one, by doubling the recipes you make at mealtime and freezing the surplus; or, two, by taking some time other than at mealtime to prepare dishes for later use. By using frozen, prepared and cooked foods, you may have a meal ready to serve in one third to one half the time required for cooking the meal from the beginning. However, dishes made along with the regular meal preparation are just as satisfactory and less expensive for chain-cooking than those made especially for the freezer. From time to time we will print recipes for some of the casseroles that we find satisfactory for chain-cooking.

Freeze the Pastry for Your Pies. Have you ever wished for an almost last-minute dessert? You can have it and an old time lemon pie, at that, if you freeze your pastry and filling ahead of time. This is really nothing more than chain cooking, for you double or triple your favorite pastry recipe, and package and freeze it in one of three ways:

One, roll out flat sheets of pastry, separate each with two layers of waxed paper, stack and freeze in a pliofilm bag, closed with a spring clothespin. (These pastry sheets require only 10 to 15 minutes thawing time.)

Two, shape raw pastry into shells, stack in pie pans, separate with wax paper, enclose in a pliofilm bag and freeze.

Three, enclose baked pie shells individually in pliofilm bags, stack and freeze.

For lemon filling, triple or quadruple your favorite recipe, pour into 3 or 4

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

If fate means you to lose, give him a good fight anyhow.

—William McFee

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

freezer containers and freeze. The egg whites should be frozen separately in 3 or 4 containers also. At pie making time, you need only to reheat the filling in a double boiler, thaw the container of egg whites in lukewarm water and make the meringue.

Improving Work Conditions in Your Kitchen. Do you work in a small and cluttered work space with inconvenient or inadequate storage? Then you should go over your equipment and discard those pieces you never use. A small movable cabinet or a small cart on wheels will provide extra work space on top, as well as storage below; it might even go under a table when not in use. Door racks and hooks on cupboard doors, step shelves, pan files and drawer dividers all help to simplify work and increase storage space.

If you plan to install a new separate oven, apart from the surface-cooking units, Cornell Extension Bulletin 945, entitled "What Height for Your Separate Electric Oven," will answer your questions about its placement for convenience, comfort, and safety. You may order this bulletin from the Mailing Room, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. Single copies are free to New York State residents; others should send 5 cents.

This same program suggested remedies for that "ironing-day tiredness." Do you have a movable laundry basket which can be easily brought right up to the sprinkling table? Check to see if it is the right height. And is your ironing board the right height, no matter whether you are a sit-down or stand-up ironer? A rubber floor mat and comfortable shoes also help to reduce ironing fatigue.



Two Home Economics students at Cornell show how to prepare pastry for freezing. Here, Allison Parker of Swampscott, Mass., shapes a pie shell before putting it in a plastic storage bag, while Ann Marvin of Fillmore, N. Y., rolls out a crust which can be stored in a flat sheet.

You Can Have Quick Meals. There is no magic formula for quick meals, but you can have them when you know what foods are available; therefore plan meals ahead of time and buy foods carefully to fit your plans. Store foods in the order they will be used. Simple methods of preparation with the correct utensils in a well-arranged kitchen all add up to quick meals.

Cooking with the Electronic Oven. The home electronic oven, now being produced by five or six companies, is really the magician in the kitchen. Farm and Home Week audiences were fascinated to see corn popped in 2 minutes, eggs cooked in 40 seconds, a potato baked in 4 minutes and a cake in 3 minutes. Bacon can be cooked on a piece of paper toweling in a few seconds without the paper being scorched. With microwave cooking neither the container nor the oven becomes hot.

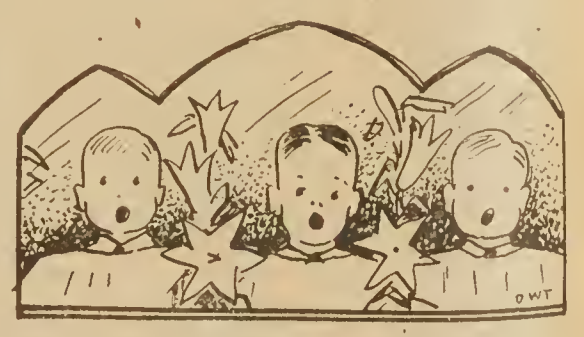
Dinner for the Family. By planning ahead carefully, this demonstration showed that the following dinner could be prepared in one hour: beef Stroganoff, rice (oven-cooked), green beans with mushrooms, tossed green salad, frozen yeast rolls, maple walnut custard, milk. This is a well-balanced meal including a choice of foods from the 4 basic groups needed daily: the milk, meat, vegetable-fruit and bread-cereal groups.

To make the maple walnut custard, place 1 tablespoon of maple syrup in the bottom of each custard cup before adding the custard mixture. After baking, cool slightly and unmold. Garnish with whipped cream and chopped walnuts.

To oven-cook rice, place 1½ cups uncooked rice and 1½ teaspoons salt in a buttered baking dish. Pour 3 cups boiling water over the rice, stir and cover. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) 30 minutes, or until the rice is tender. If desired, you may add a pinch of saffron for yellow color, or garnish the cooked rice with paprika or chopped parsley.

Using Modern Equipment for Better Meals. If you are in the market for a new gas or electric stove, you will be interested in the new heat-controlled surface cooking units for both gas and electric ranges. The small electric appliances such as the blender, the deep fat fryer and the portable broiler all do a fine job if directions are followed carefully. It is equally important that adequate wiring exists. Overloading of circuits or the use of an extension wire that is too small can really slow down the operation of a good appliance.

Frozen Food Buys. Watch for frozen food bargains for the next couple of months before the 1957 pack appears. Greater stocks are on hand than at the same time last year. Look especially for frozen fruits and vegetables, and fish products.



EASTER MUSIC

By Anobel Armour

Choir boys' faces, lifted up,
Are haloed on this day,
And each Easter lily cup
Has words of praise to say.

Easter songs are everywhere,
In voice and face and flower,
Music which is like a prayer
And lovelier this hour.

Easter choir boys know new song,
Lilies leave earth's prison,
For to all the words belong,
"Rejoice, the Lord has risen!"

April Needlework

TO ORDER NEEDLEWORK

Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 257, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add FIVE CENTS for EACH pattern for 1st-class mailing. Send an additional 25 cents for Needlecraft Catalog.









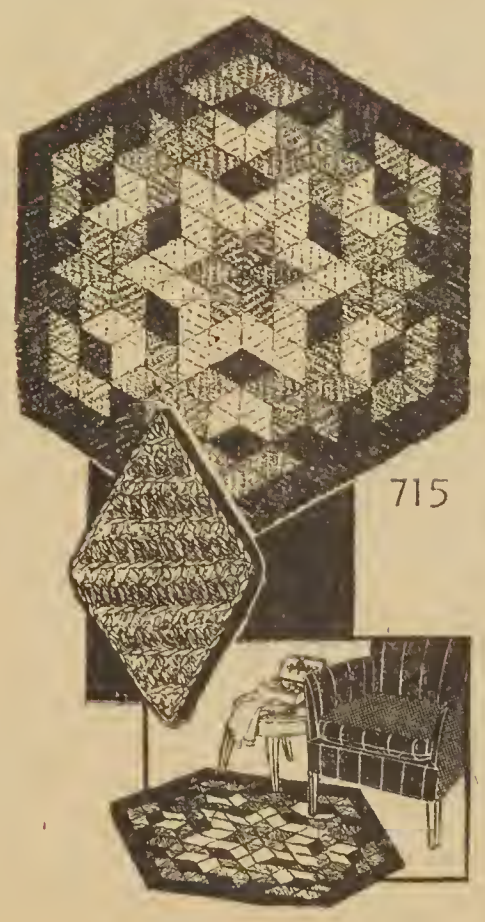


801. This cool, cute pinafore becomes a party dress with the addition of the separate little collar. Children's sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 included. Pattern, embroidery transfer, directions. 25 cents

7212. Children love this quilt with adorable little animals for company in bed! Embroidery transfers, diagrams, directions for quilt 36 x 42 inches. 25 cents

699. These lovely cutwork designs for guest towels are a simple combination of buttonhole stitch and colorful embroidery. Easy directions. Transfer of 12 dainty floral motifs included. 25 cents

516. "Paint" a picture with wool! Simple stitches form these charming animal portraits—so easy, even a child can make them! Transfer, color chart, directions for making 2 pictures in wool; frame size of each, 9 x 12 inches. 25 cents



715. The diamond shaped blocks are crocheted separately of 4 strands of string or candlewick. Three-color, practical and pretty rug. Crochet directions, three sizes. 25 cents



"YOU FELLOWS HAVE IT LUCKY"...

"You fellows have it lucky—no competition. A complete monopoly on all the gas and electricity in town."

This statement was made by a young man to his friend as they were finishing their lunch. The other, an RG&E man, smiled.

"Tell me, Bill," he asked, "what is monopoly?"

"Complete control".

"Then that means we can make it as we wish, sell it where we wish, and charge what we wish."

"Well, yes—but—"

"All right. Now get this: We don't have complete control of the gas and electric business in this community or any other community."

"Now, wait a minute—"

"We have a franchise—the right to serve this community with gas and electricity. But in return we have definite obligations imposed on us by the state."

"What obligations?"

"We can't sell to whom we wish—we must sell without discrimination to everyone, and supply all he needs. And we can't charge what we wish—that's up to the State."

"How come?"

"Just this. The control of the prices you pay is regulated by government—the New York Public Service Commission."

"But how real a control is that?"

"Very real. RG&E can't change their rates. Only the Public Service Commission can do that. That's the big difference between our Company and any other."

"Well, how do they do that?"

"They let us cover operating expenses (and only payroll is a bigger expense). They also allow a fair return to the folks who have invested in the company, its security holders. That 'fair return' is generally figured at no more than 6% on the original cost, less depreciation which is set by the Commission."

"Well, what about your profit?"

"There is none. We operate on a strict 'cost of service' basis under the regulation of an agency outside and above us. And we're not objecting to this. We believe that where you don't have competition regulation of this kind is necessary in the public interest, and we welcome it."

89 EAST AVE., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER GAS and ELECTRIC

Hostages To Fortune

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER VI

BILL GRAHAM was cutting corn by hand, taking pride in being able to do it fast. Reaching forward on the row with his left hand he would bend seven or eight stalks toward him, cut them loose with his corn knife, drop them into an orderly pile, and step on to repeat the process. Behind him his grandfather was following with another row, but more slowly. Bill had noticed lately that the old man seemed to be slowing up.

Bill straightened to get his breath and to take the kink out of his back. Across the valley the hills were hazy blue. But Bill wasn't thinking of the beauty of the early September day. He was thinking how the job of cutting corn by hand irked him. It was a hard, dirty job. Sweat trickled down his back, his wrists, inflamed by the corn, itched and burned, and he was thirsty.

Bill was aware, however, that most of his irritation stemmed from the fact that he thought all this hand work was unnecessary, that they should be using a harvester. Tomorrow the neighbors would be coming with their teams to change works and help put the corn in the silo. There was another disagreeable job. If the corn had been cut with a harvester it would have been bound and could be picked off the ground much easier, either by hand or with a fork. As it was, he knew that they would be working only a few moments in the early morning before their hands would be cold and their clothes soaking wet from the dew and the near frost. Worst of all, the job of silo-filling would last for weeks, becausc he would have to pay back the neighbors by helping fill their silos.

With a disgusted grunt Bill turned back to work, and in swinging his left hand forward to bring the corn stalks toward him he hit his little finger against the razor-sharp corn knife, cutting it to the bone. More irritated than ever, Bill dropped his knife and prepared to start for the house to get his finger dressed. By that time his grandfather had caught up with him. Looking at the bleeding finger, the older man said in a rather unfeeling tone:

"Now, why did you have to do that when we've just got to get this corn cut before night."

"Oh, of course I did it on purpose!" snapped Bill, thinking that his grandfather had added insult to injury, and walked off toward the house. His thoughts were not pleasant. At the moment it seemed to Bill that there was just nothing to farming but one hard, tiresome task after another, and all for mighty little pay. Since he had begun to think for himself he had been critical of his grandfather not keeping up with the times. The older man seemed determined to keep on in the same old way even though modern equipment that would do it faster and easier was available.

Then he remembered his mother's remarks about being tolerant. Maybe Gramp didn't have the cash to buy new equipment and was too proud to borrow.

But Bill returned to his original thinking. Farming is a business now, he thought, and it's right to borrow when you need money for your business. That's the purpose of the Farm Credit Administration. And perhaps, too, the farm could have been enlarged to justify equipment and increase the income. Don't know that I'll ever marry, he told himself, but certainly Gramp's small farm wouldn't support two families.

By this time he had reached the house. As usual, his mother was sympathetic and carefully bandaged his finger. Then he took a long drink of water and returned to the cornfield. Now his finger throbbed, and the sun still beat down on him. But the job had to be done.

Gathered around the supper table that night in the big farm kitchen where generations of Macdonalds had eaten were John Macdonald himself, Mary Graham, Bill, and his two sisters Caroline and Jean.

Of Scottish descent, with American ancestors going back to early colonial days, John Macdonald was tall and lean, stooped a little from long years of heavy work, but he still carried himself with pride. His gray hair was carefully combed, and his large blue eyes, strong nose, and stern mouth gave him an air of determination and distinction. John Macdonald prided himself on always finishing what he started, no matter how hard the going. He was king over his own acres and his own soul, beholden to no one—or at least refusing to acknowledge it.

John Macdonald had been born on that farm and every inch of the soil, even every rock, was part and parcel of his life. If one knew this he could understand why there had been so little in common between him and Mary's husband, Gene Graham. But he had been happy to have his daughter and her children make their home with him. However, John repressed his feelings so that his family often found it hard to realize that under his stern demeanor was a kindly heart and a wealth of affection for them all.

Mary Graham had inherited some of her father's sternness, but softened by motherhood. She had been born in more tolerant times, too. In middle age she retained the slenderness and prettiness of her youth deepened into a mature beauty by life's experiences. Caroline and Jean were pretty youngsters, Caroline quiet and reserved, Jean a bouncing, noisy extrovert, not easily subdued even by her grandfather's stern discipline. Instinctively she sensed that she had little to fear from him, feeling his deep affection for her.

Bill himself followed the family type on the maternal side, being nearly six feet tall. Twenty-one years of age and in fine health, he weighed only 140 lbs. Bill had been a good student, graduating well up in his class in vocational agriculture, and had gone on to agricultural college in the fall.

Getting through agricultural college hadn't been easy for Bill. He had a few hundred dollars from his father's estate, but mostly he had to depend upon himself. Already indebted to his grandfather for the home he had provided, Bill hadn't felt like asking him for anything more, especially in view of his lack of sympathy with the idea. Besides, these were hard times on the farm, and there was no extra money available. The shortage of money made John Macdonald more determined than ever to stick to the ways that he had grown up with.

It still hurt Bill to remember that no one from home had attended his graduation. Time and again he had told himself that this was the most important event in his life so far, something that he had worked for and achieved almost singlehanded. He had done well in his classes, too. He knew that his mother had wanted to be with him to share his triumph, but knowing how her father felt, and aware also that there was no money for proper clothes for the girls and herself, she had not pressed the matter.

So far as Bill could tell, the only thing that his grandfather was interested in was for him to hurry home and help with the farm work. And that was what he had done up to now. He and his grandfather had had many talks, the gist of which so far as the older man was concerned had always been: "Here's the farm that the Macdonalds have owned and operated for over a hundred years. I'm expecting you to carry on in their footsteps." And to this the boy had at first agreed wholeheartedly. He loved stock; he loved the growing crops; he never had to be urged to do his share of the chores.

But often Bill had thought that he must be a rebel by nature, or else just plain lazy, because constantly he was thinking of ways and means to make jobs easier, how he could shorten steps, wondering why everything had to be done now practically the way it was done a hundred years ago? Long before he took vocational agriculture in school he had gained the idea that there were newer and better ways to decrease the amount of labor. Much as he loved farming, much as he respected his grandfather, much as he would like to carry on the traditions of his ancestors, he had finally been forced to the conclusion that he couldn't continue to go along with the old ways.

He had come back from college resolved to jump in and help with the work, resolved furthermore to see if there could not be some meeting of minds between his grandfather and him whereby he could use on the home farm some of the new knowledge that he had gained. With the hope, too, that his grandfather would consent to buy at least some modern machinery to cut out so much hand work. He would be willing to compromise, he thought. He didn't want to rush things all at once. He knew money was short. But at least there could be a program for progress.

But as the summer faded into early fall the young man lost hope and began to think that there was no future for him on the farm. He brought his feelings out into the open around the supper table that evening. There was a feeling of tension in the air anyway. John Macdonald sat listening to the rumble of distant thunder across the hills, and no one was talking much. Even noisy Jean was subdued. The mother stirred uneasily in her chair at one end of the table, and Bill was eating very little. At last he abruptly pushed his chair back from the table and spoke, his inner turmoil evident in his voice:

"Grandpa, I have something to tell you."

Coming out of his abstraction, the old man raised his eyes to his grandson. The thought passed through Bill's mind how often that look had upset him when a boy, confusing him and making it difficult to express himself. But now he steeled himself against the piercing gaze and the abrupt "Well?"

"Grandpa," he said, "you must realize that things have been coming to a head between us for a long time. I've tried to tell you how I feel, but you've refused to listen, or at least to pay much attention. You have opposed many of the things that I thought I ought to do in the way of preparing myself with an education.

"I have hesitated to say these things because of my respect and affection for you, but now they have to be said. You know as well as I do that the situation between us isn't good. We still could be pals and very close if you could accept me as an adult and not as a child, and be willing to let me make some of my own decisions. After all, it's my life."

Somewhat intimidated by his grandfather's silence Bill stopped speaking. Then he took a long breath and went on:

"For some reason you are opposed to education. What was good enough for you, for your father and grandfather in the way of education, however good it was at that time, is not good for me and my generation. Conditions change more rapidly recently than ever before in history. I just know that I can't do the things I want to do in life without education. And I mean modern education. I know that I could have been of more use to you right here on the farm, and we both could have enjoyed ourselves more in the work if you had been willing to play fifty-fifty with me, and to accept at least some of the new things in agriculture that progressive farmers already are using. But you haven't, Grandpa. . . ."

The old man seemed about to say something, but Bill held up his hand.

"Wait a minute," he said. "Let me finish now that I've got started. I'm telling you how I feel. I repeat that you haven't been willing. You always had to do everything on this farm your way, the way your father did before you. I hate to say this, but I've thought it—I wonder if your father were here if he wouldn't have done a better job than you in accepting some of the modern practices in agriculture?

"This has been a long time building up, Gramp, you must know. I've never said it before, but I've thought about it, and it seems as if you must have thought about it too. Anyway, I do think it needs saying. There was my father. I was still a small boy when he died so I never got really well acquainted with him. But I remember him as gentle and kind, always good to me. I know enough about the situation here to know that he too must have been unhappy. Maybe things might have been a little different if you had tried to work with him instead of against him."

At this Mary interrupted:

"William," she said firmly, using his full name as she had when he was young and needed correction, "you have no right to say that. You are going too far."

Bill turned back to his grandfather, who sat with his head bowed over his plate. "Forgive me, Gramp. I shouldn't have mentioned my father, but I am trying to tell you honestly how I feel."

Macdonald said nothing, and Bill continued:

"There's nothing in the world I'd like better, Gramp, than to come to an un-

(Continued on Opposite Page)

THE STORY TO DATE

IN THE preceding installments of "Hostages to Fortune" the reader is introduced to farmer John Macdonald and his grandson Bill Graham, the older man clinging to the ways of his father and Bill opposing him with his determination to get an agricultural education and to stand for progress in every way.

In the opening chapter you are gripped with the death of Bill's father, Gene Graham, and a small boy's wondering what death and funerals are all about. As Bill grows up he goes to Cornell Agricultural College, and falls in love with Laura Bliss. Laura also loves him but refuses to marry him because she is determined to be a career girl and, as the philosopher Bacon said, a man who acquires a wife and children has given "hostages to fortune." Laura told Bill that that applied in these modern times just as much to women as to men.

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Work is the main course, the meat and substance of our lives. Recreation is the dessert.—John Luther

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(Continued from Opposite Page)

derstanding with you, to keep the close relationship that we had when I was a little fellow. But I've never dared tell you what I thought. The only way two human beings can clear up misunderstandings is to make sure that each knows what the other really thinks and feels. So I'm putting this all out on the table, with the hope that you and I can get close together again. And I really think now that probably the best way to do this is for me to take myself outside of your farming and let you run your life and your business the way you think they should be run, and to let me do the same with mine.

"Well, that's about all, Grandpa. I'm sorry if I hurt you, because I love you. That does it—except to tell you what I have decided. The other day Rev. Hall —president of the board of education— asked me to come and see him. You'll recall that one of our points of disagreement was my insistence on attending the Cornell Ag College. Maybe you don't even remember that I graduated, for you didn't come to the commencement . . .

"Anyway, I'm qualified to teach agriculture. Mr. Hall told me what I had already heard, that Henry Russell, whom they hired for the course, is sick. There's not much hope that he can get well soon, certainly not this year. So I've been offered the job. I didn't tell you, but during the summer I turned down a similar job in another school, still hoping that you and I could work out a fifty-fifty partnership in running this farm. This time I've accepted, and I expect to begin teaching on Monday. If you want me to, I'll do the best I can to help you finish up the fall work. If I can't get it all done myself, maybe I can hire someone to take my place for just this fall, so you won't be left to do the work alone. After this you'll probably have to cut down your operations, or else get a hired man."

While Bill was talking, the older man had raised his head, put his elbows on the table, his chin in the palm of his hand, listening to his grandson's words, looking at him but not really seeing him. His mind and his conscience traveled back across the years, and again Macdonald wondered if he hadn't failed, and how and why. When Bill stopped talking the old man sat up with something like a start. The family looked at him, expecting an explosion. But none came. John simply said:

"So be it, son. The old ways and the new never did run well together. And they apparently haven't with you and me. I'd like you to feel that this is still your home, in which you are more than welcome."

Then Bill remembered that he should have expressed some appreciation for the home that had been furnished all these years to his mother, his sisters and himself. But John Macdonald was speaking again:

"I shan't make any promises. I probably couldn't keep them, for I still believe that most of the old ways are better. I'm older than you are, Bill, I have seen quite a lot of life. I've seen all of these changes that you speak of. But I never got away from the thought that the real ideal toward which all of us are striving is fundamental happiness. And I know that with all of our gadgets, with all of our new ways, with all of our changes, most people today are more unhappy than they were before the changes came."

"I agree with you, father," said Mary, "but we can't turn back the clock. We cannot stop trends. We have to live today, not yesterday. We have to do what we can with what we have at the present moment."

The old man nodded. "Yes, Mary. But sometimes it is difficult for an old hardshell like me to change."

That was the nearest to an admission of failure that either Mary or Bill had ever heard him make. Nothing more was said for a few moments, then John spoke again:

"Well, your decision's made, son, and you've signed up to teach. There's nothing more to be said except that, as I said before, I hope you'll continue to make this your home as much as you can, and as it fits into your work."

Without speaking, Bill pushed back his chair a little farther, put on his cap and coat, and went out through the fall darkness to the barn. All of his life, when things were not going just right, or when he felt depressed, he had found comfort in the cow barn. The unchanging calmness of the cattle, their unvaried round of sleeping and eating no matter what happened, always seemed to calm him. Thinking back over the scene at the supper table, Bill was somewhat cheered, for it seemed to him that his grandfather was at last showing some understanding.

(To be continued)

— A. A. —

EDUCATION BEFORE FUN



Miss Suzanne Crist of Rochester, New York is the 1956 New York State Fair Queen.

Miss Crist has good judgment as well as beauty. She turned down a traditional luxury Caribbean Cruise and chose instead to add the money to a fund for her college education. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Crist, 56 Lansing Circle, Rochester.

Mr. William Baker, director of the New York State Fair said, "Suzanne's decision is indicative of the down-to-earth practicality of the young people of today. This girl weighed the fun of a vacation against her future career. The future won. Suzanne gives me renewed confidence in the tomorrow that lies in the hands of our youth."

— A. A. —

CORNELL SHOWMANSHIP WINNERS

A PAIR of twin brothers from Lawtons, N. Y., walked off with two awards in the 43rd annual Livestock Fitting and Showmanship Contest at Cornell University during the recent Farm and Home Week.

The contest was sponsored by the Cornell Round-up Club, a student organization. The event attracted more than 100 contestants, double that of last year.

DAVE TAYLOR of Lawtons was the Reserve Champion Swine Showman and his twin brother, DON, was the Reserve Angus Showman.

The Grand Champion Dairy Showman was ROY SIMPSON of Savona, N. Y., and the Reserve Champion Dairy Showman was DICK MORSE of Jewett, N. Y. Special dairy fitting prizes were won by RON MILLER of Yorkstown Heights, N. Y., $7; and HARRY WOODWARD of Elmhurst, N. Y., $3.

JIM FLOWERS of Weldon, Calif., was the Grand Champion Beef Showman and PHILIP COOMBE of Grahamsville, N. Y., was the Reserve Champion Beef Showman.

The swine showman championship was won by RICHARD ROBINSON of Sanborn, N. Y. MISS FAITH JACKSON of Bourne, Mass., was the Champion Sheep Showman and JIM COVERT of Lodi, N. Y., was the reserve champion.

Other results:

Champion Calf Showman — JOHN MARBOT, Pittstown, N. Y.; Champion Guernsey Showman—DICK MORSE, Jewett, N. Y.; Champion Jersey Showman — LEE BABBIE, Champlain, N. Y.; Champion Brown Swiss Showman — WILLIAM BEMENT, Wellsburg, N. Y.; Champion Holstein Showman — ROY SIMPSON, Savona, N. Y.

Beef Cattle Division

Champion Angus Showman—PHILIP COOMBE, Grahamsville, N. Y.; Reserve Angus Showman — DON TAYLOR, Lawtons; Champion Hereford Showman — JIM FLOWERS, Weldon, Calif.; Reserve Hereford Showman — NAOMI JOHNSON, Garden City, N. Y.

— A. A. —

PAYING SOCIAL SECURITY TAXES

UNDER the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance system, taxes known as social security taxes are imposed on employees and their employers, and a tax known as the self-employment tax is imposed on self-employed persons. These taxes are credited to special funds which are used only for old-age, survivors and disability benefits, and administration of the program.

If you are employed, your tax is deducted from your wages each payday. Your employer sends it, with an equal amount as his own tax, to the District Director of Internal Revenue.

If you are self-employed and your net earnings are $400 or more in a year, you must report your earnings and pay your social security self-employment tax each year when you file your individual income tax return.

You may have to file an income tax return and pay the self-employment tax even if you are not required to pay any income tax. As long as you have earnings that are covered by the law, you continue to pay the social security tax regardless of your age and even though you may be receiving social security benefits.

If you have earnings from both employment and self-employment, your employers deduct from your pay the tax on your wages; if your wages amount to less than $4,200, you must pay the self-employment tax on that part of your net earnings from self-employment necessary to bring the total up to $4,200 for the year.

There is no provision in the law which permits a refund of the social security taxes paid if you do not have enough work under the law to be insured.

If you have more than one employer, each employer must deduct the tax on the first $4,200 of wages he pays you in a year. You should keep a record of your employers' names and addresses and of the wages paid by each. If you pay the tax on total wages of more than $4,200, you may claim the excess tax as credit on your income tax return for the year.

Editors' Note—The above concerns a misstatement in the paper to the affect that those getting Social Security checks must pay Social Security tax but that there was a procedure for getting it refunded. The sentence above which is underlined gives the correct facts.

with AA Advertisers

The new Amino Triazole weedkiller which kills such tough perennials as Canada thistle, milkweed, poison ivy and scrub oak does not sterilize the soil as some of the weedicides do. Orchardists may be particularly interested in it as a means of controlling grass growth which so often harbors rodents under the trees. Complete details on how and when to apply Amino Triazole may be had by writing AMERICAN CYANAMID CO., Farm and Home Division, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. 20, N. Y.

On page 31 of this issue, the NEW HOLLAND MACHINE CO., New Holland, Pa. announces what they call the greatest advance in balers in 17 years—their new Hayliner 68 baler. New Holland dealers say the action on the new Hayliner 68 hardly disturbs a leaf as it has no augur, no sharp corner to turn so that there is no twisting or wadding of the hay. You can get details at your dealers or by writing New Holland Machine Co., New Holland, Pa.

HUBBARD FARMS announces it will build a modern 10,000 square foot hatchery on a 12-acre tract of land one mile east of Statesville in Iredell County, N. C. Splendid facilities will make possible faster deliveries of breeder stock chicks to hatcheries throughout the entire Southeast, and permit more centralized, personalized service to customers in North Carolina and Southern States.

On page 25 there is a whole quiz on the use of LP gas in the home for cooking, heating and hot water. For a free booklet of 200 facts on the use of liquid petropeum gas, write to NATIONAL LP GAS COUNCIL, Dept. AA-2, 185 North Wabash Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.

If you plan to build machinery shed, grain storage, cattle loafing area or almost any kind of a farm building, you may want to send for a new booklet describing LOK-RIB steel buildings. Mail the coupon on page 18.



The new Allis-Chalmers Branch Building at Syracuse, New York, which serves the company's Tractor Group dealers in New York State and throughout New England. The Branch was formally opened March 8. It is located in a new industrial area adjoining Liverpool, which is part of the Greater Syracuse area. The 50,000 sq. foot building is designed to speed parts and equipment to local dealers.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

What Agriculture Is Up Against

By CHARLES T. BUSH, *Monroe County, New York, Farmer*

FOR SOME years now in this country we have lived under a system known as government by pressure group. Government policy is no longer determined by the wishes and best interests of the people as a whole, but rather by what the particular group which is able to exert the greatest degree of organized pressure wants in its special interests.

Because Labor is more strongly organized than any other segment of our economy, Labor calls the tune, and has been doing so for nearly twenty-five years. In general, what Government does is what organized labor wants it to do, and therefore, in order to interpret the policies of our government and understand the workings of our economy, with which Government is now deeply involved, one must understand the motives of organized labor.

Cheap Food for Labor

What organized labor wants is high and stable purchasing power. The more money the working man has, continuously, above basic living requirements, the more will be available for the purchase of the products of Industry. All Labor's demands on Government and Management are aimed at perpetuating high and continuous purchasing power.

Now there are two ways to widen the gap between basic living requirements and the pay check. The one with which everyone is familiar is the strike and the resulting wage increase. The other is to keep the cost of basic living requirements down.

The most basic living requirement, and the one involving industrial production the least, is food. Therefore, the dual purpose of organized labor is high wages and cheap food. Ever since organized labor won control of this country some twenty-five years ago, our government and our economy has been geared to this dual purpose of high wages and cheap food.

The chief tool of the cheap-food exponents is, ironically, farm price supports. This is one of the cleverest ruses ever devised. Ostensibly to help the farmer by putting a floor under his prices, in reality it stabilizes farm prices at a lower-than-natural level, and the short-term floor becomes a long-term ceiling.

Subsidizing the Unfit

The gimmick in the price-support shell game is that it subsidizes the unfit, encourages overproduction, and continues price-depressing surpluses, thus holding farm prices at the support level while industrial prices continue to rise to produce the cost-price squeeze. The beauty of the scheme is that it is one of those tiger-by-the-tail things that, once established, cannot be readily abandoned, and is thus self-perpetuating.

Low prices and shrinking profits set the stage to vertically integrate and ruin the broiler industry. Now twenty per cent more broilers are being produced than can be marketed at a profitable price. The surplus of cheap broiler meat has discouraged the marketing of fowl, thus generating a price-depressing surplus of eggs. Already vertical integration is rearing its ugly head in egg production itself and threatens other lines of agriculture.

For many years the goal of our Extension Service, Land Grant colleges, and experiment stations, has been more, better **and cheaper** food for the consumer. They have done wonders in the improvement of yield and quality, but they have been less successful in improving marketing. Their chief remedy for the farmer squeezed by low prices and rising costs has been, and still is, higher yields and greater efficiency, and they have thus been another powerful force promoting overproduction and price-depressing surpluses.



Charles Bush

Charles Bush operates a fruit, vegetable and poultry farm at Morton, Monroe County, New York, which has been in the family for more than 100 years.

He is president of the Monroe County Farm Bureau, director of the Eastern New York Apple Growers Association and chairman of the Monroe County section of the New York Canning Crop Growers Cooperative. He was the first secretary of this organization.

Mr. Bush is well known in Western New York, and as you will see from his comments on this page, he puts a lot of thought on current farm conditions and problems.

Meanwhile the farmers' taxes are used for reclamation projects to open up vast new areas of production, for research greatly to increase yields, and for subsidies to keep the marginal farmers producing surpluses.

Within the food industry itself, mergers of chains and processors into powerful giants and the development of power-buying techniques have increased to virtual dictation the bargaining power of the professional buyers of many farm crops. Now the large processors are engaged in a price war for the space on the chain store shelves that threatens to break either the processors or the growers, or both. In all this activity, the price of food is beaten ever lower, and all reductions come out of the farmer.

Back in the days of the rugged individualists, Labor was exploited, because Management had all the bargaining power. Labor had the choice of submitting to virtual serfdom or developing some bargaining power of its own. It chose the latter course. Labor leaders decided that the working man was entitled to a fair share, and they determined to get it by whatever means were necessary.

Bargaining power was achieved through organization and made effective through group action in the form of the strike. Today, Labor is in the driver's seat, and just as the so-called robber barons once geared the economy to cheap labor, now the new masters gear the economy to cheap food, and under Labor's regime it is the farmer who is headed for peasantry.*

The best defense of the farmer against his exploiters is that used by the worker against his. In fact, for two reasons the farmer has more potential bargaining power than Labor ever had. In the first place, he produces the one essential item that no one can do without—food. Secondly, because of their distribution throughout the congressional districts, farmers hold the balance of political power—if they would use it.

Farmers Have Power

Today we see the ridiculous spectacle of the one who has the greatest potential bargaining power of anyone in the country starving to death while everyone else gets rich. Why? If Labor, with less potential power, could use organization and group action to pressure itself from the bottom to the top of the heap, why can't Agriculture? The answer is that it can, but it won't.

The cause of Agriculture's apathy lies in the nature of farming and farmers. There are basic differences between farming and any other type of business, and between farmers and city people. The farmer is both management and labor, his farm is both his business and his home, and his job is tied to his land and is not readily changed. The farmer is a rugged individualist by environment and a non-cooperator by nature. He is unhappy as a member of a team. He refuses to recognize that the age of individualism is past, because that would mean surrendering his independence. He is as independent as a hog on ice, and, in a group-action society, gets just about as far. These characteristics make the farmer very difficult to organize effectively.

Not only are farmers basically different from industrial workers, but farm leaders are basically different from labor leaders. American farm leadership is made up of extremely high-grade men who abhor the use of force and violence. Contrast these with labor leaders who make no bones about using force to secure the support of the rank and file and violence to secure their demands upon management. Farm leaders insist upon voluntary organization membership and orderly and peaceful bargaining methods which is highly admirable idealistically but isn't it impractical as the game is played?

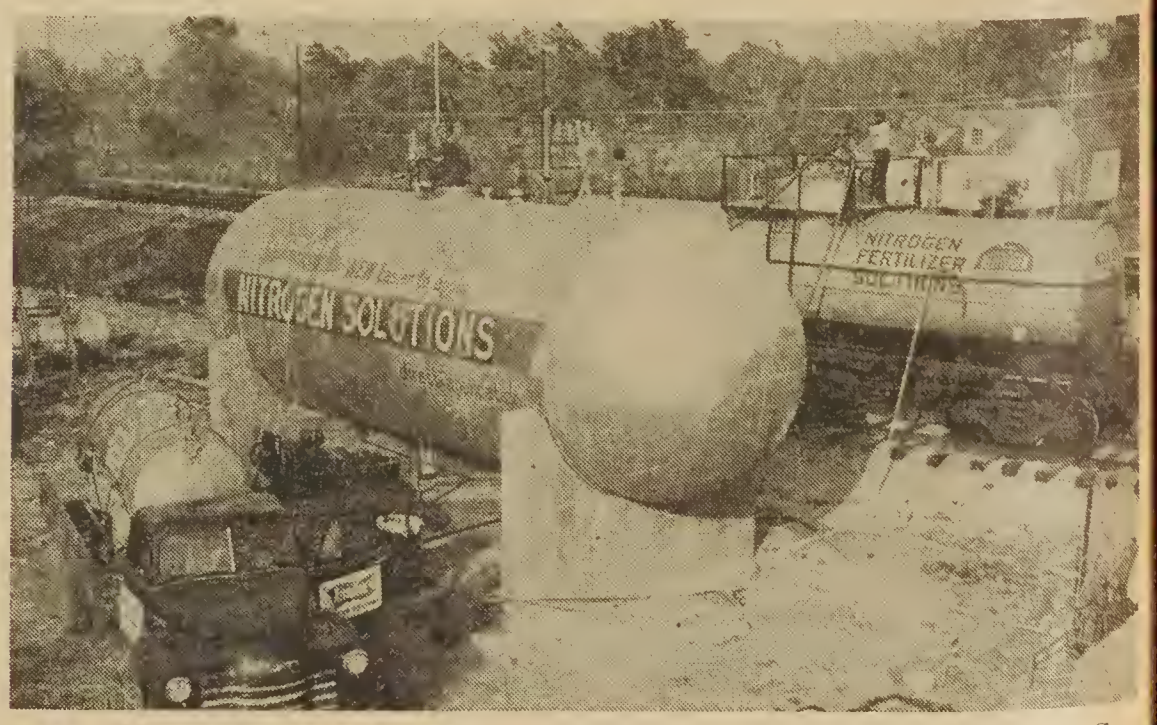
No segment of our economy can compete and prosper today unless it can exert powerful and effective pressure. Bargaining power and pressure are impossible without strong organization and cooperative group action. There is only one way to get a fair share of what our modern economy offers, and that is to unite with those of like interests and fight tooth and claw for it.

Must Support Organizations

The farmers have the greatest potential bargaining power of any group. They have fine organizations and the highest type of leadership, but their effectiveness is too slow and indecisive and therefore inadequate. They are there, but with too little and too late. **The primary reason for this failure is lack of full support from the rank and file.** For every farmer who supports his organizations, there are several who do not. In the last analysis, it is these non-cooperators who are responsible for Agriculture's failure to hold its own in the struggle for economic equality. Agriculture cannot compete successfully with the rest of the economy without organizations fully backed up by the rank and file.

When one considers that the non-cooperative character of much of the rank and file is a matter of basic nature, no speedy change may be expected. Perhaps new and tougher leadership will emerge and force them into line. Perhaps the rapidly worsening situation will freeze enough of them out, in spite of the subsidies, to change the picture. Perhaps some world-shaking event, such as World War III, will change the economic and political setup. But as things stand today, Agriculture is losing the battle of the pressure groups, and the farmer who does not support his organizations is to blame.

*Mr. Bush wrote this article before the recent disclosures of the Senate investigating committee on racketeering in labor unions. As a result of disclosures made, labor's power is likely to be curbed by legislation.



HANDLING LIQUID NITROGEN FOR FARM CROPS

CAREFUL tests have shown that nitrogen in liquid form is effective in increasing crop growth but probably no more effective than the same amount of nitrogen in other types of fertilizer. The big advantage of liquid nitrogen is its economy, but to take full advantage of this lower cost it is important that liquid nitrogen be handled in large volume.

The picture above shows how it is done in the mid-west. It is shipped in tank cars, transferred to bulk storage and then to tank trucks or to tanks on skids which are transported to the farm by truck. Nitrogen in liquid form is available in many sections of the Northeast, and in some cases is being taken to the farm in tanks provided with skids.

Special equipment is required to apply liquid nitrogen. Excellent work has been done in developing equipment which is relatively inexpensive.

Service Bureau

Why You Should Make A Will

By HENRY SHIREY, *Ithaca, New York, Attorney*

MANY people ask "Should I make a will"; a great many others do not bother to ask because they feel no need for a will in their particular case. For example, a great many farmers have all their property in the joint names of themselves and their wives and conclude that under such circumstances wills are not necessary.

Some people have an exaggerated idea of what lawyers charge for drawing a will and believe that a charge for this service would be too expensive for them. Actually, a simple will might be had for as little as perhaps $7.50 and the type of will that the ordinary farmer and his wife might want might cost a total of $15.00 or $20.00 for both of them.

An individual ought not to make his own will but should go to an honest and competent attorney where the proper provisions for the will could be and would be explained by him. One should disclose to his attorney what his worth is so the attorney may give his client proper advice on how to legally avoid inheritance tax and to draw the will for the best interests of all concerned.

The man who feels that he does not need a will because his property is jointly held does not take into consideration the possibility of an accident in which both he and his wife might be involved. Both might be found deceased after the accident or one might be killed and the other so severely injured that he or she might not be able to make a will.

The answer to the question "should I make a will" is yes. Everyone who has any property at all, either jointly owned or separately owned, should make a will.

In the first place, with few exceptions, the person who makes a will can do exactly what he wishes to with his property. He can leave his property to whomever he may select and to such institutions as he may choose, except that he cannot disinherit his wife nor the wife disinherit her husband. Each spouse is entitled to one-third of the other's property.

Then, too, the person making a will can designate the executor of his estate. It may be his wife or the husband. It may be a child, a relative, a bank, a friend or a lawyer, but the point is that the individual has the right to pick out someone whom he feels he can trust and have that individual administer his estate.

If there is no will and an administrator is appointed by the court, the administrator's powers are somewhat less than the executor's. For instance, in the event it should become necessary to sell real estate to pay bills, administration expenses, etc., the administrator would need to go through a special proceeding to obtain an order of the court. This would take time and cause an additional expense against the estate. An executor of a will can be given the power to sell property and thus may do so without entering into any special proceeding or extra expense.

Perhaps the best way to show why a will should be made would be to explain a few of the things that might happen if there were no will. The following are a few examples as they would occur in New York State. However, the same general principles apply in other states. They are all based on the assumption that the individual dies without a will.

1. If a man dies leaving a wife and children, the wife will get one-third of the husband's property and the children will get the balance.

2. If a man dies leaving a wife but no children or grandchildren but leaves his parents or a parent, the wife will get the first $5000.00 of his estate plus one-half of the balance and the surviving parent or parents the rest. Let's assume that a man dies with a net estate of $55,000.00. His wife would receive $30,000.00 and the husband's parents or parent would receive $25,000.00.

3. If a man dies leaving no wife and no children or no grandchildren, his parents will take all.

4. If there is a wife surviving but no children or grandchildren and no parent, brother, sister, nephew or niece, then in that event the surviving wife will take all. However, if there are no children or grandchildren and no parent, but there are brothers or sisters or nephews or nieces, then the wife will take only the first $10,000.00 and one-half of the balance.

The above situations would be the same if we think in terms of a wife dying without a will. In that particular circumstance the husband would share in the wife's estate under the same conditions as she would share in his as above specified.

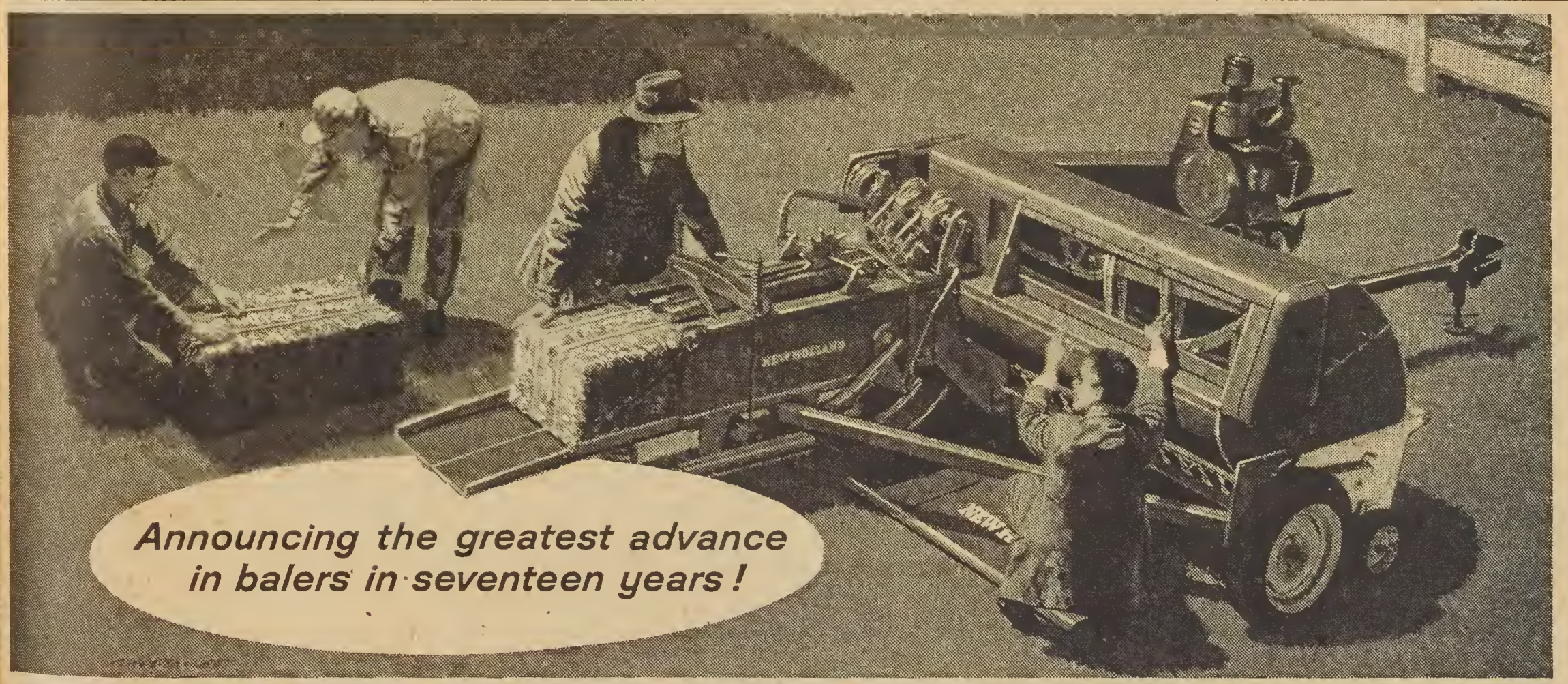
Thus, it can be seen that a man is not giving his wife, and neither is a wife giving her husband, full protection without a will.

Some people have the mistaken idea that it costs more to administer an estate where there is a will than it would cost to administer an estate where there is no will. The contrary is more often correct. The amount of inheritance tax involved is exactly the same. The administrator's commissions and the executor's commissions are the same. The attorney's fees would usually be the same except that perhaps they might be more where there is no will because of additional work required.

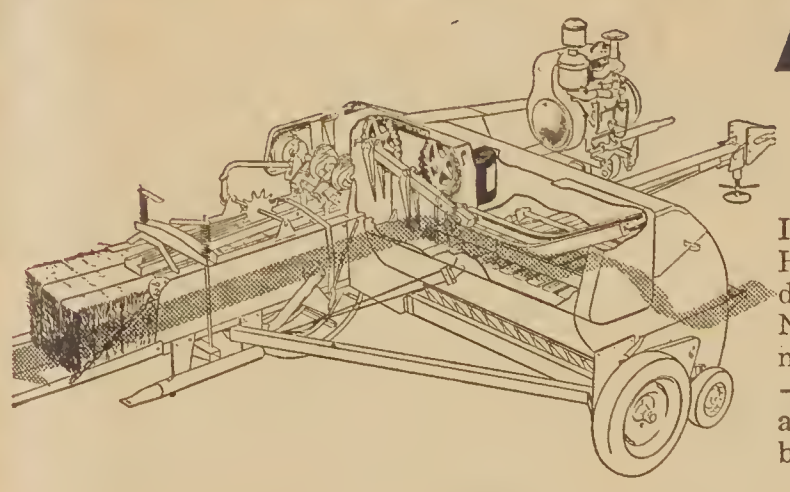
I would like to take a few sentences to discuss inheritance taxes. Some individuals go to great length to draw wills to avoid inheritance taxes and do so sometimes at the expense of the safety of the wife or the husband or the members of the family. The amount of the State inheritance tax is actually quite small. In New York State it is 1% of the first $150,000.00. This is rather a small amount. The federal inheritance tax starts off at a higher rate and jumps every few thousand dollars but there is a larger exemption for the federal tax than there is for the State.

In New York State, for instance, there is a basic exemption of at least $20,000.00 for a husband and wife before any inheritance tax is due. In the federal government there is a basic exemption of $60,000.00 before any inheritance tax is due: Because of the Community Property Rule adopted by the federal government, as between husband and wife, there is a basic exemption of $120,000.00. A man could give his wife $120,000.00 and there would be no federal inheritance tax due.

The purpose of this article is not to gain business for the legal profession but to encourage readers properly to protect themselves and their families by the execution of a proper will.



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MAY 4, 1957

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

In This Issue

Adjusting Mowers 6
Sweet Corn Varieties 8
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Many Northeastern Dairymen Are "GOING TO GRASS"





The more modern method shown above, whether direct cut or chopped in the field, takes all the lifting out of the job of putting up grass silage.

Good grass silage was made by the method shown at left, but because of the high water content it was hard work.

WHEN you consider the many advantages of putting up grass silage, it's no wonder that the practice has grown and is still growing on northeastern dairy farms.

1. High Quality

There is no way to harvest and store roughage without considerable loss of nutrients, but putting grass in the silo is an excellent way, if not the best way, of lessening such losses. Every cow and every dairyman will readily agree that no feed is quite equal to spring pasture in palatability and low cost. Putting up grass silage opens the door to harvesting spring grass when it is abundant and succulent and saving it until summer heat dries up the pastures or until winter snows cover them. Harvested early, grass is higher in protein and more palatable so cows will eat more.

Some dairymen use grass silage as the only roughage, although most prefer to feed high quality hay also. For good reasons, other dairymen swear by corn silage, some to the point where no grass silage is put up. Others add to the flexibility of their roughage program by feeding both. At any rate, careful tests in many states have proven beyond doubt that grass silage is palatable, nutritious and economical for dairy cows.

2. Convenience

In these days of high labor costs, farm management is one area in which production costs can be lowered. Putting up grass silage is an extremely important farm management tool because it can be used in so many ways.

For example, it spreads the work load by permitting early June harvest. It is the only practical way in which meadows can be cut early. Trying to put up dry hay in early June has so many weather hazards that relatively few dairymen wish to try it. The better grasses and legumes now recommended by northeastern colleges help tremendously. A suitable mixture can be used for pasture, hay or grass

By HUGH COSLINE

silage, thus further increasing the flexibility of the operation. One field can be cut early for grass silage and then pastured in the summer, while another can be pastured early and cut later either for grass silage or hay, and of course, early cutting encourages a more abundant second growth.

3. Cost

Grass silage (using improved varieties of grasses and legumes) increases the total food that can be grown on an acre and thus makes it possible for a dairyman to increase the size of his herd without buying more land. Or the right mixture of legumes and grasses plus adequate fertilizer will not only increase the yields per acre, but will also release some good crop acres for growing corn for grain instead of corn for silage. In general, the cost of growing an acre of grass is less than the cost of an acre of corn.

In areas where corn can be grain (and with early maturing varieties that includes most of the northeast) this practice further reduces milk production costs by requiring the feeding of less purchased grain. Corn for grain also answers the problem of the man who shies away from "all grass farming" because he must reseed meadows occasionally. A small grain will follow the corn, and grass and a legume will be seeded with it. In this connection seeding birdsfoot trefoil on hilly pastures provides a legume for pasture that will need no reseeding for many years.

4. Longer Stands of Legumes

There are many other advantages peculiar to grass silage. For example, recent college recommendations suggest the advisability of three cuttings of alfalfa. This suggestion is accompanied by a warning that the last cutting should not be made too late in the fall. The way to do this is to put it into the silo.

One of the things which lessens the life of a stand of legume is heavy competition from grasses. In fact, pastured ladino clover in a mixture with grasses, suffers greatly and much of it is crowded out when the mixture is not grazed or clipped on time. Obviously, cutting a mixture of grasses and legumes early and putting the mixture into the silo removes some of this competition from grasses. It lets the sunlight in and tends to maintain the stand of legume.

5. Weed Control

This early cutting has an added dividend in that many early weeds, especially yellow rocket, are cut before the seed matures. In

(Continued on Page 19)

A new feed built especially for cows on pasture

G.L.F. GRASSLAND DAIRY



GRAIN feeding on pasture is standard practice today—simply because high production demands more TDN than a cow can harvest on pasture and silage in 24 hours.

TDN Plus

First requirement then is extra TDN. The brand new G.L.F. Grassland Dairy for 1957 is formulated for that very purpose—a high quality feed packed with digestible nutrients to make more milk and have a better cow left.

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And the protein is right—adjusted to balance perfectly the protein in pasture.

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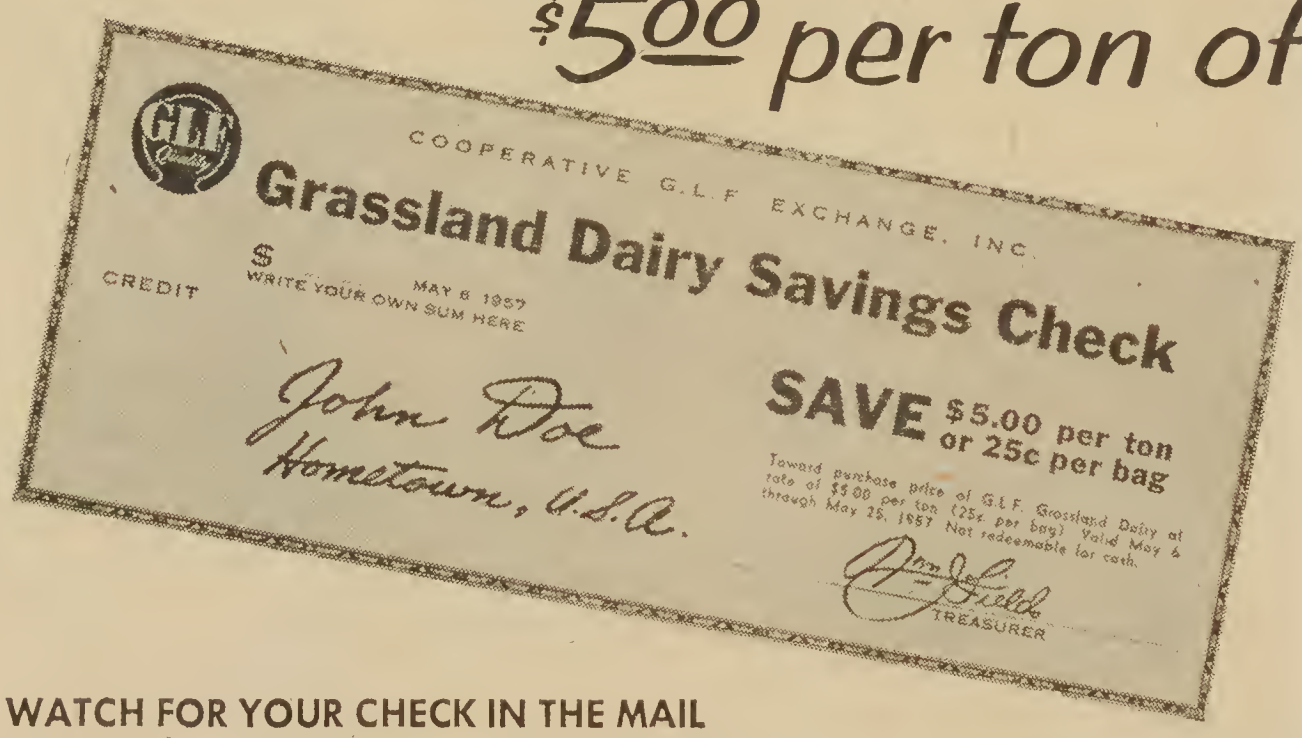
G.L.F. Grassland Dairy is the pasture profit partner, priced tightly on the market . . . . available in bag or bulk . . . . with quantity discounts for full or split cars.

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G.L.F. GRASSLAND DAIRY..... *Best Value for Summer Feeding*

COUNTRY STORIES

By Gladys Greene

Sanitary Measure

OUR NEIGHBOR Sam Wheat faced with the shortage of experienced farm help, hired a man who had spent all of his life in the city and knew nothing about farm work. The first job Sam gave him was milking the cows. The farmer showed him how to go about the work, gave him a bucket and told him to go ahead.

After awhile Sam returned to see how the new hand was getting along. Much to his surprise he found the man with the bucket of milk feeding it to the cow.

"What in tarnation are you doing," Sam exclaimed angrily.

"Gosh," explained the hired helper, "I got along all right until I was about done, then the cow put her foot in the bucket. That ain't sanitary, Mr. Wheat, so I thought I'd run it through again."

* * *

"Country Cussin'"

JEBE WILSON, a middle aged farmer was known all over the county for his ability to swear beyond description. One day, with his pick-up truck piled high with crates of potatoes, he headed for the Farmers' Market.

Jebe was pulling up the hill near the Grange Hall when the truck hit a deep rut, upsetting several of the crates. Potatoes rolled in all directions. The bystanders expected something terrific from Jebe. Several mothers grabbed their children and hurried into the Hall. However, several of the men who had become accustomed to Jebe's profanity, braced themselves for the storm.

Jebe alighted from the truck, raised his hat, made a very stiff bow and said, "Gentlemen, I thank you for your undivided attention, but I do not feel equal to what you expect of me."

* * *

Herdsman's Folly

JOSH CLEMENS, intent upon buying ten Shropshire yearling ewes as replacement stock, encountered an owner who proved to be just as shrewd a trader as he. Josh went up to twelve dollars a head which he swore was top price. The owner held out for fifteen. Finally Josh, always ready to take a chance, suggested they toss a coin for the odd three dollars. Josh took a half-dollar from his pocket, handed it to the sheep owner and said, "You flip, tails it's twelve dollars."

The coin came up heads. The owner smiled, pocketed the half-dollar and started home to round-up the sheep. Josh didn't say anything for a few moments, then suddenly he began to cuss. "Josh Clemens," his wife exclaimed, "you stop that swearing immediately. After all, the toss was your idea."

"It isn't that," sputtered Josh. "The son-of-a-gun went off with my half-dollar."



"Number Four club, please."

"FIRESTONE FARM TIRES have always been winners for us!"*



*James and Hugh Morrison of Greensburg, Pa., represent two generations of Firestone Farm Tire boosters.

James Morrison and son, Hugh, make a hard-working father-and-son team on their two adjoining farms in Westmoreland County. Five hundred acres and a dairy herd of a hundred Holsteins provide plenty of work for their farm tractors. And the stone-studded Pennsylvania hills provide plenty of challenge for tractor tires. That's why the Morrisons like Firestone Champion Ground Grip® Tires.

Where the rich Westmoreland topsoil is peppered with abrasive limestone, Firestone durability pays off handsomely in longer wear. Extra traction is important in this rolling country, too—and Firestone has it to spare.

The elder Morrison, who spent fifteen years of his life racing horses before he turned to raising Holsteins, likes to put it this way: "It doesn't matter whether the track is wet or dry, Firestone has always been a winner for us!"

See your Firestone Dealer or Store about *your* farm tire problems. Let him show you how Firestone can be a winner for you, too!

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Firestone

BETTER RUBBER FROM START TO FINISH

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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

HOPE FOR BETTER MILK PRICES

THE outlook for better milk prices is the best in years. At this writing it seems sure that the comprehensive or single Order or marketing agreement for the New York milk shed will soon be approved by the Department of Agriculture, and submitted to dairymen for their vote. There is little doubt about approval of the Order by a great majority of dairymen.

Various predictions have been made as to how much the Order will increase average prices to dairymen. Estimates have ranged anywhere from 20¢ to 40¢ a hundred. One thing is sure, when the Order is once in operation—and it should be by July 1—it is the best prospect that we have had in a long time for getting dairymen all that the market justifies.

Already there has been real improvement in the milk marketing situation. The pool or blend price for December, 1956 was 47¢ above December, 1955, and for January, 1957, was 50¢ a hundred higher than the corresponding price the year before. The price for February was 49¢ a hundred more. The estimated price for the first six months for 1957 averages 39¢ a hundred more than for the first six months of 1956.

In the old Montgomery history which I used to study there was a picture of a snake cut into 13 pieces, each piece representing one of the 13 states under the Articles of Confederation, before the Constitution was adopted and George Washington took office. Under the picture it said, "Unite or Die!" To a very great extent that principle applies to our whole milk marketing business. Unless dairymen, their cooperatives, and their leaders unite in the common cause of getting you better prices for your milk, I see little permanent hope for decent living milk prices.

So, I am glad to say that I think the best hope of all for a solution to our milk marketing problems is the fact that the milk marketing cooperatives and their leaders are showing more teamwork than they have before in a long time.

YOUR MOST IMPORTANT MEETING

ON TUESDAY, May 7, many school districts in New York State will hold their annual meetings. The other meetings will be held on the second Tuesday in July. Better check with your local authorities to find out when your meeting is.

And I urge you to attend. The school meeting is the most important meeting, social or business, that is held during the entire year. At this meeting you have the opportunity to listen to and approve—or disapprove—your officers' reports. You pass on budgets calling for thousands of dollars to operate your schools, and you elect members of the board of education to represent you in the administration of school affairs during the year.

Most important of all, the interests of your children are at stake. Yet in district after district in the State only a handful of people turn out to these meetings. One thing is sure, if you don't go and take part then you have little excuse for finding fault with what is done in your schools.

Boards of education and the local school administrators also have the responsibility of making school meeting programs interesting. The reports should be plain, easy to understand, either read, or with copies distributed so that everybody can hear or see them. There should be plenty of time for discussion, and programs could well be enlivened by music by the school band or orchestra. Light refreshments could be served, for nothing brings people closer than breaking bread together.

HOW IS YOUR MAILBOX?

LAST year, by permission of the Post Office Department, I rode an entire rural route with an RFD mailman. I was impressed by the poor, dilapidated, unhandy mailboxes on many farms.

The third week of May has been designated as National Mailbox Improvement Week. One way to judge the kind of people who live on a place is by the appearance of their mailbox. Why not take a look at yours from the viewpoint of the passer-by, and see if it properly represents you?

WE ARE ALL WORKING FOR GOVERNMENT

THE American people owe a Federal debt of $275 billion. No one can estimate what even one billion dollars is except by comparison. But $275 billion equals the full assessed value of all the land, all the buildings, all the mines, all the machinery, all the factories, all the livestock, in fact everything of value in the United States.

And that's only a start. We owe another $250 billion on other liabilities which we have guaranteed to pay in case of loss in government operated enterprises, like losses on Federal housing.

Now add all of the state and local taxes and debts to the Federal ones, and you understand why 33 cents out of every dollar that we earn has to be paid in taxes. It takes about 10% of our taxes just to pay the interest on the public debt. We are now working about one-third of our time to pay taxes.

Now, on top of all of this, President Eisenhower brings out a budget for the next fiscal year of nearly $75 billion, the largest in peacetime history. Where does all of this money go? In my opinion a lot of it is wasted. I don't believe in the billions that are spent in "give aways" to foreign nations. Only last night I watched on television an anti-American riot in one of the Near East countries. The government plans to pour billions of dollars into the Near East, this on top of the experience that other foreign countries that we have helped hate us, for one reason because we have given them money. A part of that money wasted on foreign relief could well be spent in maintaining and making larger our own defense system.

But even if the foreign aid policy is right, it is only a small part of the billions that are wasted in government enterprises in this country. The budget for next year plans a $7 billion increase in domestic expenditures. Much of this money goes for government operations that never should be done by government but by private enterprise.

As an American citizen you are deeply involved in these spendthrift policies. You cannot brush off the hard facts that we cannot continue to spend without going down in ruin. One of the most dangerous results of increasing government operations and power is the loss of our liberties through government by bureaucracy. Do your congressmen and senators know how you feel on this subject of taxation?

ARE YOU READY?

HOW discouraging it is to get into the field when the weather and the soil are just right and then have to waste time because the equipment is not ready to go.

I am convinced that many farmers don't do as good a job of plowing with a tractor as their fathers did with a team of horses. The tractors and plows are all right, but the operators aren't. They are in too much of a hurry. So they do not make sure that the plows are properly adjusted.

Another job that often holds up field work is fence fixing. Fences cannot be built or repaired, of course, until the frost is out of the ground, but it is just too bad to have to stop to fix fences when you are all set to get the crops in.

Failure to have seed, fertilizer and lime supplies on hand is also a bottleneck to getting crops in on time.

IS YOUR CORN PLANTER SET RIGHT?

AT THIS corn-planting time there are many things to remember, but two practices especially will definitely increase yields of corn: the right number of plants per acre, and plenty of fertilizer rightly placed.

Seeding from 7 to 8½ inches apart in a 42-inch row, resulting in from 15,000 to 19,000 stalks per acre, gives definitely better yields than if the seeds are farther apart, Second, it is very important to get fertilizer distributed below the seed and not in contact with it. I know from my own experience with sweet corn that fertilizer too close to the seed will slow up germination and result in stunted stalks. There are new attachments now which will place the fertilizer at a proper distance from the seed.

EDUCATION PAYS

MANY years ago the late Dr. George F. Warren of Cornell made a survey of the actual dollars and cents value of an education. He proved that on the average a college graduate made a net income from farming way above an eighth grade graduate.

Dr. Warren's figures are now proved again by a recent survey which shows that in his working life the average eighth grade graduate earns $116,000 in farming, a high school graduate $165,000, and a college graduate $268,000.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

ROTARY District Governor Walter Hunt tells a story about three little girls trying to outdo one another in proving who had the best memory. Anne said that she could remember the first steps that she took when she was only a year old.

Mabel recalled how much trouble she had cutting her first tooth at six months.

Then little Laura, after thinking for a moment, claimed that she remembered the day she was born. She said:

"There was nobody home but me and Grandma. Mother had gone to a missionary society meeting."

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MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

MILK: The March uniform milk price for the New York Market was $4.19, which was $.51 above March last year, but $.29 below February this year. Farm value of March milk was $28,931,536.04, an increase of $149,271.55 over March 1956.

Milk consumption in New York City was up a fraction of 1%. Milk production for the market was 11% **below** last year.

ESTIMATES: A new milk order for New York City, Northern New Jersey and upstate New York, **might** become effective by July 1. Estimates as to the price increases it would bring vary but there is general agreement that sizeable increases would come, some immediately and some within three or four months. Chester Smith, economist with the Mutual Federation of Independent Cooperatives estimates price increases as follows:

	Estimated Prices Under the Present Order	*Added Income Under a Single Order*	*Total*
July	$4.15	plus 22¢	$4.37
August	4.40	plus 22¢	4.62
September	4.60	plus 36¢	4.96
October	4.75	plus 50¢	5.25
November	5.05	plus 50¢	5.55
December	4.90	plus 50¢	5.40

PRODUCTION COSTS: Figures from over 200 dairy farms in New York show that in 1953-55 about one-third produced milk at a cost below $4 a cwt., and that production costs on about 20% of the farms **was over $6 a cwt.**

Obviously probable price increases are unlikely to be enough to show a profit to dairymen with $6 costs. In the survey, dairymen with the lowest costs and the highest returns (1) had cows with high production, (2) used good labor management to produce a large quantity of milk per man employed.

SELL REACTORS NOW: Raymond V. Hemming, general manager of the Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative reminds me that prices of slaughter cattle are at their best during the late spring months and will surely be lower in the fall. Therefore, remembering that all milk used in New Jersey must come from brucellosis clean herds by April 1, 1958 and that the New York State deadline is July 1, 1959, he makes this suggestion:

"If you have cows that have reacted to the blood test, sell them for meat within the next month or six weeks. You will get more money for them".

FEDERAL BUDGET: The American Farm Bureau Federation is calling for a cut of $6.2 billion in the Federal budget including a cut of $261 million in the appropriation for Agriculture. That is statesmanship. There will be little or no cut as long as everyone says "cut the other fellow's budget, but increase mine!"

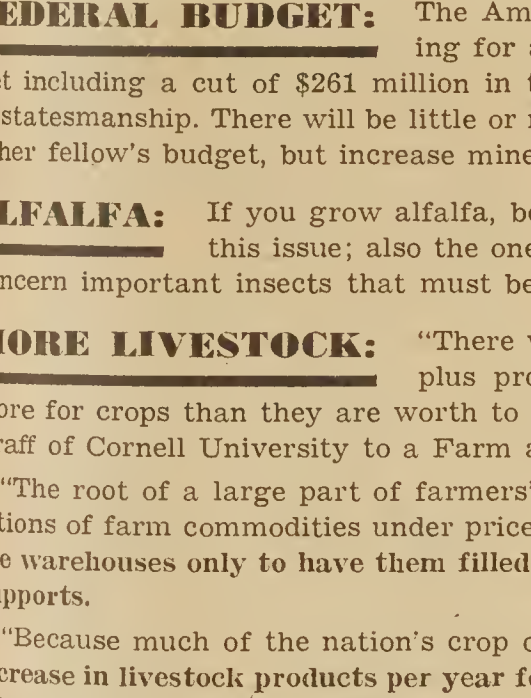
ALFALFA: If you grow alfalfa, be sure to read the article on Page 11 of this issue; also the one on Page 17 of the April 20 issue. They concern important insects that must be controlled to get top yields.

MORE LIVESTOCK: "There will be no real solution to the farm surplus problem as long as the government pays more for crops than they are worth to anyone else" said Professor Herrell DeGraff of Cornell University to a Farm and Home Week audience recently.

"The root of a large part of farmers' difficulties lies in government accumulations of farm commodities under price support programs. **We must not empty the warehouses only to have them filled again by returning to uneconomic price supports.**

"Because much of the nation's crop output is fed to livestock, a **two percent increase in livestock products per year for the past 30 years would have removed all surpluses."** —*Hugh Cosline*

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THERE was a time when I could say that nothing beat the month of May; I used to think not anything was nicer than the days of spring, with new life bursting all around, the sight of newly worked-up ground, with all the world so moist and green and lots of songbirds heard and seen. I'm sure there is no other time when we have such a perfect clime; the weather's not too wet or dry, nor temperature too low or high, and I have fondest memory of liking May especially because conditions were just right to make the fish begin to bite.

Alas, no longer is it true that spring for me has rosy hue, for times have changed, unhappily, and May's a painful month for me. Mirandy's reached the age where she can't work as much as formerly, no longer can she start at dawn and do field work 'til day is gone; our hired man left in a rage because I wouldn't raise his wage; so now there is no one to do the heavy work but you-know-who, and though I seek the easy way and cut the corner's where I may, I still must work enough, by jing, that I'm completely soured on spring.

Kill them all... roots and all

Canada Thistle

Milkweed

Poison Ivy

with



Here's how it works-

Amino Triazole Weedkiller *gets into* sap stream of the plant... *upsets* growth processes... *kills* weeds, roots and all.

Two simple steps.

1. Wait for vigorous growth. (4 to 10 inches high for Canada Thistle.) Then...
2. Spray Amino Triazole Weedkiller. Directions on package.

Because Amino Triazole moves through entire plant, *down into the deepest roots,* wait about two weeks to see killing effect. *Then,* if desired, mow or cultivate. Amino Triazole, used as recommended, does not sterilize the soil.

One application gives up to 90% kill. Amino Triazole controls all these weeds, usually with a single application: Canada thistle, poison ivy and oak, scrub oak, sow thistle, milkweed, phragmites, horsetail rush, tules, cattails.

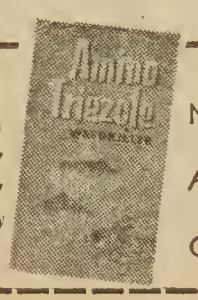
The following require cultivation and may require repeat application: Bermuda grass, nut grass, quack grass.

Overall or spot treatment. Mix Amino Triazole with water. Use in power sprayer for overall coverage. If *patches* of perennial weeds threaten to overrun your cropland, stop them *now,* with spot treatment. Use hand sprayer.

Amino Triazole is available in 1 lb. and 4 lb. cans—24 lb. pails. AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY, FARM AND HOME DIVISION, 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, NEW YORK.

CYANAMID

Free Folder
Complete details on how, when to apply Amino Triazole, how much to use. Write to address above.



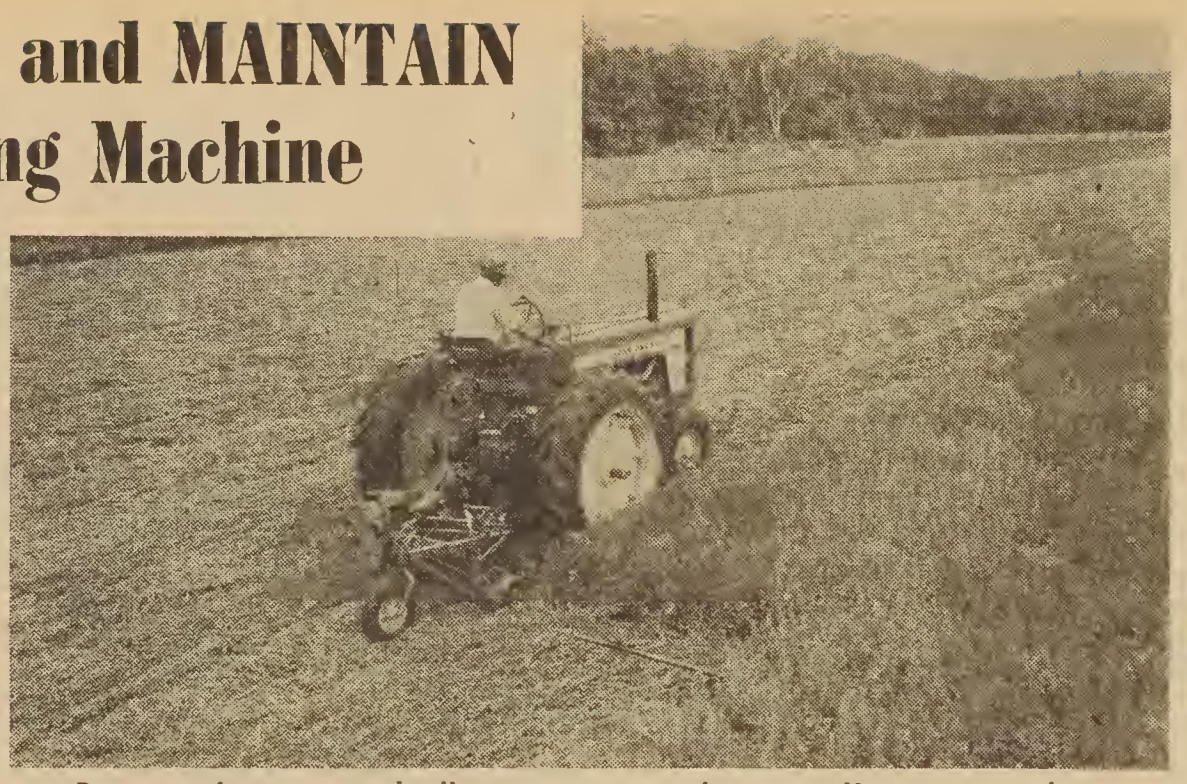
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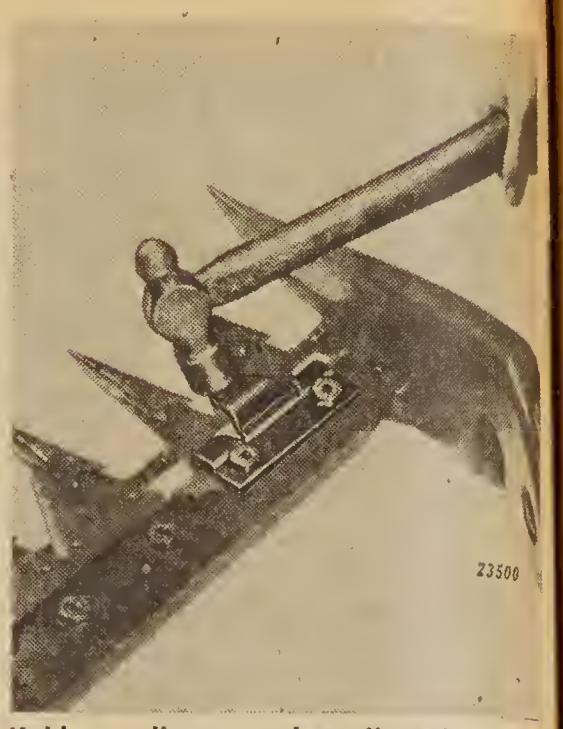
CITY_____ STATE_____

How to ADJUST and MAINTAIN Your Mowing Machine

By MELVIN E. LONG



Proper maintenance and adjustment are very important if your mower is to do its best job at the least expense.



Holdown clips must be adjusted to keep knife in contact with the ledger plates.

YOUR MOWER is essentially a king-size scissors. The quality of work done by many mowers is needlessly poor. This results in lower capacity per day and increased cost per acre. A few dollars spent for critical repair items plus a few hours of your own time properly spent in making repairs and adjustments before haying season starts can give you a mowing outfit that is as good as a new machine.

Knife. This is the upper half of the scissor blades. Remove it from the cutter bar and check for missing or broken sections. A small mower anvil, obtainable from your dealer, is a great help in repairing and maintaining several parts of your mower. With the aid of this anvil, replace all defective knife sections. If the sections have been sharpened so many times that they are shortened, it's a good idea to replace them all. When re-sharpening the new sections, be sure to keep the cutting edges parallel to the original edge. Avoid burning the cutting edges of the sections.

Ledger plates. These form the lower half of the scissors. The ledger plates cannot be resharpened, so they must be replaced when worn smooth. Unless they were replaced near the end of the season, you will probably be ahead to start this season with all new ledger plates. They can be easily replaced by removing the guard sections and driving out the old rivets on the mower anvil.

Guards. In addition to supporting the ledger plates, the guards divide and support the material to be cut. Any broken or missing ones should be replaced, but the remaining ones should still be serviceable. There isn't much to wear out on this part.

Holdown clips. These hold the knife against the ledger plates. Otherwise, the pressure of the material being cut would force the "scissor blades" apart. If they are worn so much that they can no longer be pounded down against the knife, they need replacement.

Wearing plates. These support the back edge of the knife, thereby forcing the front edge of the knife against the ledger plates. They are generally held by the same bolts that fasten the holdown clips. Here again, replacement or not depends upon the wear.

Inner and outer shoes. These support each end of the cutter bar. Since they slide along on the ground they eventually wear thin. You can increase their life by welding hard-surfacing material to them. This is the same type of material that is available for plow shares.

Swath board and grass stick. These, of course, should be checked for any broken or missing parts. Also check to see that there are no projecting parts to catch the grass and cause clogging of the outer end of the cutter bar.

For some makes of mowers, the original manufacturer furnishes optional replacement knife sections and guards that are heavier than the original parts. Generally, these cannot be mixed with the regular parts because of adjustments required. But, it may be worth your investigating these heavy duty parts if you completely replace your knife sections or guards.

No matter how many new parts you install, your mower must be accurately adjusted in order to do a really good job of mowing. Here's one suggested procedure:

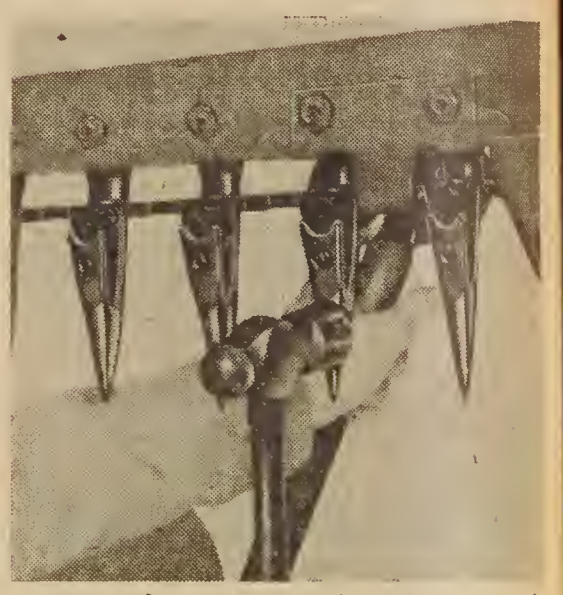
Reassemble the guards, holdown clips, wearing plates, inner and outer shoes, and swath board onto the cutter bar. With the guards still slightly loose, slide the knife in through the guards. Be sure to keep your fingers from in between the guards and knife. The wood handle of your hammer makes a good tool for pushing on the knife. After tightening the guard bolts, you will probably find that the guard points are out of line, in an up-and-down direction. So, slide the knife back out, and use a heavy hammer or sledge to line them up. Then pound down the holdown clips far enough that they will hold the knife onto the ledger plate, but not so much that they will bind the knife excessively. Then again insert the knife.

After hooking up the pitman arm, turn the pitman crank by hand and check for knife register. For best mowing, the knife sections should line up directly over the center of each ledger plate when the knife is at either the extreme inner or outer end of the stroke. If the register is "off," your machine will have an adjustment for changing the length of the pitman arm, or one for moving the entire cutter bar endways slightly to restore proper register.

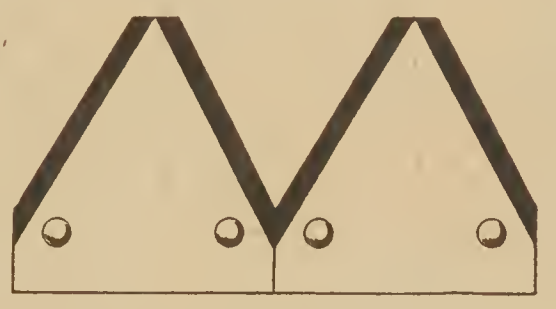
It is important that the cutter bar have proper lead. This means that the outer end should be two to three inches ahead of the inner end, so that when you're mowing, and the force of the grass pushes the outer end back slightly, the bar will be positioned squarely across the swath. Check the lead by stretching a string across the face of the pitman wheel and out to the outer end of the cutter bar. If the lead is "off", look for an adjusting strap or eccentric bearing that can be adjusted to restore correct lead.

Since by its very nature, a mower operates with considerable vibration, you will, of course, want to check all bolts for tightness, and see that all cotter pins are in place. Some mowers use heavy springs to help reduce the vibration. Check your manual for the proper tension setting on these.

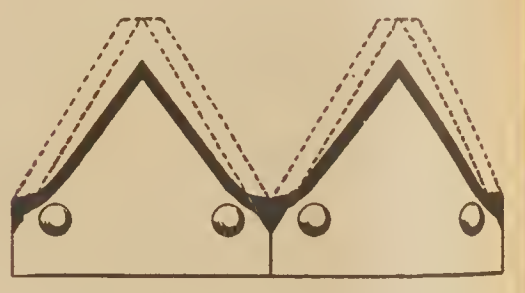
When mowing, use the tractor throttle setting recommended in the manual, and change ground speed by shifting gears. Do not adjust speed by using too high a gear and setting the throttle for slower speed. This prevents the knife from moving fast enough to cut the material as it comes in. This practice only leads to a ragged job and excessive clogging.



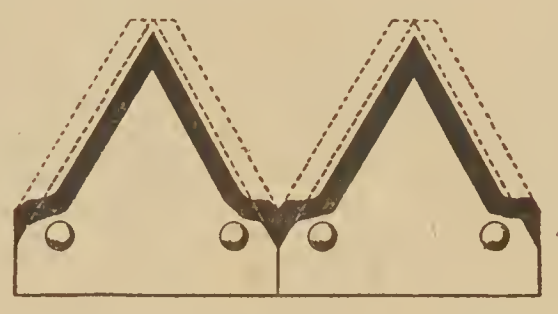
Hammer the guard sections into up-and-down alignment.



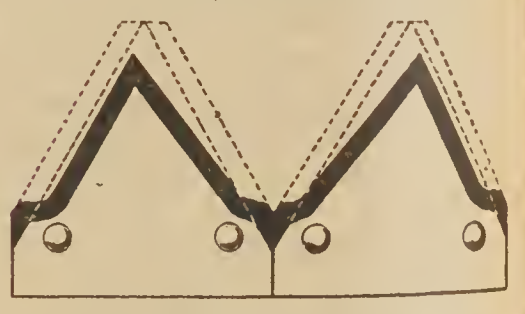
New sections—proper bevel and angle for good work.



Improperly ground sections; narrow bevel and wrong angle which changes the angle of "shear."

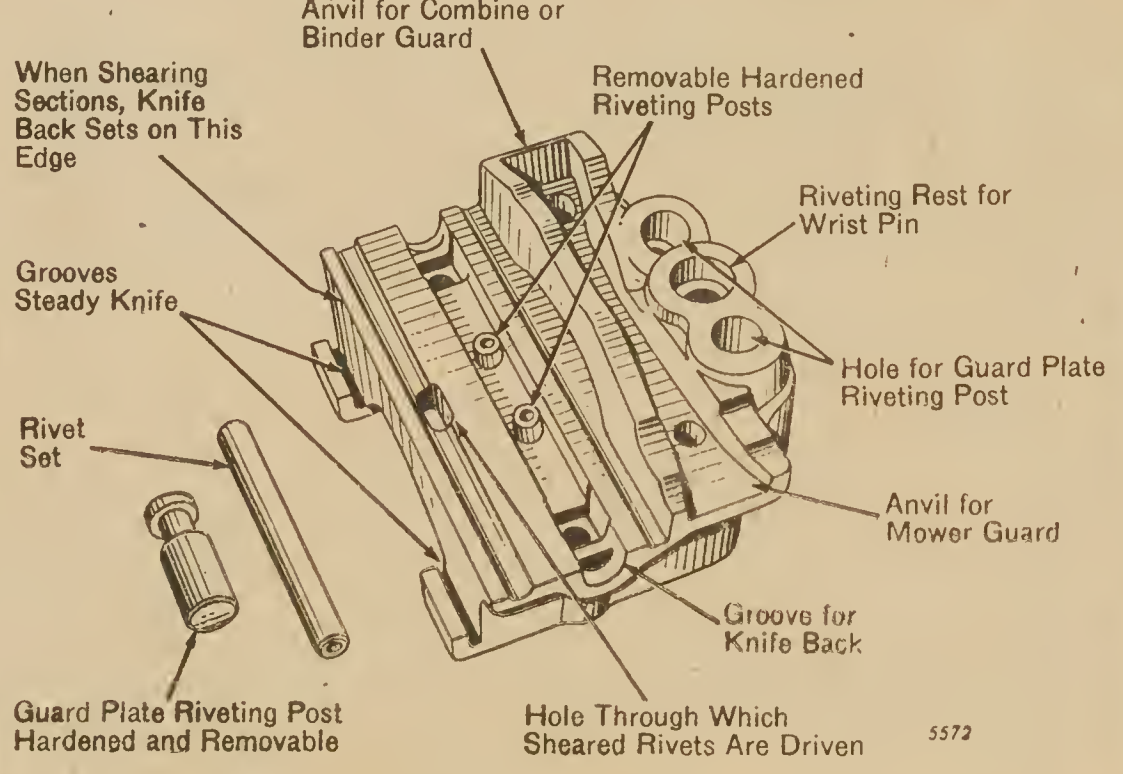


Sections properly ground. Even after repeated grinding, proper bevel and angle are retained.



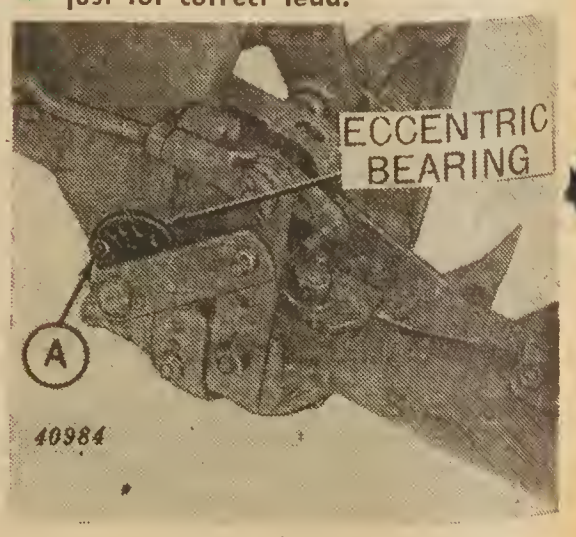
Sections ground off center, destroying the register of blade in guard.

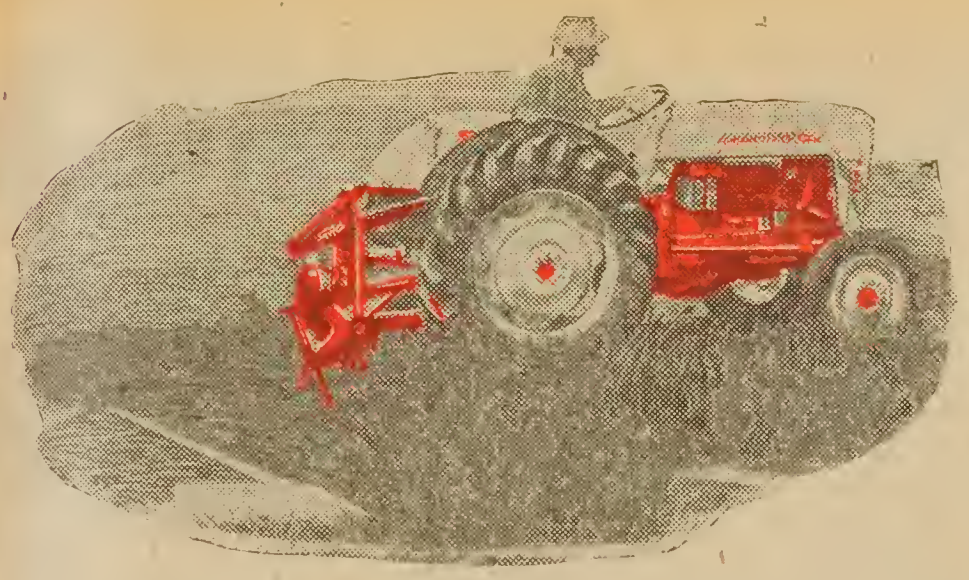
Right and wrong ways of grinding the knife sections.



An anvil of this general type is almost a necessity for proper maintenance of your mower.

This eccentric bearing is provided to adjust for correct lead.





MOWING—Good haying starts with good mowing. And that's why so many farmers prefer a Ford tractor-mower outfit. It handles easily because the mower is fully mounted *on* the easy-to-drive Ford tractor. You can cut faster and cut square corners right down to the last swath. You can mow faster in heavy hay because Ford mowers are built for heavy cutting at faster tractor speeds. And you are safer along ditches or on hillsides because Ford tractors hug the ground. You'll like the quick-attaching design of Ford mowers, as well as the easy adjustments, quick lift and built-in safety features. And there's a wide choice of Ford mowers for every mowing need. See them!



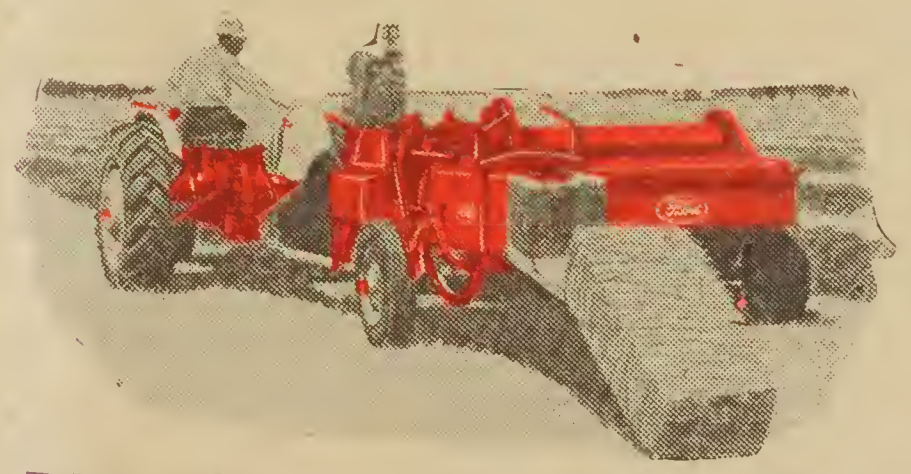
Here's how to make

PASTURE-FRESH HAY

Ford's easy way



RAKING—It takes only a few minutes to attach the Ford side-delivery rake to any Ford tractor; then you just "pick it up and go." There's nothing to slow you down when going to and from the field. And when raking, you can quickly lift the rake over obstructions; make short turns without cramping; rake cleaner on the curves; get into and out of the tight spots easily. But that's not all. The Ford rake handles hay *gently* even while you rake at faster speeds; saves leaves. You'll like the 2-speed PTO drive, the 22 sealed ball bearings, and the even, well formed windrows provided by Ford's exclusive rotary stripper. There's much more—so look it over!



BALING—The Ford 250 hay baler comes closer to the goal of non-stop, trouble-free baling than any other popular-priced baler ever offered. Dependable tying, bale after bale, is the secret. You'll also like the way it handles heavy hay crops and big windrows with ease, as well as loose, fluffy hay and short straw. And you'll like the tight, evenly packed bales it puts out —the kind of bales that handle and stack easier, and sell better.

You'll find the Ford 250 baler is extremely simple in design, with up to 30% fewer wearing parts. That's a big reason why it stays on the job and needs less fixing. You'll also like its compact size and light weight. It "gets around easier" in the field and takes up less storage space in the shed. Your choice of engine or PTO models.

So whatever your haying equipment needs might be, it will pay you to talk them over with your nearby Ford Tractor and Implement dealer. Let him help you figure how you can reduce haying costs with Ford haying equipment. Figure, too, how much work you can save... and have better hay in the bargain! Easy terms are available, too. Ask your Ford Tractor and Implement dealer about them.

NOTE: ***Most Ford haying equipment also fits other makes of tractors—built to fit your needs.***

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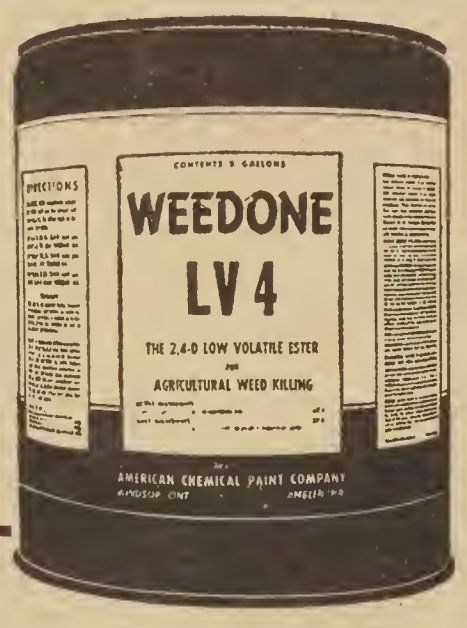
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SWEET CORN Varieties In New York State

By P. A. MINGES

Cornell Vegetable Crops Department

DURING 1956 GOLDEN SECURITY emerged as the major main season sweet corn variety for fresh market in the Hudson Valley district. At the same time in Western New York, VICTORY GOLDEN rose to the dominant position in the processing industry. Although IOCHIEF has slipped in the Hudson Valley, it is still the principal main season variety grown on Long Island. It is fairly certain these three varieties will hold their leadership in the 1957 season and very likely on into 1958.

In the early corns, NORTH STAR is by far the most widely planted. GOLDEN BEAUTY is being tested but does not seem to be competing well with NORTH STAR in spite of its somewhat better table quality. North Star shows exceptionable ability to withstand the vigors of early Spring planting and is 2 to 3 days earlier. MARCROSS is still planted occasionally.

In the second early group we find CARMELCROSS and NORTHERN CROSS as the leaders. F-M CROSS follows these two in maturity and fits in nicely between the second-early and the main season varieties. These varieties are of reasonably good quality and ear appearance and are quite acceptable on the market. Of course,

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Definition of Spring: Winter fighting with summer.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

along with the early group they are planted only for the first 2 to 4 weeks of the harvest season in any given district. The main season varieties usually take over for the remainder of the season after they come into harvest.

GOLDEN CROSS, the old standard variety, is still considered to be one of the better quality corns, but its susceptibility to Stewart's Wilt is causing it to lose favor in Eastern New York. It continues to be popular in the western part of the state. Other varieties such as IOANA and CALUMET are gradually decreasing in importance, probably because of their low row count, wide kernels and only fair table quality. SENECA CHIEF, one of the top quality hybrids, is fairly popular for local marketing such as on roadside stands, but is discriminated against in the produce markets because of its slender ears.

Five to six years ago, Golden Cross was the dominant variety for both fresh market and processing. Now it has lost its leadership in both categories. VICTORY GOLDEN, currently the leading processing variety, has a large ear which picks well with a mechanical harvester. Although it has had many good characteristics for fresh market, a tendency to develop a purplish or reddish color in the outer husks discredits it to some extent for this purpose. With MELLOWGOLD (early), TENDERGOLD (early), and TENDERMOST in the processing group along with Victory Golden and Golden Cross, this means that for the most part the dual purpose varieties have disappeared, temporarily, at least. Consequently, a grower contemplating growing for both market and processing should carefully consider his variety selections unless he plans to grow Golden Cross exclusively.

Many new varieties appear every year as corn breeders strive to improve quality, overcome objections raised about current varieties, increase disease and insect resistance and develop lines for special purposes. TEMPO, DOUBLE DUTY and SWEETANGOLD are three relatively recent introductions that show possibilities but so far haven't been accepted by growers. DOUBLE DUTY shows the desirable narrow, deep kernel characters but in some tests the ear size has been down. Two 1957 introductions that bear watching are SENECA WARPATH and WAMPUM. Actually Wampum is suggested for use in Florida by the originator, but in preliminary trials in New York it has looked good enough for further testing.

Research and extension staffs of state universities and others can help in evaluating new varieties but in the final analysis it is the growers and buyers who have to do the final testing and make the decisions. As a guide to assist in the job of evaluating sweet corn varieties for fresh market the growers, seedsmen and buyers attending the 1957 Sweet Corn Quality Conference at Kingston were asked to list what they wanted in a sweet corn variety. The suggestions for ear and plant characters were as follows:

EAR—green husks; medium size (7-8 inches; several good ear leaves; well filled to tip; good tip coverage by husk; tender pericarp; narrow, deep kernels; sweet flavor (high sugar); desirable taste and texture; good shipping ability.

PLANT — high yield; dependable yielder under varying conditions; fairly long period at prime stage; easy to harvest; 1 good ear to every stalk; medium height (6-7 feet); resistance to Stewart's Wilt; resistant to corn earworm.

The assumption, of course, was this "perfect" variety would have bright yellow kernels, would be reasonably fast in reaching maturity and would be uniform in maturing so all the ears could be harvested at the prime stage in one picking. Relatively few suckers may permit a better job of insect control as well as easier harvesting. Undoubtedly, several more desirable characteristics could be added to the list, but this is a good start.

One thing should be kept in mind, and that is, a "perfect" variety will not solve all of the growers problems or insure top quality corn for the consumer. It still will be necessary to harvest the corn when it is prime-perhaps using two pickings, cool it thoroughly and quickly and move it as fast is possible to the consumer. The consumer in turn must do her part in taking advantage of the quality others have worked hard to provide.

New varieties are on the way, they must be tested to determine their place, and then used if they fill a definite void in the variety picture. On the other hand, an effort is needed to eliminate all unnecessary varieties as quickly as possible.

There are many advantages in having a relatively few—preferably one or two main commercial varieties or types at a time. Some of these are: (1) greater uniformity of produce from a growing district. (2) fewer varieties for the seedsmen to handle in volume. (3) more effort can be concentrated on developing ideal cultural practices for the variety. (4) consumers learn to identify the variety on sight and (5) easier pooling in cooperative marketing organizations.

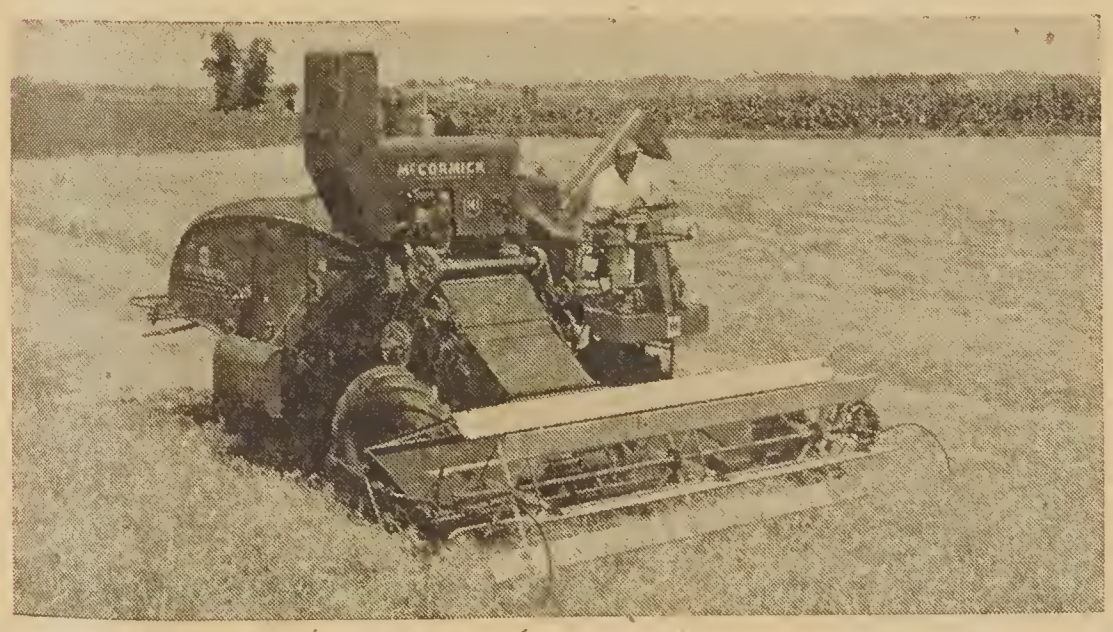
It would appear that encouraging breeding work to develop more varieties while recommending fewer commercial varieties is paradoxical—but it isn't. In the long run it spells progress.



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speed your harvest...save more grain!

Watch that 7-foot cut "eat up" the acres. Check the grain-free straw behind the McCormick No. 76 harvester-thresher. Then, look inside! See the full-width, rasp-bar cylinder and the oversized separating and cleaning areas that give the No. 76 its capacity to handle a 12-foot windrowed swath and still pick the straw clean. Opposed-action of shoe sieve and chaffer, plus precise wind control, gives you grain that's "fanning mill" clean. Quick, precise "outside" adjustments save you time and grain. Swinging drawbar transports combine more directly behind the tractor for added safety on the road. You can get the No. 76 with 6 or 7-foot platform or windrow pickup . . . power take-off or 24 hp IH engine.



Famous McCormick No. 141 self-propelled has the capacity to clean-thresh a full swath or heavy windrow in bumper crops. Powerful 68 hp IH engine, variable-speed drive, and double-shake cleaning help you save more grain. Get the No. 141 with 10, 12, or 14-foot platform or windrow pickup.



New McCormick No. 101 self-propelled is the performance and value leader of the 10-footers. 55 hp IH engine, 28-inch straight-through separator, rasp-bar cylinder, rotary straw racks, and opposed action cleaning give it great grain-saving capacity. Engine and 40-bushel grain tank are top-mounted.

Hurry your '57 harvest with a McCormick harvester-thresher that bins more of your crop. Your IH dealer will point out unmatched grain-saving features . . . unmatched ease of adjustment and service. See him soon! Use the IH Income Purchase Plan.

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1907 - DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE - 1957

- **Largest Bargaining Cooperative**
- **Largest Operating Cooperative**
- **Largest Marketing Cooperative in the Milkshed**



This year, dairymen who own and control the Dairymen's League are celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the Association. Not many of the New York State and Northern New Jersey dairymen who attended the first League meeting back in 1907 are active today. But all Milkshed dairymen—whether members of the League or not—profit from the decision they made back there. The decision that the best way for dairymen to enjoy a better income and a higher standard of living is for dairymen to help themselves . . . *cooperatively*.

Here are a few of the things Dairymen's League members have done to help themselves and other dairymen.

Milestones of Progress in a Tough 50-Year Fight

1. League members enlisted the cooperation of a large group of dairymen on a milkshed-wide basis . . . something never before tried.

2. League members led the Milkshed's only two successful milk strikes (1916 and 1919), then recognized that milk strikes do not bring permanent price relief. So they bought and operated plants, branches, tank trucks, manufacturing facilities and supplementary equipment, thus preventing dealers from monopolizing and manipulating markets.

3. League members helped to form the National Milk Producers' Federation and the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives . . . a move calculated to bring nation-wide influence in national legislation.

4. League members helped get the Capper-Volstead Act passed by Congress, making it legal for farmer cooperatives to bargain for higher prices for their products. Before that League leaders had been indicted for conspiracy to raise the price of milk.

5. League members introduced the Classified price plan whereby milk is priced according to its use. This plan has been adopted nation-wide and in many foreign countries.

6. League members introduced the pooling plan that enables all dairymen to share in the benefits of fluid sales.

7. League members led the fight for the Rogers-Allen law which permitted groups of cooperatives to work together for higher milk prices.

8. League members were in the forefront of the movement which secured marketing orders for Buffalo and Rochester.

9. It was the agitation and education carried on by League members which was primarily responsible for Federal Marketing Order 27 in the New York market.

10. By their own milkshed-wide advertising of milk, and their active work in setting up Milk for Health, League members pioneered group advertising and promotion drives to sell more milk.

11. A mass meeting of dairymen spearheaded by League members in Syracuse during December 1954, paved the way to the Super-Pool, reversing the downward trend in New York Milkshed prices. They have been on the upgrade ever since.

12. League President, Stanley Benham, was instrumental in negotiating compromise proposals for a new single marketing order for New York and Northern New Jersey. Proposals that brought a swift end to the longest hearing on records.

Throughout its 50-year history, the League has played a leading part in every reasonable and successful movement offering a constructive method of increasing milk returns to dairymen. League members invite you to join forces with them . . . the oldest and most influential dairy group in the Milkshed . . . the group that is at one and the same time the largest bargaining cooperative, the largest operating cooperative and the largest marketing cooperative in the Northeast.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.

SPITTLEBUGS - - - How to Control Them

By GEORGE G. GYRISCO
Professor of Entomology, Cornell University

MOST OF you have had the experience of walking across a meadow, by way of a hastily chosen shortcut to the barn, in early summer only to find your shoes and pant legs dripping wet even though there was no dew or rain to wet the grass. Wet from grass spit!

You have noted the spittle on alfalfa, clover, strawberries, celery or other cultivated and wild plants. Some of you may have wondered about this spittle—where it came from and what it was. As a boy I recall hearing from older people that all this spittle was frog's spit, toad spit, snake spit, plant spit or caused by grasshoppers. In other parts of the world, the spittle is known as witch's spit, cukoo spit, ghost spit and canary spit.

How Spittle is Produced

The spittle masses which are found on more than 350 species of annuals, perennials, trees and shrubs are produced by the nymphs or young of a group of insects known as Cercopids. These young cercopids (which belong to the family Cercopidae) pierce the plants with their beaks and suck out the plant sap and the excess sap is passed through the alimentary track and discharged through the anus.

Before the excess sap is discharged the insect introduces air into the sap giving it a bubbly spit-like appearance. The young insect surrounds itself with the foamy spittle which serves to protect it from its enemies and, more important, provides it with a moist environment in which to live. Without this moist environment the insect would soon perish.

Life History

The spittlebug overwinters in the egg stage and emerges about from the middle of April to the middle of May in New York. The young spittlebug is orange, soft and about 1/16 of an inch long. It is very delicate at this time and easily killed by drying or the use of most insecticides. It pierces the plant with its small beak soon after hatching and begins to feed, surrounding itself with spittle.

These spittle masses are about ⅛ of an inch in diameter and are difficult to see unless one looks for them on his hands and knees with his nose stuck in the grass. However, such a "nosy farmer" is rewarded, for applications of an insecticide at this time are extremely effective.

The young nymph continues to live and grow within the spittlemass — changing its skin or molting four times as each "suit of clothes" grows too small. It changes from orange to yellow green and finally to green. With each molt the developing wings which appeared after the second molt grow longer and longer. Finally in early to mid-June in New York, after its fifth molt, the insect suddenly appears out of the spittle as an adult.

It is now blunt triangular shaped with piercing and sucking mouth parts and is a great jumper. It pops and flits at the least disturbance. It is now a somber brown or is mottled with black but may have stripes or black on brown or have margins of yellow or even spots of red. In fact, like Jello, it may come in 8 "delicious" colors which readily interbreed. There is only one generation each year.

Adult Damage Control

The adult moves from the maturing hay fields to fields of grain, to vegetable crops and succulent weeds, shrubs and trees. It must have succulent plants to be happy. Little exact information exists on the damage of the adult but it is known to injure developing seed pods of birdsfoot trefoil, kill tender young shoots of this plant when numerous, and even injure fruit, especially peaches.

The adults are difficult to control since new hordes move in when the old are killed except in late August and early September when, as eggs are formed in the females, migration ceases. If adults are controlled in early September with an application of 1½ pounds of DDT or toxaphene, egg laying will be prevented, to a large extent, and no young will appear the following year.

Control of Nymphs

If the adults are not controlled in the fall, an application of an insecticide should be made in spring just as soon as the first spittlemass is seen. Begin looking for spittlemasses in late April in New York and earlier farther south.

Nymphs can be controlled very well with many insecticides, among them endrin, dieldrin, BHC, lindane, methoxychlor, toxaphene, heptachlor, strobane and others. Some of these insecticides have not been labeled and approved for use on hay. Others have petitions or labels pending so the situation is changing daily.

However, if one finds a label stating on it that it can be used for spittlebug on forage, that is your best guarantee that it is safe and can be used. To be certain, you might want to call your county agent or write to your state college for the latest information. Don't use any insecticide on your hay unless you are certain that it is permissable under the Food & Drug Regulations.

How Much and How

Spittlebugs can be controlled with dusts, granulated dusts or by sprays. In general, sprays are best. Apply 10-20 gallons of spray per acre from the ground using a weed sprayer at 30-40 pounds of pressure or apply 1 to 3 gallons per acre of spray from aircraft. This amount of spray per acre should contain the following amounts of insecticides:

BHC and **lindane**—¼ pound; **endrin** ¼ pound; **dieldrin**—¼ pound; **heptachlor**—½ pound; **methoxychlor** — 1 pound; **toxaphene** — 1½ pounds; **strobane**—1½ to 2 pounds.

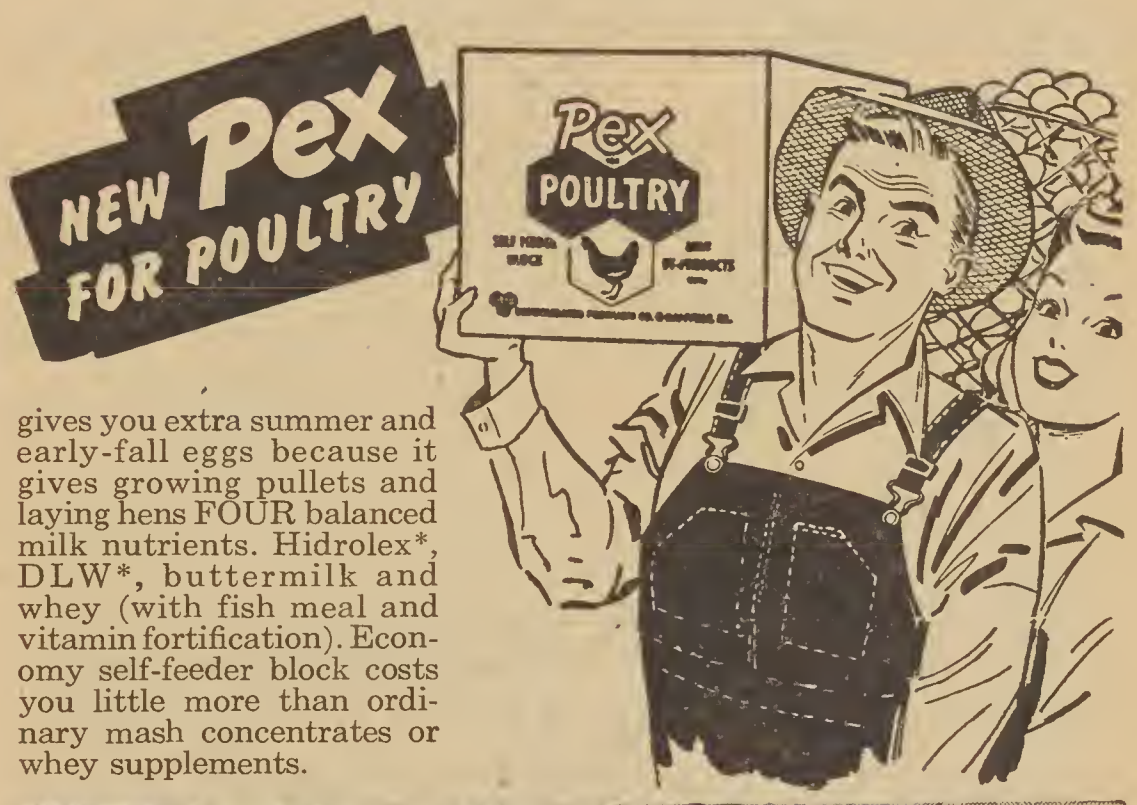
Usually the best way to purchase these insecticides for spittlebug control is as a liquid or emulsifiable concentrate. The amount of actual toxicant per gallon is usually stated on the can so that the necessary amount of pesticide can readily be metered out. For example with methoxychlor, there are 2 pounds per gallon. Therefore, two quarts will give you one pound of toxicant that is needed per acre.

Is It All Worthwhile?

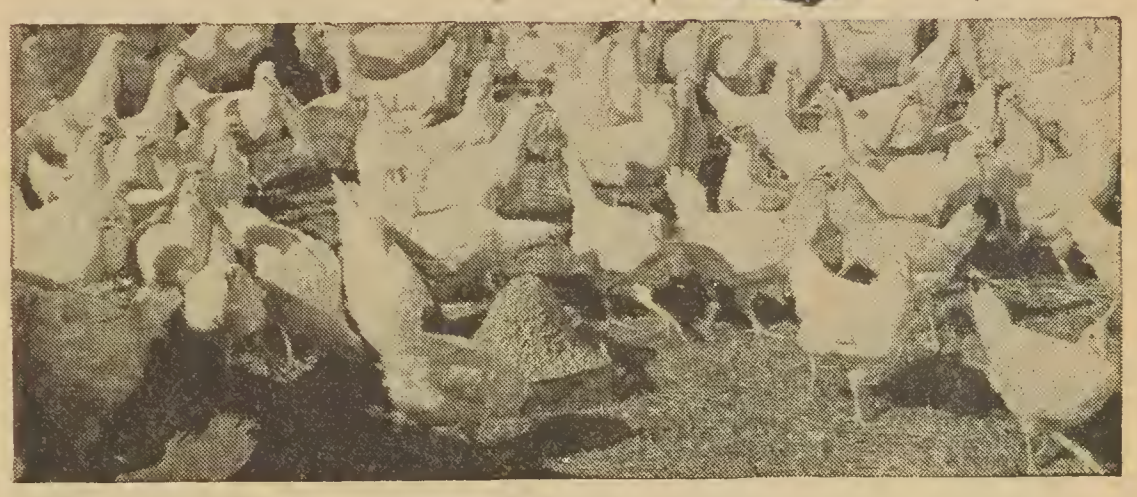
Spittlebug control in the Northeast from New York to Ohio and south to Virginia has given increases in hay yields from 25 to 55 per cent on the first cutting. Since treatment costs from $1 to $2 per acre for materials, it should be easy to compute whether it is worthwhile for you.

If you or your neighbor owns a weed sprayer, why not try spittlebug control on a portion of your alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil or red clover field. Keep track of your yields and learn if it pays for you.

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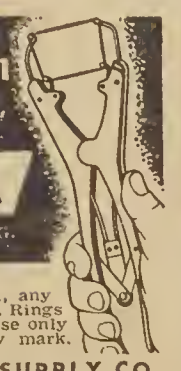
Hybrid pullets fed one block of PEX per 500 birds weekly on range grew 8% faster than controls; reached 60% production two weeks after housing and 87% production in fifth week. They averaged 70% for the year of lay —12% higher rate than controls. The eggs averaged one grade larger size, too!

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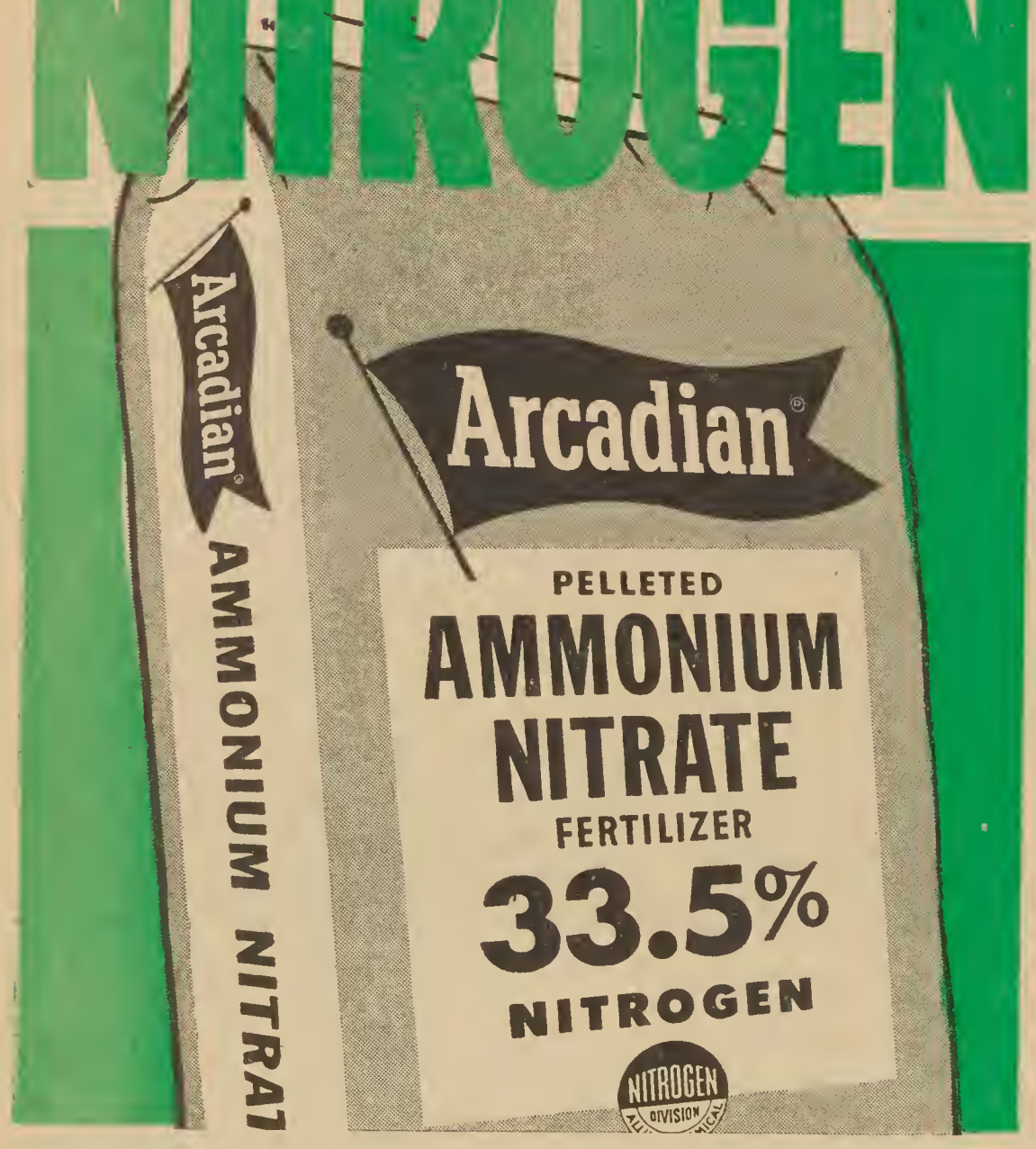


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Plow-Planted Corn Saves $10 to $15 Cost Per Acre

A SAVINGS of $10 to $15 an acre without any sacrifice in yield is enough to make any grower take a serious look at the "plow-plant" method of producing corn. The savings come from having to go over the land only three times rather than the normal seven or eight times.

There are other advantages, as well as some disadvantages, according to New York State College of Agriculture agronomists, Prof. R. B. Musgrave, who introduced the method in 1951; and Prof. S. R. Aldrich who has demonstrated the technique on many farms in New York and Illinois.

Since the method was first used at Cornell's Mt. Pleasant farm in 1951, yields from the minimum-tillage plow-plant method have equalled, on the average, those from the conventional system. Prof. Musgrave says that in periods of higher rainfall, "We can expect yields to be higher."

Those farmers who take pride in a well-fitted, smooth, clean seedbed won't like the appearance of their field if they try plow-planting because it looks pretty rough. With this method, a corn planter is mounted on the rear of a three-bottom plow. As the plows turn three furrows, the planter places fertilizer and seed in one row. With five or six-bottom plows, two rows can be planted at a time. The field is cultivated once and that's all until harvest.

Plow, Plant, Spray

According to Prof. Aldrich, one Illinois man has gone a step farther. He has mounted a weed sprayer on the plow also so that he plows, fertilizes, plants and sprays a pre-emergence weed killer in one trip around the field. This, he told Prof. Aldrich, eliminates even the one cultivation unless grass is a problem in the field.

It's hard to imagine raising and harvesting a corn crop with only two trips over a field, but it's being done.

The normal procedure in raising corn is to plow; go over the field about four times with discs and harrows to make a firm fine seedbed; make another trip to plant; at least one more to cultivate; and a final one to harvest. The labor-saving is pretty obvious in the plow-plant method and, of course, the soil-packing is much less.

Dr. Musgrave also points out that the soil in the rough furrows is so loose and coarse that small-seeded annual weeds have less chance to germinate and grow. This helps reduce cultivating time. The typical smooth seedbed, on the other hand, is made-to-order to give annual weeds a quick start.

In New York, it has been learned that the plow-plant system works on a wide variety of soils—in fact, any soil that could be plowed could also be plow-planted. However, Prof. Aldrich points out that it works only if these soils are of good tilth as there has to be enough fine, loose soil to make a good seedbed **right in the row.** A field that plows up into a lot of clods just isn't suitable.

Other advantages, Prof. Aldrich points out after checking trials on more than 50 farms and in experiment station plots, include:

The rough, plow-plant surface takes up water fast and stores more for plant use in dry spells. It also reduces the amount of erosion.

The roots of perennial weeds are not as bothersome as when they are moved into the well-packed soil particles in a well-fitted seedbed.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Nothing makes temptation so easy to resist as being broke.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Men have had success plow-planting on soils that were too wet to plow, fit and plant in the usual way. He also points out that even a light shower means that planting has to be stopped on a well-fitted seedbed but doesn't stop plow-planting.

Slower Planting

About the only disadvantage found by the agronomists and engineers other than the need for soil of good tilth, has been that the planting is slow in the plow-plant method when it is compared with the practice of fall-plowing or early spring plowing. As relatively few of our Northeast corn growers use five or six-bottom plows, most plow-plant corn would have to be planted with a one-row planter.

"However," says Prof. Aldrich, "when plowing is delayed until May by wet weather, a farmer could likely get corn planted sooner with two tractors plow-planting than with one plowing and the other discing, harrowing and planting." He adds that waiting until spring to plow helps cut down erosion losses. The plowed down sod crop is also a benefit in a wet year as it helps get rid of excess moisture. However, this is a disadvantage in a dry year according to Prof. Aldrich.

As far as we know, special units for plowing, planting and spraying in one operation are not generally available. But many farmers are making their own rigs—at least for plowing and planting in one operation—as that $10 to $15 savings per acre looks mighty attractive.—*Jim Hall*



LET'S GROW SOME STRAWBERRIES

Strawberries are relatively easy to grow. Get virus free plants and set them early on fertile soil. Then keep the bed free of weeds, thin runners so plants are 6 inches apart, and mulch the bed after the ground is frozen.

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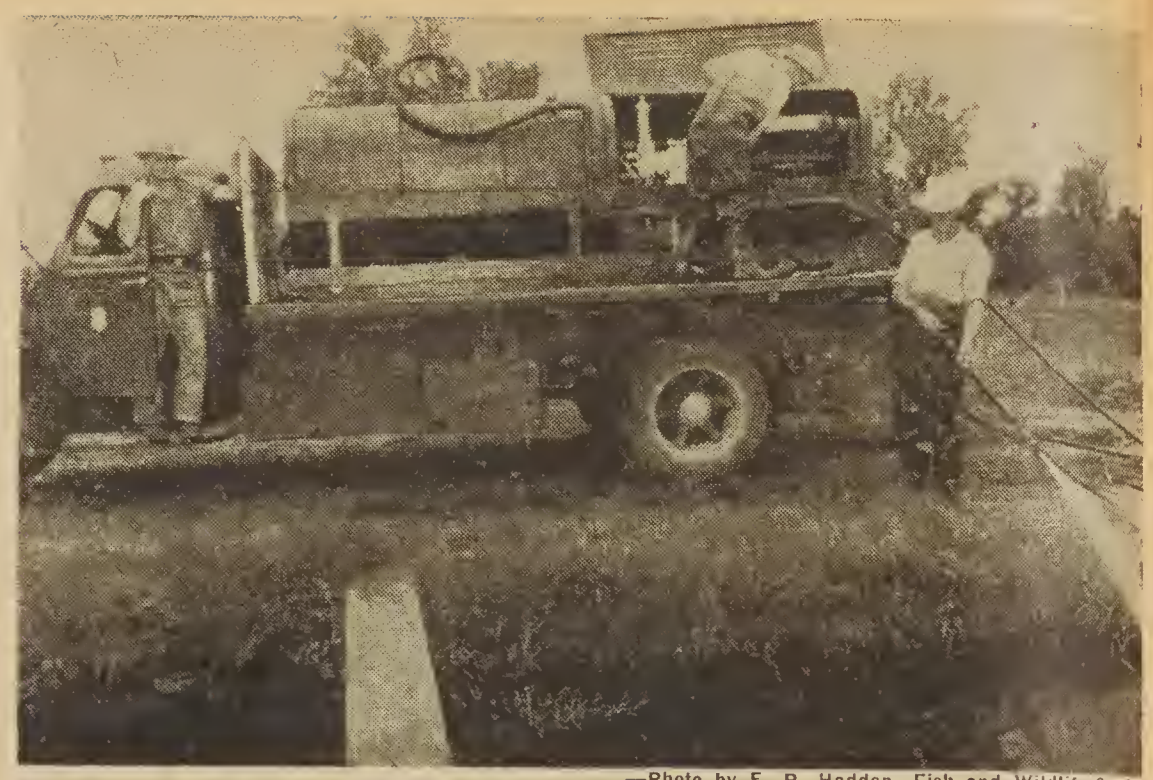
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—Photo by E. P. Haddon, Fish and Wildlife Service

Spraying water weeds in a farm pond.

Weeds in Your Water

By JOHN S. GRIM

Chemical Insecticide Corporation, Brooklyn, New York

REMOVING weeds from field crops and gardens is an accepted practice. It is known that such removal results in larger and faster growing produce. Weeds take up nutrients, and "shade out" seedling plants. Even on unused land, weeds do their damage. Here, weeds, in the form of brush and weed trees, make it much more difficult to put the land back into production of crops, or into any other use.

Weeds also exist in the streams, ponds, and lakes, throughout the world. They can be just as obnoxious in the water as on the land. Unwanted weeds interfere with boating, swimming and fishing. They also form unsightly mats of vegetation that protrude from, or hide the surface of the water.

For years water weeds have been cursed by resort owners, boat liverymen, cottage owners, home owners, farmers, swimmers and fishermen. Removal of the weeds has been practiced by these people in various ways.

Pulling weeds by hand or mechanical means was tried but given up as too laborious and expensive. Drainage was found to be very effective, if done during the growing season. Unfortunately, this was usually the season the water was needed. Drainage during the winter months did not give effective control of weeds. Chemicals were also tried as a means of controlling aquatic weeds. The use of chemical weedicides was sporadic at first, but with increased demand for weed control, the use of weedicides became more general. Today it is no longer necessary to curse or pull weeds. Effective control can be accomplished by the application of appropriate chemicals.

The type of aquatic weed determines the kind of chemical needed for its control. It is not difficult however, to determine in what category an aquatic plant should be placed. Those that grow under the water are called "submerged" weeds, and those that grow up out of the water are "emergent" weeds. Most submerged weeds can be eradicated with sodium arsenite, while the emergent weeds are more easily controlled by use of growth rate regulators such as 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T.

Sodium arsenite is manufactured in a liquid form. The liquid is easy to handle, and can be applied with uniformity. Better coverage means better control. Consequently, the liquid sodium arsenite has become a standard material for controlling submerged weeds. To date no other material has been found that can compare with it for economy and effectiveness.

To control emergent weeds such as water lilies and cattails, a growth rate regulator is used. A special combination of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T is used, that gives extra long lasting results.

It should be remembered, when treating aquatic weeds, that materials such as sodium arsenite can be toxic to animals and humans. Care in handling should be exercised in their use. Follow directions found on the label or in the company literature. One should also contact the state conservation agency before treating, as it first may be necessary to obtain a permit. Conservation departments are also good sources of information for the identification and treatment of aquatic weeds. State personnel are always glad to help you.

The producers of chemicals can also help you solve an aquatic weed problem. Contact them for advice on the use of aquatic weedicides.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Cornell has an excellent bulletin on the subject. It is E910, Control Weeds and Algae in Farm Ponds.

If your farm pond looks like this you can do something about it.



—Photo by F. M. Uhlein, Fish and Wildlife Service



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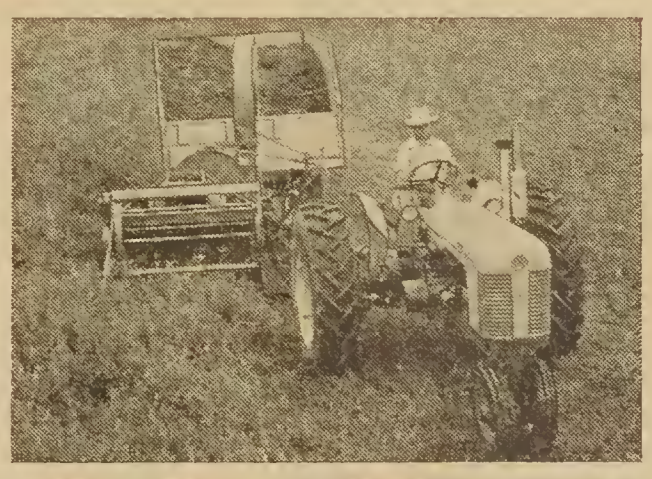
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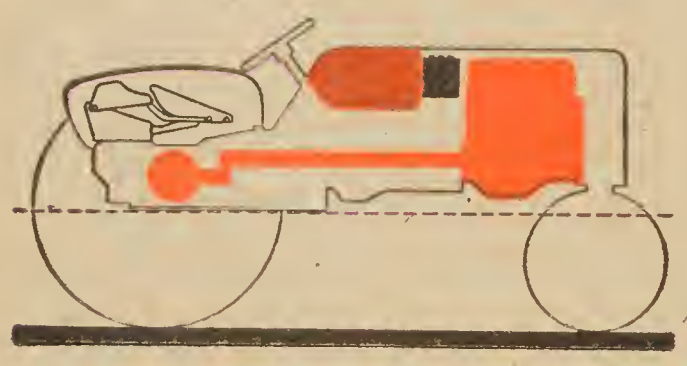
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New **Low-Line High-Crop** *Design*

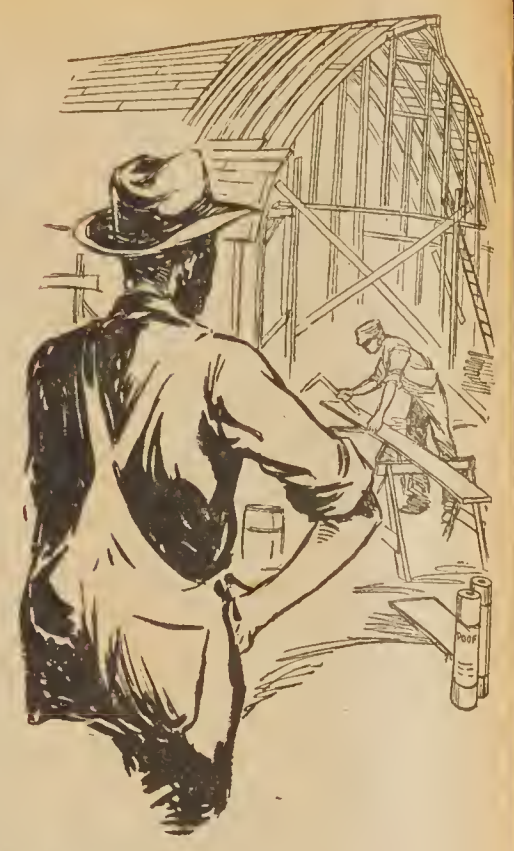
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NEW BUILDINGS COST MONEY — CHECK YOUR INSURANCE

In spite of urgent suggestions to policy holders to "Read your Policy" experience shows that few policy holders do so. There are some precautions that farmer policy-holders should take for their own protection. A partial list is given below:

1. Check the **amount** of coverage.
   A. If the policy covers a single item of property and is the only policy, amounts shown on the policy in different sections should agree.
   B. If the policy is one of several policies on the same property and policies are in different companies make sure the policies are in agreemcnt, (i.e. "concurrent" in insurance language) and that the sum of the amounts of the policies equals the total coverage you want.
   C. If your insurance policy states that **the rate is affected by a "co-insurance clause"** (usually 80%) ask your agent to compare your coverage with the insurable value of the property.

2. Check the "risks" covered by the policy to be sure that the insurance

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Every life is a work of art, shaped by the man who lives it.—Author Unknown

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policy insures the risks you want covered.

3. If your policy calls for filing a "schedule" or inventory of property on hand to be insured, (used on some policies on poultry and other livestock) at stated intervals, be sure that this is done.

4. Most policies state that "the company shall not be liable" for loss in excess of the amount of the policy and shall be liable for loss only **in proportion to the total insurance carried that the policy bears to the total insurance coverage in force.**

Policies also generally state that coverage shall not exceed the "actual cash value" at the time of the loss. As stated above this is usually interpreted to be "depreciated replacement value."

5. Be sure the policy as written describes the property insured correctly and also lists the owners (holders of title) and any mortgagees or lien holders.

6. Be sure your policy is signed by a representative of the company.

7. Don't hesitate to ask your agent to explain your policy to you. It is his job to be sure the policy you buy is the policy you want.

8. Take an annual inventory of property and keep it in a safe place.

—Lawrence D. Rhoades, University of Massachusetts

Old Flowers--Old Friends

By DORIS E. STEBBINS

FINE OLD flowers, like old friends, are often bypassed for new and novel acquaintances. We are apt to neglect them for new varieties of this and that, simply because a neighbor has some or because they "look so pretty in the seed catalog."

Gardens are like brides. They should wear something old, something new, something borrowed and something blue. Few gardens or borders have enough flowers to balance the red, yellow and pink blossoms. Let the "something borrowed" be something traded with a neighbor. Not only will it improve your garden, but will draw you closer to your gardening neighbor.

Good old varieties won't be listed in the "novelty section" of your seed book. Look among the standards. Choose some of these oldies which go back a long time and have unique merits which the plant breeders have never surpassed in their introductions:

Cacalia, the tassel flower, makes an attractive cut flower and is striking in a border. Flowers are small tassels less than half an inch in diameter in scarlet or yellow, growing on wiry stems. They are quick to blossom and last until freezing.

Alyssum maritimum is tall growing and honey fragrant. Easy to grow from seed, it grows 10 inches tall and bears white flowers in heavy clusters until killed by frost. This provides a contrasting touch of white among your reds and yellows.

Ageratum Mexicanum Coeruleum grows 18 inches tall and bears tight clusters of soft lavender flowers. Serving as a foil, this will help bring out the beauty of your other flowers.

For a novel touch of brown, yellow and orange there is Calliopsis, the annual coreopsis, which is just as good for cutting as the perennial form.

Truly outstanding is Lobelia Sapphire, a trailing form of the blue lobelia. Its flowers are intense sapphire with white eye.

The Mexican Marigold forms a dense bush completely covered with small golden flowers and where soil is rich may reach two feet in diameter. This is beautiful in a border and blooms all summer long.

Not to be forgotten is Nicotiana affinis, or old-fashioned sweet tobacco, with the most delightful fragrance of any annual. Its perfume is unequalled by new improved varieties.

This is by no means all of the loved old standards, but along with the "something new" in your garden, they'll bring you beauty and pleasure.

FLOWERS

I AGREE with you that you can have just as good a garden with a few kinds of flowers as with many. I grow four kinds: tulips, gladiolus, regal lilies and dahlias. Is it really right to call this but four kind, for there are many kinds of glads?

You mention the many colors of zinnias. I have never found the best results from mixtures when named varieties are available. In mixtures, some varieties are slower to start and these are often the best. If we plant more seeds than we want plants, too often we keep the strongest growing seedlings and find they are mostly the poorer colors. It is important to plant only as many as we want to keep, to have all the varieties selected by the seedsman. To get the varieties we like best, we plant them separately and select the number we want of each.

All-America selections are those of a group of people but no individuals agree in matters of taste. We will get good varieties by following these selections, but not the ones each of us likes best.

I might mention snapbeans in Robson's catalog. Three varieties of bush beans are selected as the best, and three as All-America selections, but Robson did not agree with All-America in any one. I tried five of the six. They are very good but I cannot say I like any one better than the other. I like Early Wonder Wax. Others think Burpee's Golden is the best. We can only get the varieties we think best by making trials from the various catalogs.—*A. W. Forbes, Worcester, Mass.*

— A. A. —

MORE CORN PLANTS PER ACRE

Tests in Minnesota last year again showed the importance of planting about 18,000 corn plants per acre rather than the conventional 10 to 12,000 plants per acre.

Extension soils specialists at the University of Minnesota report that in its 1956 X-Tra Corn Yield Contest, farmers who planted 12,000 or less plants per acre on well-fertilized plots, had average yields of 103 bushels per acre. But on plots that averaged 16 to 18,000 plants per acre, the yields were almost 129 bushels.

The Minnesota specialists also found that fertilized plots with populations of nearly 17,000 plants averaged 53.5 bushels more per acre than fields that had populations of less than 12,000 plants and received no fertilizer.

More than 18,000 plants per acre did not increase yields very much because the plants then compete with each other for moisture and plant food.

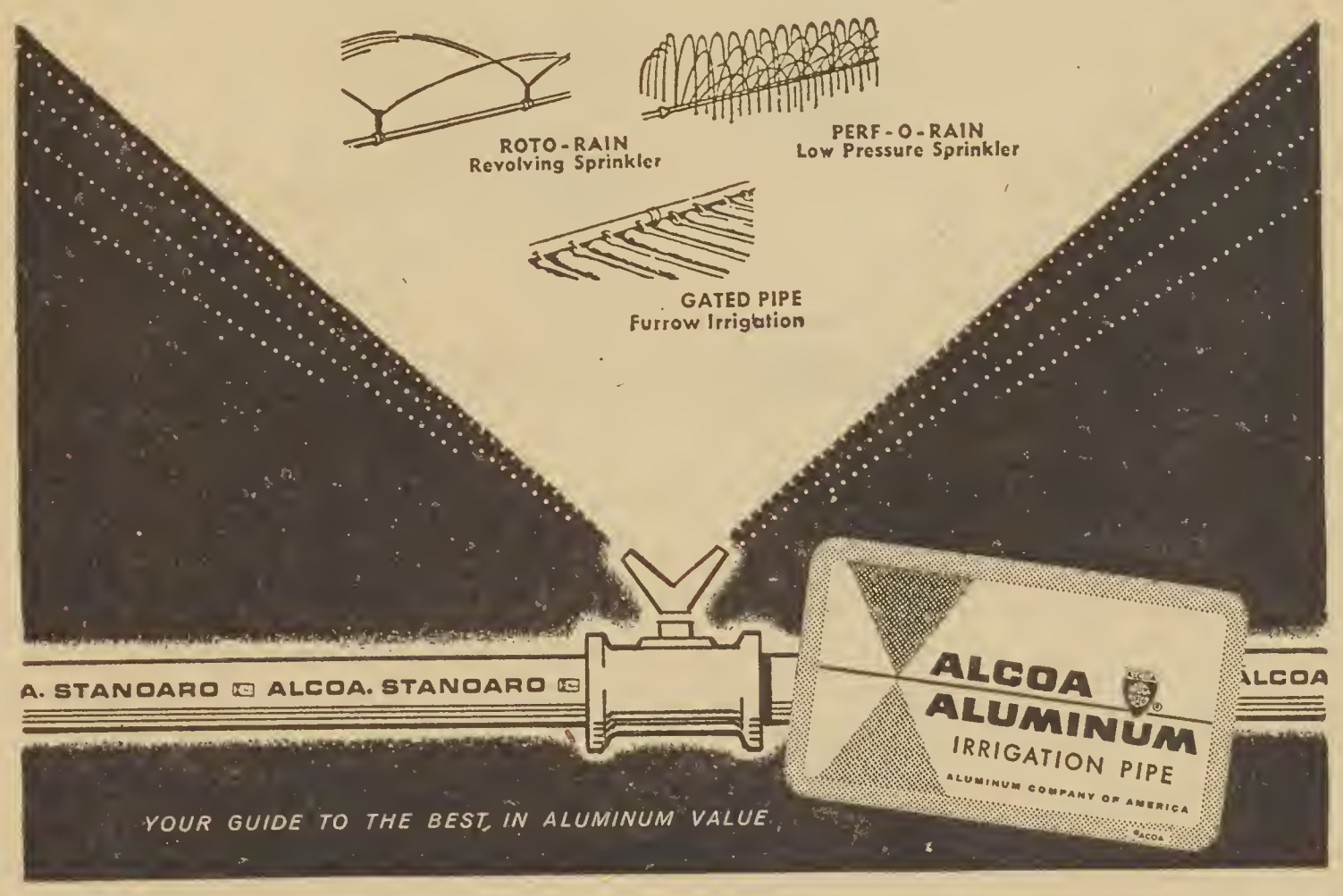
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When you visit your Social Security office

Bring Proof of Your Claims

WHEN YOU visit your social security district office to apply for insurance benefit payments you probably want to transact your business with as little delay as possible. So does the next person waiting to see a claims interviewer at the district office. Well, it will save time for you—and for everyone interested in applying for benefit payments—if you bring along the proofs necessary to establish your claim to benefit payments. What proofs are needed depends on what type of benefit you are claiming. In most cases, however, you will be asked for. . . .

Proof of Age.

A birth certificate recorded at or near the time of your birth is, of course, the best proof of age. However, if you do not have a certificate of this kind, and cannot obtain one within a reasonable period of time, don't put off making your claim for that reason. Chances are you have other papers around the house, or perhaps you can obtain others without too much delay, that will serve as adequate proof of age. Such documents, in order of their acceptability are: baptismal certificate; census registration; hospital record; foreign church or government record; signed statement by attending physician or midwife at birth; family Bible; naturalization, immigration, or vaccination record; insurance policies, or a marriage record.

Proof as high in acceptability as possible on this list should be submitted. Older documents are preferred to those more recently established. A delayed birth certificate is acceptable only if certain conditions are met.

All wives of retired insured workers, dependent husbands of retired insured wives, widows of deceased insured workers, and dependent widowers of deceased insured women workers are required to submit. . . .

Proof of Marriage.

When the wife of a retired insured worker makes a claim for benefit payments, a certification form signed by the husband may be sufficient proof of marriage. A similar form signed by a retired insured wife may be sufficient proof of marriage when a man claims dependent husband's benefits. In the case of a widow or dependent widower, the original or certified copy of a marriage certificate or a statement from the custodian of the marriage records may be used. You may obtain a certified copy of the public record of your marriage from the clerk of the court in the city or county where your marriage license was issued or from the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State in which your marriage took place. These are not all the possible sources of proof of marriage, but they are generally the best and easiest to get.

As benefit amounts are based on the insured worker's average earnings, it is necessary that the social security office have. . . .

Proof of Earnings.

The Social Security Administration maintains records of earnings of all persons whose work is covered by social security. An employer reports the amount of wages he pays to each of his employees; a self-employed person reports the amount of his net earnings that count towards social security at the time he files his Federal income tax return. A record of your earnings will be furnished to your district office by the accounting division of the Social Security Administration when you make a claim for benefit payments.

Ordinarily, your social security district office will not have to ask you for proof of earnings to complete your claim. However, if you make a claim for benefits in the early months of a year you can speed up the processing of your claim by bringing along proof of your earnings in the previous year.

If you have been employed, bring a copy of the last Form W-2 (Withholding Tax Statement) you received from each of your employers. If you are (or were) self-employed, bring a copy of your last Federal income tax return together with the cancelled check, money-order stub, or other evidence showing that you filed a tax return with the Director of Internal Revenue. If you are claiming benefits as the survivor of an insured worker, bring along these proofs of the earnings of the deceased worker.

In some cases, there may be need for . . . . . .

Other Proofs

For example, after the death of an insured worker, if a lump-sum is payable to someone other than the widow or widower, an itemized receipted funeral bill showing total cost and listing amounts paid and by whom, and signed by the funeral director or any other person to whom payment was made, must be submitted. A widow or widower who lived with the insured worker at the time of his death, however, does not have to submit such statement.

There are some special situations where specific proofs may be required, such as proof of disability, proof of court appointment as legal representative, proof of dependency in parents' dependency claims, proof of adoption of a child, and proof of military service after September 7, 1939. Should need for these arise, you will be fully advised at the time you make an application for benefit payments.

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Some fellow has figured that we have 35,000,000 laws trying to enforce the 10 commandments.

—Author Unknown

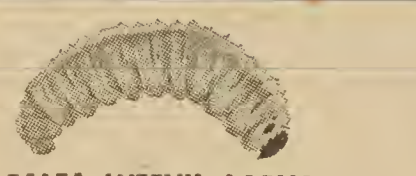
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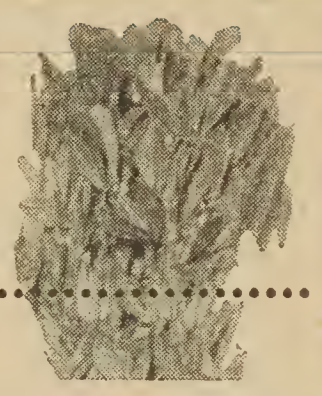
and make more hay—more milk and beef—more money!



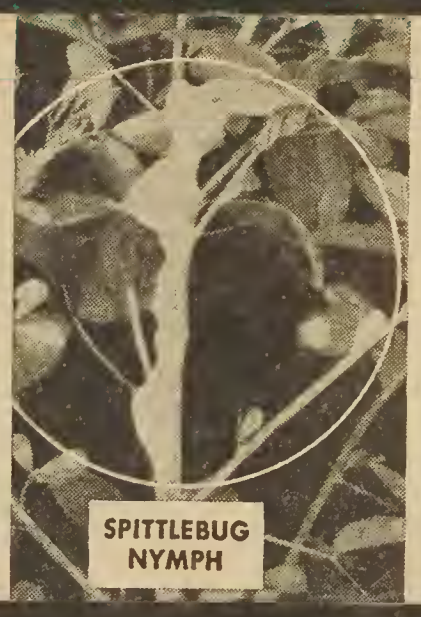
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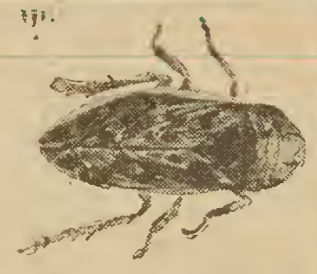
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ADULT SPITTLEBUG

Spittlebug nymphs feed on the tender new growth of forage crops, and secrete a froth that is mostly plant sap. This stunts the growth of clover and alfalfa, reducing yields 25% to 50%.

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NO CONTAMINATION OF MILK!

Heptachlor provides effective control of forage insects without contaminating milk. Tolerance for the use of Heptachlor on forage crops has been established under the Miller Bill, and confirmed by extensive tests. Among these tests was a special study made by the USDA, in which dairy cattle were fed alfalfa treated with Heptachlor at recommended dosages. Chemical analysis showed no trace of Heptachlor in milk from the test cattle. Because Heptachlor is such an effective insecticide, minimum amounts have residual effectiveness, and yet are safe for use on crops fed to animals.

YOU CAN CUT OR PASTURE SOONER WITH HEPTACHLOR

When using a 4 ounce per acre actual Heptachlor application to spray alfalfa pasture or hay crop, a 7 day interval between application and pasturing or cutting is required. With a 5 to 8 ounce per acre application, a waiting period of 10 days between application and pasturing or cutting is required.

HEPTACHLOR IS EASY TO APPLY

Any standard high or low gallonage spraying equipment can be used to apply heptachlor.

HEPTACHLOR IS ECONOMICAL

One application of heptachlor emulsion costs less than $1.00 per acre, and saves many times this amount in increased yields and feed value.

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Northeast Farmers Are "GOING TO GRASS"

(Continued from Page 1)

fact, this is the simplest way to control the spread of this serious weed.

6. Use of Equipment

Where both grass and corn silage are put up (perhaps feeding grass silage during the short pasture season) and putting corn silage on top of any grass silage left in the silo in the fall, you get double use of your silo.

Those of you who are 100% grass farmers are able to keep down your investment in equipment. A mower, a field chopper, a self discharging wagon or two and a blower or an elevator are the essential harvesting tools. You get away from owning a hay baler or a corn harvester. When grass silage goes into a pit silo, the amount of equipment can be still further reduced.

The question of the use of preservatives comes up regularly. Everyone agrees that it is possible to put up excellent grass silage without a preservative if the grass is allowed to wilt sufficiently before it is put in. However, it is difficult at best to estimate the percent of moisture in grass whether fresh or wilted. In fact, the right time to put in wilted grass becomes a matter of judgment based on experience. The best simple test is to take a handful of chopped grass and squeeze it. If it forms a tight ball it is too wet; if it slowly expands in your hand, it is about right. If it springs back quickly it is too dry.

From the standpoint of saving labor the best method of putting up grass silage is the direct cut field chopper. However, grass cut by this method early enough for best palatability and digestibility, is too high in moisture. It results in silage that has an objectionable smell, and in considerable loss of liquid which drains away from the silo taking a considerable amount of nutrients with it.

Of course, when you harvest by the direct cut method, you are handling more weight because of the high water content. Also, there is a temptation to wait a few days until the moisture content drops. If you yield to that temptation, you will lose a big part of the benefit of grass silage. As water content goes down, so does protein content, palatability and digestibility!

As reported in the March 16 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Stanley Wilcox of Big Flats, New York, makes a good grass silage with an excellent smell by the direct cut method. His secret is that he uses sodium bisulfite as a preservative. Other materials which have been used include molasses, citrus pulp, potato pulp, and ground grain of various types. Where a preservative has food value as molasses and grain do, there is a loss of approximately half the food value in the silo, but even so many farmers take the loss to get a better smelling silage.

Where grass is mowed and allowed to wilt before it is chopped, many farmers, perhaps a majority, find that they can get a good sweet smelling silage without the use of any preservative.

There is some danger of wilting too much which may result in moldy silage. There is less danger of overwilting legume than there is in the case of grass. As the season progresses, less wilting time is necessary and the chopper may almost follow the mower. In deciding how much to wilt there is no perfect substitute for experience, but there is more danger of wilting too much than there is of wilting too little.

When you consider the many advantages of grass silage, it is easy to see why the practice has grown so rapidly. As the advantages are seen and understood, more dairymen will use grass silage. Have you considered "going to grass" on your farm?

Here's big news for New York Dairymen...

$2.00 off per ton through May!

Cows like grass and grass makes milk, but producing cows need more than grass. Purina Farm research says that a cow full of grass can't eat enough dry nutrients to produce milk and maintain cow condition.

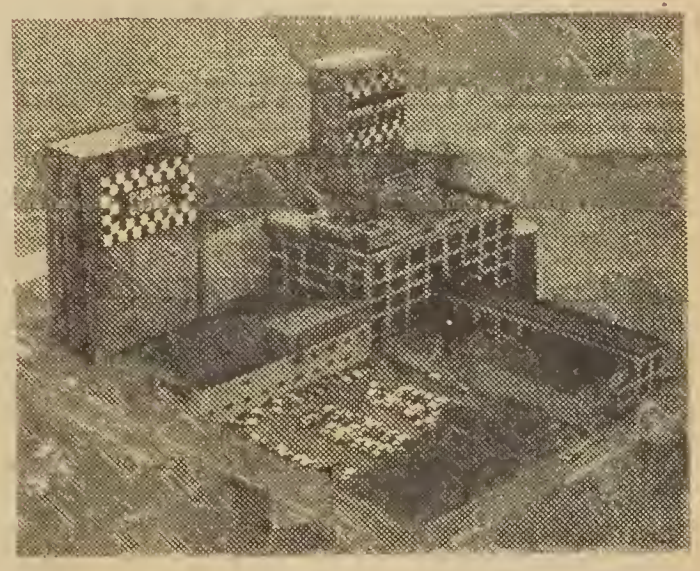
Especially designed to "team up" with New York pastures to help maintain BOTH milk production and cow condition, Purina's new energy-packed Check-R-Board Pasture Ration will be available at $2 per ton off the regular low price through May.

Check-R-Board Pasture Ration is always a good buy . . . now, during May, it becomes a special bargain!

Stop in at the Store with the Checkerboard Sign. See this new cow feed. Smell it. Feel it. Then buy it at this special introductory price and feed it through the green-grass months ahead.

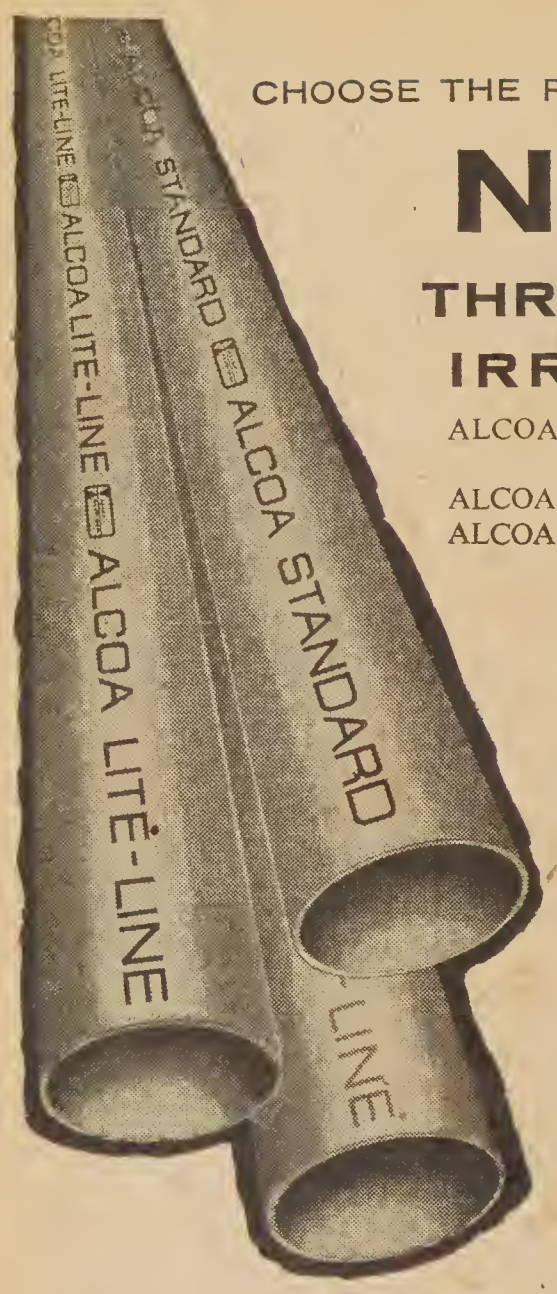
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A sprinkler irrigation system which Walter P. Rawl, Gilbert, South Carolina, installed on his farm paid for itself the first year through increased yield and quality of the peach crop and provided bonus benefits the second and third years of operation in 1955 and 1956. Peach yields rose from 400 to 500 bushels per acre after Mr. Rawl installed his system, which uses Alcoa Standard Irrigation Pipe.

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DOWN THE VALLEY

by J.F. "Doc" ROBERTS

Times Change

HOW DO folks live, yes, and bring up their children in our low income rural areas on fifty dollars a week or less? This is an all absorbing problem for a great many families in these areas and for the community as well.

Most of these families could not be classified as just poor people. They have had a rural education, are clean, smart, happy, have some sort of automobile, pay for what they get and perhaps above anything else, are not sorry for themselves.

Their buying habits are almost of a mold. There are no luxuries and only a few dollars a week for wearing apparel; shoes for Johnny this week, trousers for Dad next week and so on down through the family with "Mommy" doing mostly without, except for what an affluent sister may send her. Surprisingly, this pattern does not change much when Mother does go out to work (between babies). The children and the "old man" spend a little more, not wearing their clothes until they are quite ragged, or they get a "new" 1949 automobile and probably eat a little better.

You cannot and you must not be sorry for these folks. They do not want your sympathy and neither do they want to move out. This pattern of life and living in so many ways is far **above** the existence of most city dwellers with twice or three times their income. That previous "pattern of life", above, means without the superficialities, or the struggle to keep up with friends, or with worries, or lack of community contacts — church, grange, school, politics, neighbors and relatives —often common to city dwellers.

There is a sadness about this nevertheless. The young people of earning age or after they are graduated from high school, just do not stay around. Someone said the other day that of the high school graduating classes of 1953 and 1954, not one graduate was still in the community. This may be an exaggeration but it is probably 90% correct for all low income rural communities without an industry of some kind. The things that money will buy attracts them. The things that money won't buy, they have not lived long enough to understand or appreciate.

This seems like a simple matter, for most any of these communities could supply a working force of perhaps 50 people or more for a small industry. But it is not simple largely because the older people (whose children have left and become established in cities) seem to forget too soon that other children are coming along. And they are not sure that they want a change of any kind in their community. Therefore, without the progressiveness and energy of young people the idea simply lies there. The young people continue to leave and the old get older.

The school situation, the churches, improvements and taxes are all controlled by the same forces. That is, no increases in school children means no advances in building or personnel. A falling off in church attendance as the old die and the young fail to take their places means doing the best they can with what they have and with fewer and fewer to pay the cost. Taxes? With nothing new to tax, the tax becomes continually higher for those that remain and improvements are not even considered.

I am reporting this for the record because rural areas that have not changed for 40 or 50 years except through nature's degenerating processes, will soon be only a memory which our grandchildren won't believe existed anyway.

The neon lights, the hurdy-gurdy of night life, throughways, speedways, airports, big and little industrial plants, fancy subdivision areas for executives of industrial plants, hillsides covered with bandbox houses, shopping centers, acres of flat, low ranch-type schools and churches will take over these old, low income rural areas as they have so many in our Northeast.

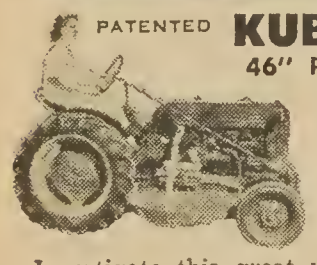
This is just one part of our new economy and our new civilization. The power and numbers behind all this make the saying, "You cannot stop progress," inflexible. While we lose one way of life and living for fewer and fewer, we are improving the lot of a great many good people who only a few years ago, had nothing but dirty, crowded streets and tenements on the "other side of the tracks" to look forward to, or to submarginal farms to scrub and dig their lives away.

Yes, fresh air, a little home of their own, shorter hours, living wages, good schools and still good churches are all progress.—*"Doc"*

P.S. I have noted I talked about "low income rural areas". I do not mean good farming areas for they can keep their young people and haven't a labor surplus anyway.

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Say you saw it in *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*



Here are the folks who enjoyed the recent American Agriculturist tour to Mexico.

A Discussion of

Hay Drying Methods

1. Indoor Hay Drying in Trailers by Heated Air from Overhead Duct —Dan Galusha, Williamstown, Mass.

We have been faced with problems in hay curing for our herd of 125 milkers plus young stock.

My set-up for drying in closed trailers was only started last season. It has involved: (a) construction of a closed drying shed with capacity for 6 trailers including a heating unit, fan, an overhead duct with canvas covers fitting on trailer tops and (b) specially constructed metal side trailers having open mesh floors.

Since actual drying operations were delayed until late in the season and were limited by having only 3 trailers last year, I have still to find out what a full season capacity will be. At least, I am well pleased with the quality of the dried hay.

2. Indoor Hay Drying in Homemade Trailers by Hot Air — Arnold Brewer, Mill River, Mass.

Having previously dried hay in the mow with a large fan system for several years, now I have been drying hay in trailers with heat. The herd comprises over 100 milking cows in addition to young stock.

My set-up consists of a large closed shed which accommodates 8 trailers.

The heat unit, located at one end, was built up from a salvaged oil burner capable of a wide range in oil use.

The air blown in a central duct the length of the building is conveyed to each trailer by large canvas tubes which connect with a duct through the center of each loaded trailer.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Worship is to Christian living what the mainspring is to the watch.

—Rev. Lawrence R. Axelson

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The 8 trailer bodies are homemade having movable sides and duct on a tight floor.

3. An outdoor 4 Batch Hay Drying System — Henry Renouf, Belchertown, Mass.

My present drier system has been used the past three seasons for drying more than 600 tons. It was set up for use in my program of selling hay.

The system consists of: (a) 4 farm made units to contain hay: (b) 2 air sources—one oil heat, the other an auxiliary fan to draw either "used" or fresh air; and (c) tightly fitting tarpaulin covers for each batch unit.

Each batch unit 24' square will take 4 to 7 layers of 100 bales per layer, and hold 8 to 14 tons of hay when dry. A light portable aluminum conveyor 13 ft. length operated by a light motor is used to handle bales from the truck to the drier and for moving bales after they are dried.

— A. A. —

NEW BLACKBERRY

The Geneva, New York, station has developed a new variety of blackberries called Bailey and are propagating another which is known only by number.

In recent years, blackberry growing has declined sharply partly because of the lack of good varieties. Perhaps these new varieties will check the decline. The Bailey blackberry has fruit which is borne on the outside of the bush where it can be picked without too much difficulty.

You can still increase corn, hay and silage yields

Here's how:

You can still overcome the commonest cause of reduced yields...low nitrogen when crops need it most. You can supply nitrogen during periods of peak demand by side or top-dressing Aeroprills Ammonium Nitrate *now!* Aeroprills is 33.5% free-flowing nitrogen Half is quickly available nitrate nitrogen that gives your crops a quick boost. Half is ammonia nitrogen that meters itself to the crop through the growing season.

You can't completely overcome effects of badly reduced stands, unchecked weed and insect attacks or severe drought. Where these setbacks are not severe, *you can* insure top yields by applying Aeroprills Ammonium Nitrate fertilizer now.

Corn Growers!

It takes over 200 lbs. of nitrogen per acre to grow 100 bushels of corn!

- *75 to 100 pounds are stored in the grain*
- *55 to 80 pounds are stored in roots and stalk*
- *20 pounds will be held by soil organisms*
- *Up to 50 pounds may be lost by leaching on sandy soils or in seasons of heavy rainfall.*

This adds up to more than 2 lbs. of actual nitrogen per bushel (200 lbs. per acre) that must be available during the season!

Dairymen!

How much feed value can you buy for $1? This chart shows how much feed value you get by investing your $1 in Aeroprills, *top dressed on your grasslands.* Compare this return with the feed value you get from $1 worth of the *other* common rations listed in the chart.

$1 BUYS YOU:	POUNDS DIGESTIBLE PROTEIN	POUNDS TDN • (TOTAL DIGESTIBLE NUTRIENTS)	COST PER POUND OF TDN
... enough *Aeroprills to grow 5 *extra* bales of high protein hay ... which contain	8.7	150	⅔¢
... or 28 lbs. of 16% dairy grain ration ($75.00 per ton) ... which contain	3.9	21	4.7¢
... or 32 lbs. dry oats ($.62 per bu.) ... which contain	2.9	23	4.3¢
... or one 51 lb. bale of U.S. No. 1 leafy alfalfa hay ($45.00 per ton) ... which contains	6	33	3¢

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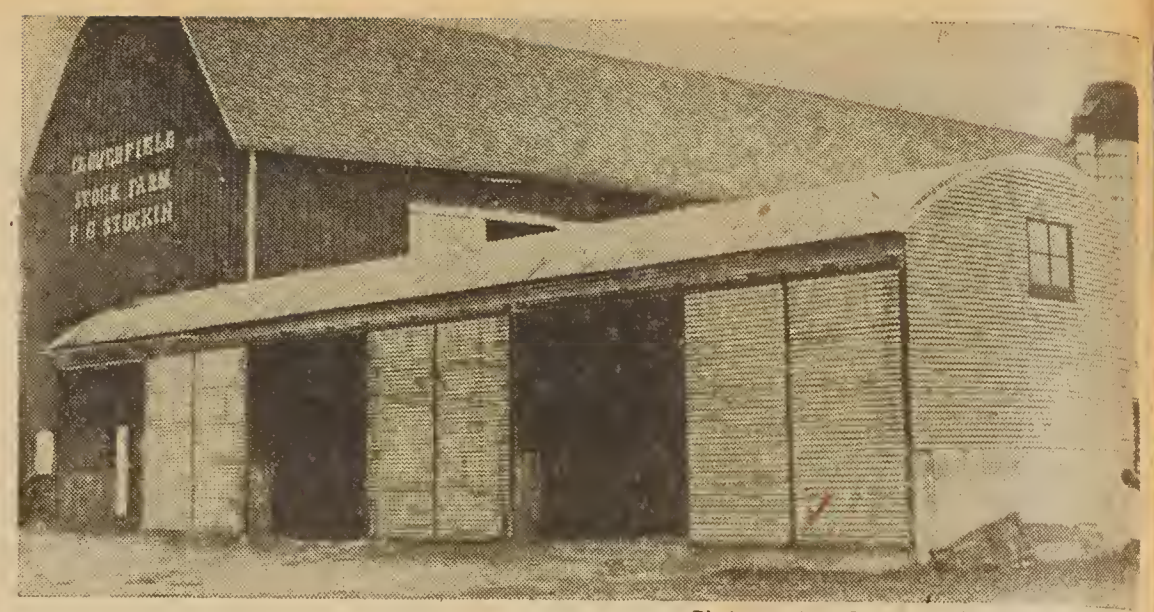
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—Photo courtesy Genesee Building Specialty Corp.

The fastest building to erect is a "pre-fab." These buildings should be considered, particularly when low cost building materials are not available on the farm, time is short and labor is scarce.

To Build or Remodel?
Some Important Points to Consider

By E. W. FOSS

SINCE 1949, building construction costs have gone up almost 50%. By next year at this time they will probably have gone up another 5%. If you require new or different housing for cows, hens, machinery, potatoes, or anything else, the question of building or remodeling takes on added meaning with each increased dollar of building cost. Perhaps one of the greatest elements in this question is the fact that labor costs now represent a much larger portion of total building costs than formerly—building materials less. Any saving in hired labor will affect the cost—either way.

Many factors govern the choice between building and remodeling. A few of the more important ones are listed below and commented on briefly. There is no stock answer to this question:

1. Is the present building properly located?

Distance to other buildings; access to roads and fields; too low or too high in respect to drainage and loading and unloading of supplies; relationship to prevailing winds, sunlight, etc. all have a bearing. If these elements are O. K. you can chalk up one score for remodeling—if they are not—an old building of any size is costly to move and you are going to live with it a long time where it is. Another point, moving earth is much less expensive—relatively—now compared to years ago. A few hours of bulldozer work can change the landscape in short order.

2. Is the building adequate in size—or of a design that permits the ready construction of an addition?

Along this line don't let the present location of a $500 milkhouse sway your thinking (very much) on the construction of a $20,000-$40,000 barn. If you are going to spend real money on a major building — **make other small buildings fit it.** Once the big building is built the 'die is cast'. If the old building is about the size you need, or can easily be added to with a wing, lean to, or "ell"; chalk up another point for remodeling — or vice versa.

3. What about building shape—ceiling height, location of partitions, storage, etc.?

These items are expensive to change. Bearing partitions that hold up floors or the roof are found in most old buildings and are expensive to change; whereas non-bearing or curtain partitions are no problem. If there are many items wrong in this score—you should seriously consider new construction.

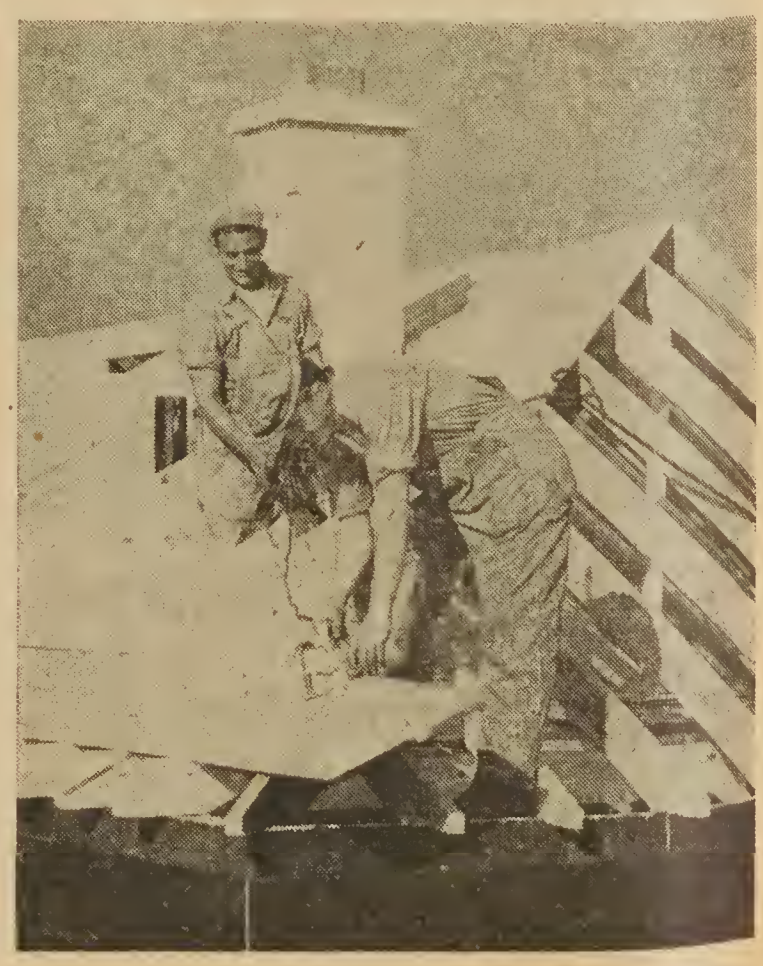
4. Foundation, sidewalls, and roofs.

If your building has a sound and true foundation, good sidewall covering, and a roof that will last 10 or more years—you should seriously consider using the structure. These items are expensive to replace in new construction and just as expensive to "re-do" in an old building. Conversely, if the foundation is weak or poor, the sidewall will let that cat crawl through anywhere, and the roof leaks in more places than one—you haven't much building left to remodel.

5. Consider convenience and labor saving.

Many old buildings are most difficult to change from a labor efficiency standpoint. You can't afford to do something by hand when an investment in a machine will pay its own way in labor saved in 10 years or less. Electric wir-

(Continued on Opposite Page)



Use of portable tools will increase the work done of both professional tradesmen and part-time workers. The tools will usually pay their own way in time saved and better quality work produced on both new construction and remodeling.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

ing and plumbing (any utilities) are much easier to install in a building under construction than in an old building. Savings in this area may go quite a ways toward paying for other costs. Don't forget to think in terms of machines saving time, which permits more productive acres, cows, or hens while also substituting brain for brawn. Too many of our old buildings are holding back otherwise good farms and farmers.

6. Speed of construction.

Remodeling, while often saving in cost of materials, is often wasteful of labor.—Why?

a. Old buildings are seldom plumb or level and much time is taken to attempt to level them and to make the "cut and fit" pieces which are needed for this work.

b. In many cases you must use the building while you are remodeling it. This is almost as bad as trying to build a kitchen cupboard while your wife is getting dinner ready—it is confusing and time consuming for both the user and the builder.

c. Check carefully all parts of the building regarding accuracy, standard parts or dimensions, and ease of construction. These points can create great wastes of time. One poultry farmer after practicing his carpentry on a few brooder houses decided to remodel the old barn into a laying house, but remarked that learning to use the steel square was of no use to him—nothing in the 150 year old barn was square, level or plumb.

7. Consider new construction methods.

New standard buildings plans use easier-to-erect building materials than those used in older buildings. Pole framing, concrete block walls, metal roofing, building boards, are all examples of materials which go on or up quickly, and quickly enclose the space. Lack of modular spacing of the framing in old buildings can take up extra time.

8. Do you plan to "do it yourself" or hire it done?

In some ways this is the same thing as asking: "Do you figure the total cost or the cash cost—and how much is your own time worth?" If you can do the work of a carpenter, painter, roofer, mechanic, etc. you can thereby save the out-of-pocket expense of such labor. If this must be done at the expense of farm work left undone or poorly done, it probably is false economy. If, on the other hand, it is done when the farm demands for labor are at a low ebb, it is a very definite saving. Another element in this comparison is the speed with which the job gets done. If you tackle too much yourself, the job becomes long-drawn-out and a constant reminder that you no longer have any "free time." The reason for remodeling or building new is to house something better and make work easier. Trying to do too much alone tends to defeat that goal. If the money just isn't available, you sometimes have little choice.

Conclusion: Plan wisely and seek advice from all who can help.

Assistance is available from local contractors, building material dealers, barn equipment manufacturers, building material manufacturers, and your Extension Service.

Remember that good buildings help to make money while poor buildings do just the opposite. Waiting for lower building costs is probably unwise — they may never come—meanwhile you grow older and your present buildings continue to hamper your output (if they are inadequate).

— A. A. —

HOW TO KILL POISON IVY

I have always considered myself particularly fortunate because I can work in and around poison ivy without its bothering me. But most people are allergic to it, and once they get a good dose it takes weeks to get over the disagreeable itching and burning. Therefore, if it grows on your place, an effort should be made to stamp it out.

Fortunately, there is a chemical which will give complete control of poison ivy. It is called triazole, and it is sold under at least three names: Amino triazole, Amazol, and Weedazol. One application will do the trick. The chemical is not injurious to equipment or trees, and it is fairly inexpensive. Directions are on the package, but the recommended rate is ¾ lb. per gallon of water.—*E.R.E.*

— A. A. —

RECORD TREE PLANTING

A total of 915,428 acres of trees were set out during 1956, the largest acreage ever planted to trees in any one year, says the USDA's Forest Service in summarizing its activities for 1956. It is expected, however, that even more trees will be planted over the next 10 to 15 years under the conservation reserve and other tree-planting provisions of the Agriculture Act of 1956.

TRESPASSERS DID THIS



MR. ARTHUR W. HARRIS of Glens Falls, New York, sends the above picture with this comment:

". . . Am enclosing a snapshot of a gate on my place broken by fishermen to get a piece of board to help get their car out of the mud. Am sorry it is not plainer. Again I say, more power to your editorials."

Experiences like this one show why more and more farmers are posting their land. It is the responsibility of good sportsmen to control the small minority who make all of the trespassing trouble.



Mr. R. B. McLaughlin, owner of Rock River Farms, Byron, Illinois, shown with his champion Haven Hill Crescent Gewina Count, world's record fat producer—fat 365 Ds. 8 years, 1,523—3.9%, 38,878 milk.

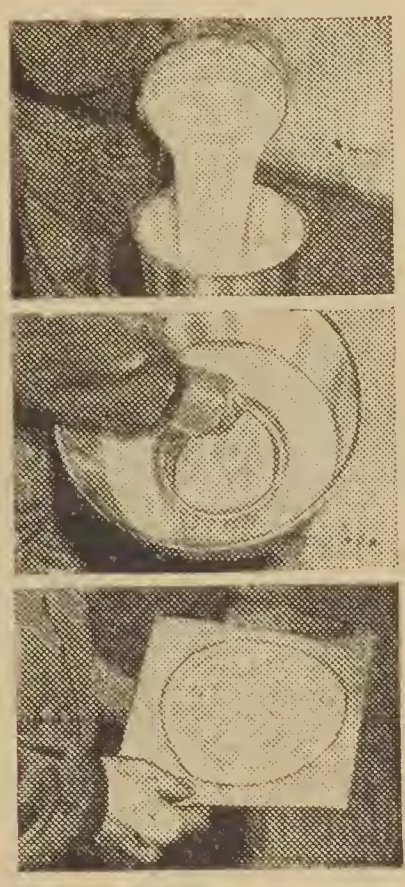
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Like thousands of other profit minded dairymen, Mr. McLaughlin knows the importance of keeping mastitis out of his herd. With the Rapid-Flo Check-up for Mastitis and Extraneous Matter he is able to check every cow for sources of trouble that affect milk quality and production costs.

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The Rapid-Flo Check-up is a common sense program for *improving milk quality and increasing profit.*



At the next milking:

1. Filter the milk from 4 cows through a Rapid-Flo Single Faced Disk. IMPORTANT—*Slow filtration* is a danger signal. Something is wrong!

2. Carefully remove used disk and lay it on a piece of heavy paper. Rinse the strainer, put in a new Rapid-Flo disk and proceed with the next 4 cows, keeping track of which cows' milk is filtered through each disk.

3. After the foam disappears, examine each disk. When you see garget or foreign matter, filter the milk from each cow in that group individually *at the next milking.*

Examination of these disks will indicate which cow is causing trouble.

This Rapid-Flo every cow Check-up will also indicate sources of extraneous matter and the precautionary steps necessary to produce clean milk and increase profit.

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Dozen Eggs Brings $115.00

NELSON J. GRAVES of Hunters Creek Road, Holland, one of Erie County's veteran poultrymen was crowned on March 27, 1957, Erie County Egg King. This is the second time in three years that Mr. Graves, a poultryman for more than 60 years, won the award. He last gained it in 1955.

Mr. Graves has about 3500 White Leghorn birds and has been in the poultry breeding and market egg business for over 52 years. It is believed that he has been in the poultry breeding business longer than any other man in Erie County. Mr. Graves is in business with his brother-in-law James Bush and his two nephews, Eldred and Jean Bush. The business is combined with dairy. There being 30 head of Guernsey cattle on the farm.

Mr. Graves' eggs scored 99 out of a possible 100 points in the large white egg class of the Erie County Egg Show. He was crowned by Miss Edna Buckley, Erie County Poultry Queen. Miss Buckley is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. LaVerne Buckley of Collins, New York. Edna is the daughter of a poultryman. She had prize winning eggs entered in the show.

The eggs were purchased by Mr. Ralph Mosely of Ral-Mo-Mills, East Aurora. "It's time we started glamorizing eggs", said Mr. Mosely after plunking down $115 for them. Then the feed merchant and poultry researcher proceeded to give the prize dozen away, six to East Aurora Major J. Forrest Cain and six to Aurora Supervisor, Lyle J. Tillou.

"I decided last year to help poultrymen when I bid $52.50 for the winning dozen eggs at the Erie County Egg Show," said Mr. Mosely. "This year, the bidding was tougher before I won. Next year I expect to pay $200 for the winning dozen."

Mr. Mosely, who also dabbles in prize Aberdeen-Angus cattle, began promoting chickens and eggs many years ago. "He did some of the basic research on the effect of added artificial light on egg production", said Earl D. Howes, Assistant Erie County Agricultural Agent.

"Erie County is the fifth ranking poultry county in New York State and the leading upstate poultry county and I want to push things along", Mr. Mosely said. "Poultrymen have been good to me. I'm getting even now."

The Erie County Egg Show was held in connection with a one-day Poultry School, planned by Erie County poultrymen and the Extension Service.

Shorthorn Breeders Hold Show and Sale

FOUNDATION animals for seven new New York State Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn herds were purchased at the State Association's sale held at Cornell University recently, and to which thirty-three head were assigned.

Richard Schofield, Westfield, purchased six animals, including Lochdale Beauty 3D, Grand Champion Female of the morning show, and Timberlee's Brigadier X, Reserve Grand Champion bull bred by Fred Smalotig, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The Grand Champion bull, Monmouth Envoy, consigned by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Frelinghuysen, Holmdel, N. J., was purchased by Dr. W. A. Tucker, Auburn. The Reserve Champion Female, Dudsacre's Beauty X, bred by Stewart Dudley, Fredonia, was purchased by Graydon Stymns, Holley. Professor Ellis Pierce, Cornell University, judged the show.

The junior judging contest was won by Charles Baker, Alfred. First prize, a one-hundred dollar credit toward purchase of any animal in the sale, was used to secure Hillcrest Dusty 3D, consigned by Ernest Shellabarger, Syracuse. Keith Wilbur, Genoa, placed second and claimed an eighty-dollar credit which he applied toward the purchase of Klay-Lohm Dottie, consigned by Howard Potter, Shortsville.

Robert Murdock, Holmdel, N. J., and Jeffrey Worden, Windsor, placed third and fourth respectively, to win show halters. Professor H. A. Willman, Cornell, and Assistant County Agent Tony De Luca, Auburn, were in charge of the contest.

Of particular interest was the purchase by the Eighth Grade of the South Otselic Central School of Acadia Lavender 7th, consigned by Cyrus S. Eaton, Northfield, Ohio. Harry Balmer, class advisor, assisted the boys and girls in their selection. Income from the investment will be used to help defray trip expenses when the class graduates in 1961.

Mr. Donald Watson, Editor, New England Homestead, was principal speaker at the Association dinner held at Willard Straight Hall the preceding evening.



—Photo: N.Y.S. College of Agriculture, Cornell University

Top junior judges at the New York State show and sale pose with Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Frelinghuysen's grand champion, Monmouth Envoy. Left to right: Professor H. A. Willman, in charge of contest; Karen Kennedy, Holley, Shorthorn lassie winner of fifth place; Jeffrey Worden, Windsor, fourth place winner; Robert Murdock, Holmdel, N. J., third high judge; Keith Wilbur, second; Charles Baker, Alfred, high scoring judge; Dr. K. L. Turk, Head, Dep't. of Animal Husbandry, Cornell; Tony De Luca, Assoc. Co. Agricultural Agent, Auburn; and George Murdock, Hortensia Farm, Holmdel, N. J.

"Tanbark" Time Is Near

Says Dan Dairyman



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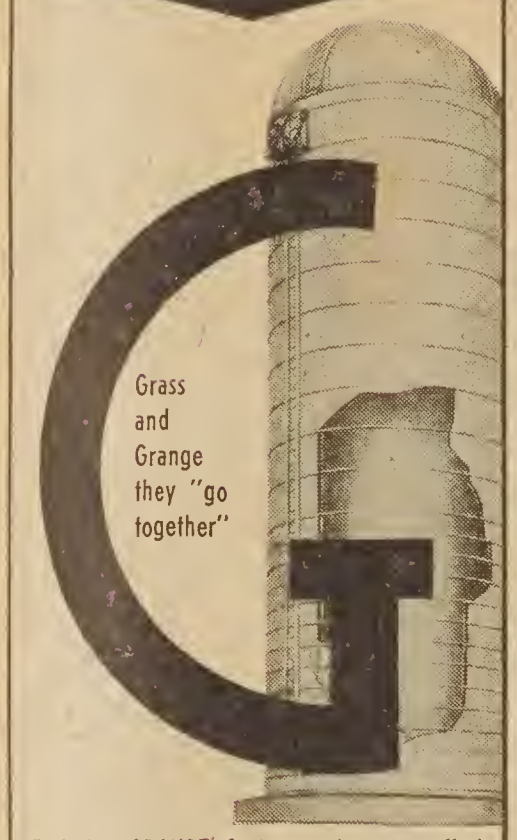
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On September 27 our Hawaiian tour party leaves for the West Coast by way of the Rockies and the Cascade Mountains, the Columbia River Highway and the cities of Portland and San Francisco. There we will board the S.S. Lurline (a luxury ship) for Honolulu. It will be a vacation of sunshine, fun and adventure. On our last Hawaiian tour the weather was perfect from the very first day to the last.

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There's magic in the fingers that know how and when.

—Author Unknown

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E. R. Eastman, Editor
American Agriculturist
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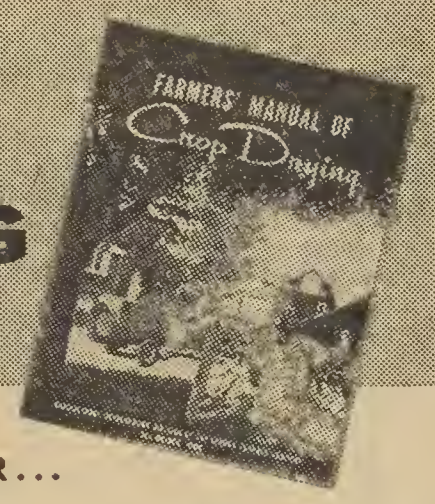
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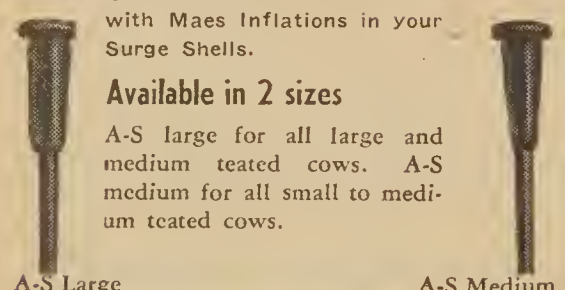
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Can A Hen Taste Food?

By L. M. HURD.

ONE of the most interesting pieces of poultry research in recent months was reported in the January 1957 issue of Poultry Science by Dr. Morley R. Kare of the N.Y.S. Veterinary College at Cornell University. Dr. Kare has been working for some time testing the "tastes" of poultry. Hundreds of trials have been conducted using thousands of individual birds and about 100 different flavors. The information obtained shows definitely that chickens have a sense of taste. Some people have had doubts about this.

The preliminary testing was done with flavors in the drinking water. This procedure was followed since the fowl has a relatively small production of saliva and food must go into a solution to be "tested." It was found possible to obtain the same effectiveness with some flavors by using one-fiftieth of the concentration water that was necessary in feed.

Dr. Kare found that the chickens' reaction to flavors was very different from the human response to them. For example, the chickens' reaction to flavors that are sweet or pleasant to humans was unpredictable. Some of them they liked and some were rejected.

In like manner, with flavors that we object to, it was impossible to tell how the chickens would react to them. The birds might take some of the bitterest flavors fairly well but turn down others the same as we would. Total rejection was accomplished by a surprisingly small amount of flavor in the water in some instances. Two drops of flavor in a pail of water was all that was necessary. This occurred when pure water and flavored water were available in separate receptacles. The chickens would not take any of the flavored water. This brings out an interesting fact. Most people cannot detect any flavor at all with such a great dilution of flavor. It would indicate that the sense of taste in chickens may equal or exceed that of humans.

Dr. Kare states that some medicines used in the drinking water may effect their acceptability and result in reduced intake unless allowance is made for this. He suggested the possibility of masking objectionable flavors by those more acceptable to the birds and thus give a more economical concentration as well as avoid the possibility of an excessive intake of medicine.

Since most of this work has been done with flavors in the drinking water, how does flavor affect the consumption of feed mixtures and individual feeds? Can a selection of feeds based on flavor be of practical advantage? This is a difficult question to answer.

We know chickens will eat more of some grains than others when they have equal access to them, but is it due to taste, size of particle, hunger, being accustomed to them, or availability? We know chickens do not relish alfalfa meal or linseed soil meal but will eat fresh alfalfa fairly well. Dr. Kare had a negative response to alfalfa in his tests but the flavor used was an imitation.

How much will a blend of distasteful feeds in a mash affect the consumption of it? Onc thing is sure, we know that to maintain maximum production with laying hens we must maintain maximum consumption of feed. I think it will be easier to do this with feeds the birds like. For example, it would be easier to obtain a maximum intake with a grain mixture containing corn, wheat and oats than one having rye, buckwheat and barley. Flavor may be more important than we realize at present in keeping up intake and production.

One of the old time problems of poultrymen is picking or cannibalism. Dr. Kare believes he can prevent this by applying a mixture to the feathers which is distasteful to the birds. He is experimenting with such a mixture and hopes to have it available to the public soon. In preliminary tests, badly picked birds were sprayed with the material and returned to the flock. There was no further picking of the bleeding wounds and rapid healing followed.

Dr. Kare states this flavored material is cheap, easy to apply, unoffensive to humans and is not poisonous. When heavy application of this product was sprayed on the birds in a controlled experiment with a garden-type sprayer, it did not check production. If results continue ot be favorable, it will provide a much easier and more economical method of controlling cannibalism than debeaking.

Educators Honor Eastman

OUR EDITOR Edward R. Eastman was twice honored at thc late winter meeting of the New York State Council for Rural Education. Hc was elected president, a position he had previously held in 1945 when the Council was first organized. He succccds J. C. Corwith of Water Mill, N. Y., who had held the post for three years.



E. R. Eastman

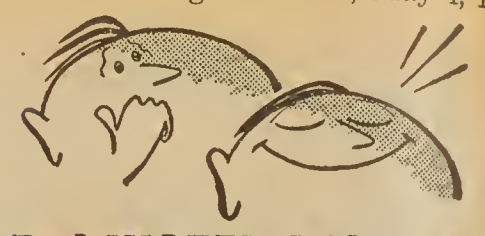
Ed Eastman was further honored when he was presented an illuminated scroll commemorating his contributions to education. His career as a school teacher, principal, editor, author, and contributor to thc advancement of rural education werc all citcd in thc scroll. At thc mccting letters werc read from Governor Harriman and James E. Allen, Jr., State Commissioner of Education, praising Editor Eastman's work in the rural education field.

Speakers at the luncheon were Charles A. Brind, Counsel for the State Education Department, and Professor Norman Hurd of Cornell, former State Budget Director, who succeeded Mr. Eastman on the Board of Regents. Editor Eastman was a member of thc Board of Regents for 10 years, and was Vice Chancellor at the time of his retirement.

Legislation which permitted country schools to share their resources and itinerant teachers is credited to the State Council for Rural Education in which Mr. Eastman had a leading role as organizer. The editor also served as secretary for the well-remembered Committee of 21, which worked for and finally brought about legislation which authorized the creation of the central school districts, now so numerous in thc State.

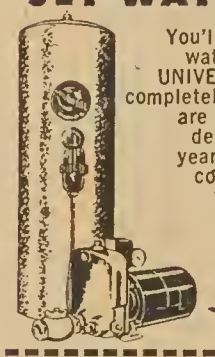
Thc Council is madc up of rcpresentatives of eight farm groups and six rural education groups. Thc luncheon at which Editor Eastman was honored was arranged by Claudc L. Kulp, professor of elementary education at Cornell Universsity, a former superintendent in the Ithaca Public Schools, and a former assistant commissioner in the New York Education Department.

—*Jim Hall*



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My Last Day AT THE FARM



By MRS. M. E. SUTTON

THE HAPPIEST recollections of my entire childhood, I think, are the many visits I made at all seasons of the year to the home of a friend of mine who lived on a large farm. That place was a veritable fairyland, or so it seemed to me. How I loved the lush green meadow, the profusion of wild flowers and the clear, silently flowing brook.

One morning, like a bolt from the blue, my father told me he had been called away to teach in a college in a far distant state and we would be moving away. "I would have told you before," he consoled me, "only I knew you would be so sorry to leave your friends, especially Lola, so now you had better have a last visit at the farm."—A last visit at the farm.

Tearfully I imparted my news to Lola, who just as tearfully replied, "All right, then come down tomorrow. Get up early and come down to breakfast. We'll have cakes and sausages, you'll like that." I needed no second invitation. And early the next morning I was up at break of day.

Pancakes and Sausage

Breakfast was in progress when I arrived. I'll say pancakes and sausage! No, they were not made with a mix. They were set overnight in a brown crockery pitcher and then baked in the morning on a sizzling hot griddle. Take one of these delicious creations—spread it with fresh country butter—cut off a part and fold it around a piece of homemade sausage. What a delectable morsel. Nowadays a breakfast like that would be considered indigestible, unwholesome and almost indecent. But was it ever good! Especially when one could finish off with several doughnuts!

Now our day really began. Each of us, armed with a panful of cracked corn, went to feed the chickens. This was always such a delight to me. When we reached their feeding ground there was not a chicken in sight. But when we called them, they seemed to come from every quarter of the barn—flying, fluttering, pushing and crowding—and how they did eat! I never dreamed that chickens could eat so much and so fast!

This over, we went to the barn. That day Mr. Striver was to plow the big west field. No, there was no tractor to get out of order in the middle of the morning. He harnessed the big team of bays, Dan and Bess, to the plow and the work was begun. It fascinated me to see those horses go up and down the big field and watch the skillfully guided plow turn up the rich fertile soil. And I vowed then and there that I would never marry anyone other than a farmer.

As we watched the work go on, Lola and I lay in the grass and talked and planned, vowing eternal friendship and weekly letters. Lola and I were allowed to ride the horses back to the barn where they were unharnessed, stabled and fed and left to rest.

As we neared the house, we were greeted by the smell of freshly baked bread. Those of you who have never smelled bread fresh from the oven have missed a great deal. The table was spread for dinner. There was a platter of thick, pink slices of ham, a fluffy mound of mashed potatoes, tender string beans, homemade dill pickles and for dessert, deep dish apple pie with cream.

As I look back now to those long-ago meals I realize how good and abundant the farm food was. The families seemed to eat what they wanted with no worry. They were not concerned with vitamins or calories. They gave no thought to the deadly caffeine in coffee or the tannin in tea; they ate what they wanted and were happy.

Now that the rest period was over, we all went back to work. Mr. Striver had finished plowing the big field, while Lola and I went up into the woods to hunt for blue-fringed gentian, a rare and lovely flower that I have only found in two places in my entire life. It is a beautiful blossom, deep blue in color and each petal bordered by a dainty fringe. We spent the entire afternoon wandering through the hills and woods, visiting all of our favorite spots. When we came back to the house it was nearly evening and time to go for the cows. I always loved to do this. It made me think of a poem in my old fourth reader,

"We brought home the cows from
the pasture,
up through the long shady lane."

It was shady and beautiful with wild flowers on both sides. They were waiting for us at the fence, some standing knee deep in the cool brook. When Lola took down the bars they filed slowly up to the barn to be milked.

This done, Lola and I went to hunt for the eggs. Some of the nests were in the chicken house but others were in all sorts of out-of-the-way places: In the manger, under the manger, in the hay mow, in the weeds, back of the barn, among the hollyhocks, by the corn cribs, and it was exciting to see who could find the most eggs. When the men brought in the milk, we brought in the basket of fresh eggs.

Suppertime and, believe it or not, we were hungry again. Those people smoked their own beef and they nearly always had it shaved off for supper and it was a tempting accompaniment to the fat, brown potato cakes. There were also cottage cheese and canned red cherries and last but by no means least, a loaf cake made with sour cream and soda.

After supper, Lola and I washed up the dishes. Then we went to the piano and sang some of our songs. Evenings were short at the farm because everybody worked hard and went to bed early. But since it was my last night, Lola and I decided to talk till nearly morning. But sinking into the soft depth of the feather bed, I suppose we were asleep in five minutes.

The Best Day

Fate has licked its finger and turned many a page in my life story since those happy days and my feet have carried me far afield from the scenes of my childhood. I have spent many months in the awesome grandeur of the Rocky Mountains, traversed on horse back the laurel covered ridges of the mountains of West Virginia and Tennessee, visited a great many spots in Canada and many points of interest in our large city, but as the years slip by one by one—one by one and I pause after a busy day to sit down and rest I can close my eyes and visualize in the smallest detail, that beautiful New Jersey Farm and I know that nothing can ever take its place.

I am in the twilight of life now and when the end comes, all unworthy though I may be, if I am allowed to glimpse that fairer world we call Heaven, please dear Lord, let there be a meadow, ankle deep in buttercups and violets and a silently flowing brook and a willow tree through which the sun and shadow play all day long.

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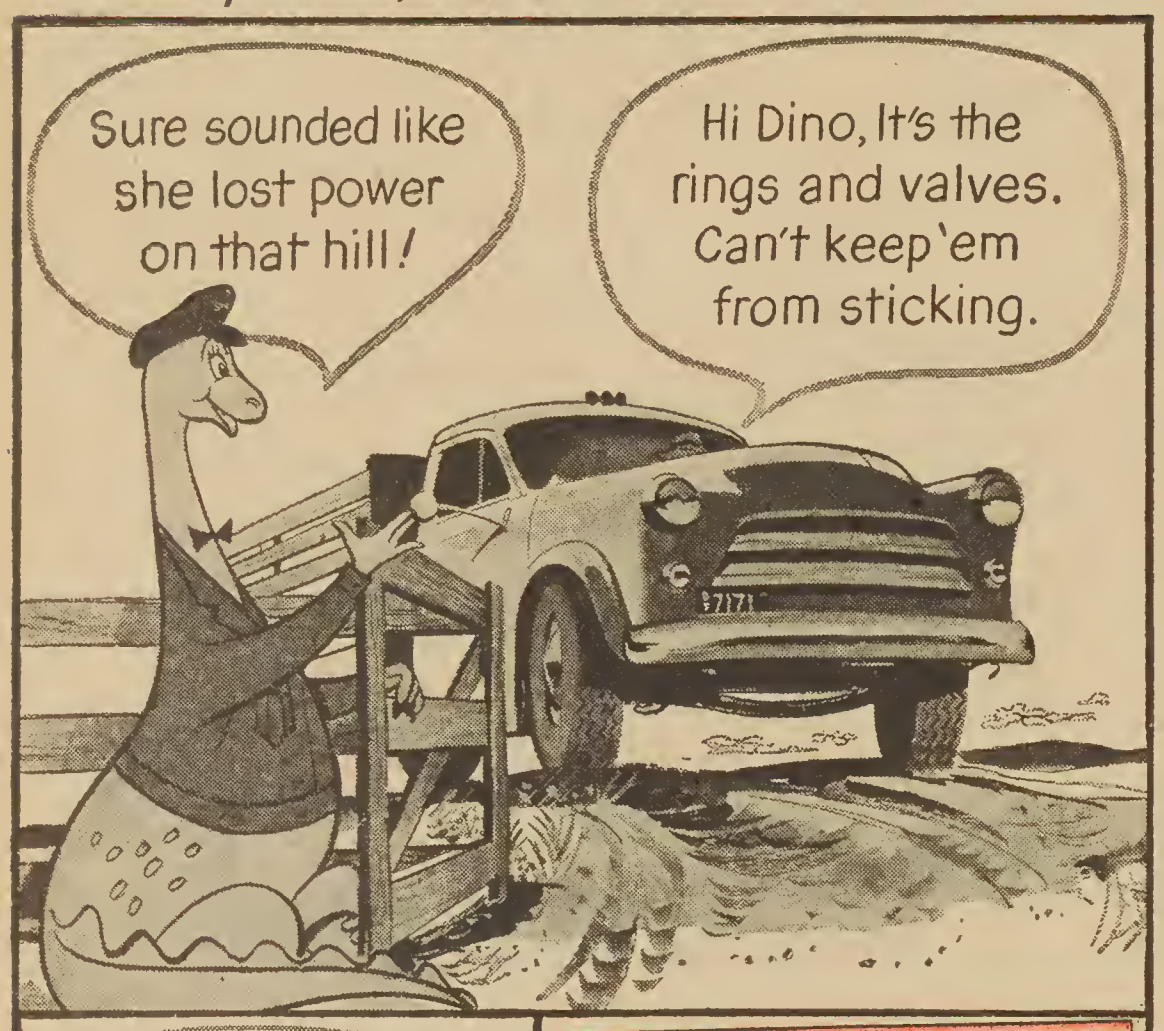
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How Ray Corser Developed
An Outstanding Holstein Herd

By HORACE A. SMITH
Associate County Agricultural Agent, Orleans County, New York

THE DEVELOPMENT of an outstanding herd of dairy cattle is always worthy of note. Ray and Beatrice Corser of Lyndonville, New York have developed such a Holstein herd over the last 19 years, one that finished the last DHIA test year in December 1956 with 14,475 lbs. milk and 560.4 lbs. fat, placing this herd first in Orleans County for butterfat production. This herd has been on DHIA test since 1947. At that time they had 14 cows with a herd average of 9,340 lbs. milk and 325 lbs. fat.

Some dairymen will assemble a herd of this calibre by purchasing them—a dairyman who can develop this herd through breeding and culling has a real achievement.

The herd was started in 1937 with the purchase of one purebred Holstein calf, called Queen, from the Carl Hakes herd in Barre Center. In 1945 Ray traded some grade cows for four registered animals, and he later bought two other purebred animals. These seven animals are all, except for bulls, that have been bought into this herd. Fortunately, these seven cows dropped a high proportion of heifer calves in the years following.

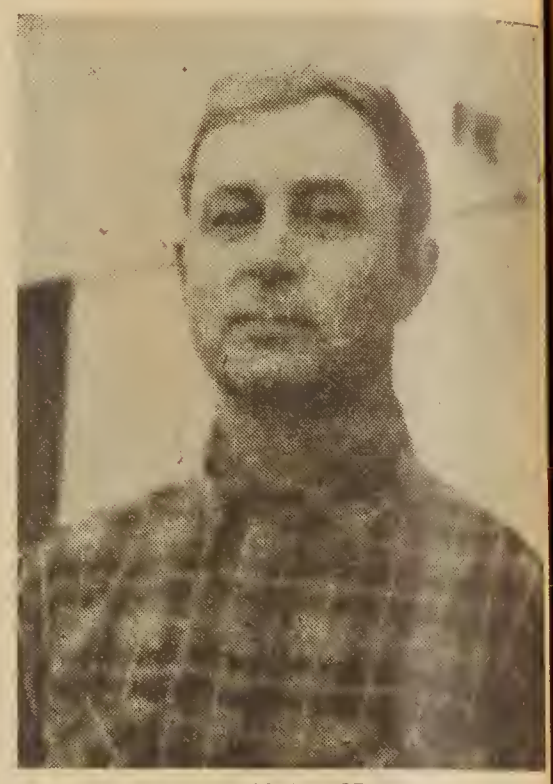
At the present, the milking herd consists of 27 cows of which 16 are first and second calf heifers. Except for the bull, the herd now has only one animal, an old cow, that was brought to the farm.

This herd is managed with family labor. The grain ratio this past year has been 1 lb. of grain to 3.3 lbs. of milk on the average and the home grown grain mixture has 14 to 15% protein. The milking herd is fed about 40 lbs. of grass or corn silage a day. Both grass and corn silage are usually put up but any change from one to the other is made gradually. Silage provides nearly one third of the herd's yearly total digestible nutrients. The early hay crop is put into the silo then finished up as early cut hay. The winter barn feeding program is at such a high level that the herd drops slightly in milk production when the cows go on to pasture in the spring.

Ray Corser feels that one of their most important moves in recent years has been toward year around barn feeding of silage to insure cows getting plenty of quality roughage. The cows in the herd are regarded as individuals and are managed on a regular schedule.

Heifers are grained to one year of age then started on grain again shortly before freshening. They are run into stanchions for the grain and also start getting silage.

The herd experiences very little mastitis or breeding trouble, however cows are checked frequently by the veterinarian.


RAY CORSER

Nine cows in the herd averaged over 600 lbs. fat in 305 days. Nine first calf heifers made over 500 lbs. fat and 3 made over 600 lbs. fat in 305 days. The high cow in the herd, a Noel Victor daughter, made 15,960 lbs. milk and 720 lbs. fat in 317 days at 6½ years of age.

The Corser herd has been following the Chieftain 7th bloodline. In 1948, the Noel Victor bull was purchased. He was a son of Pebble Beach Prince of Wayne and a grandson of Chieftain 7th. Noel Victor gave 12 daughters in 2½ years of service with USDA proof on 7 daughters showing a 3,715 lb. milk increase and 158 lb. fat increase over their dams.

In 1951 the Noelwood Chief 16 bull, a double grandson of Chieftain 7th, came into the herd and was in use until 1956. His daughters show a lot of promise, however the USDA proof is not yet returned. The present bull is an out-cross, Noel Gold Plutocrat, away from Chieftain 7th blood. Future bulls will go back to Chieftain 7th breeding again for a time.

A rigid culling program is being directed toward narrowing the herd to 3 outstanding cow families. Two DHIA herd analyses have helped point them out.

This outstanding breeder's herd of Holsteins has been developed mostly through careful selection of sires, an excellent year around feeding program, an intelligent culling program and the dedicated care of family labor.





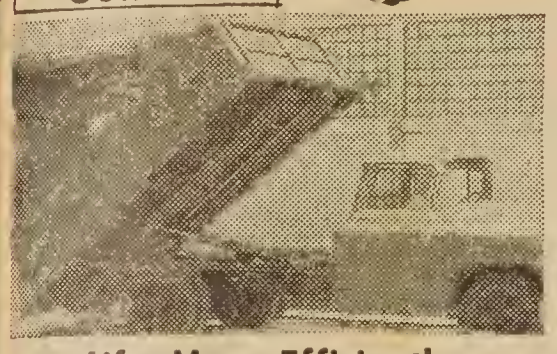
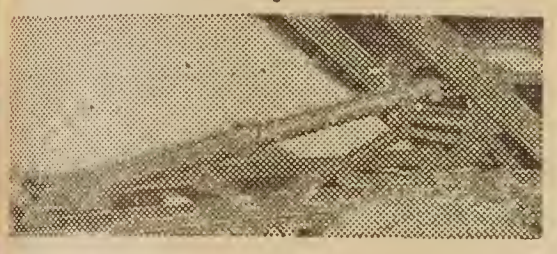
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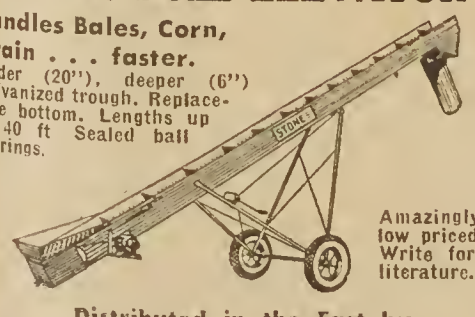
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From the Editor's MAILBAG

NIGHT SHIFT

AS A WIFE new to farm life, I look forward to the arrival of your paper. I read it from cover to cover. I've learned so much from it, but I have yet to read of anyone farming the way we do.

We purchased a small 42 acre farm in 1954. The only way to buy one was for my husband to continue his job and work the farm, as so many others are doing nowadays. This is normal procedure till we come to the part of cows! Since my husband works nights, the only thing to do was to put the cows on **nights.** You will find him milking at 1:00 in the afternoon and 1:00 in the morning.

Strangers were amazed to find the cows working night-shift too! It confuses the milk inspector but the neighbors are used to our strange working hours.—*Mrs. G.B., Clinton, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

THANKFUL

Just before Thanksgiving my grandson, Richard Eastman, whose home is in Virginia but who lives with us here on the farm in the summer, wrote us the following Thanksgiving letter. Although Dicky is only thirteen, he puts into words what all of us should feel about being grateful to our relatives and to our God not only on Thanksgiving but every day in the year. Here's Dicky's letter.—E.R.E.

"DEAR Grandma, Grandpa, and Margaret: This Thanksgiving when everybody else thanks God for their blessings, I think I will have one of the biggest Thank-you's of all times for it's not every boy who has the greatest grandparents and cousin in the world. I will also thank God for the wonderful times we have together.

I will thank God also for my wonderful parents and for being born in the best country in the world — the United States of America. Happy Thanksgiving and lots of love. Sincerely, Dick"

— A. A. —

NOTHING LIKE IT

I HAVE never written before but I felt I had to let you know how wonderful your story is, "Hostages to Fortune." It's as if you were writing about me except I'm Bernice instead of Bill. I have helped my grandfather do the same things so many times. I can hardly wait for the next installment. Keep up the wonderful work.

There is simply nothing that can beat living in the country and working with animals and in gardens etc. Hurry the next AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST along.

—*Mrs. E.R., Vt.*

— A. A. —

BEST GARDEN

I AM PAST the 85th anniversary of my birthday. Some time ago you asked how is your garden? Well, it is always the best in the neighborhood. You said you didn't raise your own tomato plants. I do. I can't buy any that suit me. They are the size of a match and about a foot long.

I sow my seed here late in March in a small flat. The dirt is pasteurized and when they are up and it's warm enough, I set them out in the hot bed 3" or 4" apart. When they are 5" or 6" or even less, I just nip the very top off so they have to spread out instead of growing tall and I get real stocky plants.

When I put them out in the garden, I pinch off the big leaves and they start growing with no wilting. I always have a market for any extra plants I have.—*A. E. Stearns, Springville, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

SALT PORK FOR SOWS

WHEN SOWS eat litters, if you tell your subscribers to give their sows a few slices of raw salt pork, their troubles will be over. This may save a lot of pigs. — *W. Floyd Davis, Chester, Vt.*

* * *

MY GRANDFATHER always said that salt pork given to a sow shortly before she had little pigs would keep her from eating her pigs.—*Edward D. Chapman, Syracuse, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

BOOK WANTED

FOR SOME time I have been trying to locate a copy of "Adventures in Solitude" by David Grayson, but have been unsuccessful.

Perhaps one of your readers might have a copy of this book they would be willing to sell. If so, I would very much appreciate hearing about it.—*J. B. M., New York.*

— A. A. —

I ENJOYED both very much; first the beginning of your new story "Hostages to Fortune." Our whole family reads it and waits for the next part! Second, your editorial article: "Patience worn very thin." How true!

—*A.V.B., N.Y.*

GOOD READING

There is no question as to the farm magazine both young and adults are interested in here, as my husband Ralph Wigle and our son John, are very occupied and were not aware I snapped their picture.

Just thought you would like to see how well your magazine shows up in this picture. — *Mrs. Ralph R. Wigle, R.D. No. 3, Box 348 Latrobe, Penna.*



I WAS JUST FIGURING...
—by Cy Watkins

Every time I look under the hood of our new car . . . and especially every time something goes a little haywire . . . I fondly recall the days of the Model "T" and "A" when everything was so simple and easy to fix.

Of course, modern-day cars are "high-performance" machines. Our garageman says "they're engineered right down to the gnat's eyebrow" . . . and I guess they're working on that!

Gasoline is a good example. I had two tanks on the Model "T" . . . one with gasoline to start on, and one with kerosene to "run" on. Hah! I doubt if 1930 gasoline would even get a sputter out of today's engines!

It's just a painful fact that 1957 engines need 1957 gasoline .. . . . high-performance fuel.

And it's the same identical thing with cows. The 1957 cow is engineered right down to the gnat's eyebrow, too. . . she's a high-powered cow and she needs high performance fuel. (Just look back to 1930 and tell me what the average cow was milking . . . and see what progress the breeders have made.)

Anyway . . . the point is this. While she still makes good use of pasture, **PASTURE ALONE IS NOT ENOUGH TO GET THE BEST OUT OF A MODERN HIGH-PRODUCING COW.** (That's true of at least 90% of the practical farm situations.)

Sure, when you put her out on lush pasture you get a spurt of extra milk for maybe two weeks . . . but then what happens? Milk flow drops and that's simply because as delicious as lush pasture is, there's just not enough food value in it to keep a high-powered cow at top production.

Here all winter she's used to high-energy *concentrated* . . . and *supplemented* feed. All of a sudden she has to get the equivalent out of grass that's mostly water. Actually, the average modern cow would have to consume almost twice as much lush pasture as she can hold to get the equivalent nourishment.

So if you want to keep up her production, **feed her in the barn** when she comes in for milking. A 40-pound cow on excellent alfalfa Brome pasture should get an extra 4 lbs. of grain and ½ lb. of Watkins recommended dairy protein supplement per day, plus plenty of dry roughage. (More if the pasture isn't too good.) This will help keep her at top production through the summer.

The Watkins dairy supplement I mentioned is mixed from Watkins Min-Vite for Dairy and Stock Cattle, and less expensive "local" proteins. The Min-Vite supplies the extra minerals, vitamins and efficiency factors . . . and for only pennies a day.

Believe me, with 1957 high-powered cows this is really worth the doing . . . in extra milk and healthier cows. Talk it over with your Watkins Dealer.
THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

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PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

May 18 Issue.....Closes May 3
June 1 Issue.....Closes May 17
June 15 Issue.....Closes May 31
July 6 Issue.....Closes June 21

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

CHOICE Dairy Cows & Big Dairy Heifers: 50 all black and white, well bred, TB and blood tested Fall heifers, 30 big, choice May and June sprs., mostly 2nd and 3rd calves. Have been blood tested several times. Willing to test again. Phone "Oliver" 9-2175 — Kenneth O. Ward, Candor, N. Y.

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FOUNDATION bargain—3 bred heifers, started bull calf, top breeding! Hendrickson Farm, Cobleskill, New York.

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FOR ANGUS Steers and Registered Heifers Write Red Creek Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y.

HERD SIRE — Dancote Eileenmere 935, Grand Champion 1956 Erie Co. Fair, second at Syracuse. He is a son of Homeplace Eileenmere 999-35, twice Reserve Champion at Chicago. Two sons and seven daughters of 935 for sale. Clayton Taylor, Lawtons, New York

IMPROVE your herd with a 1956 registered Angus Bull, sired by a ton bull. Once seen you will own one. Ral-Mo Farm, East Aurora, N. Y.

THINK ABERDEEN-ANGUS when you think of beef cattle. For more information contact: Professor John I. Miller, Secretary New York Angus Association, Wing Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

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HEREFORD cattle should have a place in your farm program. Foundation stock of proven and popular bloodlines can be purchased from our members. Write for information. New York State Hereford Assn., 11 Wing Hall, Ithaca, New York.

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SPOTTED Poland China baby pigs. Service boars, bred gilts. Large herd. all ages. C. W. Hillman, Vincentown, New Jersey.

PIGS and Shoats that eat and grow, grain fed. 6 weeks—$11.00; 8 weeks—$12.00; 10 weeks—$13.00. Vaccinated, castrated, truck load lots. C. Stanley Short, Sr., Cheswold, Delaware.

RUGGED Pigs. Chester White, Chester-Yorkshire cross; 6-8-10 weeks; $12-$13-$14 each. Truck delivery on 50 or more within reasonable distance. Carl Anderson, Virginia Road, Concord, Mass. Tel. EM9-9543.

SPOTTED Poland China service boars, all ages. Bred gilts, shoats, extra nice. Bred for more lean meat. Also baby pigs. C. W. Hillman, Vincentown, N. J.

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FARM flock for sale including excellent grade Cheviots, Hampshires, Suffolks. Mrs. Henry Brinkman, North Main Street, New City, N. Y.

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MILKING machines, stainless steel milking pails, strainers, bottlecaps, leather collars, etc. Send 25¢ for catalog, refunded with first order. Hoegger's, Box A, Milford, Penna.

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GERMAN Shepherds; Pups, grown female, Male 1 year. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York.

GERMAN SHEPHERDS, good selection healthy pups guaranteed. Courtesy and attention given every order. E. A. Foote, The Foote Hills, Unionville, New York.

BOXERS — Great Danes—cropped, inoculated. Championship breeding. They satisfy. John Thurber, Ithaca, New York.

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75 BEAGLES, very cheap. Pups, started, broken dogs. Send 25 cents price list. T. Witis, 501 Plain St., Brockton, Mass.

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SHETLAND Ponies. Registered and grade. Bred mares, studs and foals. Highlawn Farm, Warner, New Hampshire.

BABY CHICKS

THINK of the breeding back of Meadow View Chicks. New this year—a new strain cross Leghorn; an all Harco Sex-Link. (Black pullets) A new White Cornish-White Rock Cross, for faster growth, top feed efficiency and wonderful conformation. First generation stock in Mount Hope Leghorns—Harco Barred Rocks — Harco Rhode Island Reds—Lawton White Rocks. Our new colored folder is now ready. Please write for it. You will be interested. A Mount Hope Franchise Hatchery—your guarantee of pure breeding. NY-US approved. Pullorum-typhoid clean. Meadow View Chicks, Henry M. Fryer, Phone 7504, Greenwich, N. Y.

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SENSATIONAL Offer! 10 free chicks with every 100. No additional cost. Barred—white rocks—reds—Wyandottes—New Hamps—Hamp X Rocks —$9.95—100. Pullets, $16.95. White — Black Giants—Light Brahmas—Black Australorps — S. L. Wyandottes—Buff Rocks—Buff Orpingtons, $10.95. Pullets, $18.90. Heavy assorted, $7.95. Mixed assorted. $3.95. Heavy males, $5.95. White Leghorns—Austra X Whites—Brown Leghorns—Buff Leghorns—Anconas, $9.95. Pullets, $19.90. Light broilers, $1.95. White Pekin ducklings, $22.95—100. Broad breasted bronze turkey poults $69.00—100, F.O.B. Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

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BABCOCK Bessies Make Great Layers of Nice Large Eggs. This year you can purchase Babcock Bessies which are a new strain cross we have which starts in with quite a bit larger egg than our regular strain Babcock pullets which we call Babcock Barbaras. These Babcock Bessies will prove profitable to you. If you wish to raise the same Babcock Leghorns we've had down through the years, order Babcock Barbaras. They don't come up in egg size quite as rapidly, but will make great layers for two or three years if you want to keep them going for several years. Probably on life time of lay, they'll lay more large eggs than any strain that you can buy. Also, Babcock Leghorns won the Poultry Tribune Trophy this past year with the highest production both for eggs and points ever made for this Trophy and with 100% livability. Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc. Route 3A, Ithaca, N. Y.

MARSHALLS are hatching genuine Kimber Leghorns, bred for large eggs—early . . . their food efficiency means less food per dozen eggs — important with the narrow profit margins of today. We also have a smaller breed of Red Rock Crosses and Rhode Island Reds. Big meat birds don't pay in the present market and smaller birds mean more eggs for less feed. Send for Free Production Chart and Catalog today. Write to Marshall Brothers, RD 5A, Ithaca, New York. Phone 4-6336.

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GRAYBILL'S Chicks get our prices first. Graybill Hatchery, Cocolamus, Penna.

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CERTIFIED Strawberry Plants fresh dug from our muck farm: Catskill, Robinson, Sparkle, Fairfax, Premier grown from virus free stock. Empire, Fairland, Temple, Pocahontas of regular stock. $3.00 per hundred postpaid. Everbearing, Streamliner and Superfection $4.75 per hundred postpaid. Write for quantity prices. Braman Brothers, Penfield, New York.

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THOMPSON'S vigorous strawberry plants. Vermont grown from virus-free stock. Catskill and Howard 17 (Premier) 50-$2.00; 100-$3.25; 300-$8.00; 500-$12.00; 1,000-$21.00 postpaid. Trimmed ready to set from heavy rooted plants. We recommend Catskill as the best strawberry for New England. Instructions included. Glenn Thompson. Johnson, Vermont.

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(Continued on Opposite Page)

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Your Veterinarian Discusses:

Vaccination in Certified Herds

EFFORTS TO eradicate brucellosis has resulted in a steadily increasing number of certified herds across the country in the past few years. Owners have to be on their toes all the time in order to preserve that certification and keep their herds free of animals that react to the blood test. Recognizing a certain risk in the procedure, some of them aren't sure as to whether or not they want to use calfhood vaccination in their management programs.

This is because a small percentage of heifers that are vaccinated with Strain 19 fail to "clear up" and consequently remain as reactors to the blood test for long periods afterward. This may lead to trouble, for at present there is no way of telling when test reactions are due to vaccination and when they are due to actual exposure to dangerous germs.

Accordingly, under some state laws, it may occasionally be necessary to sell a reacting vaccinated heifer in order to preserve the certified status of a herd.

Balancing this disadvantage is the proven fact that vaccination with Strain 19 gives considerable added resistance to heifers so that they aren't nearly so likely to become infected with brucellosis.

Owners will have to make their own decisions in regard to calfhood vaccination, but it must be remembered that certified herds containing no vaccinates have little natural resistance and are thus highly susceptible to brucellosis.

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Tomorrow begins today.—Author Unknown

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Consequently, a herd of non-vaccinates might be compared with a dry powder keg which needs only a tiny spark of infection to blow it up.

With that danger recognized, it may be better to follow calfhood vaccination and lose an occasional animal that doesn't clear up rather than to lose none at all for a few years and then have everything go to pot in a brucellosis storm that results in abortions, breeding troubles, lowered milk production, and poorer herd health generally.

Not so long ago the use of so-called "M" vaccine was considered in som areas as a possible way of avoiding those persistent reactions in vaccinates. This was because experiments showed that animals invariably cleared up within a short time after being vaccinated with this product. However, experiments also showed that these "M" vaccinates weren't too well protected against brucellosis, so owners began to feel they were right back where they had started.

They could vaccinate with Strain 19 and secure excellent resistance at the cost of losing an occasional heifer that failed to clear up. As an alternative they could do nothing or they could vaccinate with "M" vaccine without getting much in the way of protection. That's where the matter stands in many areas today, although some states have improved the situation a little by changing laws so it's easier to maintain certified herds and follow calfhood vaccination at the same time.

Regulations being followed in the state of Wisconsin might well be considered by officials in other states in regard to calfhood vaccinates in certified herds.

In that state official vaccinates under 30 months of age need not be identified as reactors unless there is other evidence of infection in a herd. Such animals are classified as being negative when the blood test shows a reaction in only the 1-50 dilution.

When official vaccinates over 30 months of age show a test reaction in more than 1-50 dilution, and there are no other reactors in the herd, owners have a choice of two procedures to preserve certification of the herd. They can:

1. Eliminate the animals at once and sell them for beef.

2. Separate them from the rest of the herd and retest them in 60-90 days. If they don't increase in titer during that time, certification is automatically granted. If they increase in titer, they must be eliminated, and the entire herd retested in 60-90 days. If all animals pass this retest, the herd is again certified.

— A. A. —

COMING MEETINGS

May 12-15—80th Annual Meeting of the American Guernsey Cattle Club in Dallas and Ft. Worth, Texas.

May 15—The New Jersey Agricultural Society at Trenton.

Dec. 9-12 — 1957 Convention Vegetable Growers of America, New Orleans, Louisiana.

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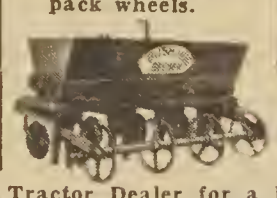
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They Remodeled Their Kitchen

By MABEL HEBEL, Home Editor

EVER since we moved to this place nine years ago, we have been talking over plans to remodel our kitchen," Mrs. Arthur Moseley of Buskirk, Rensselaer County, New York, told us when we stopped in their home to see the wonderful job they have done in transforming their old-fashioned farm kitchen into a modern, efficient one.

"Besides talking about it," she added, "we studied bulletins and magazine articles and went to see a few remodeled kitchens in other homes. Then we drew up our own plans, and my husband made the blueprints himself. Finally, a carpenter was hired last summer and Arthur worked with him. In about six weeks, they had the job pretty well finished, except for some odds and ends."

Looking at the attractive new kitchen with its efficient arrangement, it was hard to imagine how inconvenient it used to be.

"There was practically no cupboard space in our old kitchen," said Mrs. Moseley. "It was one of those old style ones, with too many doors and windows, a coal stove to help heat the room, a pantry, and sink, stove, and refrigerator far apart. I had to take a lot of steps to get a meal."

The "Before" and "After" drawings on this page tell part of the story and show how skillfully the Moseleys made over their rambling old kitchen. Though the "Before" sketch is smaller than the other, both represent the same size kitchen.

"One of the first things we did was to enlarge the old pantry and turn it into two separate rooms — a laundry and wash-up room, and a shower-toilet room opening into the laundry. To do this we moved the pantry partition forward 3½ feet. We already had an automatic washer and dryer, and these are now located in the new laundry. Also, a sink, enclosed ironing board, and a laundry bin. The bin is flush with the wall and rolls back out of the way into an enclosure in the new clothes closet we built in place of an old enclosed porch on that side of the house."

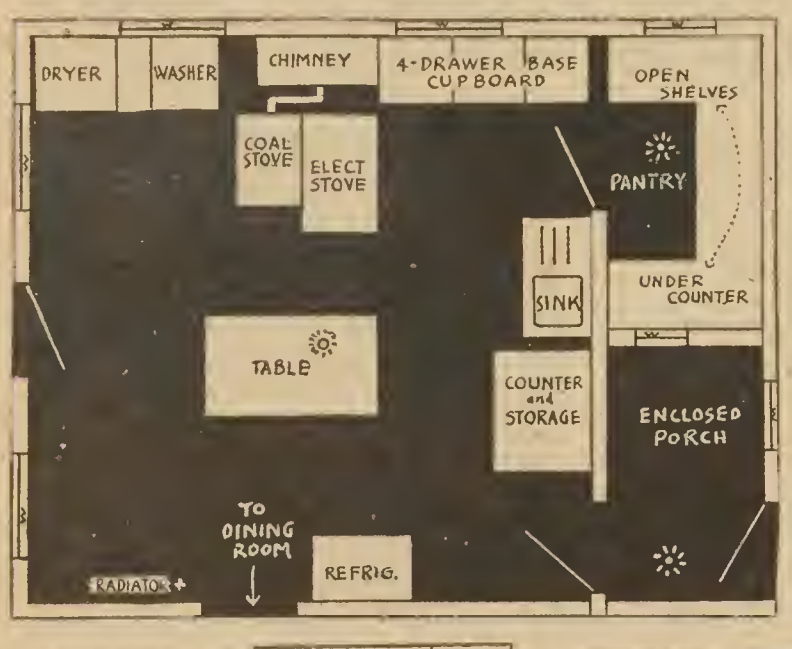
The over-all dimensions of the new kitchen, laundry and shower room are 16½x21 feet, same as the old one. In the U-shaped kitchen area alone, the floor space to edge of the "peninsula" which encloses the dining area is 8'4"x9'2". Both the U-shaped kitchen area and laundry are painted pastel blue, with a lighter blue on the ceiling. Most of the counter tops are a mottled red, and the floor is grey tile with red accents.

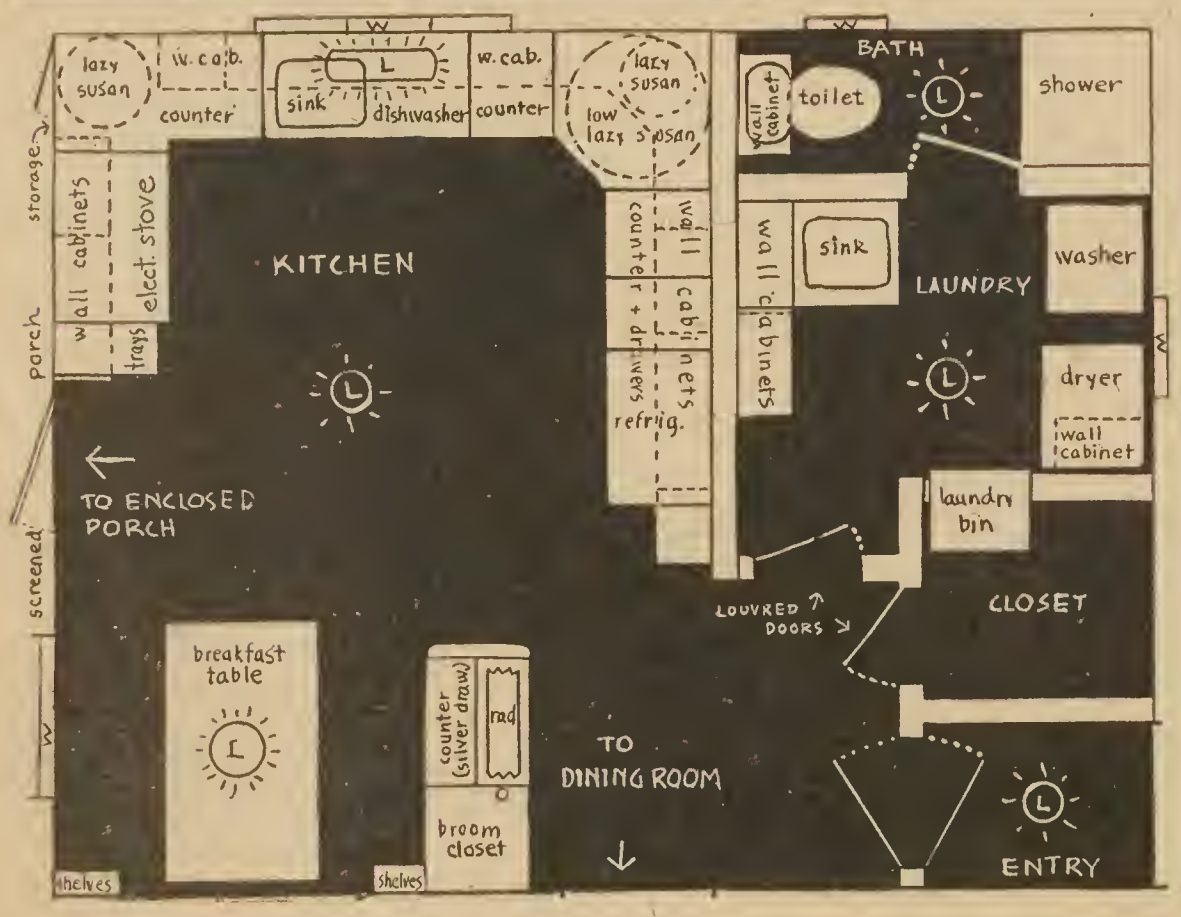


Mrs. Arthur Moseley of Buskirk, N. Y., in the efficient U-shaped kitchen which saves her time and steps these days.

—Photo by Hugh Costine

BEFORE: This floor plan of the old kitchen reveals how unhandy it was, with too few cupboards, too many wall openings, separate pantry, and inconvenient arrangement of equipment. Both the old and new kitchens are same size, 16½ x 21 feet.





The cabinets are birch and were assembled and finished by Arthur Moseley. A new sink-dishwasher combination was purchased (they had a portable dishwasher before), and an exhaust fan and duct with outlet were installed. The electric stove used in the former kitchen is still doing service in the new one.

The counter in the "mix area" between the refrigerator and the breadbox (see above picture) has a maple top, which Mrs. Moseley finds perfect for any cutting jobs, for sandwich making, rolling out pie crust, or for an after-school snack for one of the children. This counter is 4 inches lower than the adjoining counter, a comfortable height for jobs that Mrs. Moseley can do while sitting. Space was planned for a step-stool which slides in under the counter when not in use.

Right next to this "mix" counter is a cupboard where all equipment needed for "mixing" jobs is stored — electric mixer, flour sifter, measuring cups, cake tins, etc.

When the kitchen was remodeled, of course the old coal stove formerly used to heat it had to go. This created a heating problem, as the kitchen is exposed on three sides. Though built at the same time as the original house, it is a separate 1½-story structure, and as Mrs. Moseley told us, it had always been too cold in winter and too hot in summer.

Two radiators were installed— one in the laundry, which goes through the wall to heat the shower-toilet room too; and another radiator was incorporated in the peninsula projecting from the dining room wall. (See "After" drawing.) Louvered doors to the clothes closet and laundry help to keep the heat distributed evenly.

The Moseleys also lowered the 9'2" ceiling by 15 inches and installed aluminum foil insulation in ceiling and side walls, with the result that the new kitchen is now comfortable in all seasons.

Besides housing one of the radiators, the peninsula projecting from the dining room wall also makes an excellent storage unit. It contains a closet for cleaning supplies, drawers for table silver, and shelves for toaster, trays, etc.—all very handy to the dining area.

Two glaring faults in the old kitchen were lack of wall space and too much traffic passing through as a result of three entrances. All but one of the original windows were changed. The former door to the dining room was moved 4½ feet to make room for the dining area enclosed by the peninsula, and one outside entrance was eliminated by screening the porch (at left in floor plans) and making it accessible only from the kitchen.

One of the things that Mrs. Moseley likes especially about this porch is the sliding door which opens into it from the kitchen.

"When it's open," she said, "it just slides into the partition back of the stove and does away with the nuisance of a door always in the way when open."

Outside the sliding door is an aluminum combination storm door which eliminates drafts in cold weather. The storm door has interchangeable glass and screen inserts, and acts as an extra full-length window when the sliding door is pushed into the partition.

"Most days during the winter, the

(Continued on Opposite Page)

AFTER: Meal-getting operations are now concentrated in the compact U-shaped kitchen area on the left side of the room, with dining area and screened porch adjoining it. Note how the old pantry was enlarged and turned into an efficient laundry, with connecting shower and toilet. Laundry bin is recessed in wall of the large clothes closet which was formerly a second porch.

Cool Fashions



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They Remodeled Their Kitchen

(Continued from Opposite Page)

sliding door can remain open," Mrs. Moseley told us, "and the extra light which the storm door gives is a real advantage." In warm weather, the storm door just swings outward into the screened porch and hooks back out of the way.

Another handy feature of the screened porch is a cupboard that opens into it from the kitchen (see upper left corner in "After" drawing), making a very convenient place for porch storage.

The Moseleys have two children — 14-year-old Wayne and 9-year-old Carol. Mrs. Moseley has been an active Home Bureau member for years and is now on the Rensselaer County Extension Service Executive Committee. Mr. Moseley is a partner in a feed-coal-farm supply business in Eagle Bridge.

Although the Moseleys are not actively engaged in farming, they find their 33 acres pleasant ones for family living. They all enjoy the summer fun provided by the pond they constructed four years ago, and the whole family is enthusiastic about the new kitchen — even the dog, who has his special place in it.

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Example is the school of mankind, and they will learn at no other.
—Edmund Burke

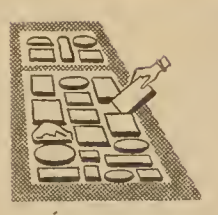
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"We didn't forget him," says Mrs. Moseley. "We designed a place for his bed under the sink in the laundry, next to the radiator, where he's nice and snug on winter nights."

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Eating for Health

By Kathleen Berresford, Nutritionist

Reducing Diet

I have tried several diets for reducing, but they didn't help. Would you please suggest a good diet?

The name of a diet, or the particular kind of diet, has little to do with its success. Any diet which is made up of fewer calories than your body needs will help you lose weight, but any **good** reducing diet should contain **all the foods** you need for good heath.

Your doctor should tell you how many calories to have in your diet, and if you fail to lose weight under these circumstances, it is not the fault of the diet. This situation usually means that you are eating more than the diet says to eat . . . whether you realize it or not.

The next step is to check up on yourself rather than look for another diet. Anyone who is under considerable emotional strain while reducing, or who has trouble sticking to a diet, might better consider giving up the idea of reducing . . . or else go about reducing gradually and make a long-time project of it.

It is true, however, that one type of diet can be planned to be more satisfying from one meal to the next than another—which should help the willpower! For instance, the 1400-calorie diet obtainable from AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been balanced for "staying power." (To get a copy of this diet, write to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-RD, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose 10 cents.)

Finicky Eaters

How can I get my children to eat better?

Without knowing exactly what your children eat or don't eat, it is difficult to give specific advice. However, when children are finicky eaters, the trouble is very often due to mother nagging them about food—trying to discourage them . . . bribe them . . . or even force them to eat certain foods which are "good for them."

The best solution is to serve a good balanced diet, starting with foods they particularly like. Then say **nothing** about any food left on the plate. Pay no attention to it and give them dessert as usual.

When the children find that their refusal of food no longer brings them attention, they will most likely start to eat better. And it might help if you gave them a little more special attention otherwise, such as reading to them or playing family games.

Hot or Cold Lunch?

My little girl cannot come home from school for lunch and the school does not serve lunch. I pack a lunch for her, but I worry because I think she should be having a hot lunch.

The **right** food for lunch is much more important than whether the food is hot or cold. And the food value of a particular lunch is the same whether the lunch is hot or cold.

A good basic lunch should include at least one sandwich filled with meat, chicken or fish, eggs or cheese; fruit and milk. Raw vegetable strips, jam and jelly sandwiches, cookies or cake can then be added according to appetite.

Always Hungry

My teen-age son eats more than his father does. It seems like he's always getting something to eat when he's home. Do you think he's eating too much?

When a boy is shooting up in height and broadening out, it is normal for him to eat more than his father. A boy's body needs plenty of material to build him into a man. When growth slows down some time around 20 years, you will notice that his appetite will fall off too.

Diet in Later Years

How should I change my diet as I get older? I will soon be 60 years old.

If your weight is normal, if your health is good, and if your regular diet is fairly simple and well-balanced, you need to make no changes.

The important point in planning meals in the later years is to provide a normal quantity of protein, vitamins and minerals. These are in such foods as milk, meat, fish, poultry, cheese, fruits and vegetabels; then adjust the sweet and starchy foods so as to keep your weight normal. If your digestion slows down, you will probably be more comfortable if you eat fewer fried foods, gravy, and rich pastries.

Eat Some Fat

Some of my friends are leaving as much fat out of their meals as they can, even though they aren't overweight. Is there any good reason for this?

We see various reports in the magazines and newspapers of possible harmful effects on health of too much fat in the diet. However, no research has yet shown definitely that a reasonable amount of fat in food is harmful. In fact, leaving all fat out of meals could also result in trouble.

Research is now being carried on in a number of laboratories in the country to learn more about the amount and kind of fat we should eat. In the meantime, people are advised to continue eating a good balanced diet with a moderate amount of fat.

Chocolate Milk

Is chocolate milk as good for children as plain milk?

This is like asking whether oranges are as good a fruit as grapefruit. The main difference is that one is sweeter than the other and has a different flavor. Chocolate milk is made from either whole or skim milk. (Products called chocolate "drink" may be made with water and therefore cannot be recommended as a substitute for a milk drink.)

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The saying is true, "The empty vessel makes the greatest sound."
—Shakespeare

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Chocolate flavor encourages many children to drink more milk than they would otherwise. And there's plenty of calcium for growing bones in both the whole and skim milk basc. Since calcium is one of the things most often lacking in diets, any reasonable amount of milk, ice cream and cheese, no matter what flavor, is good for a child.

Mothers sometimes ask if chocolate milk doesn't spoil the appetite. Served an hour or so before dinner, it does not usually affect appetite. If a child prefers chocolate flavored milk with his meals, he may possibly eat less of some other foods on his plate. But this is nothing to worry about because while a child is growing, milk is his most important food.

I don't sec any rcason to discourage a child from eating any good food—either because of its flavor or bccause it does not supply the exact kind of nourishment that another food does. All food makes contributions to the body's needs—and a varied diet helps best to fill these needs.

Spring's Fruit Basket

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

Now is the time to enjoy to the fullest the rosy-red, tangy **rhubarb**; the fragrant, delicious **pineapples**; and the plump, juicy, sweet and colorful **strawberries**. These springtime fruits can add sparkle to any meal.

Use rhubarb as soon as possible after buying or picking it, while it is still firm and fresh. If you cannot use it right away, cut off the leaves, wash and dry the stalks thoroughly, wrap them in wax paper or moisture-proof bags, and refrigerate. 1½ pounds will serve 6 persons with ½ cup each, supplying about 1/10 of the day's quota of vitamin C.

Choose pineapples which are heavy for their size—a 2 to 2½ pound one is a popular size—without signs of decay or mold at the bottom or around the eyes, of good color and fragrance, and with flat eyes. When the fruit is ripe, the center leaves can be removed easily. Keep ripened fruit refrigerated. Wrap unripe fruit and permit it to ripen at room temperature. Allow 3 servings per pound; ½ cup provides ¼ of the day's quota of vitamin C.

Strawberries are at their best for flavor and appearance when fully ripe and mature, uniformly bright red in color with the caps or hulls green and fresh looking. Allow one quart for 5 servings of ½ cup each. Strawberries are good for vitamin C, too, 1 cup providing well over ¾ of the daily quota for this vitamin. Wash berries just before using, drain and remove hulls.

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If you do not think about the future, you cannot have one.

—John Galsworthy

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Rhubarb that is baked holds its shape and color better than when it is stewed; it is good as a sauce with the main course of a meal, as a dessert, or as the basis for dishes like shortcake or cobbler. Mixed with strawberries or pineapple or raspberries, it is delicious as a fruit compote, or as a sauce over warm cottage pudding.

BAKED RHUBARB

1½ pounds rhubarb cut in 1-inch pieces (not necessary to peel)
1 to 1¼ cups sugar
2 tablespoons water

Combine rhubarb, sugar and water in a 2-quart casserole with cover. Bake, covered, in a moderate oven (375°) about 30 to 40 minutes or until tender. Serves 6.

RHUBARB COBBLER

Prepare baked rhubarb as above. Just before it is completely tender, about 15 to 20 minutes, remove cover and drop on top of the fruit from a spoon your favorite baking powder biscuit dough. Sprinkle dough with sugar. Raise temperature of oven to 400° and continue baking uncovered for about 20 minutes or until biscuits are done. Serves 6.

OLD-FASHIONED RHUBARB PIE

4 cups rhubarb, cut in 1-inch pieces
1⅓ cups sugar
3 to 3½ tablespoons flour OR 2½ tablespoons minute tapioca
Pastry for 2-crust 9-inch pie

Combine rhubarb, sugar, and flour or tapioca, and place in a pastry lined tin. Moisten rim of pastry and cover with top crust. Cut slits in this to allow steam to escape, or make a lattice top by weaving ½-inch strips of pastry. Press edges of pastry together and trim. Push sealed edge upright and flute it with your fingers. Sprinkle sugar over top of pie. Bake in a hot oven (425°) for about 40 to 45 minutes, or until crust is lightly browned and the juice begins to bubble up through openings.

Fresh pineapple is so delicious and refreshing that it always makes a welcome addition to a meal. For a first course or a dessert, try combining cubes of pineapple with sliced strawberries or whole raspberries in limeade. Add toasted almonds and cubes of pineapple to a chicken or shrimp salad.

To prepare pineapple, cut off crown and stem end. Cut pineapple in slices and remove rind and eyes from each slice. Remove core and cut as desired. Or, if you wish, peel whole pineapple by standing it on end and cutting off rind, starting at top and working down, following the curve of the fruit. Remove eyes and cut as desired.

PINEAPPLE AND APRICOT JAM

1 pound dried apricots
1 medium fresh pineapple
Sugar

Soak apricots in water just to cover for several hours. Cook in the same water until tender, and then chop. Shred pineapple and add to cooked apricots and water. Measure the fruit and then measure out ⅔ of this amount in sugar. Bring fruit to a boil, add the sugar, and cook until thickened and clear. Place in hot sterile jelly glasses or jars, seal with hot paraffin, cool, cover. Makes about 8 to 10 glasses.

FRUIT-WAFFLE DESSERT

Combine the desired quantity of small pineapple slices and sliced strawberries with sugar to taste. Refrigerate for several hours to draw out juice. Make waffles as usual at the table at dessert time. Top with some of the fruit mixture and sweetened whipped cream.

GLAZED STRAWBERRY PIE

1 cup sugar
3 tablespoons cornstarch
⅛ teaspoon salt
1 cup water
1 cup mashed strawberries
3 to 4 cups whole berries (reserve some perfect ones for garnish)
1 baked 9-inch pie shell

Combine sugar, cornstarch, and salt, and gradually add the water. Cook until thick and clear. Add the mashed berries. Add a little red food coloring, if desired. About an hour before serving time, arrange whole berries in shell. Pour strawberry mixture over top. Chill thoroughly. Before serving, top with sweetened whipped cream and garnish with the whole berries.

STRAWBERRY FLAMINGO

1 quart strawberries
1 cup sugar
3 cups strawberry juice and water
¼ cup minute tapioca
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup heavy cream, whipped

Wash, hull, and slice berries, add the sugar, and let stand 30 minutes. Drain berries thoroughly and add enough water to the juice to make 3 cups. Combine this juice and water with tapioca and salt and mix well. Cook over medium heat until mixture comes to a full boil, stirring constantly. Remove from heat and cool, stirring occasionally. Then fold in the well drained berries. Chill. Divide half of the fruit mixture among 6 sherbet or parfait glasses. Fold the whipped cream into the remainder and pile lightly on top of mixture in each glass. Serves 6.

Ever hear of **BLUBARB JAM?** Probably not, as this new idea was developed experimentally only recently by one of the Research Divisions of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Blubarb products will soon appear on the market, but you can make your own Blubarb Jam by combining equal parts by weight of rhubarb and blueberries, adding ⅔ the amount in sugar and cooking until the desired consistency is obtained. You will probably want to freeze some rhubarb to combine with blueberries later on for this jam.

To freeze rhubarb. Choose early rhubarb and freeze it like a vegetable. Cut off the leaves and cut stems into 1-inch lengths. Scald pieces in boiling water for 1½ minutes. Cool, package, freeze, and store.

QUICK REFRIGERATOR STRAWBERRY ICE CREAM PIE

(from Lola Dudgeon, Cornell's Food and Nutrition Specialist)

1 tablespoon butter
½ cup marshmallow fluff
2 cups cornflakes OR ready-to-eat rice cereal
1 pint ice cream
1 pint strawberries, washed, drained, and hulled

Melt butter over low heat, add the marshmallow fluff, and stir until fluff softens. Add the cereal rapidly, mix, and pat into an 8-inch pie tin. Chill for two hours. Just before serving, spoon ice cream carefully into the pie shell, and garnish with the whole strawberries. Serves 6.

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NIAGARA MOHAWK

Hostages To Fortune

By E. R. EASTMAN

THE STORY THUS FAR

IN THE preceding installments of "Hostages to Fortune" the reader is introduced to farmer John Macdonald and his grandson Bill Graham, the older man clinging to the ways of his fathers and Bill opposing him with his determination to get an agricultural education and to stand for progress in every way.

Bill attends Cornell Agricultural College and falls in love with Laura Bliss. Laura also loves him, but refuses to marry him because she is determined to be a career girl. She tells Bill that what the philosopher Bacon said about giving "hostages to fortune" by acquiring a wife and children applies equally in these modern times to women.

The quarrel between Bill and his grandfather finally came to a head when Bill announced that he had accepted a position to teach vocational agriculture in the village high school.

CHAPTER VII

BILL GRAHAM was never to forget those first few weeks of teaching the vocational agriculture course in Westford High School. It was the roughest time he had ever known, and he often found himself wondering if he wouldn't have been better off if he had stayed on the farm as his grandfather wished. In the first place, it was one thing to know what he had learned in college, and something else again to get it across to the boys in his class. Maybe, he thought, it's another example of what grandfather believes, that there's a big difference between theory and practice.

Most of the boys in the class came from surrounding farms. They knew farming from actual practice. So Bill knew that he had to watch his step not to make a mistake, because the boys would be quick to pick it up. Moreover, part of them at least may have shared some of their fathers' scepticism about learning farming from books.

From his own experience as a student Bill knew, too, that a new teacher is always on trial. It's just human nature, at least boy nature, to see how far they can go and get away with it. So Bill worked late into the nights brushing up his subject matter, and thinking out ways to present it so that it would be interesting. He lost sleep, too, because two or three of the boys were getting out of hand and he wasn't sure what to do about it. He knew that the other teachers were wondering if he was going to be able to handle the situation.

No matter what the pressure, Bill decided that he wasn't going to act until he had had time to locate the troublemakers and to think through a plan for handling them. He decided to have a talk with Principal Pratt before doing anything. He found him in the big study hall one night after everyone else had gone, working on some papers. "Busy?" Bill inquired.

Pratt laughed. "According to what most people think, a school teacher is never busy. So go ahead, Bill. What's on your mind?"

"I guess you know without my telling you. Things aren't going the way they should in my class. Maybe I've waited too long, but I wanted to be sure who was the ringleader of the trouble. I know now. And I'm going to do something about it. But you're the boss, and I certainly wouldn't want to do anything that you wouldn't approve of."

The principal took off his glasses, blew on them, and polished them a long time while both men looked across the empty desks through the big windows to the darkness of the late fall day closing in outside. Then Mr. Pratt turned back to Bill.

"Yes," he said, "I knew you were having a little trouble with some of your boys, but I wasn't worried a bit. Been in this teaching business quite a spell. I've seen quite a few teachers come and go. Made up my mind soon after you came here, Bill, that you have the makings of a good teacher, and that the boys wouldn't get too far with you. It was smart to find out the situation before going off half-cocked."

Seeming to change the subject, he continued: "When I was, oh, nine or ten years old, Father took me to the creek. Said it was time I learned to swim. When he got to the swimming hole we took off our clothes and Dad plunged in. But I was scared and wanted no part of it. After telling me a couple of times to get in, Dad came back and picked me up, giving me a toss into the water." He laughed. "That's when I learned to swim. It was sink or swim. Of course I was really perfectly safe, for Father would have hauled be out all right if I hadn't made it.

"Get the point, Bill? I've left you strictly alone with your discipline problem, and I intend to until I'm sure you can't handle it. I think you can. You know, of course, that I'm here to help if you need help, and I'll surely stand by you in any reasonable course of action."

Rising, he came around the desk to where Bill was sitting on a student desk, and held out his hand.

"Don't worry about it, Bill. You'll come along fine. I always feel sympathetic toward a new teacher, for I never will forget how worried I was when I started."

Greatly cheered, Bill went back to his teaching the next morning, but he was still disturbed by the situation in his class. By this time he had centered the trouble on one young fellow named Clyde Breen. The others were just followers. Even the younger, quieter pupils had grown to admire Breen, and snickered every time he said something out of turn.

Realizing that he had perhaps let things go too long, Bill determined to bring the situation to a head at the first opportunity. It wasn't long in coming. In class one morning Breen was making a disturbance with the boys on either side of him. Speaking more sharply than he had heretofore, Bill told him to stop fooling and pay attention, or leave the room. Breen looked his teacher directly in the eye and said: "Who's going to make me? You and who else?"

No question about attention now. You could almost hear a pin drop in the room as every eye centered on the teacher. What would he do? Here was the opportunity, Bill thought, that he had been waiting for. The boys were seated in two long rows. Bill stepped up to the front row and reaching with both hands grabbed Breen by the shoulders and yanked him bodily across the front seat, while the occupants scrambled quickly out of the way.

Breen was a heavy set, well muscled farm boy, perhaps 17 years old. Bill's muscles, too, were in good shape after his long summer of hard work on the farm. When Breen started to put up some resistance, Bill began to shake him. Breen pulled himself loose and drew back for a swing at the teacher. But the blow never landed. Bill parried it, then grabbing the young fellow in earnest he shook him until his teeth almost rattled. Then he rushed him back and forth in front in the class, shaking him vigorously the while, until finally coming to the teacher's chair in front of the desk Bill raised the boy off his feet and brought him down with a resounding crash into the chair, with such force that the frail chair gave way and the boy landed hard on the floor.

Bill pulled him to his feet and asked if he had had enough. Breen nodded.

"All right," said Bill, pleasantly, though a little breathless, "take your seat—and the next time I tell you to do something, or ask a question, I expect a courteous answer."

For the benefit of the class he remarked: "And that goes for all the rest of you. I'm here to teach. I can't do it in an uproar. I won't have it. If you don't like it, you can get out."

With his knees shaking a bit, he turned back to the blackboard, and made a somewhat wavery sketch to illustrate what he had been saying before the interruption occurred. From then on Bill had no discipline problem in his class, and young Breen became one of his best friends.

One of the courses Bill taught was called farm management and agricultural economics. Several reference textbooks were used, but the one that both Bill and the students liked best was called "Farm Management," written by Professor George F. Warren, for many years head of the Department of Farm Management at the Cornell State College of Agriculture. As Bill had studied this book in college, and now in his teaching, he wondered why more textbooks couldn't be written in language easy to understand and remember. Warren's book was so good that Bill's students would take it home to study, then their fathers would get a hold of it, with the result that the boys would show up the next day without the textbook.

Bill particularly liked Warren's down-to-earth, practical way of getting at the truth. For example, Warren pointed out that the time spent in high school seemed to be worth about $7.00 per day to one who was to be a farmer. "Part of the greater labor income," said Warren, "made by those with more education, is due to the large capital available because of previous saving. But when the farms in this particular county were sorted into groups with equal capital at the beginning of the year, the farmers with more than a district school education made an average of $211.00 more during the year than did those whose education stopped at the district school."

Of course Bill knew that these figures were obsolete now, but the principles were the same. It was surely true that on the average the more education the higher the income. These statements were particularly pleasing to Bill because of his own disagreement with his grandfather on the value of education for a farmer.

Warren also said that "all progress in civilization depends on having each farmer produce more than his father produced." Why was it, Bill thought, that he never could get that idea across to his grandfather. Gramp really was a smart man, too. Warren made other statements, however, that Bill knew his grandfather would agree with, as for example: "Every child should have some regular work to do from the time he is five years old, when he begins to carry in a few sticks of wood for his mother. The city home cannot readily provide work for boys, hence they are often kept in idleness when not in school.

"A city boy sees little of his father. His companions are all boys. On the farm the boy has companionship with his father as well as with boys. He helps his father work, and feels that he is taking a man's part in the world. As he grows older he learns how to do many things. He has responsibility for the care of livestock, he learns that he mustn't neglect his stock even if he is tired or desirous of play. He learns the value of time.

"Everyone who is to be of real use in the world must learn to work when he would rather not. No school can ever offer such an opportunity as the farm boy has. He has manual training, responsibility and companionship with his father as well as school and play. No wonder that such a boy is better prepared for the world's work than is the boy who never did anything but go to school and play on the streets."

When talking to his class about these statements of Warren's, Bill pointed out that America was missing many of these values gained by boys and girls growing up on farms because of the decrease in the number of farms.

After the first few weeks it was a pleasant fall for Bill. He had hard work and responsibilities, but it was good to see the growing interest of the boys in his class in the school work they were doing. It was good to go out and talk with their fathers and mothers, and arrange for projects to be carried on in connection with the vo-ag course. Some of the boys already had projects started. Young Bob Champlin was immensely proud of his three young purebred Holstein heifers. But not more so than Bob's father. On a visit to the farm late one afternoon Mr. Champlin made a rather illuminating statement to Bill.

"When Bob started this work," he said, "I thought it was largely a waste of time, that a boy just didn't go to school to study farmin'. But you ought to see the change that has come over that boy. Honestly, it used to be no end of trouble to get him to do his chores. Now he needs no urging at all. Look at those heifers. They just shine. He owns 'em, too, and, by gum, they're going to be better'n any stock I have. In fact, I wish I'd started years ago to build a dairy the way Bob is starting now. I'd have made more money, and it would've been more fun."

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Friendship is always a sweet responsibility, never an opportunity.
—Author unknown

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What a good bit of philosophy that is, thought Bill. To Mr. Champlin he said: "That's right. If work isn't interesting, it gets to be just a tiresome job."

"Yes," Mr. Champlin agreed. "I'm not so old, either," he continued. "Bob's interest has gotten into me until I've decided that as I can afford to I'll build a herd of purebreds myself. I'll show the boy that it can be done." Rather shyly Champlin added, "Ma an' me will never forget what you have done for our boy"—then, so low that Bill could hardly hear him he added, "for me, too."

In visiting the boys' home farms and talking with their fathers, Bill was especially interested in the poultry business. While there were a few good poultrymen in the community who apparently were making at least some money, Bill wondered how the flocks could possibly pay out under the conditions in which most of them were kept. In spite of all that had been said and done by the poultry specialists at the College, and by the county agents, many of the flocks were kept in the same way as they always had been on the Macdonald farm. There was just

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(Continued from Opposite Page)

one big difference from the old days, and that was that there was little of the old-fashioned hand method of hatching the chicks. They were bought. But from there on, in most cases the chickens had to manage too much for themselves.

Bill talked with his boys about it, and several of them showed interest. "But what can we do?" inquired Frank Larsen. "My dad's a dairyman. He isn't interested in hens except to be mad at them when they dirty up the barn or get into the garden. If I say anything about it home I'm told that hens are Ma's business. But I know that Mother has too much to do to give them time. All she expects of the hens is a few eggs for groceries and knick-knacks. Mostly I have to take care of them—and do I hate it. The henhouse is cold and drafty in the winter, and full of lice in the summer. I can't gather the eggs in the summertime without itching for an hour afterwards."

"If you feel that way, Frank, what makes you think that you want to take on a poultry project?"

"This is my second year in this course, Mr. Graham. Last winter I went to Farmers' Week at Cornell. One of the lecturers was a professor by the name of Jimmy Rice. I think someone told me that Professor Rice wasn't now on the faculty, but he'd come to talk at Farmers' Week. Anyway, he was the most enthusiastic speaker on hens that I've ever heard. After I had listened to him for 35 or 40 minutes I knew there was something to the poultry business besides a few lousy old hens. Working with you this year has made me feel surer of that than ever. I'd like to run a poultry project. But how can I at home? The folks are just not interested. Maybe if you talked to them they'd let me take over the poultry house and see what I could do with it."

Remembering his own experience with his grandfather Bill had his doubts. But he told Frank that some time soon he would talk the matter over with his parents. Then he got to thinking about the whole poultry business in the community. On most of the farms, he knew, the situation was more or less as Frank Larsen had described it. Finally he decided to discuss the matter with Harry Preston, a member of the board of education and a poultryman. Bill described to Harry his talk with Frank, how the boy wanted to run a poultry project but wasn't able to because of the attitude of his folks.

"But it's more than just this one case," said Bill, rather heatedly. "What can we do to get farmers, if they're going to keep hens at all, interested in doing a better job? What can we do to get in operation the teachings of men like Jimmy Rice, and the progress of men like yourself?

Preston tapped the ashes out of his pipe, laid it down on the reading table, and sat back in his easy chair.

"Sit back and relax, Bill, and let's talk this situation over. People can pretty well be divided into two general classes, usually—but not always—by age. There's something about the headaches and backaches of life that makes most of us as we grow older hesitate a little, or much, before plunging ahead into some new enterprise. As you know, we call such men and women conservative. If they are too much that way, they are reactionary, which means in down-to-earth language, 'agin everything.'

"Then there's the other type, the young fellows like yourself mostly, who often rush in 'where angels fear to tread' and, surprisingly enough, frequently come up with the solution of a problem that no one has been able to solve because, up to that point, everyone has said, 'It can't be done!'

"But these young fellows, whether they be young in years or young mentally, can also be an awful headache sometimes, Bill. They want to plunge into things, sometimes before the world, or the nation, or the farm or our business, is ready for the change. And then we have to stop and back up and lose far more than we would have if we had taken it more slowly.

"Between these two groups there's a middle road which if followed most times will get us somewhere about as fast as we ought to go."

Preston stopped, picked up his pipe, filled it, tamped it down with his thumb, relit it, and settled back again.

"Now take this poultry problem that you are worrying about. For that matter, take the whole business of farming. Along comes a new idea, a new way of doing something, and you young fellows are hellbent to have every farmer take on the new practice all at one time."

"Why not?" demanded Bill.

"You've got a lot of common sense," answered the older man. "You know why not. What would happen to the poultry business, for example, if every one of us farmers increased production even 10% or 15% in one or two years? We're already troubled with surpluses."

"I see your point," nodded Bill.

"I'm glad you do. Life just isn't that way. We need the conservatives. Yes, we need men like your grandfather, to cling to the old ways and put on the brakes."

Noting Bill's discouraged look, Preston laughed a little and concluded:

"Cheer up, Bill. The old world would soon go to pot without you young men with new ideas and the courage to keep trying to put them into practice."

As Bill rose to go, Preston got up too, and, placing a hand on his shoulder, said:

"Bring your poultry class over here some day before long. I'll show them what I'm trying to do. Then there's that boy you spoke about. I know his dad. He's a good man. I'll talk to him about the boy's project and maybe he'll agree to help."

(To be continued)

—A. A.—

INDEPENDENCE EVAPORATING

INDEPENDENT broiler growers in New England have become a league of ghosts. Starting about ten years ago various segments of the poultry business began their battle for control of the broiler industry. At first there were the contract operators who are almost as extinct today as the independent growers. Then the feed companies joined in, as well as hatcheries, and last but not least, processors were forced to enter the contest.

"To the victors, go the spoils" and today the feed industry finds itself the winner. It is only fair to add, in many cases, an unwilling victor.

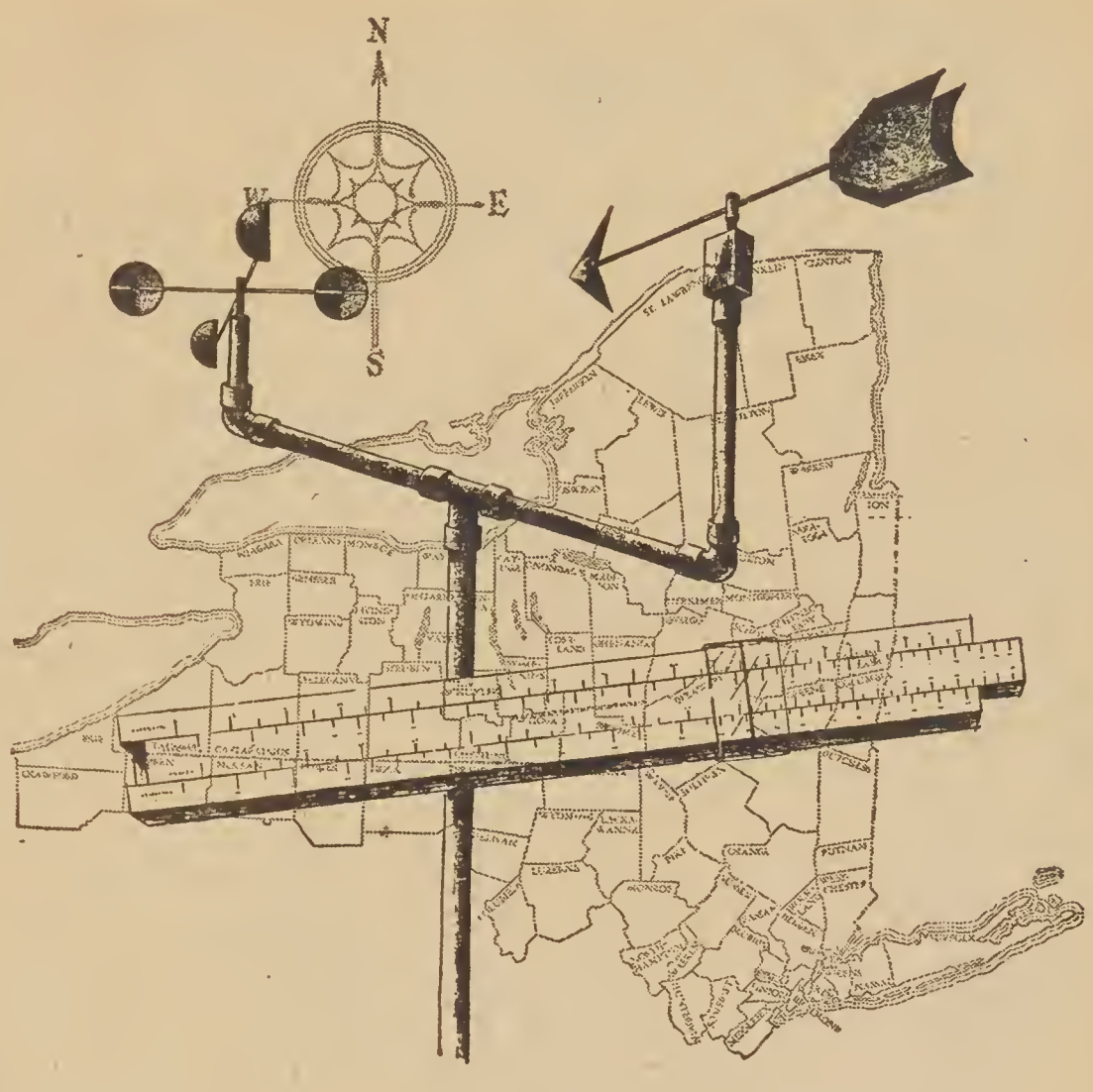
The weapon for the struggle has been unlimited financing, available to almost anyone who wanted to raise broilers.

Thus the improved efficiency and lowered production costs have been by-products of this unlimited financing rather than the cause of today's overproduction. As the squeeze became tighter and tighter, management practices improved and some growers could survive for a little while longer.

Now you ask, "What does this mean to me?"

Suppose a similar plan gets under way in the market egg business. Will unlimited financing reward cooperating producers while independent poultrymen are penalized by costs and prices that they can't continue to live with?

And many of you ask why we need county associations and a State federation. — *Jack Hough, University of Massachusetts*



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THE ELECTRIC COMPANIES OF NEW YORK STATE

Case Gives Views on Milk Order

Colgate President Explains Position

By EVERETT N. CASE, President, Colgate University

When opinions clash and tempers run high, it is a good time to dig for basic facts which no one can dispute. This applies to the current confused and confusing situation in the Milkshed.

One obvious fact is that the dairy farmer, like the teacher, has had little or no share in the rising prosperity which these United States have recently enjoyed. The second fact is that this breeds restlessness and impatience. The third fact is that disagreement over ways and means has too often blurred the common objectives of the producer organizations. A fourth fact is that such intramural controversies have weakened the influence of the producers *vis-a-vis* the dealers and the regulatory authorities alike; at the same time, holding the door wide open for the demagogue.

Floor Established

Fortunately, there are a few facts worth underscoring on the other side of the ledger. First, whatever its defects, regulation of the New York Metropolitan Market through Order 27 has put a floor under prices, has eliminated for all producers the threat of "homeless" milk, and assured a reasonably equitable sharing of all milk that goes into the pool. Second, producer representatives are agreed that regulation must be extended in some form to such additional markets as Northern New Jersey and Upstate New York. Third, the endless hearings and mounting unrest had convinced most of the producer organizations as early as last January that new and heroic efforts must be made to achieve a united front if this objective was ever to be achieved. Thanks to the initiative which this prompted, and the subsequent progress toward agreement, the hearings begun last June and resumed March 5 were actually concluded March 29.

New Spirit

Incidentally, the record of these resumed hearings, which invited testimony on a single new order, does credit to those who still question, as well as those who favor, such an order. It was marked by a new spirit of restraint and co-operation, which affords at long last a maximum opportunity for prompt and constructive findings.

To be sure, these things take time at best. The total record is vast, and this is not the only urgent item of business on the desk of the Secretary of Agriculture. Even if, as I am hoping, an order (or orders) extending regulation to the Northern New Jersey and upstate markets can be drawn and put into effect by July 1, the flush season is upon us and no immediate relief is in sight.

While I have great sympathy with those who say they cannot wait, there are one or two points worth bearing in mind. One is that temporary relief, however important is no substitute for the long-range benefits to be expected from the widening of the market and the tightening of the pool. Another point is that no controversy over temporary relief should be allowed to threaten the substantial degree of unity which producer organizations have now achieved. I feel deeply about this because I consider such unity the first essential to licking the underlying problem and assuring the dairy farmer a fair share in the national prosperity.

For until, through such united effort, the dairy farmers have done everything humanly possible to help themselves, no agency of the industry or of government is going to be very much impressed by pleas of help.

Authority

What is my authority for reciting such facts and making these points? I am not a producer myself; no one can afford, I suspect, to be at the same time an educator and a dairy farmer. Both at the College and especially at my home at Van Hornesville, however, I have lived in dairy country for a long time, and I know at first hand something of the dairy farmer's plight. From the days of dollar milk, when my father-in-law, Owen D. Young, first took a hand in trying to develop a united front among the producer organizations, I have taken part on various occasions in this effort.

This occurred most recently when, in January, a group of leaders from New York and New Jersey asked me if I would mediate a fresh attempt to achieve a united front before the hearing was resumed. I consented to do so on condition that the invitation was extended unanimously by all producer organizations concerned and qualified to act. It was. Thus, joining in the invitation, and participating in the series of meetings beginning in Utica, Jan. 12, and concluding in Syracuse Feb. 18, were:

Stanley Benham, president, Dairymen's League.

J. Thomas Cribbs, president, Eastern Milk Producers' Ass'n.

J. A. Young, president, Metropolitan Bargaining Agency.

Adolphe G. Walkley, secretary, Mutual Federation of Independent Co-operatives, Inc.

Lloyd B. Westcott, chairman, New Jersey Governor's Milk Comm.

Thomas L. Lawrence, General Manager, United Milk Producers' of New Jersey.

Set of Principles

After the first meeting, the group was joined by J. Mark Robinson, representing the Pennsylvania Governor's Milk Committee. Dr. Kenneth Shaul, president of Mutual, had so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to attend the final meeting.

Suggestion

Let me offer this suggestion. If you are making a bargain, you don't look at the price alone. You also take a good sharp look at what you are getting. What is it worth to New York producers to see the fluid market enlarged, while at the same time getting assurance of the full fluid price for milk now classed as I-C? If you are a distant producer, take a look at the base-rating plan and the transportation differentials together, before pronouncing the price of either too high; you will find, for example, that the transportation differential applies, so far as the producer payments are concerned, to base milk only and not to "excess" milk. Look at the provision that location differentials be reduced as fluid utilization rises.

Finally, ask yourselves whether, if you are offered the chance of voting on such a single order program, we won't be moving closer to the day of higher fluid utilization and higher Class III prices as well. For as fluid utilization increases and production becomes more nearly even, aren't we approaching the time when our present unwieldy surplus will constitute, in fact, a reserve supply, and so command the price that a genuine reserve supply aught to command?

Controversy

Nearby producers will want to reverse some of these questions. United of New Jersey still insists that their producers would not be getting enough for what they would concede in accepting a single order. Are they right about it so far as the farmers of New Jersey are concerned? Not in the opinion of that able negotiator, Lloyd Westcott, of the Governor's Milk Committee. Nor, for what it may be worth, in mine.

Let me conclude by telling an old story of my father-in-law's. Once when he was on his farm at Van Hornesville, he had a visit from his neighbor, Abe Tillyou, who asked casually what he wanted for a certain cow. Mr. Young named a price, and Tillyou walked on with no show of interest. After carefully inspecting the rest of the herd, he made as if to walk away. At this point Mr. Young said, "Well, Abe, do you want that cow or not?" His neighbor stopped and scratched his head. "Well, Owen," he said, "she's most too dear to take and she's most too cheap to leave."

'Too Cheap Too Leave'

In working out a package that does at least rough justice to all producers—nearby, distant and in-between, in New Jersey, New York and the rest of the Milkshed—this is the way you must try to set the price. Tilt the scales ever so little in one direction or the other, and some one is going to walk out. Keep the scales in balance and every one may buy. And if this time the farmers don't forget their petty differences and sustain the substantial degree of unity which their producer organizations have finally achieved, and achieved the hard way, they will have only themselves to blame for the consequences. Maybe some parts of the package will look to you "most too dear to take," but I hope and believe that as you study it, you will find it "most too cheap to leave."

Reprinted from the April 28, 1957 issue
Post-Standard, Syracuse, N. Y.

Published in the Interests of All New York Milkshed Dairymen By

Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, Inc.

Room 118 Hotel Onondaga, Syracuse, New York

SERVICE BUREAU

AVOID "FLY-BY-NIGHT" BUYERS

WITH the current recession in the New Jersey poultry industry, it is particularly important that New Jersey farmers be on guard against selling their live poultry and eggs to unlicensed dealers and agents.

According to Harold B. Girth, chief of the Bureau of Licensing and Bonding, New Jersey Department of Agriculture, "fly-by-night" dealers flourish in times of depressed economy and poultrymen should be on the alert against them.

To be certain of being paid for their commodities, farmers should make sure that a dealer has a current license. They can ask to see his license card and check the dates to see that he is covered for the current year. The Department of Agriculture at Trenton will also supply this information about any dealer.

The present licensing year ends May 1, and applications for 1957-58 were due April 1. Licenses are not issued to dealers until they have filed suitable bonds with the Department of Agriculture.

— A.A. —

LIABILITY

"Is it necessary for a farmer to carry insurance to protect himself from people who might come on his place, with or without being invited, and who might be injured? Would the farmer be liable for expenses?

There is no law that says a farmer must carry liability insurance to protect himself in case someone is injured on his property, but often it is a good idea. If anyone is hurt on your land, he would have to bring suit for damages and would have to prove negligence on your part. Of course, this is not too likely unless you leave a hazard, such as an uncovered well into which someone might fall.

You can get a comprehensive liability insurance to cover such situations for a relatively small cost per year. Your local insurance agent could tell you about it.

— A. A. —

NOTHING FOR $2.00

A reader has written to ask us about a concern which offers a boxtop project as a means of earning extra money. They offer, for $2.00, to send the name and address of a buyer who will pay cash for all the boxtops from various food products which you can ship him. We can't see why they want $2.00 when all they promise is the name and address of someone who will buy them.

This is similar to the offer of home-work companies that offer to furnish you with work at home and the first thing they want is money.

— A. A. —

CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED

NEW YORK

Mrs. Wm. A. Blair, Mooers ..... $.75
(refund on wick)
Mr. A. W. Perkins, Hadley 50.00
(payment on account)
Mr. H. A. Wicks, Greene 129.61
(insurance settlement)
Mr. Lewis B. Planck, Constableville 150.00
(insurance settlement)
Mr. Carl R. Langdon, Clark Mills 20.00
(payment on account)
Mrs. Rose Schwarze, Stanfordville 73.00
(insurance settlement)
Mrs. Jesse S. Illingsworth, Carthage 4.28
(refund on merchandise)
Mrs. Jennie Smulewicz, Pine Island 42.15
(insurance settlement)
Mr. Delbert Freeman, De Peyster 7.50
(partial payment on claim)
Mr. Chester Snavlin, Lafayette 1.98
(refund on merchandise)
Mrs. Helen Korman, Turin 6.95
(refund on doll)
Mr. T. K. Emerson, Newark 40.53
(refund on merchandise)
Mr. E. W. Nusbaum, Castleton 50.00
(payment on account)
Mr. J. W. Christman, Fort Plain 375.00
(payment on account)

PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. Howard Northrup, Sayre 9.81
(refund on order)
Mrs. Francis L. Palmer, Gillett 2.70
(payment for eggs)

MAINE

Mr. Norris J. Mitchell, Thorndike 15.00
(refund on dog)
Miss Dorothy Perkins, Winterport 1.00
(refund on yarn)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mrs. Donald Collins, Tilton 6.95
(refund on order)

MASSACHUSETTS

Mrs. Harold A. Smith, Norfolk 60.00
(refund on dog)

THANKS FOR THE COMPLIMENT

"I would like to thank you for the Reward check for $25.00 which I received from you.

"I think your Service Bureau is doing an excellent job, helping to promote law enforcement and justice in the Northeast. I have been a subscriber to your magazine for a number of years and hope to be for years to come.

"Thanking you again, I remain, Sincerely yours,

—Ivan J. Clark, Moravia, N. Y."

— A. A. —

ADDRESSES WANTED

Does anyone know the whereabouts of:

Any of the descendants of Edward Murray (or Murry) who married Sarah Lyman? They lived in Potsdam, New York in the 1830s, and three of their children were named Asa, Julia and Milton. A relative would like to locate some of the family.

* * *

If Mrs. Mary K. Merritt of Utica, N. Y. will send us her complete address, we will be glad to answer her letter of April 5.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc. — Nº 30733 — 50-262 / 213

SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N.Y.

March 8 19 57

PAY EXACTLY TWENTY FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF

Ivan Morris
R. 2
Owego, New York

$ 25.00

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.

M. H. Lounsbaugh
PRESIDENT TREASURER ASST. TREAS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA
ITHACA, NEW YORK

$25.00 REWARD GOES TO TIOGA COUNTY, N. Y.

ANOTHER $25.00 reward, given for the arrest and conviction of trespassing hunters, has been sent to a subscriber. For ten years, due to the hunting pressure in his area, Mr. Ivan Morris, R. 2, Owego, New York, has posted approximately 100 acres which he has kept as a game refuge, allowing no hunting of any kind.

On December 1, 1956 he caught two hunters trespassing and driving deer off to other hunters who were outside the posted boundaries. Mr. Morris filed complaint before Justice Samuel Deeb, Town of Tioga. The men who were from Endicott and Vestal, New York, were arraigned, pleaded guilty on January 12 and settled Civil Compromise for $17.50 each.

TEENAGER DIES IN AUTO CRASH



Eighteen year old Robert Telfer of Southampton, Conn., on his way home alone Sunday night, missed a turn and crashed into a concrete bridge. Shearing off the left side of the car, the Telfer youth was pinned in the wreckage. Twisted parts of the car had to be pried from his body to free him.



Robert Telfer, an industrious farm boy, looked forward to a career in forestry. Active in 4-H, the Grange, and a popular senior in high school, he had been accepted for admission to University of Connecticut.

RECEIVING A CHECK FOR $1000.00, MR. & MRS. TELFER WROTE THIS NOTE:

We wish to thank you for the check in payment of the benefits on the policy carried by our son. We are thankful, indeed, that all the members of our family carry this low-cost accident insurance.

Robert & Elizabeth Telfer

OTHER CLAIMS PAID

A friend's name may be in this list.

Isban Rivenburg, Preston Hollow, N. Y. 54.28
Auto accident—inj. back, neck, shoulders
Raymond Sweet, Franklinville, N. Y. 362.28
Auto accident—injured cervical vertebrae
Frederick Simmons, Sterling, N. Y. 162.86
Auto accident—injured collarbone
Paul W. Stearns, Falconer, N. Y. 42.86
Auto accident—Multiple bruises
Mildred Stevens, Mt. Upton, N. Y. 48.57
Auto accident—cuts and bruises
Russell Stevens, Mt. Upton, N. Y. 45.00
Auto accident—fractured ribs, bruises
Lena Downs, Hancock, N. Y. 94.28
Auto accident—injured knees
Arthur Timmel, Collins, N. Y. 207.14
Auto accident—broken nose, inj. shoulder
Charles Curtis, Darien Center, N. Y. 82.14
Hit by bus—multiple injuries
Herman Jeffers, Dolgeville, N. Y. 128.56
Auto accident—cuts and bruises
Gene Nichols, Old Forge, N. Y. 520.15
Auto accident—injured neck, chest
Thomas Rowlands, Holland Patent, N. Y. 102.86
Auto accident—fractured ribs, inj. kidney
Lowell Virkler, Lowville, N. Y. 163.57
Pinned between cars—fractured ankle
Richard Kruchten, Dansville, N. Y. 260.00
Auto accident—multiple injuries
Lorna Ladd, Chittenango, N. Y. 57.14
Auto accident—injured lumbar spine
Wesley Munsell, Clinton, N. Y. 62.66
Auto accident—multiple injuries
Ronald Ward, Holcomb, N. Y. 174.28
Auto accident—injured back, bruises
Theodore Davis, Albion, N. Y. 50.00
Auto accident—cut nose, bruises
Norman Chapman, Otego N. Y. 170.00
Auto accident—fractured leg, multiple cuts
George Tuma, Morris, N. Y. 287.14
Truck accident—concussion multiple bruises
Ella Spicer, Canton, N. Y. 88.57
Auto accident—cut eye, nose
Arthur Jones, Greenfield Ctr., N. Y. 60.72
Auto accident—injured knee, shoulder

Robert Caldwell, Watkins Glen, N. Y. 85.72
Auto accident—fractured thumb, inj. head
Pearl Branning, Narrowsburg, N. Y. 215.00
Auto accident—multiple injuries
Elizabeth Eidman, Macedon, N Y. 40.00
Auto accident—injured chest, ribs, back
Alce Prudom, Red Creek, N. Y. 162.86
Auto accident—fractured ribs, bruises
Wallace English, Erie, Pa. 70.00
Auto accident—injured neck and shoulders
Walter Read, Sr., Mt. Bethel Pa. 211.14
Truck accident—fractured vertebrae, ribs
Maynard Berg, Warren, Pa. 155.00
Hit by car—injured knee
Edward Chamberlin, Cranbury, N. J. 260.00
Hit by car—multiple injuries
Jack Luchansky, Lakewood, N J. 92.85
Auto accident—injured knee
James Flood, Jr., Vernon, N. J. 250.00
Auto accident—frac. arm, injuries
Nicholas Bobersky, Thompsonville, Conn. 107.14
Auto accident—injured back
Emile Caron, Auburn, Me 144.28
Auto accident—cuts and bruises
Elizabeth Sobey, Burnham, Me. 202.34
Auto accident—injured scalp, cuts
Robert Olsen, Lubec, Me. 68.56
Auto accident—injured back, shoulder
Florence Barron, North Adams, Mass. 215.22
Auto accident—inj. shoulder, elbow, neck
Emma Vincent, Charlemont, Mass. 64.28
Auto accident—fractured nose, cuts
Henry Sawyer, Winchendon, Mass. 125.00
Auto accident—mult. cuts and bruises
Robert Daigle, Dec., Lebanon, N. H. 2000.00
Auto accident—death benefits
Emma Pearce, Concord, N. H. 42.86
Auto accident—injured shoulder, chest
Arvid Johnson, Readsboro, Vt. 214.72
Auto accident—injured spine, shoulder
Irene Gillin, Fairfax, Vt. 107.14
Auto accident—injured shoulder
Andrew Jordan, Alburg, Vt 150.00
Auto accident—frac thighbone, bruises

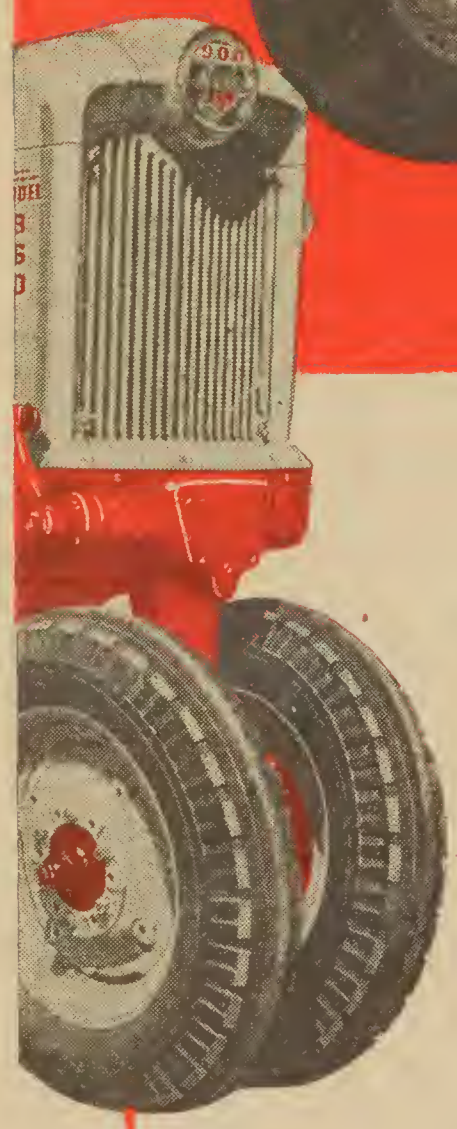
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With a Ford POWERMASTER tractor you can pull 3 plows easily—under many conditions you can pull *four* plows. You get big 172-cubic-inch engine, with 40 drawbar horsepower. And you get *more features per dollar* in both all purpose and row crop models . . . features like live-action hydraulic system, live PTO, Tailored Traction, and many more. In row crop models, you get power steering and power-adjusted wheels as *standard* equipment.

If you prefer, you may buy an extra-low-cost 2-3 plow Ford tractor on these same easy terms. It, too, provides many work-saving features. But whichever you prefer, buy your Ford tractor *now!*

Buy FORD Implements now, too...

- HAY BALER
- CORN PICKER
- MOUNTED RAKE
- COMBINE
- FORAGE HARVESTER

ALL ON EASY TERMS!

FORD *POWERMASTER* TRACTOR

Buy now with the payment plan* that suits you!

PLAN "A" **Small down-payment—up to 3 crop years to pay**

Under this plan, you pay just a small amount down, then *nothing* until after your fall crop is harvested. Yes, your dealer will arrange for balance to be paid in 3 installments—*after* your crops come in this year, next year, and the year following. Many farmers have found this plan ideal, because you pay when it is *most convenient* for you to pay! But hurry—offer good for a limited time only.

PLAN "B" **Small down-payment—up to 36 monthly payments**

You'll be surprised when you learn how little it costs per month to own a Ford tractor. Your dealer can work out terms allowing up to 3 full years to cover balance, after a small amount down. You'll find that a Ford tractor will go a long way toward paying for itself as you use it. Its many advanced features will save you *money,* and work and time, as well. So the sooner you buy, the better.

Life insurance and property insurance all included

No matter which liberal credit plan you choose, you get *three-way* protection on your purchase: Life insurance, collision insurance, fire-theft insurance. This means that you get real peace of mind for yourself and your family. Take advantage of this outstanding opportunity right away.

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See your nearby FORD TRACTOR and IMPLEMENT DEALER

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

MAY 18, 1957

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

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Weeds Cost Farmers $3 Billion A Year—Here's What To Use To Get Rid of Them



One gallon of a pre-emergence dinitro weed killer (Sinox P.E.) was sprayed on the left area of the red kidney bean field shown here. In the untreated area, mustard was the predominant weed. Right picture shows that equipment for spraying need not be elaborate to rid our fields of unwanted "gold."

Here's Some Gold We Can Do Without!

By M. W. MEADOWS

IT LOOKS very picturesque to our city neighbors on their week-end drive, to see what looks like fields of waving gold. But it's a waving headache to the farmer. He wants none of that "gold" that is Yellow Rocket in last year's seeding of alfalfa, or mustard in this spring's planting of oats seeded with a good legume.

Mustard and Yellow Rocket are probably our most spectacular weeds as far as color goes, but certainly they are only a small part of our weed problem. In fact, it is estimated that weeds account for a 3.2 billion dollar loss to agriculture annually in the United States. Where does this leave us? Do we continue to reap the fool's gold?

No doubt some of our farmers will for a time. Maybe not the man who last spring was telling me about the new weed killer for corn. Naturally, this was 2,4-D, which really kicked off the new era in weed control in the mid 40's. I'm not too much concerned about our friend who just heard about 2,4-D and is using it, but how about our neighbor who still hasn't heard about 2,4-D, or if he has, isn't using this excellent weedkiller? I'm assuming, of course, that most agricultural soils and crops could use a good weedkiller.

For some crops and weeds there is no practical chemical to attain the desired control, but keep your eyes and ears open, that chemical is coming.

In the past few years we have seen several gigantic foes to agriculture staggered and brought to their knees. Amino Triazole has rendered the knockout punch to Canadian thistle, poison ivy and milkweed—Dowpon has staggered Quack, Johnson and Bermuda grass—the Benziocs have curled morning glory up into a deep sleep. Why, just a few weeks ago I saw a compound that killed all annual weeds and grasses except corn; a material that killed beans and didn't hurt peas; several materials that took lambsquarter out of beets, etc.

So how about it, neighbor, have you caught up with the parade? Do you have a sprayer, know how to use it, when, on what crops and what chemical?

2,4-D Still No. 1

Despite its age, 2,4-D is still the most important herbicide in the U. S. For use on corn and forage crops the material is unexcelled from the standpoint of results obtained for dollars spent. Generally speaking, there are three forms of 2,4-D, each designed for a distinct purpose, so in shopping around do not just ask for 2,4-D.

Amine forms of 2,4-D are generally recommended for post emergence use on corn, this form being safer to use near 2,4-D sensitive crops. Ester forms of 2,4-D are somewhat more deadly in their action and are excellent for killing such hard to control weeds as wild onion and garlic in grass pastures. For several reasons however, this form of 2,4-D is not generally recommended for use on corn. One being that there is more danger of the vapors or fumes drifting onto sensitive crops that may be nearby such as tomatoes, beans, grapes, etc. This form of 2,4-D usually gives more damage to such crops as corn.

Low volatile ester forms of 2,4-D are available and are less hazardous to use near 2,4-D susceptible crops then ester forms since there is less vaporization. Used *pre-emergence* on corn, this form of 2,4-D will usually give better weed kill over a longer period of time than amine forms.

In using 2,4-D on corn, several factors must be kept in mind for maximum benefits, as follows:

1. There must be enough soil moisture to germinate weed seeds in order for them to be killed.

2. Weeds are easier to kill in the seedling stage. If killed early the weeds have less opportunity to rob the corn crop of moisture and fertilizer.

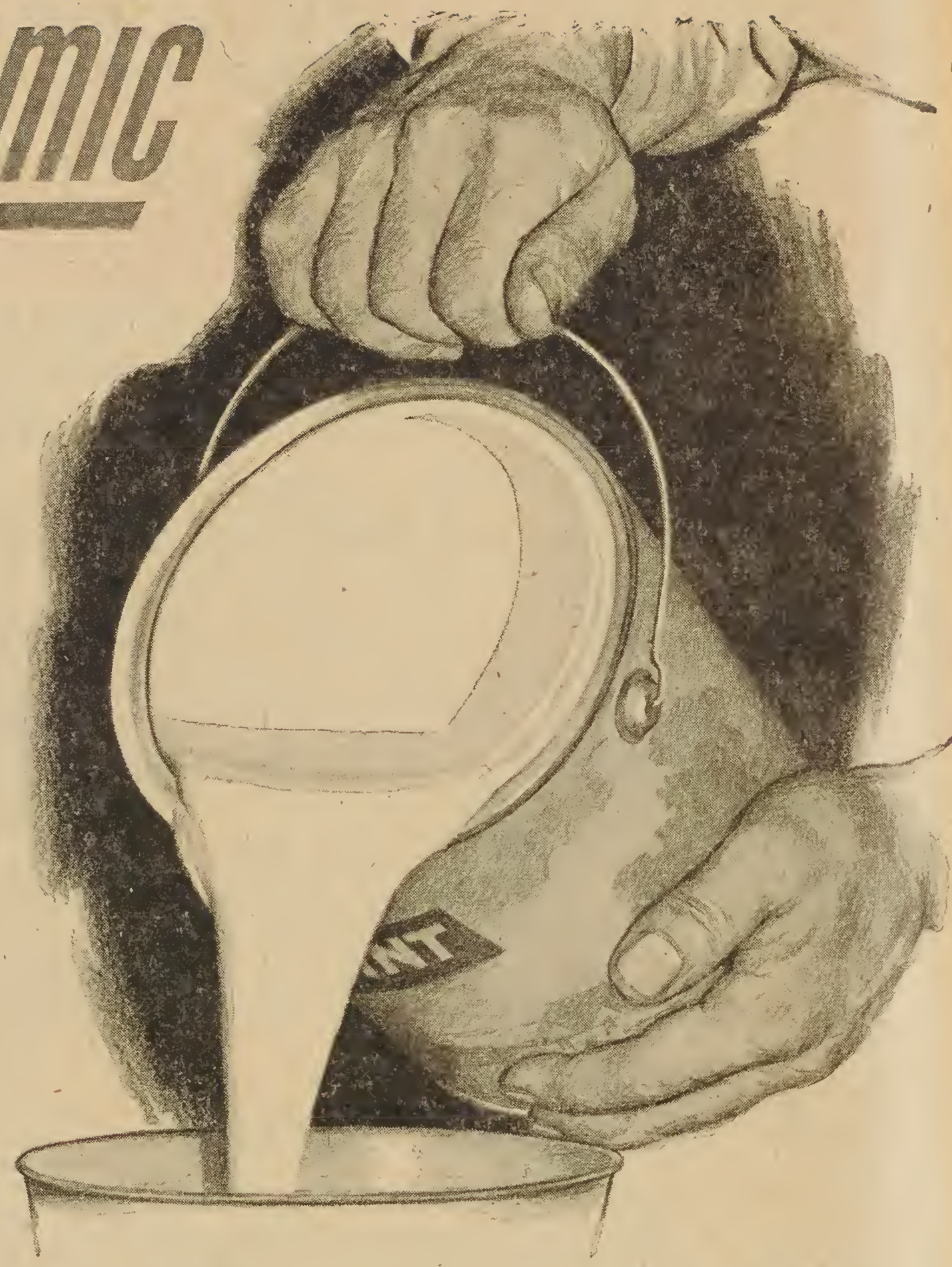
3. Corn is less likely to be injured by 2,4-D if treatment is made before emergence or shortly thereafter.

Field corn should not be sprayed after the corn is ten inches in height. In emergency cases this has been done, but usually drop pipes are used to prevent spraying of 2,4-D directly in the throat of the corn plant.

Sweet corn is particu- *(Continued on Page 12)*

Weatheramic

DAZZLING WHITE *IN ONE COAT!*



G.L.F. Super Quality Exterior White is house paint at its best. One coat of this remarkable paint will give your home a full, oil-gloss, white finish . . . a white that stays white.

Three New Developments

There are three major differences between G.L.F. Super Quality Exterior White and "ordinary" white house paints. 1.) Super White has a larger percentage of hiding pigments. 2.) It is completely lead-free. 3.) It contains a substance that kills mildew.

Here's what this means to you.

A Longer Lasting White

The finish on a painted building contains certain pigments which hide what is underneath that finish. As rain, sun, and other elements work on that finish, its hiding power is gradually reduced. G.L.F. Super White contains more of the primary pigments which give paint its hiding power. The result is a longer lasting, white finish.

A More Brilliant White

Two reasons for discoloration of a white finish are lead pigment and mildew. For years, lead has been used to give white paint its hiding power. It was found in some areas, however, that sulphur combines with this lead and forms a dirty, gray compound.

Experimentation has shown that titanium can be substituted for lead, and gives even better results. Super White contains titanium —no lead.

Super White also contains an organic substance which kills mildew (the fungus that lives off the oil in paint).

That is why G.L.F. Super White keeps its brilliance.

Lower Yearly Costs

For the home-owner who takes pride in the looks of his house, it can be mighty discouraging if, after a couple of years, that new finish starts to peel or discolor. You can paint with confidence, however, when you use G.L.F. Super Quality Exterior White. One coat . . . whether on a new surface that has received a primer or an old one that has been previously painted . . . will give a long lasting, brilliant, white finish.

With Super White, you don't have to paint as often or as much . . . your cost per year will therefore be less than it is with ordinary paint.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

STORMPROOF STEEL ROOFING

G.L.F. has a new roofing. It's made to provide a roof that gives long lasting protection to buildings and keeps yearly roofing costs low. The name —Stormproof Steel Roofing.

STORMPROOF STEEL ROOFING FEATURES

- **DURABLE BASE SHEET**—The Beth-cu-loy seal guarantees that each base sheet contains copper in the quantity that gives the most economical resistance against corrasion. Tests show that this copper bearing base sheet is longer lasting than ordinary open hearth iron, wrought iron, or open hearth steel.
- **ZINC COATING**—The American Zinc Institute "Seal of Quality," found on each Stormproof sheet, guarantees 2 ounces of zinc per square foot . . . it's the zinc that stops the rust.
- **SPECIAL DESIGN**—provides ample nailing surface and better fit so anyone can put it on . . . double drain and triple barrier prevent moisture seepage, siphoning, and buckling.
- **PRACTICAL GAUGE**—20 years experience has proven 28 gauge to be the most practical for farm roofing. G.L.F. carries Stormproof in 28 gauge.

GLF Quality

QUALITY THAT PAYS OFF ON THE FARM

From the Editor's MAILBAG

SECOND THOUGHTS

IT WAS a very important occasion. I was nailing house numbers on our home, this first year of retirement to Florida. It was tonic to hear Sally singing as she fussed over packing boxes. She couldn't get over the fact she'd no longer bear the suffering of Northern winters. But I knew she missed the old farm.

I'd been a little impatient with her almost constant illness back north, but things should be a lot better for her here. Me, I was a little resentful about giving up all I'd gained and coming down to the land of the "second wind."

Each house number required two brass nails. The sun warm on my back, I set one in place in the plastic number; the other nail I held handy in my mouth, shoemaker fashion. Moving back to make sure the number was straight before placing the second nail, I stepped on a small stone. It gave a crunching sound and I gulped. There was a quick click as the nail brushed a back tooth, then a scratching sensation in my throat. I swallowed hard. The nail seemed to have gone down, but the scratchy sensation remained in my throat.

A lot of things flashed through my mind then. I'd eat some bread. I remembered my mother treating me so once when I'd swallowed a fish bone. Small objects sometimes get into the blood stream and can be carried along to the heart, probably resulting fatally, I'd read somewhere. Perhaps I should have an X-ray. But we couldn't very well afford it . . . now, especially if it indicated the nail was located in such a way it had to be removed. I waited until Sally went into the bedroom. Then I quickly sneaked in and gobbled a piece of bread. I wouldn't worry her about it. Perhaps I was being foolish—there'd be nothing to worry about. I put the incident out of my mind. It stayed out until three weeks later when I was having a minor tiff with Sally.

In the midst of a sarcastic remark, when I had my voice raised to upper decibel power, I felt a sharp twinge in the middle of my chest—high and inside, like a small metal wedge fiercely trying to separate the top bones of my chest cage. I stopped in the middle of my angry tirade.

Wouldn't it be a tragedy to die with harsh words like these on my lips?

I changed my tone and asked her forgiveness — simply and directly. The thought of what that twinge might mean stirred me to calmer appraisal of the blessing my wife had been to me all these years. None of our troubles had ever been major ones, but it seemed as if the little ones kept piling up. And I wondered if I'd ever met her halfway; if I'd ever really tried to see her side of it.

At the office the next day, I was uncomfortably aware of some cutting remark I'd made to one of the other men who, like me, worked part-time to eke out a slender retirement income. When he went to the coffee bar, I did too. I asked him to have a cup on me, and apologized for the snide slight of the day before. In the next few weeks, it seemed to me the twinge became more demanding, so I sought a doctor, who found out the nail was gone and that I was in perfect health.

I got a nail like the one I'd swallowed, and impaled it in the eraser on my pencil.

I carry it around in my pocket. When I sense that I'm treating anybody anything but fairly, seems like my thumb just naturally rubs itself over the top of the nail.—*Stanley Clark*

— A. A. —

HUNTERS DANGEROUS

IN REGARD to the deer problem, we did not post our land last year as we like to hunt and have others hunt. But a brand new wire pasture fence was built last year and was cut in three different places.

The farmers around here are talking of posting a large area and not giving permits to any outsiders.

Last year, one party had a slug go through his car window right in his own yard and another had a big heifer killed.

We believe each county should issue residence licenses only.—*G.B., N.Y.*

— A. A. —

COVER TO COVER

I ENJOYED the "Reflections of a Country Pastor" in the March 16 issue. Would you like another line for the poem?

In "Clear Horizons" — Winter 1956-57, is an article by Harold Blake Walker, "You are born — to grow up," (reprinted from Presby. Life, April 14, 1956), which follows:

"Grow old along with me!
The best is yet to be.
The last of life, for which
the first was made,
Our times are in His hand.
By Rabbi Ben Ezra

I believe the last line is necessary to round out the meaning and give us the security age needs.

I was brought up on a farm and read your paper from cover to cover!

—*Grace Waters, Silver Creek, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

WARNING!

Mr. R. Blagden of East Hampton, Connecticut writes to warn TV set owners against the danger of getting a heavy electric shock from the sets if you don't know what you are doing. He is right. We have been constantly warned by our service man that the sets may be heavily charged with electricity even when not in operation and are therefore dangerous.

COUNTRY STORIES

THE NORTHWEST WONDER

CAPT. WALLACE BENNETT, of Northwest, whose veracity is above question, always plants a good sized garden with phenomenal results at his home at the head of the creek.

He reports the terrible news that one of his nephews climbed a corn stalk in his field last week to see how the corn was maturing, and that now the stalk is growing up faster than the boy can climb down. The unfortunate lad is entirely out of sight.

Edward Laquire, a neighbor, and Bert Bennett, have undertaken to cut the stalk down with axes and save the boy from starvation, but it grows so fast they can't hack twice in the same place.

The lad is living on nothing but raw corn and already has thrown down over four bushels of cobs.—*Sent in by Mr. H. F. Hendrickson, Quoted from "The East Hampton Star, East Hampton, New York.*

Boost yields with 45% nitrogen ...apply

Du Pont NuGreen®

FERTILIZER COMPOUND

—it's concentrated for efficiency



Top-dressed, side-dressed or plowed down, "NuGreen" feeds crops nitrogen as they need it for profitable, season-long growth. "NuGreen" aids decay of plant residues and cover crops, and it resists leaching.

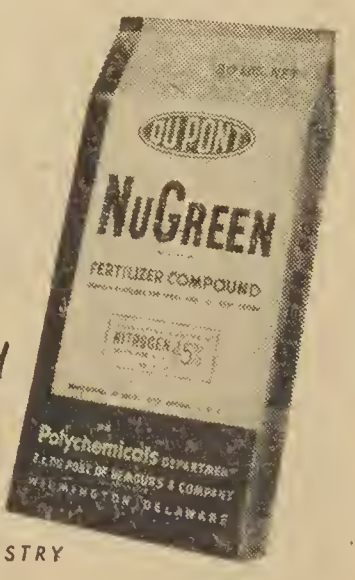


Sprayed on foliage or dissolved in irrigation water, "NuGreen" feeds crops nitrogen through leaves and roots, giving them a growth boost almost instantly. "NuGreen" can be combined with pesticide sprays for even greater application economy.



Uniform distribution by air is easy with Du Pont "NuGreen" because it is concentrated 45% nitrogen in free-flowing shot form... gives you more coverage per flight. "NuGreen" won't corrode equipment and saves you labor because you handle less material per unit of nitrogen.

You profit with Du Pont "NuGreen" no matter how it's applied . . . your crops will be fed nitrogen for maximum growth and yields. "NuGreen" comes in 80-lb. bags—order Du Pont "NuGreen" from your supplier today.



DU PONT
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

it's concentrated 45% nitrogen

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . THROUGH CHEMISTRY

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

GOOD NEWS FOR DAIRYMEN

SECRETARY Ezra T. Benson of the USDA has approved and signed a single comprehensive Milk Order for the entire New York milk shed. The department gave interested persons until May 27 to file exceptions to the new proposal. Then it will be submitted to dairymen and their organizations for final approval. If they approve it, the Order should be in operation by July 1. That is the best news in milk marketing that dairymen have had in many a long day.

As we have pointed out before this new Milk Marketing Order will be no cure-all, for there will always be disturbing problems in the marketing of milk. But the Order will materially raise the price of milk to dairymen, and by orderly marketing it will insure to dairymen better prices than they have had in a long time.

What is needed now to make sure of its success is continued team work among the milk marketing organizations and dairymen themselves to make the Order work.

WE MUST FIGHT

ABOUT THE first of April a friend said to me: "Since the first of January I have been working for the government to pay my taxes. Now maybe I can have the rest of the year to earn a living."

He was wrong, for he hadn't figured in all of his indirect or hidden taxes, which are in everything that we buy.

I have always thought that President Eisenhower was a great and good man. I still think so. But I have become bitterly disappointed in him because of his insistence on spending more and more of our money. Acting on the thousands of letters and personal contacts that congressmen have recently received from their constituents about taxes, Congress has been trying to reduce the budget, the highest in peacetime history. But the President will have none of that. He called the leaders in Congress to the White House and urged them to restore the tax cuts that they had made.

The Democrats are just as bad, or worse. Most of the leaders of both parties insist on spending and spending and spending. Harry F. Byrd (Democratic Senator from Virginia) points out that America is mortgaged to the hilt. "The $275 billion Federal debt that you and I owe," says Senator Byrd, "equals the full assessed value of all the land, all the buildings, all the mines, all the machinery, all the factories, all the livestock, everything of tangible value in the United States."

The ill-begotten policy of giving away money to foreign nations has in 17 years cost the average American family of 3½ persons $3,027. Look what you could do, Mr. Farmer, with that three thousand dollars!

We just don't realize what is taking place. It really takes no prophet to know, however, that the present tax situation cannot continue without bringing ruin on all of us. We must keep fighting.

FAST MILKING METHODS

By E. R. Eastman

WHEN I WAS young I used to take some pride in being able to milk by hand faster than anyone else on the farm. I know now that fast milking either by hand or by machine is the way to do it. But it is also true that the speed of milking has to be suited to the individual cow.

Cornell University conducted experiments over a five-year period to answer some of the questions about the milking procedure. The steps included:

1. The udder was cleaned and massaged with an individual cloth dipped in warm chlorine solution.
2. Each quarter was checked for mastitis by squirting a few streams from each teat on a strip cup.
3. The machine was applied immediately after letdown had taken place, about one to two minutes after the start of preparation.
4. When milk flow had almost stopped the cow was machine-stripped by pulling down on the teat cups with one hand and massaging downward with the other.
5. The machine was removed when milk stopped flowing. No hand stripping was done.

For a total of 286 cows of four breeds averaging 2.75 lactations and 154 days in milk, the average total milking time per cow was 3 minutes and 33 seconds, with 37 seconds of that time being spent in machine stripping. The conclusion was that this average was acceptable fast milking, and would be a good average figure to strive for. However, there was a marked variation between cows, ranging from total milking time of 1 minute 15 seconds for the fastest cow to 11 minutes 40 seconds for the slowest one.

While cows did differ in the time required to milk them, too often, Cornell reports, the longer time is due to a poor milking procedure and failure to get the machine off when the cow is through.

HOW ABOUT IT?

THOSE WHO plan and organize farm lunches, dinners, and banquets are doing a much better job than they did a short time ago of making milk available on the table on these occasions. But there is much more to do.

The old-fashioned milk pitcher may be one answer to the problem of getting more people to drink more milk. Producers themselves proved the point at a banquet for New Jersey dairymen. Instead of serving individual bottles, pitchers of milk were placed prominently on the banquet table.

Is there one on your table?

A VERY IMPORTANT PERSON

A NEWSPAPER MAN from Peru on a recent visit to this country said: "I qualify the American woman as one of the most decisive factors in expanding the great agricultural development in the United States—in the home, the kitchen, and on the farm."

Well, I didn't need to have someone from another country tell me that, nor do you, for in his heart every farmer knows that without the help of a good wife and mother it is impossible to make a success of a family farm. I shall never forget my mother's experience. With very little outside help, she raised a family of four boys, did her housework. In addition she helped with the milking in a big dairy night and morning, and did most of the work of raising the cream, churning and packing the butter, and selling it to the local station agent, who was her market before our milk was sold in fluid form. How she and thousands like her did it all I don't know.

Thank goodness the farm woman's situation is much improved now from what it was in the old days, but she still is a V.I.P., and always will be.

A SUGGESTION

MANUFACTURERS of farm machinery have on the whole done a job so wonderful that it is hard work to keep informed on the new equipment that is constantly coming along.

But there is one situation that hundreds of farmers say needs attention on the part of the farm engineers and manufacturers. It is the need to make the equipment easier to get at for minor repairs and for greasing and oiling. Nothing is more irritating, particularly when a man is in a hurry, than to have to crawl under a tractor or other equipment to reach out-of-the-way, hard-to-get-at oil fittings or grease cups, to tighten a nut when it is almost impossible to get a wrench on it, or to make some other minor repair.

IT MIGHT PREVENT DISASTER

IN REMODELING an old house workmen found live electric wires in the garret which had been there so long that the insulation had worn off. It was just a matter of luck that the house hadn't burned.

All of us are constantly adding electric gadgets requiring a heavier load of electricity. But all too often little or no attention is paid to the wiring, which might have been all right for one or two small appliances or a single light in a room, but which were never calculated to take care of present needs.

Having your whole electric wiring checked by an electrician could very well save you from disaster.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

PRIVATE JONES, an inveterate and successful gambler, was such a demoralizing influence in his unit that his lieutenant, after trying unsuccessfully to reform him, sent him before the captain. After the interview the lieutenant was summoned.

"I've shown Private Jones he can lose a bet," the captain said. "I asked him why he couldn't stop betting, and he said:

" 'Sir, it's a habit I can't seem to lose. Why, I'll bet you a dollar right now that you have a mole on your left shoulder.'

"Well, I knew darn well I hadn't, so I took off my shirt and showed him. He admitted he had lost and paid the dollar. I guess that'll hold him."

The lieutenant was so noticeably silent that the captain asked: "What's the matter? Aren't you pleased?"

"No, sir," was the reply. "You see, on the way to your quarters Jones bet me $5 he'd have the shirt off your back in five minutes."

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MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

MILK: News about the provisions of the New Milk Order for New York and Northern New Jersey should be announced soon, perhaps by the time you read this.

Meanwhile, there are hints of a possible milk strike in late summer. It seems to us that changes in the order offer the best probability of substantial increases in milk prices. It will be some time before the full result of the coming changes become effective, but in the meantime no possible good and much harm would be accomplished by a strike.

Los Angeles school children more than doubled milk consumption after the special milk program went into effect. Partly responsible were lower prices to the children, and use of ⅓ quart bottles in place of half pints. Is your school taking full advantage of the milk program?

FARM ELECTRIFICATION: While well over 90% of the nation has electric current, the job of fully electrifying farms is still far from complete. For the nation as a whole, **it is estimated that farms could profitably use four times the current they are now consuming.** Electricity is one of the cheapest sources of power. Are you making the most profitable use of electric current on your farm?

PASSING THE BUCK: Two questions hit me forcibly when I see and hear on TV some of the testimony in the Senate investigation into racketeering in labor unions. 1. Why was the investigation delayed so long? 2. How did the labor union members ever let the situation get out of hand?

One answer to the first question seems to be that legislators feared to offend labor union leaders.

To the second question, let's remember that we all tend to shirk our responsibilities. In our church, our school, our farm organizations, our labor union, and yes, even government, some individual or group is ever ready to run things if the rank and file of members refuse or neglect to do so.

As Americans, we are too ready when things go wrong to say two things, "There ought to be a law", and "Let's set up an organization." We pass the law and form the organization and then forget all about them.

JUST A "YELLOW DOG": Remember the "Yellow Dog" labor contract where workers couldn't get a job if they belonged to a labor union? Later some unions demanded and got the "closed shop" where a man couldn't hold a job unless he joined a union! Both situations are indefensible.

Now we hear that a food processor has notified growers that contracts for canning crops will not be made with growers who belong to a canning crop cooperative! From here, the move which bears a close resemblance to the old "Yellow Dog" Contract, looks like very poor public relations. Will history repeat itself?

SCREENINGS: Not the kind of screenings Tom Milliman discusses, but the kind you may find in the feed bag. We are told that around 40,000 tons of screenings come into New York State from Canada every year. In addition to the fact that the food value is variable and uncertain, there is the definite danger of importing weed seeds of which we have too many already.

You can do two things: 1.) Read the tag on the feed you buy to see if it contains screenings and if so how much. 2.) Urge farm organizations to work for a state law to forbid or control these imports. —*Hugh Cosline*

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



I'M TOLD there's lots of malcontents who think that just across the fence the grass has greener hue by far than any growing where they are. For some, I s'pose, this might be so, but if it is why don't they go and find that so-called lusher spot instead of yowling 'bout their lot? But most complainers, actually, are better off than they would be in any other place at all, they really have no cause to squawl; they cry just 'cause they like to fuss or else they're too cantankerous to recognize they now reside upon the fence's greenest side.

From me you'll hear no plaintive cries, you'll see no teardrops in my eyes, for my opinion is that I am living where the clover's high. There's no one else that I can see who's any better off than me; for instance, take those who reside amidst a city's human tide. With one of them I wouldn't trade no matter how much I was paid. And there are country-dwellers, too, whose way of life would make me blue; they're folks like neighbor who have got the things that those in town have not, but still don't have a life sublime because they're working all the time.



Model 46 trail-type mower hooks up as easy as a wagon

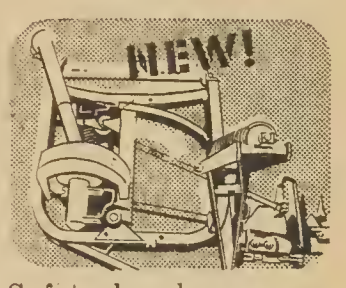
Don't miss a blade— Don't lose a minute

ONCE YOUR HAY is ready for cutting, you need speed—speed you can depend upon. That's what you get with a New Holland mower. And when it comes to "staying" power, it can't be beat. It has the same ability to *keep working* at top speed that's made New Holland's balers and rakes famous.

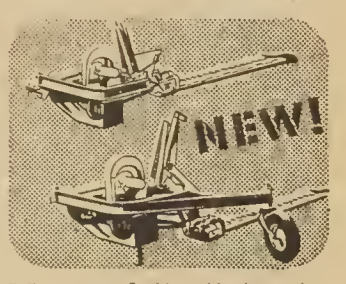
Mow as many as five acres an hour in light or heavy stands, your New Holland's true shearing action slices clean and leaves no "skippers." With no trouble at all you can keep your New Holland mower operating throughout its life like the day you bought it.

Ask your New Holland dealer to introduce you to our new *family* of mowers today! Whatever kind of mower you like—trail-type, semi-mounted or fully-mounted model—New Holland has it.

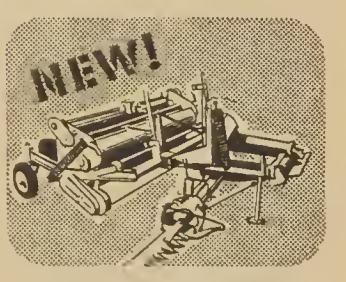
New Holland Machine Company Division of Sperry Rand Corporation, New Holland, Pennsylvania.



Safety breakaway assures positive relatching for life of mower.



Mounted "45" (top), semi-mounted "44" (bottom) or trail-type.



New Holland's Hay Crusher attaches to any 40-series mower.

NEW HOLLAND
"First in Grassland Farming"

"Children Respond to Firm Discipline"

So Say Readers in Our Latest Contest

DISCIPLINE WITHOUT STRAP OR HAIRBRUSH

(First Prize)

DO I BELIEVE that modern children lack discipline? I certainly do and I am the mother of eight—eight good, normal boys and girls who may have or may yet disappoint me in some ways, just as I know I have disappointed them as a parent many times.

Why is it when the subject of discipline for children comes up we always think of punishment? True, the dictionary does give this as one meaning of the word, but the meaning I like best is "training of the mind or character."

I am a queer mixture of the old-fashioned and modern parent in that I no longer believe that using a strap or hairbrush for every childish offense solves the problem of discipline. There can be a time for a spanking, and certainly when the behavior is flagrant and repeated, or when it annoys and interferes with guests in the home, a spanking can instill respect when nothing else can.

However, as I have grown from a young, green impatient parent to a seasoned, much wiser one, there is one thing that I have discovered, perhaps because I never felt it in my own childhood. No child has ever suffered from knowing that you love him and want him under any circumstances, whether he is good or bad. At the same time, any normal child will understand that he must not use your love as an alibi for any misbehavior he desires to produce. If you point out to him that wrong-doing has its consequences for every human, little or big.

My most successful method of discipline, both of myself and my child, is to say to my child when I see a behavior problem in the making, or discover there is already one, "Now I am angry about this and so are you, so suppose you go to your room until we both get cooled off. When you feel ready to talk about it, we will decide what to do."

Always the child is relieved from dread, but he knows that he is going to have to face some kind of a consequence for his action. It may be a movie that he planned on seeing, or a television show that he especially loves, or a visit with a playmate that he has to give up. Whatever course we decide on, he knows that it is fair, because I am careful not to make the punishment exceed the crime. Our cooling-off period took care of that, but not to the extent that he goes scotfree. Thus we both come through the experience without the scars of hurt and resentment that seem nowadays to be the excuse for every juvenile crime that is committed.

I could not end my thoughts on this subject without offering another hint about the discipline of children. I honestly think most children are undisciplined because it takes too much effort and time to train them to work a little bit around the house. It's easier to "do-it-yourself."—*E.B.S., New York*

* * *

PREVENTION AVOIDS PUNISHMENT

MY HEART, my hand and my deep admiration are out to today's youth. They are wonderful.

For forty years I have worked with children. I have had seven children and seven foster children, and I have eight grandchildren. I have taught in Sunday school, worked with church youth groups and at present am co-leader of an intermediate Girl Scout troop.

As a result of this experience I am convinced that my greatest success in maintaining good discipline has been in preventing the need of punishment. I have expected the best of each child and have seldom been disappointed.

Children need to learn early to think clearly: to make their own decisions, then to enjoy or suffer the results. However, I do not believe that parents or adult advisors should ever hesitate to enforce restrictions or demand action when they, the adults, are convinced that it is for the good of the child or group.

Children are the fruit of love and need much love to nourish them. They need to feel that they are important enough to have your interest, your attention and your understanding of their problems.

Children need activities and work that give them a feeling of achievement. They need to feel needed and that they belong; that they are a necessary part of the group.

Children need to be quiet; they need time to dream dreams, for every good and great thing was once a little dream, and many started in the mind of a little child.

Children need a deep strong faith to live by and to sustain them in times of doubt and trouble.

When a child is born, discipline is the responsibility of the parents, but by the time that child is sixteen to twenty years of age it should be his responsibility.

When it comes to punishment I believe you must understand each child, then punish him justly and firmly for his wrong doing; but the child who has been well disciplined seldom needs punishment.—*Mrs. D.S., New York*

* * *

LOVE COMES FIRST

IN DECIDING about discipline, and how much to use, every parent must first remember that children are here to stay and decide whether we live with them, do they live with us, or do we live together?

Yes, some, in fact most, of the modern children today do lack sufficient discipline. However, no matter how much discipline you use on your children, it will make no difference if there isn't love. I know from experience that discipline without love and consideration is as bad as no discipline at all.

While being the mother of just a year-old son, I have had a good deal of experience in the matter of discipline. For several months of the summer I used to babysit with children between the ages of 6 months and 12 years. I had complete charge of the children as the mother was very ill.

I found that the first thing to be done was to learn all I could about each child, how they react in different situations, and how you can make them think to do something, without being told to do it. If they think it was their own idea, it makes them very proud.

I found that these five children (not the youngest) had always been read to, just one story, but nevertheless they looked forward to that story each night. They told me about it on the very first night I stayed with them. I continued with the practice that their parents had followed.

Having had such a good deal of experience with children I felt I really was prepared to handle my son when he was born. I am giving him all the love in the world but anyone can tell you he is not spoiled. I intend to make things possible for our family to do things together. Our home will always be open to his friends at any time. And since I am **eighteen** and my husband is **twenty** we are going to "grow up with our children."

There are just three things to remember. First, once you say something, don't give in unless you really think it's right to do so. Use common sense and your conscience. They'll guide you right. And above all, even though they don't act it at times, children respect you more if you are strict.—*Mrs. T.T., New York*

* * *

A MAN'S VIEWPOINT

YES, I THINK the average child lacks sufficient discipline or rather attention. I don't think parents spend enough time with their children to be able to discipline them properly. A lot of fathers are nearly strangers to their kids.

We are getting too far away from family life. Dad has his job, his friends, his club; Mom has her church, her club, and her friends; Son goes to his school and has his pals; and Sis has her school and social functions.

How can you discipline a child whom you scarcely see and have no way to check up on?

Even farmers are getting away from family ties. There is no place for kids around modern machinery. They are told to go play and that's that. If a farmer spent as little time on his farm operations as the average parent does with his children, he would soon fail.

Kids are the most important crop we raise, so let's spend more time on them. We should get to know them, take them with us when we can, try to understand them.

The next thing is to relax and enjoy them. Children are lots of fun and they enjoy the attention we give them. Set a good example, talk and act as you would like your child to.

Be sure they understand what is expected of them. Don't have too many rules, but make them live up to them. Punishment one day and no punishment the next for the same offense does no good.

Another important thing: is the child in good health? A case of worms or a vitamin deficiency can make a child hard to get along with.

We have a little girl of three. We feed her bushels of love, barrels of patience, loads of time, a few scoldings, and a good spanking once in a while. She's happy. So are we.—*L.S., Pennsylvania*

* * *

IMITATING ADULTS

MODERN children are no more lacking in discipline than they were when I was a youth, and I'm 64 now. There are more delinquents now, but there are also more young people, and we have better ways of hearing about bad deeds now!

The young people of today are going just where the adults lead them, and this is primarily due to insufficient home training. Dads and mothers are prone to leave training to the schools, and far too many children have no Sunday school or church training.

There's nothing wrong with boys and girls of today that proper home environment and education would not cure. While "spare the rod and spoil the child" is a maxim that still holds true, punishment should be administered only when certain it is merited, because it isn't the severity but the surety of it that is effective.

Let love and understanding and tolerance sweeten the momentary bitterness of needed discipline and the need for it will vanish.—*Mrs. S.C., Florida*

* * *

LEARNED TEN COMMANDMENTS

WITH FOUR children of our own and one foster son, I feel qualified to express my opinion on child behavior.

I do believe that the majority of modern children lack sufficient discipline. It has been my observation that children from large families that do not have "everything" and are necessarily forced to co-operate and respect their parents' beliefs, are much better behaved than those who are allowed to do as they please.

I believe that religion is an important factor in discipline. In our home we have a huge copy of the Ten Commandments hung on our kitchen wall. The four oldest children, from seven to sixteen, know them all by memory and what they mean.

Also, children should have something constructive to do to deter them from mischievous temptation.

The example set by parents is equally important, too.

If our children misbehave and punishment is due, they understand perfectly what the violation is. The punishment itself varies with the crime. It might be missing a very important ball game, copying a Commandment several times, not being allowed to watch a favorite TV show or suffering an old-fashioned spanking.

Our own children are far from perfect. They are normal beings filled with the vim and vigor of childhood. They make mistakes and they keep experimenting to see what they can "get away with."

I think that unconsciously children want to be made to behave. It gives them the feeling that parents care enough to want them to do right.

One day, after observing some "bad-actors" our nine-year old said to me, "I'm glad you make us behave, Mommy!"—*Mrs. F.F., New York*



One meal a week a husband dreads.
To him it is no treat
When he is served left-over food
In queer disguise to eat.

His gastric juices all rebel
On that unhappy day
At food that isn't fit to eat—
But still too good to throw away.



YOUNG FARMERS OF AMERICA



Glenn Lawrence, Corfu, N. Y., managing his 259-acre dairy farm since 1942, was the New York State winner of the F.O.Y.F. program.

Young farmers. There's a wealth of meaning in those two words. In them we can see not only the future of agriculture, but, in a very real sense, the future of our country.

That's why we at Atlantic pay tribute to the widespread support given to the "Four Outstanding Young Farmers" awards program. We congratulate not only the state and national winners—announced at Durham, N. C., last month—but the hard-working young farmers everywhere whose accomplishments have made the final selection of winners so difficult.

As a member of the American Petroleum Institute's committee on agriculture—co-sponsor with the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce for the F.O.Y.F. awards program—Atlantic has a vital interest in the success of this project.

This interest stems naturally from Atlantic's long and continuing service to agriculture and the farmer.

For example, in New York State the Atlantic Rural Salesman, with his familiar "Service Station on Wheels," is a welcome visitor and friend at countless farms. Farmers know and trust his products—gasoline, furnace oil, kerosene, motor oil and other lubricants—and his sound advice.

Over the years, Atlantic Rural Salesmen, Atlantic Dealers and Distributors have provided farmers with the high-quality products and thoughtful service that help keep our farms on the go.

For the finest in petroleum products—look to Atlantic.

ATLANTIC

See your Atlantic Weatherman each week night on TV

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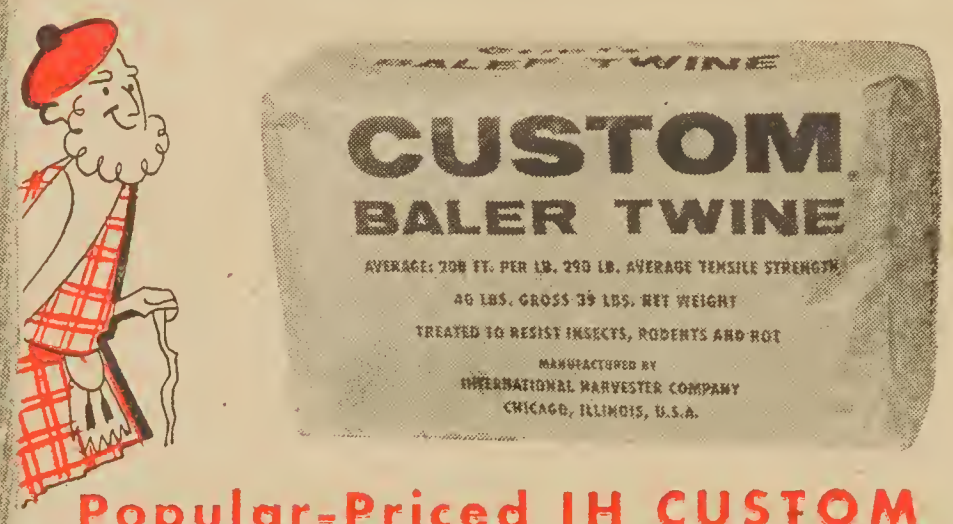
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- Top quality, uniform length and strength
- Guaranteed full 9,000 ft.
- Smooth, free-running, for continuous high-speed baling



IH LST (Long-Spun)

- You get 10,000 ft. per bale
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Start Early with - - FLY CONTROL

By ELTON J. HANSENS

New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.

FLY CONTROL in the early part of the season is the most important fly killing that can be done. Someone has calculated that if all of the offspring from a single female fly lived during the course of one summer, and if each generation produced a normal number of offspring, then by the end of the season a total of 191,010,000,000,000,000,000 flies would have been produced.

But don't worry. Of course, this has never happened and never will because many of the flies are killed by man, weather, and natural enemies throughout the season. Nevertheless, the few flies that are able to over-winter, are the parents, or more likely grandparents of the countless numbers of flies that are produced through the summer.

Clean Up Breeding Areas

In earliest spring before any flies are seen, the simplest and most lasting fly control can be practiced. This consists of a thorough and complete clean-up of fly breeding areas. The potential of manure piles to produce flies is enormous. One investigator found that half a ton of manure produced nearly 450,000 flies. It is obvious that if fly breeding is prevented in such places the total problem of control is much easier.

Manure and wet decaying straw or hay refuse can be spread on fields. Box stalls, maternity pens, loafing barns and other places where manure is allowed to accumulate can be cleaned and drainage provided so that they remain as dry as possible through the summer.

During the fly season, remove manure from the barn and spread it on fields as often as possible. The farmer who spreads manure daily, or at least twice a week, is certainly reducing his fly problem.

Residual Sprays

Fly control by removing breeding places depends on the completeness of the job. Even with the best sanitation, additional methods of fly control must be practiced. Today, the best results can be achieved by use of a good residual spray. Diazinon is one material now available. This phosphate insecticide can be applied as a wettable powder or as an emulsion concentrate diluted with water.

A 0.5% concentration is usually recommended. This can be obtained by using 16 pounds of 25% wettable powder or 2 gallons of 25% emulsifiable solution in 100 gallons of water.

In making the treatment, all walls, ceilings and other surfaces should be wet with the spray to the point of runoff. Before spraying, cover feed, feed troughs and water cups with canvas or burlap sacks.

Diazinon is more hazardous than some other residual sprays; therefore, directions and all precautions on the label should be carefully followed. Do not breathe dust or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wash thoroughly after handling and avoid contamination of feed or foodstuffs. Do not spray animals or contaminate their drinking water.

Animals should be removed from buildings before spray operations and kept out for at least four hours. Do not use in dwellings or milk houses and do not use in poultry houses except for control of fly maggots in manure piles where poultry is on wire and cannot come in contact with the Diazinon.

Diazinon in tests in many areas has given 6 to 8 weeks of fly control and often is effective for much longer periods. A spray containing 1% Diazinon will give a longer residual and may last for an entire season if good sanitation is practiced. However, it is doubtful that the added cost of the higher dose is worthwhile. Two applications of 0.5% Diazinon seem preferable in most cases.

Malathion is another approved fly-killer, but will not last as long as Diazinon. Where there is no problem of fly resistance to the chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides, methoxychlor or lindane residual sprays will also give excellent results.

Several years of tests in New Jersey have shown the advisability of spraying barns with residual sprays early in the season. Applications made in mid-May when flies were first appearing in numbers have outlasted applications made in mid-June by two to three weeks. Probably even earlier spray applications would have given better results.

Long Lasting

In some instances, fly control has resulted until mid-June or early July from Diazinon applied the previous year in late August or early September. Undoubtedly only a small portion of the Diazinon residue remained in the spring, but it was sufficient to kill the early season flies and greatly delay extensive fly breeding.

Other methods of fly control can be used in addition to residual sprays. Space sprays and baits have usefulness throughout the season. They too can be used early in the season and will be most valuable when applied on warm days when flies are moving. A little care in applying baits early in the season will give excellent results. The baits should be applied on the warm sunny areas where flies tend to congregate.

There are many brands of baits on the market, most of them containing Diazinon, malathion, or Bayer L13/59 as the intoxicant. Baits are useful but must be applied frequently and with discretion for best results and cannot be expected to give as complete control as a good residual spray.

Other Flies

Recommendations for early season control can also be applied to the stable fly, a relative of the housefly. Stable flies cause much annoyance to cattle and other animals since they are blood feeders, usually attacking the legs of the animals. These flies breed mainly in decaying vegetation and removal of wet and decaying hay around feed racks and in barns will materially reduce their breeding places. Clean up of these places should be included in the spring removal of manure.

Numbers of these flies also increase greatly as the season progresses and such increases can be delayed by early season control.

Likewise control of hornflies should be practiced early in the season. Here it is necessary to apply controls directly on animals. Long-lasting control can be obtained by spraying cattle with methoxychlor using 8 pounds of 50% wettable powder per 100 gallons of water and applying 2 quarts of spray per animal. Effective control for a shorter duration can be achieved by applying one heaping tablespoonful of 50% wettable powder of methoxychlor to the back and sides of each animal.

A Report to Dairy Farmers

from the President of the American Dairy Association



President Lyman D. McKee operates a dairy farm near Madison, Wisconsin

As a working Dairy Farmer myself, I'm extremely pleased to report encouraging progress on our program.

We are growing. The 46th state joined American Dairy Association in 1956.

We are reaching more people with the story of milk through an expanding program of research (both product and market), public relations, merchandising and advertising.

And more people are drinking milk and enjoying the dairy foods made from milk.

As each of us takes a personal look at his American Dairy Association, it is well to review its fundamental policies:

1. The program of the American Dairy Association is a total marketing program of research, advertising, merchandising and public relations, financed and controlled by dairy farmers for the economic benefit of dairy farmers everywhere.
2. The American Dairy Association program offers to dairy farmers opportunities and advantages through working together—many of which cannot be obtained through any other program.
3. The American Dairy Association program is, therefore, a national program. It speaks to consumers efficiently and economically everywhere, in a manner consistent with the unique leadership position and opportunities of the Association as a producer-financed, non-brand advertiser of all dairy products.

Our program is like dairying—a seven-days-a-week, 52-weeks-a-year job. Every day finds us looking for new ways to strengthen our program . . . to make it possible for your investment and mine to pay off in still greater consumption of our products.

As your President, I know what the Association can do and has done for Dairy Farmers like you and me.

This is your program. It would be a pleasure for me to hear from you and have your ideas. If you feel so inclined, write me at 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Ill.

Sincerely,

Lyman D McKee

Lyman D. McKee

1956 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Advertising and Merchandising (82.6%)* $4,579,649.86
Television (Disneyland, Lone Ranger) • Radio • Magazines (Life, Ladies' Home Journal, Better Homes & Gardens, U.S. News and others) • Newspapers (nation-wide) • Trade and farm publications • Disneyland Park program and market tests • Merchandising materials and contacts.

Industry Membership Promotion (3.7%)* 203,952.67
Service to the dairy farmer members and the industry.

Research and Education (9.2%)* . . . 513,648.55
Market research • Continuing product and nutrition research at 16 Colleges and Universities ◦ Professional advertising and contacts ◦ Distribution of education materials through the National Dairy Council and the Evaporated Milk Association.

Trust Fund (.3%)* 15,107.88
Insurance and pension plan for employees.

Public Relations (1.9%)* 105,810.19
Contacts and recipe releases for food editors and radio and TV programs • Program of consumer and industry publicity releases and calls.

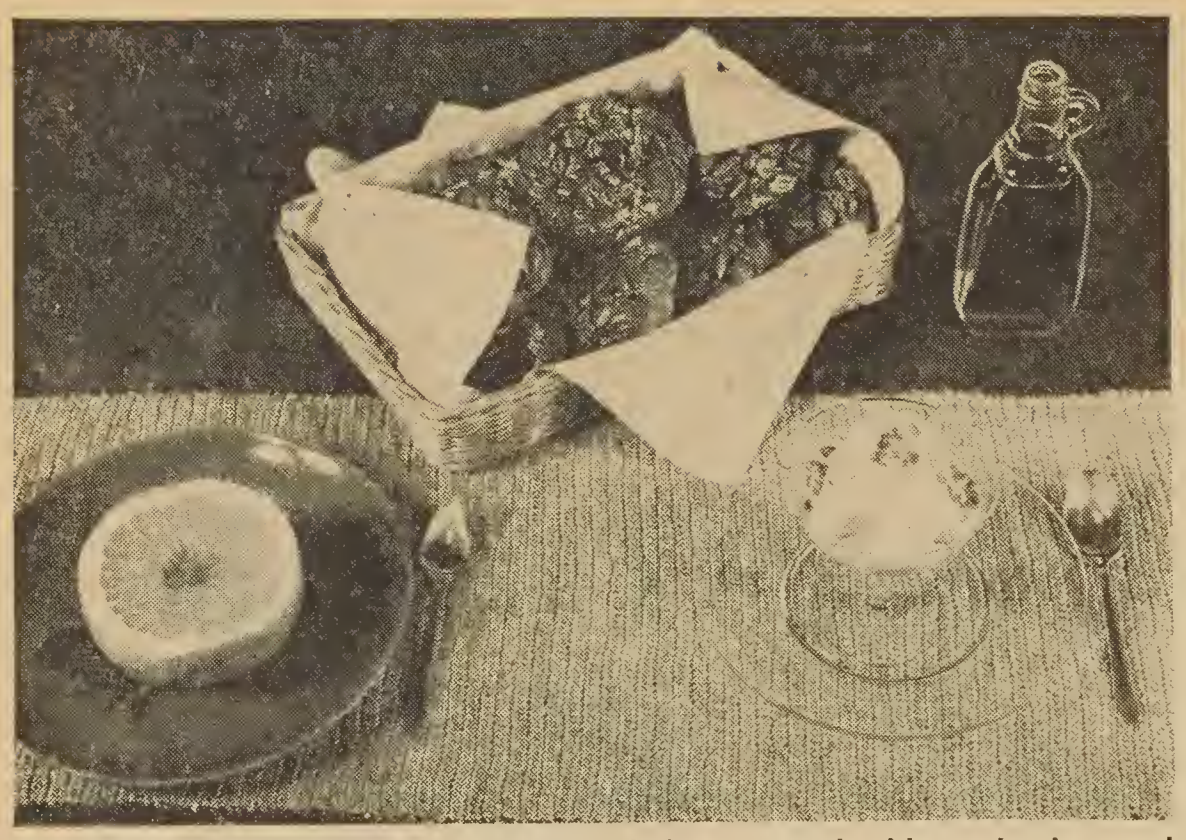
Administration (2.3%)* 125,464.02
Covering costs of management and meeting expenses.

Total (100%) $5,543,633.17

*% of Total

Each year financial records of the American Dairy Association are audited by certified public accountants. The balance sheet and the accountant's report appear in the complete Annual Report for 1956. A copy of the complete annual report may be obtained by writing to the address below.

AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION, 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois



A maple trio—maple walnut sundae, grapefruit sweetened with maple sirup and maple sweet rolls. . . .

Make the Most of Maple Sirup this Year

By FRED E. WINCH, Jr. and GERTRUDE ARMBRUSTER
New York State College of Agriculture

THE MAPLE Sirup production season of 1957 is over in the Northeast. It has been a good year say most of the producers in all parts of Central and Northern New York and most of New England. In the rest of New York, parts of Pennsylvania and Ohio, "the season has been disappointing." Total production in New York will probably reach 450,000 gallons and Vermont 600,000 gallons. More important is the fact that the crop this year throughout most of the Northeast has been one of the highest in quality for many years. Color, one of the standards for judging sirup has been the best for many years; flavor, a standard more difficult to define, has been excellent—**a real maple flavor.** With these two factors working as they have this year, there has been a higher proportion of the table-grade maple sirup made than usual. That sirup, not conforming to the requirements of table grade, is sold in drums to processors and blenders who use it in manufacturing everything from pancake sirups and additives for tobacco flavorings.

Marketing methods in the Northeast have changed greatly in the last decade. The gallon can, formerly the standard unit for maple sirup sales, has given way to containers and products more in keeping with the present day demands of the consumer. Maple sirup in gallons is still the most economical size container for the large family or the family with adequate storage. For the city dweller in the modern apartment, smaller containers are more convenient and producers are now packaging in all sizes from half-pint containers up. The public taste is also turning to other products than sirup—maple cream, or maple butter as it is sometimes called, is a fine-grained pure maple sugar which spreads easily and has a concentrated maple flavor that many people desire. This is shown by the fact that those producers making maple cream have a difficult time to keep up with demand though they are increasing production greatly. Maple cream has proved to be a natural on pancakes, waffles or as a spread on crackers. Maple sugar, too, is being used much the same as maple cream and its use has increased tremendously during the past few years.

Make the most of maple sirup this year. It all comes down to the fact that 1957 is a "vintage year" in maple products. Consumers are assured of excellent quality and excellent flavored sirups, creams and sugars. It's a good year to replenish stocks of our unique North American food.

Enjoy the delicate flavor of maple sirup alone or in combination with other foods. Here are a few ideas:

Ice Cream Sundae: Top a scoop of ice cream with maple sirup and garnish with chopped nuts.

Milk Drink: Add 2 tablespoons maple sirup to 1 cup cold milk. Combine thoroughly. Good hot, too, on a cold winter night.

Milk Shake: Add a scoop of ice cream to the maple milk drink and shake thoroughly. Garnish with whipped cream, if desired.

Maple Eggnog: Substitute maple sirup for sugar. Garnish with nutmeg.

Waffles, Pancakes and French Toast: Serve hot maple sirup with golden brown waffles, pancakes, and French toast. Heating enhances the flavor of maple sirup.

Baked Ham and Sweet Potatoes: Glaze baked ham and sweet potatoes with maple sirup.

Squash: When baking squash, glaze with maple sirup or combine maple sirup with mashed cooked squash.

Grapefruit: Sweeten grapefruit with maple sirup. Serve cold or broil.

Applesauce: For a treat, use maple sirup as sweetening in applesauce.

Baked Apples: Fill centers of apples for baking with maple sirup.

Waffles a la Mode: Add ice cream to hot waffles, then pour hot maple sirup over all.

Apple Pie: Substitute maple sirup for sugar in apple pie. For a change use a French top crust.

Maple Custard: Before pouring custard mixture into cups, place 2 tablespoons maple sirup into each cup. To serve, unmold and garnish with chopped nuts.

Maple Sweet Rolls: Use maple sirup in place of sugar in sweet rolls.

Baked Beans New England Style: Use dark amber maple sirup instead of the usual sweetening.

Buy in the Spring

Buy maple sirup in the spring. Your chances are best then since the demand for the product is often greater than the supply.

You may choose from containers varying from fancy shapes to plain blocks. Fancy containers may add to the cost of the maple sirup. Maple sirup is usually sold in gallon, quart, pint, or smaller sizes. Compare prices to find out which size is most eeonomical for you.

Storage of Maple Sirup

Maple sirup in sealed, sterile containers keeps well in a cool, dry place. Store open containers in the refrigerator. Sirup requires special care when it has stood after opening; heat just to the boiling point, skim, pour into hot, sterilized jars, filling completely, and seal. If you buy maple sirup in a large container and use it occasionally over a long period, preserve it in smaller jars by heating the sirup to 160° F. (simmering) and filling hot, sterilized jars, leaving no air spaee, and then sealing. Or fill clean, hot pint jars with sirup, seal and process in a boiling-water-bath for 10 minutes.

— A. A. —

GIBBERELLIC ACID

Gibberellic Acid applied to young plants of floral crops has been observed to increasc stem elongation markedly. After 45 days, stem length of geraniums was 191% to 225% greater than stems of untreated plants. Further, at temperatures normally unfavorable for flowering (above 60°F), stocks (*Mathiola incana*) flowered earlier as well as increasing in stem length.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

When you help someone up a hill,
you find yourself closer to the top.
—Author Unknown

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

However, gibberellic acid has been reported to produce undesirable branching of snapdragons. Corms or young plants of Gladiolus have not responded to treatments. Until more definite experimental results are available, growers are cautioned in the use of gibberellic acid other than its use in limited isolated trials.—*J. W. Mastalerz*

— A. A. —

HIGHBUSH BLUEBERRIES

Ripening of highbush blueberries is influenced by temperature. Satisfactory ripening of "green" berries occurred at 80°F for 120 hours. Lower temperatures slowed up ripening while still lower temperatures prevented blue coloring. Soluble solids increased as berries changed in color from green to red to blue or as berries ripened. Berries which ripened on the bush averaged 3.6% more soluble solids than berries ripened off the bush.

Shivaree



— John Goodwin

ONE THING is lacking in the wedding ceremony today; that is the old-fashioned shivaree. After the bride was kissed and wept over, then the shivareers came onto the stage. First there was a pounding and knocking on the doors and windows, followed by booming salvos of shotgun shells. Next a six-piece band serenaded the newly married couple.

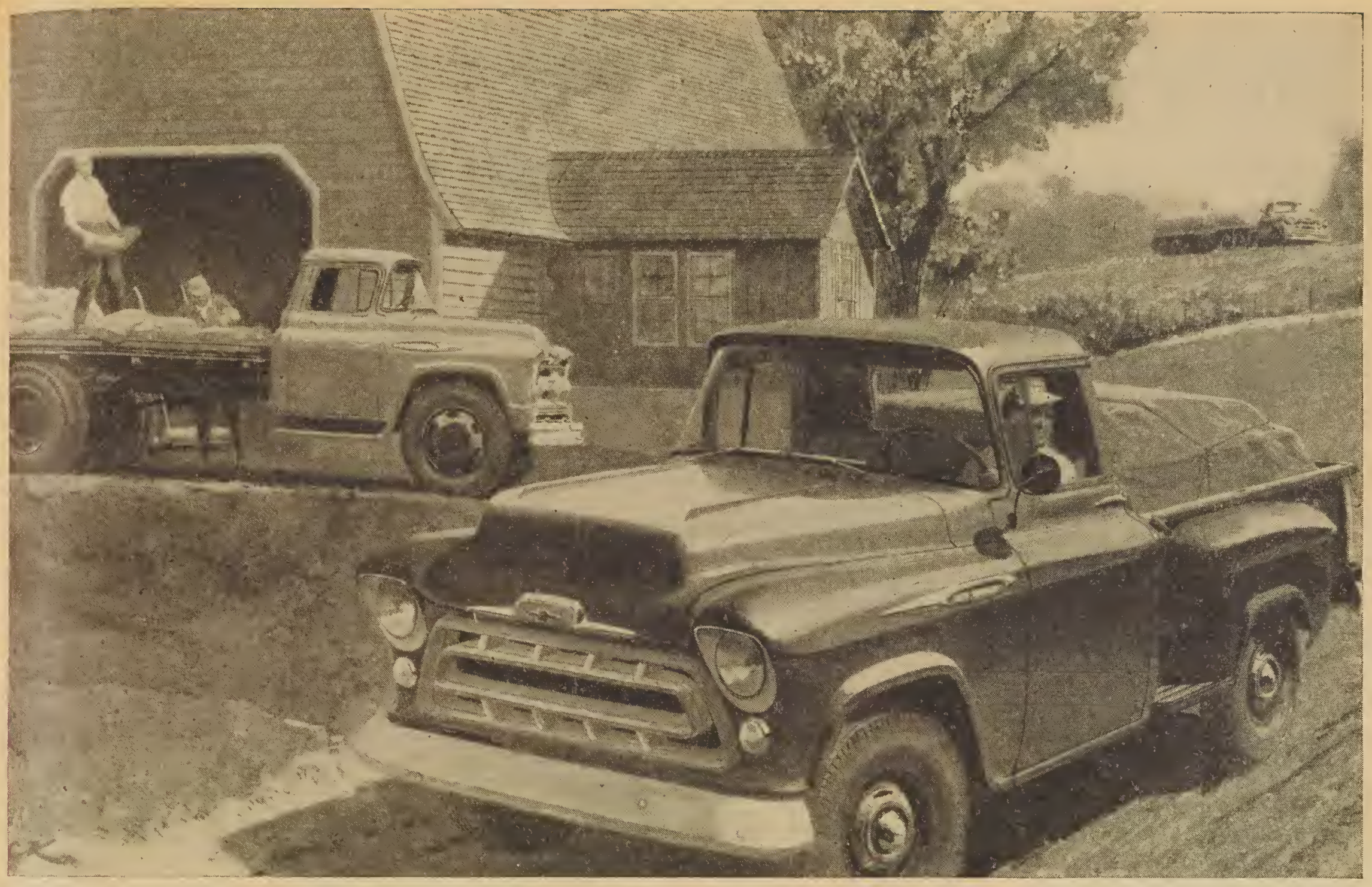
The music was the cue for the blushing bride and the groom to open the door and greet the shivareers, who marched through the house scooping up cigars, candy, oranges, cake, etc. (The popularity of the bride and groom was gauged by the number of shivareers and the intensity of the artillery fire.)

But woe to the stingy father-in-law who balked at treating the roistering shivareers. These uninvited guests would climb onto the house, put boards atop the chimneys and smoke out the whole wedding party. Then the whooping shivareers would grab pies and eakes and fried chicken and freezers of ice cream and make off into the night.

No bride is going to forget her wedding night if shivareers open the window and shove a 200-pound squealing shoat and a dozen squawking chickens into the newlyweds' bedroom.

As a climax of the shivaree, rejected suitors of the bride sometimes took the opportunity to beat up the unhappy bridegroom. At other times, after catching the new husband, they merely lowered him into an empty cistern and left him there till the following noon. Another idea was to take the groom into the woods and tie him to a tree.

Yes, indeed, the bride and groom who were properly shivareed have memories they can always cherish.



Saving money's second nature to Chevrolet trucks!

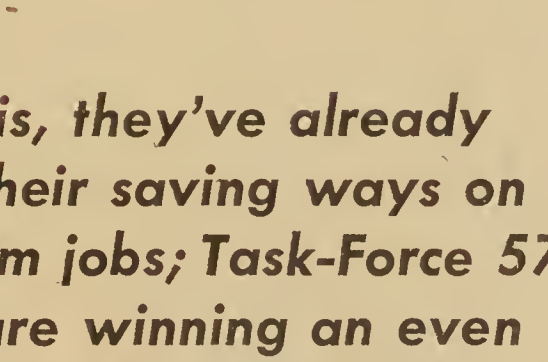
The fact is, they've already proved their saving ways on so many farm jobs; Task-Force 57 trucks are winning an even bigger name for Chevrolet as the Economy Champs of the truck world!

You'll find that Task-Force 57 trucks have a way of getting farm jobs done faster and for fewer operating dollars. In the first place, they've got lean-muscled horsepower under the hood—engines that get more work out of a gallon of gas. They bring you the industry's shortest stroke V8's* and those famous Chevrolet truck 6's that just keep going and going. Besides, these new Task-Force trucks are built to *stay* on the job.

When you get right down to it, Chevrolet trucks are the biggest sellers *because they're the biggest savers!* More truck owners put their farm loads in Chevies, because they know they can count on lower operating and upkeep costs. Your Chevrolet dealer's the man with the details. . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.

**V8 available in every model—either standard or as an extra-cost option.*

The "Big Wheel" in trucks



Task·Force 57 Chevrolet Trucks

PROVED ON THE ALCAN HIGHWAY . . . CHAMPS OF EVERY WEIGHT CLASS

Here's Some Gold We Can Do Without!

(Continued from Page 1)

larly sensitive to 2,4-D injury and should not be sprayed after plants have reached four inches in height.

4. In general, 2,4-D will not kill grasses. This is particularly true of quack and nutgrass.

2,4-D has also given excellent control of weeds in such grains as oats, wheat and barley. A relatively new compound, MCP, has shown considerable promise on grains, particularly those seeded to a legume. This material is related to 2,4-D but has given less damage to the legume seeding. This same material has given excellent results on pastures and forage crops where it is desirable to maintain a legume stand.

Newer Killers

For 2,4-D sensitive crops, the dinitro compounds have given excellent results in controlling broadleaf weeds. Used pre-emergence on dry field, snap and lima beans this compound has found wide usage. Pre- and post-emergence applications to peas have resulted in good control. This versatile material has been used successfully on seeded grains and legume pastures with little to no injury to the grain or legume seeding. The dinitro compounds are safe to use on farms where there is danger of damage to 2,4-D sensitive crops.

Of the herbicides that are relatively new, growers might try the following compounds for specific purposes:

Amino Triazole (marketed as Weedazol or Amizol), controls poison ivy, Canadian thistle and milkweed.

Dowpon has given excellent control of quackgrass as a spring preplanting herbicide. Since this material breaks down slowly, *at least three weeks to a month should be allowed between application and planting.*

Karmex W and DW — These materials have given excellent weed control in such crops as grapes and asparagus.

Randox — This compound has given exceptionally good control of annual weeds and grasses in muck-grown onions. Randox has been approved for pre-emergence use only.

Simazin — Has given amazing control in corn as a pre-emergence herbicide killing both annual weeds and grasses. The material will not be available this year except in experimental quantities since it hasn't been cleared as yet for general use.

For specific information on the use or chemicals for weed control, I suggest that you contact your county agricultural agent or local supplier of agricultural chemicals. Practically every state in the U. S. has prepared excellent bulletins on the subject of weed control. If your county agent doesn't have copies, write your State College or experiment station because getting that "gold" and other weeds out of your crops will help put real gold in your pockets.

—A. A.—

THE COST OF MOW-DRYING HAY

KNOWING that early-cut hay produces more milk than late-cut hay, more than 850 New York dairymen during the last 10 years have installed forced-air mow-driers in their barns.

Hay can be brought in from the field one day sooner if placed on a mow-drier than if left to cure in the field. This reduces losses from weather damage, and allows dairymen to harvest a higher proportion of their hay in June and early July.

Economists at Cornell University made a study of 50 farms with these driers to help determine under what conditions their use is a good investment.

Actual costs of installing the different types and sizes varied widely, from $300 to $1400 in 1955-56. These costs are expected to be higher this year.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A teacher affects eternity. He can never tell where his influence stops.
—Henry Adams

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Total annual operating costs averaged $132. The cost of mow-drying one ton of hay was $2.12 when an average of 62 tons was handled. More than half the operating costs were for fixed items such as depreciation, interest, and insurance.

The most commonly used mow-drying system had a 36-inch fan and a five horsepower motor, capable of handling about 900 square feet of mow-floor area efficiently if hay is not piled more than 20 feet deep.

To dairymen who ask, "Will the cost of installing and operating such a system be paid for in savings of feed or increases in milk production?" Prof. B. F. Stanton replies:

"A farmer must decide whether he can save enough additional hay of high quality or increase the feeding value so that the mow-drier more than pays the $2 per ton operating costs.

"To use a drier at or near its capacity," he continued, "a farmer must harvest enough hay for 25 cows and their replacements. If he is one of the fortunate few who is already harvesting most of his hay early in the season without weather damage, a mow-drier will not pay for itself.

"A man who harvests a large share of his early hay crop as grass silage may not have sufficient use for a drier. Any dairyman, however, who has 25 or more cows and is often short of roughages and cannot affort to lose part of his hay crop, should seriously consider installing a mow-drier."

It's how you get milk out of the cow... not what you put it in!

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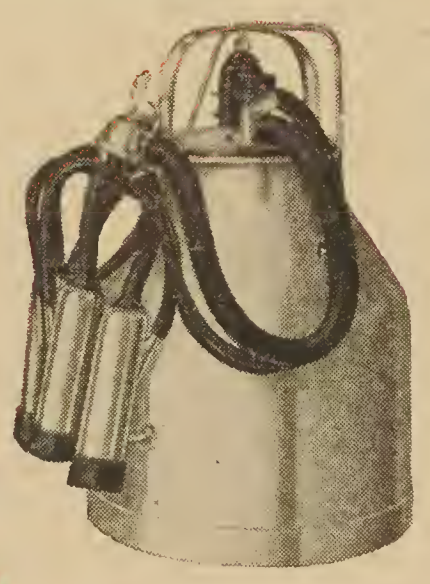
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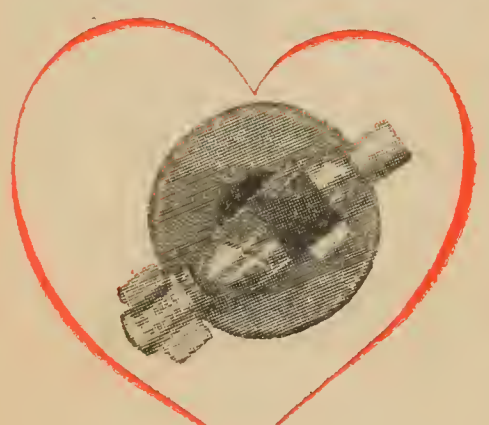
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The De Laval Separator Company, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

I'm willing to be shown. Please send me the name of my nearest De Laval Dealer and tell him I'd like to try a De Laval Speedway Milker on my present vacuum line.

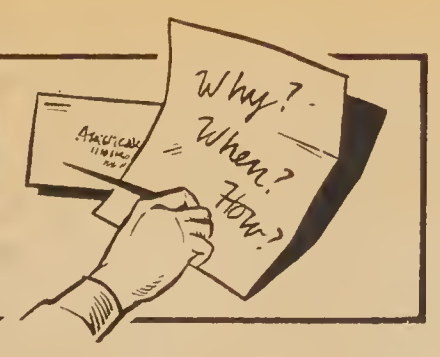
Name_____

Town_____ RFD_____ State_____

Name of Present Milker_____ I milk_____ cows

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY Poughkeepsie, New York • 427 Randolph St., Chicago 6 • DE LAVAL PACIFIC CO. 201 E. Millbrae Ave., Millbrae, Calif.

The QUESTION ? BOX



Why is it that tomatoes ripen better at moderate temperatures?

I can't tell you exactly why, but it is a fact that the development of the red pigment in the tomato stops at around 85°F. On the other hand, carotene which gives the tomato a yellow color continues to develop at high temperatures.

Because red color is important in determining the price, tests have been made by delaying the setting of plants with the idea that later harvesting would result in better color. Unfortunately, the result was that yields were decreased without improving the color.

What is there about modified air storage that keeps apples longer?

This modified atmosphere contains more carbon dioxide and less oxygen than the air we breathe. This slows down the living processes that go on in the apples and prolongs the period during which they can be kept. Refrigeration does the same thing but modified atmosphere does it even better.

What varieties keep well under modified atmosphere storage and which do not?

McIntosh stores well and it is the one we hear most about. Others include Red Delicious, Northern Spy, Northwestern Greening, Twenty Ounce and Yellow Newtown.

The ones on which we have information that do not store well are Baldwin, Jonathan, Wealthy and R. I. Greenings.

Last year, I planted sweet corn in one row the length of the garden and some of the ears developed poorly. What was the reason?

Probably poor pollination. Plant your sweet corn in a block of several short rows and pollination will be better.

How often should a garden be irrigated?

It's a matter of judgment, but at least once a week when it gets too dry. Soak the ground to a depth of 4 or 5 inches rather than sprinkling the top only, more often.

What are the prime differences between Viking birdsfoot trefoil and Empire?

Empire is later and is recommended for pastures that are to be left down for many years and for fields which will not be cut until early July. It retains its good quality relatively late in the season.

Viking is recommended in place of red clover on good soils where the drainage is too poor for alfalfa and where the field will not be plowed for three years. Under two-cutting management, Viking has produced 20% more hay than Empire but it blooms about the same time as alfalfa therefore the harvest competes with alfalfa while Empire can be cut later and still get good hay.

I am a farmer. I was 65 in December. When can I get Social Security benefits?

I am assuming that you already have a Social Security number. If you do not, contact your nearest office. You can get the location from your postmaster.

Wait until you have paid your 1956 income tax. Then take your receipt to your federal tax payment, your tax form 1040 and schedule F to the nearest Social Security district office. In some cities the representative of the district office comes to the city one day a week and you can see him then. If you are eligible, you will get benefit checks beginning January 1. Even though you did not apply January 1st, when you do get the check it will cover the period from January 1st.

When is a good time to treat lawns for grubs and what materials should be used?

DDT, chlordane, and dieldrin are effective against grubs of the Japanese beetle and the European chafer. Effects of dieldrin last a little longer than the other materials. Any of the three can be mixed with sand or fertilizer and broadcast. Fall is a good time to make the application.

How can I estimate the amount of slippage of my tractor tires?

Pace off 100 feet and count the revolutions of the rear wheels while the tractor goes that distance without load. Then with a load, see how far the tractor will travel with the same number of wheel revolutions. Subtract the distance in feet from 100 and the result is the percent of slippage.

Is band seeding of legumes still recommended?

Yes, indeed. Tests have shown that you get as good or better stands with 20 to 20% less seed. You can buy an attachment for your drill that will put the seed in a narrow band directly over the fertilizer.

Are figures available to help a dairyman decide what size ventilation fan to buy?

For a small dairy, buy a fan that will exhaust 60 cubic feet of air a minute for each 1,000 pounds of live weight of cows or a fan (or fans) to take out 100 cubic feet of air per 100 lbs. live weight for larger stables.

What can we use to kill poison ivy in orchards?

Try Ammate at the rate of ¾ lb. per gallon of water. June is a good time. Apply, spray until the foliage drips. You may need to spray some spots next year to finish the job.

Is Viking birdsfoot better than other varieties?

It is similar to European Birdsfoot but will yield heavier. It was recently introduced by Cornell.

We are planning to remodel our stable. How much space should a cow have?

Make some stalls 5½' by 4½'. Some for younger cows can be 5' x 4'.

One way to do it is to have the platform 5½ feet wide at one end and 4 or 5 feet wide at the other. Then heifers and cows can be assigned to the stalls that fit them.



"But, sweetheart — I didn't say I wouldn't EAT them . . . I only said that I never heard of chocolate-covered meatballs!"

How permanent is "temporary"?

YOU STILL PAY THESE "TEMPORARY" TAXES ON TRANSPORTATION

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You should have relief from the burden of these World War II taxes—now!

During World War II the Federal Government imposed special excise taxes on the passenger fares and freight charges you paid to railroads and other common carrier transportation. One reason for these special taxes was to discourage the use of these transportation facilities in wartime.

World War II is long since over but these taxes go on — and on. You are *still* paying them. On nearly all intercity tickets, they add an extra 10 per cent to the fare you pay. And as goods move through the processes of production and distribution, they add 3 per cent to the freight charges at every stage of the movement.

These burdensome and discriminatory taxes are still discouraging the use of our public transportation systems. And by so doing, these taxes are weakening our public carriers — essential to peacetime commerce and vital to national defense.

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My Experience With ZERO PASTURE

By NORMAN E. THOMPSON
Red Hook, N. Y., Dairyman

MY EXPERIENCE with zero pasture has been varied over the past three years. During 1956 most of the mistakes and difficulties were eliminated to give the desired results. Briefly let me tell how we became convinced that zero pastures is preferred on our farm.

During 1951 and 1952 the 18 cows were on rotated pastures and milked in a conventional barn. We moved stock to my own barn in December 1952 which is of the pole type and has a milking parlor. This barn never had carried over 15 head before. Our brook pastures were often wet, full of onions, and across a county road often blanketed by fog. In 1954 we supplemented our pastures with grass at silo-filling time. Even though the cows were on good pasture, the response in increased milk production gave impetus to do more grass feeding.

We built a self feeding wagon and through August and September we gave them a load each day. In 1955 we improved the wagon and fed twice a day. The wagon would accommodate only 25 cows at a time. This relieved us of pitching it to bunks to maintain our milk flow, but the following objections arose.

1. Excessive waste on ground; also cows failed to clean out the corners.
2. Difficulty in keeping wagon free of all spoilage. A little would discourage proper cleanout by the cows.
3. Heating of grass before wagon was cleaned out. Hot sun would force cows to leave wagon and by the time they returned, it was heated beyond a desirable consumption level.
4. We tried feeding the top off the wagon into bunks to satisfy those over 25 in number who were unable to get around the wagon, but all the cows would prefer to eat from the bunks than go to the wagon, thus crowding again.
5. So many cows trampled around the wagon that a new area had to be provided, as it left the area untidy and void of any grass.
6. When we alternated with zero grazing and a nearby pasture of ladino clover, the cows would drop in production when turned out as they would not eat enough during hot days, and would stand in the shade at the far end of the pasture, which is far from the barn.

Our Solution

In 1956 we chopped grass twice a day from May 15 to October 12th and pitched it all into bunks (423 tons of it) throughout the season. We weighed several loads and each averaged about 2500 lbs., for the 38 cows to consume 133 lbs. per cow per day. The sudan grass loads were heavier. To eat, the cows stood on blacktop and in the shade. Manure was cleaned out twice a week and bunks swept clean as needed.

Our forage program sounds like it might present problems such as that of having adequate feed at the right time. Actually the zero grazing helped the haying program. Briefly, from 60 acres of alfalfa, 50 goes in the silo and 10 to zero feed the milkers. By July the six acres of sudan are zero grazed.

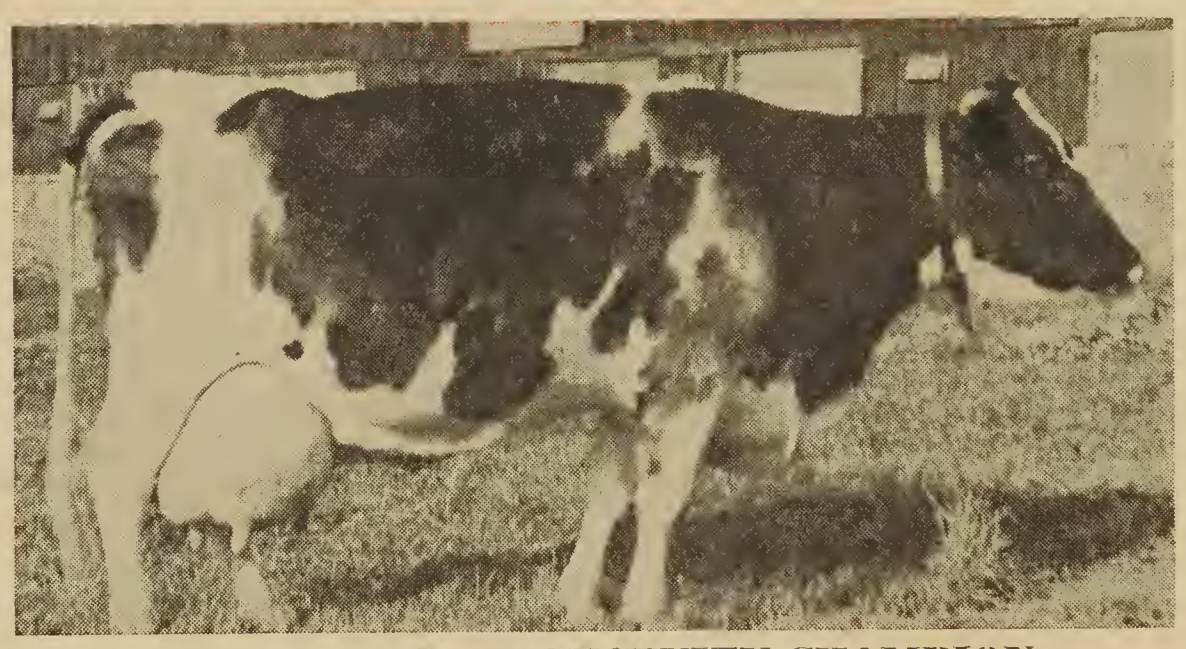
The second and third cuttings for hay are partially used for zero grazing as needed. We usually open the fields for the mower by chopping out the piece to mow, eliminating a double windrow for haying. The sudan grass is cut again in August. During September and October all of the 60 acres are cut for green feed as third and fourth cutting. Good hay is kept before the cows the year around.

Feeding Time

Hooking up and getting the load took on the average about 20 minutes, with about 10 minutes more to pitch it to the bunks. Some delays are encountered in tall wet grass or traveling to more distant fields.

Our routine with cows started with milking at about 5 A.M. and finishing at about 7 A.M. Grain is fed in the milking parlor. Green grass is fed at about 7:15 A.M. and within one and one-half hours they have cleaned up the grass and are lying down. About 11:00 they go to the brook for a drink and stand in the shade for a couple of hours. Then they usually come back to the feeding alley, eat hay in the hay

(Continued on Page 15)



NEW HOLSTEIN LONGEVITY CHAMPION

AN 18 year old registered Holstein owned by Clark Bowen and Son, Wellsboro, Pennsylvania has been officially recognized as a national long-time production champion by The Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

During her long productive career, Korndyke Beets Jannek Segis 2061548 has compiled an official lifetime record of 253,175 lbs. of milk — tops among living Holsteins.

Graying, but still very much alive, the persistent Pennsylvania Holstein is currently adding upwards of 60 lbs. of milk a day to her career total. Her official 365 day production of 20,414 lbs. of milk and 761 lbs. of fat set a new high for Holsteins 16 years of age or older on twice daily milking.

A top brood cow as well as a consistently outstanding producer, she has 6 sons, 7 daughters, 7 grandsons, 40 granddaughters and a veritable herd of more remote descendants registered in The Holstein-Friesian Herd Book.

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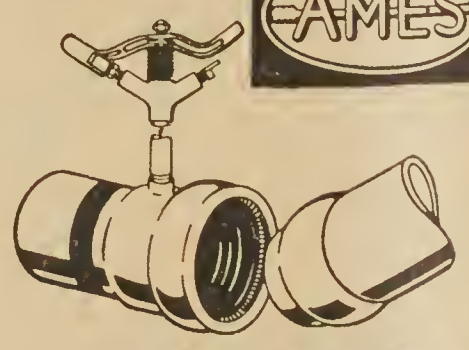
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(Continued from Page 14)

racks, drink and lie down in shade or loafing pen.

Milking starts at 4 P.M. and green grass is fed again at about 5:30 P.M. They prefer to rest at night in a three-acre pasture. They appear very quiet and contented. The cows show good body condition.

Milk Production

I am unable to compare milk production in 1956 as influenced by zero grazing with other years, because previous years were neither full zero pasture nor conventional pasture. I might add that my herd average increased from 10,360 lbs. to 13,360 lbs. from 1955 to 1956.

The first year they were all first-calf heifers except three, and in 1956 the same cows (in 2nd lactation) of which some were culled and replaced by first-calf heifers. Fully 75% of the herd freshens from August 1 to December, thus many cows are on dry pasture part of the summer.

About two weeks before they freshen, the dry cows are brought into the milking herd where they get a grain ration containing 14% of protein. The grain to milk ratio is about 1:6 when we are feeding the green chopped grass.

A Summary

Disadvantages of zero pasture are: It is not suited to wet, clay farms that will bog down machinery in rainy weather.

It is not feasible for small herds due to higher investment of machinery per animal. In small herds the pasture area is not such a problem.

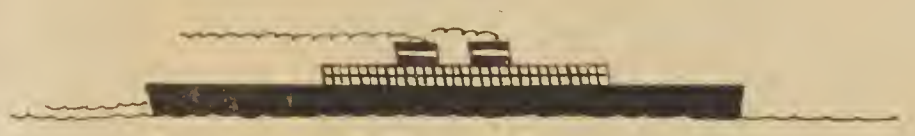
Inclement weather makes it a bit disagreeable.

Extra manure must be spread in the summer.

Advantages are:

1. Zero grazing does lend itself well to certain well drained large farms, especially if the farm is cut up by roads or the fields are distant from the barn.
2. At least 33% more cows can be kept on the same acreage of forage. There is no waste of feed in the field under foot and from droppings.
3. Accompanying benefits include less fencing, better weed control, bloat control, and no off flavors or odors in the milk.
4. Cows come under closer observation, being closer to the barn. Hazards are kept at a minimum, such as road crossings, broken fences, and other minor troubles common to cows on the back pasture.
5. There is less hoof rot.
6. Greater uniformity and higher milk production can be made through the summer heat periods.
7. Greater flexibility of diet can be provided.
8. Chopping around a field or dividing a field into convenient sections for haying eliminates the outside double windrow of hay.
9. Grain feeding as a pasture supplement in dry periods can be kept at a minimum. If cows have all the chopped grass cut at proper stage, they will not want much grain.

Conditions vary from farm to farm and program of pasture and roughage that fit one may not work on another. In Dutchess County where good land is scarce and high priced and well adapted to alfalfa, I feel confident that a zero pasture program is most helpful for milk production.



Happy Holiday Tours !

YOU STILL have time to make your reservation for either one of the two wonderful tours AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is offering at this time.

Europe — Our European tour leaves New York City aboard the S.S. Queen Elizabeth on August 14 for nearly 6 weeks of travel through 7 different countries: England, France, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy and Switzerland. The tour will accommodate a party of about 30; it is not filled, but reservations are coming in fast. An all-expense ticket for this wonderful trip costs only around $1,475 per person. Wouldn't you be interested in seeing our detailed itinerary? Just fill in the coupon below and mail it to us. If you then decide to join us, you will have fun and adventure in company with some of the nicest folks you have ever known.

Hawaii—Our Hawaiian tour party leaves New York on September 27 and returns October 29. Under our tour leader, Mr. BeDell, the group will visit Chicago, Portland, the beautiful Columbia River Highway and San Francisco, before sailing on the S.S. Lurline for Honolulu. There they will visit three of the islands and have a whole week at Waikiki Beach. The rate per person is around $1,300, a very reasonable price when you consider that this tour (like all American Agriculturist tours) covers every expense: meals, tickets, sightseeing, tips, the handling of luggage and first class accommodations. We can send you the itinerary for this trip, too, if you are interested. Why not join our holiday party? A delightful welcome awaits you in Hawaii.

A deposit of $200 per person will hold your reservation for the European trip; or a $150 deposit will hold your reservation for Hawaii. Of course, we will refund your money if later on you find you cannot go. If you do join one of our tours, however, you will never regret it. Everything is arranged for in advance, so that once on your way you will have absolutely no worries. You'll feel like royalty if you travel with American Agriculturist!

E. R. Eastman, Editor
American Agriculturist
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Please send me, without any obligation on my part, the following itinerary (check one or both):

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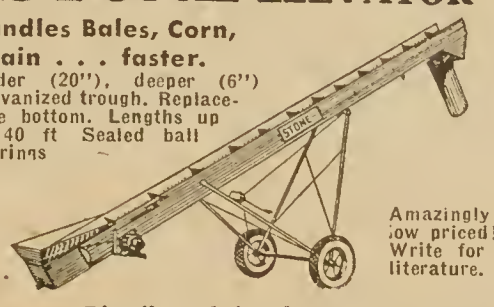
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Say you saw it in *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*



At Last We're Getting Together!

Never since the day when dairymen in the Milkshed voted 87% in favor of New York Milk Marketing Order #27 has there been such pulling together on the part of producers as in the past few months. The undersigned cooperative associations—representing over 60% of the Milkshed farmers—supported a single order capable of raising the average pool producer's milk check about $1000.00 annually. We got the single order. Agriculture Secretary Benson's recent decision calls for a new single milk marketing order.
This was accomplished by presenting . . .

A UNITED FRONT . . .

Producers waited patiently while a separate order hearing dragged on from June into December—a hearing on a proposal based on an unsound premise—during which time an effort was made to present supporting facts. Producers were not in a mood to wait longer. Something had to be done. During January and February the following producer groups rallied to a call for a united front and supported terms and provisions of a single order:

Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.

Mutual Federation of Independent Cooperatives, Inc.

Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Inc.

For the first time in twenty years the dairy interests united nearly 100%. The Secretary opened up the hearing to consider the program that had obtained such a high degree of unity among producers.

IT PAID OFF!

Due to the high degree of unity, and to speed action in getting the testimony on the record, proponents of the single order decided to have just two people present all testimony. To present the policy statement, Stanley H. Benham, president of the Dairymen's League, was chosen to represent producers. To present the technical details, Dr. Dorris D. Brown, economist for the Mutual Federation was chosen. *Their testimony was in the record in LESS THAN TWO DAYS!*

The whole single order hearing, including cross-examination, was completed in about three weeks. As a result of that Milkshed unity, U.S.D.A. officials have presented a proposed single order based on the hearing record . . . an order that ASSURES each producer a market . . . an order that GETS the top dollar for all milk . . . an order that BRINGS neighboring farmers the same price for the same quality milk . . . an order that BUILDS still greater unity in the milkshed.

No individual and no group alone was responsible for this great forward step in marketing. Credit is due all producers who worked together through their cooperatives to present broad-minded leadership able to adjust petty differences and work together shoulder to shoulder in matters of major importance.

These gains were obtained by a united front. The Secretary's recommended decision:

1. Raises producer prices throughout the Milkshed.
2. Regulates the New Jersey and Upstate New York markets together with New York City.
3. Improves pool plant rules.
4. Eliminates low-priced Class I-C and unregulated milk in these markets.
5. Modernizes transportation differentials in line with present day costs.
6. Reduces location differentials as fluid sales increase.
7. Pays each producer in accordance with the seasonal value of his production.

* The new order can be in effect by an early date. Before that time producers will have an opportunity to approve it. Members of recognized cooperative groups will vote through their organizations. Polling places will be established throughout the milkshed so independent producers can vote.

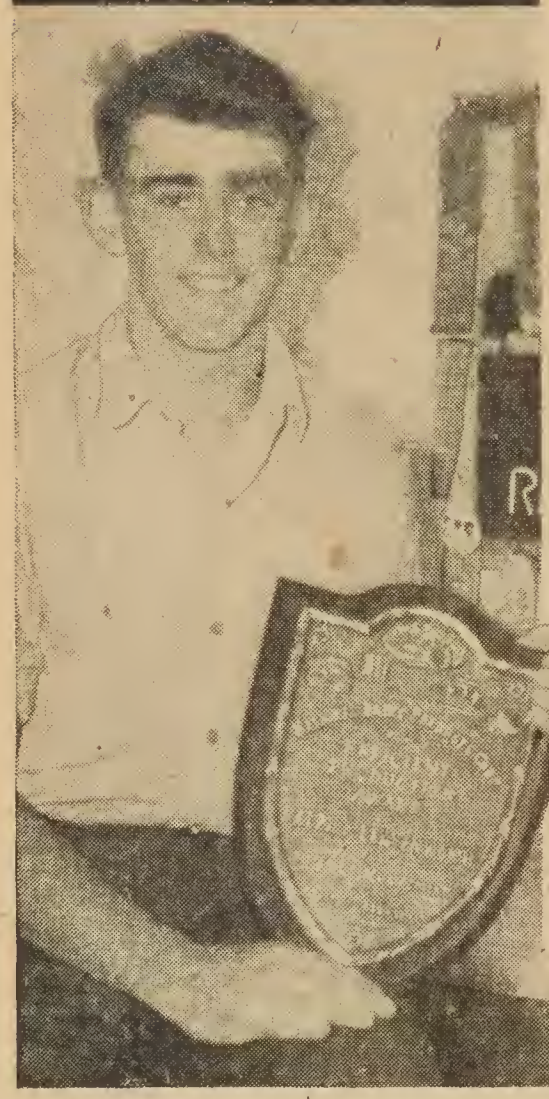
Let's continue our united front gains by voting in favor of the single order. We can expect to enjoy the opportunities of building our own Milk Marketing Order if we see to it that all dairy farmers, cooperative members and independents alike, are represented in the voting on this proposed order.

- **Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.**
- **Mutual Federation of Independent Cooperatives, Inc.**
- **Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Inc.**

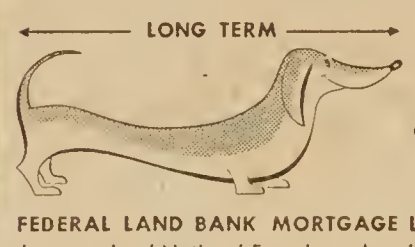


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MEET RALPH LEAVENWORTH - 17, AND CO-OWNER OF 74 HEAD!



President of the Connecticut FFA and State Star Farmer, Ralph Leavenworth is in business on a 50-50 basis with his uncle, William Dodd. Together they milk 74 head on their New Milford dairy farm. While still in high school — with the help of a PCA loan — Ralph built up a herd of 30 head. Partnership came after graduating from high school, last spring.



FEDERAL LAND BANK MORTGAGE LOANS
thru your local National Farm Loan Association



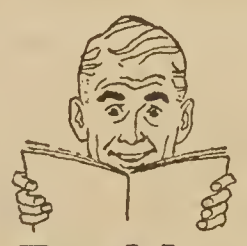
THRIFTY-OPERATING LOANS thru your local Production Credit Association

For full information, see your local associations or write: Dept. A-98, 310 State Street, Springfield, Mass.

Federal Land Bank and Production Credit Loans

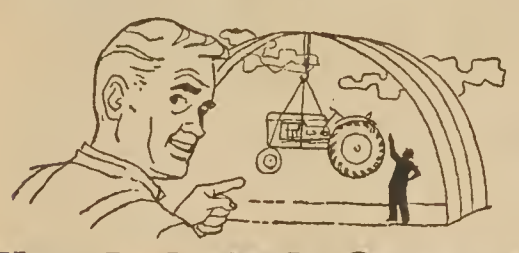
N.F.L.A. P.C.A.

COOPERATIVE FARM CREDIT



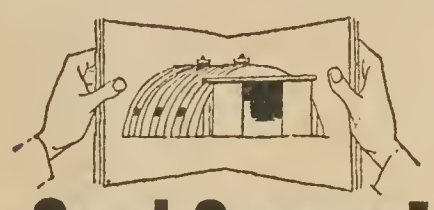
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Guaranteed Producers

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EMPIRE STRAWBERRY plants, recently developed at the New York State Experiment Station, produce huge, delicious berries during the June Strawberry season, with a minimum of care. Slice them . . . they're juicy red clear through, with a tempting, tangy taste. Hardy, withstand adverse conditions and grow in almost any soil, giving the most **fruit** in the **least space.** Plants are sent with complete instructions.

Send just one dollar for 25 **guaranteed producing** Empire Strawberry plants, postpaid, plus FREE 1957 Color-Catalog. Enjoy the finest strawberries, fresh from your own garden. Money refunded in 7 days for any reason. **Free replacement** if plants fail to produce **the first season**



FREE . . . . . Expertly prepared, illustrated booklet, "7 Strawberry Gardens for Small Spaces." Space-saving PLANS and CHARTS for beautifying every size and type of garden.

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Enclosed is $1.00. Send 25 guaranteed Empire strawberry plants, postpaid, plus FREE 1957 Color Catalog and FREE booklet, "7 Strawberry Gardens for Small Spaces." **Must bear** or free replacement. Money back in 7 days for any reason.

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Address .....
City .....Zone.....State.....
(Offer not good West of Mississippi)

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My Answer to the Apple Marketing Problem*



By ROCKWOOD BERRY

Secretary, New York and New England Apple Institute

FOR THE past several years it has been my privilege to be one of the two directors of the New York and New England Apple Institute representing the state of Maine. Today, I would like to analyze the Institute program, and to project some positive thinking into the next ten years.

From the time of incorporation about 20 years ago I believe the thought has been that promotion on an area basis could increase the consumption of apples. As I review the slant of our advertising programs it appears that the pitch has been to the housewife, enticing her to utilize apples in pies, sauces and salads, and then to eat. We made sure of that pitch by scheduling our radio and TV programs in the morning and afternoon. I believe we have gotten our money's worth in apples sold. In this view my own conclusion is "too little spent for the job we had to do."

It is fortunate that we have a voluntary organization. The individual is free to decide periodically whether or not he should participate and to what extent. The management and directorship must of a certainty be active, be successful and be efficient, for the membership holds the purse strings. Hence it is important that the membership knows what the organization is doing. The Institute has always kept the membership informed about the program and the financial situation but I am certain that the membership has not taken its rightful responsibility of looking far enough ahead.

As early as 1900 some of our forward-looking Maine orchardists remarked "What this industry needs is advertising." In that year, 1900, about 490 million dollars was spent in all advertising in this country. In 1940, the national advertising bill was 2 billion dollars. A few thousands of dollars was spent on apples. Last year, 1956, all together in this country, around 10 billion dollars was spent for advertising. An upward trend in thousands of dollars is the record for apples.

Should we expand our advertising efforts? How much and in what direction?

Our potential apple market is expanding. The potential is the result of increased population and high incomes. In the next 12 months we will have a net gain of 2.8 million people, and over 1½ million marriages. The American consumer is past the stage of buying because of need. Authorities in the field will prove to us that advertising has been instrumental in creating wants.

The Florida citrus industry, one of our competitors, is an example. Faced with either cutting down orange trees or increasing consumption, the Florida growers taxed themselves and met the problem. In the 5-year period from 1950 to 1955 consumption of Florida citrus jumped 49 per cent. This was a growth greater than in the whole 10 years from 1940-1950.

In contrast the apple industry is running a losing fight to hold per capita consumption.

The lesson is this:

People don't just naturally want a second car, unless the idea is repeatedly called to their attention. Is it enough to let the retailer call attention to our apples by display alone? Except for a few programs of concentrated effort, I doubt if we have created many apple wants in people. We have missed because of inadequate funds.

We need to analyze carefully once again

(1) Our product
(2) Our methods of selling
(3) Our attitudes in regard to responsibilities as producers.

I believe our product, properly promoted, can create an insatiable desire for an apple for lunch, an apple at TV time, an apple before retiring. It can be eaten out of hand; it snaps; it is colorful. What are we doing, fellow orchardists? It's our attitude.

First of all, we haven't believed it was necessary, or desirable perhaps, to spend the money. Secondly, we don't understand the tremendous impact mass advertising has made on the American consumer. Recently David Potter, professor of history at Yale, said, "The church appeals to a man as a spiritual being; the school is concerned with him as a national being; the incentive in our economy stimulates him as a producer; and advertising stimulates him as a consumer." If we will recognize advertising as the educational phase of marketing, and forerunner to the successful and profitable disposal of our products, the future of the apple industry may be brighter.

This will require an expanded institute budget. It means more apple growers should participate in the Institute Program; it will require perhaps an increase in the box rate; or some other more stable base. You growers are the ones to decide this. Remember this is a voluntary program. Are you going to cut down your apple trees, or invest in building a desire for apples. It's your attitude that counts.

THERE WOULD BE NO SURPLUS

NOT ONLY fruit growers but every farmer will be interested in Mr. Berry's address printed in part on this page. If his suggestions were followed, not only would there be no surplus, but farmers would be put to it to meet the demand for food products.—E.R.E.

*Address presented at Maine State Pomological Society, Lewiston, Maine, January 17, 1957.

— A. A. —

KEYSTATE HYBRID

Years of testing tomato varieties and hybrids at this University have revealed some very interesting facts. In a comparison of Rutgers with the F1 hybrid Keystate (over a period of 9 years and at 32 locations) it was found that the former averaged 11 tons of marketable fruit per acre and the latter 15¼ tons. If over this period the average return to the grower was $26 per ton, the difference in gross return per acre would be $110 in favor of Keystate. When seed and plant costs are considered the return on Keystate is $85 per acre more than the return for Rutgers.—*B. L. Pollack.*

— A. A. —

PEACH VARIETIES

Are you thinking of some variety to plant to fill the 7 to 10-day gap before Elberta? Why not try Kalhaven? The New York Agricultural Experiment Station reports this peach a very desirable variety to fill the gap between ripening dates of Halehaven and Elberta.—*C. M. Ritter*



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Made of Alcoa's® special corrosion-resistant alloy which makes this sheet *Last Longer on the Roof.*

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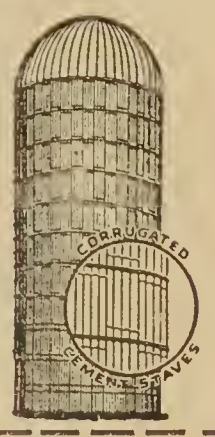
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For and Against the Proposed Potato Grade Labeling Act

IF PASSED, a bill, (or more correctly, any one of several bills being considered in Congress) would affect you as a potato grower. The bill is called the National Potato Grade Labeling Act.

Very briefly, the purpose of the act is to keep No. 2 potatoes off the market. Federal-State inspection of potatoes would be required when they were marketed, a national potato advisory committee would be set up to advise with the Secretary of Agriculture on administering the law, and a referendum would be required with two-thirds of the growers voting "yes" before the law could go into affect.

The bill is favored by the National Potato Council and in general by the growers in areas farthest from market. It is opposed by the Farm Bureau, the Vegetable Growers Association of America and by many growers who are relatively close to market. Bills which are practically identical have been introduced in the House by Congressmen Knutson of Minnesota; Chenoweth of Colorado; Kreuger of North Dakota, McIntire of Maine and Porter of Oregon.

In case you would like to write your Congressman explaining your opinion, the numbers of the House bills are H-4963, H-5108, H-5133, H-5137 and H-5274. In the Senate the number is S-1315 and carries a host of names.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Business is never good business until it makes a friend.—Author Unknown

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Those who are opposed to the passage of this bill have several arguments against it. The cost of inspection would be considerable and opponents are inclined to doubt that it could be enforced. In New York State for example, farm organizations have requested more state inspectors to enforce the laws we already have, but without much success. There is a feeling that we now have sufficient state laws to handle potato marketing problems if these laws were fully enforced. And also that marketing agreements are voluntary, more flexible and more easily changed than the proposed Federal law would be.

There is some fear also that if the legislation is passed, a higher proportion of growers in areas that want the legislation will vote because they feel more strongly about the need for it. If this should happen; if distant potato growers should vote "yes" and if growers near to market should stay at home, the result would fail to show the true sentiment of growers.

On the other hand, those who favor the bill maintain that compelling the keeping of low grade potatoes off the market would go a long way toward handling the problem. Especially in areas with potato marketing agreements, growers feel that they are keeping low grade potatoes off the market and that it is only fair that growers in all areas should be forced to do the same.

Similar legislation was introduced in Congress last year under a different name. The legislation did not pass and it is quite probable that it will not pass this year. But, if it doesn't, it will doubtless be up for discussion next year and in the meantime, growers have an opportunity to think about the problem, to discuss it with their neighbors and to decide whether or not they believe it would be helpful to the potato growing industry.

- CLEANS FEEDLOTS
- LIFTS AND CARRIES
- BUILDS OR MAINTAINS
  - ROADS
  - LANES
  - DITCHES
  - SILOS
  - PONDS



NEW!

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This new Allis-Chalmers tractor-mounted, hydraulically operated scoop for WD and WD-45 Tractors "digs in" with a 13½ cu. ft. bite to handle earth and material moving jobs of many kinds. It digs, loads, carries, dumps, spreads and levels.

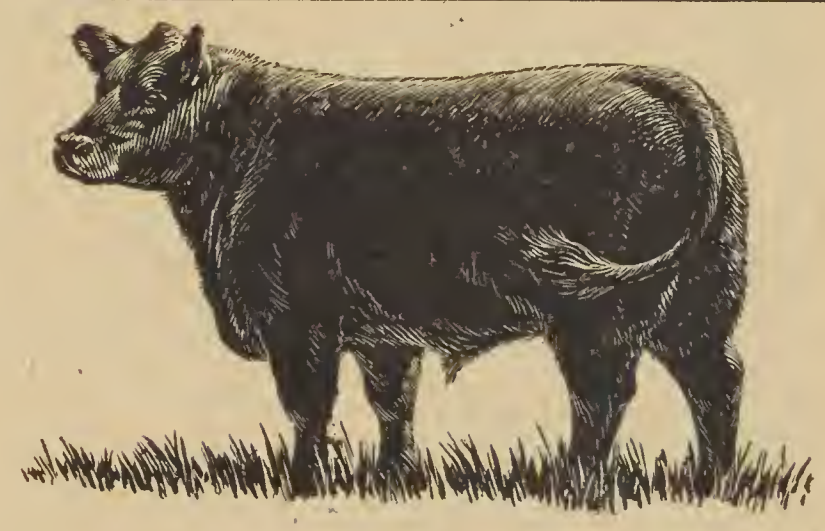
Choose either forward or reversed bucket position to suit the job. Balanced for easy dumping and automatic return. SNAP-COUPLER hitch makes hookups minute-quick. TRACTION BOOSTER system gives extra pull-power in heavy digging or loose soils.

Ask your Allis-Chalmers dealer about this handy, low-cost farm tool of many uses.

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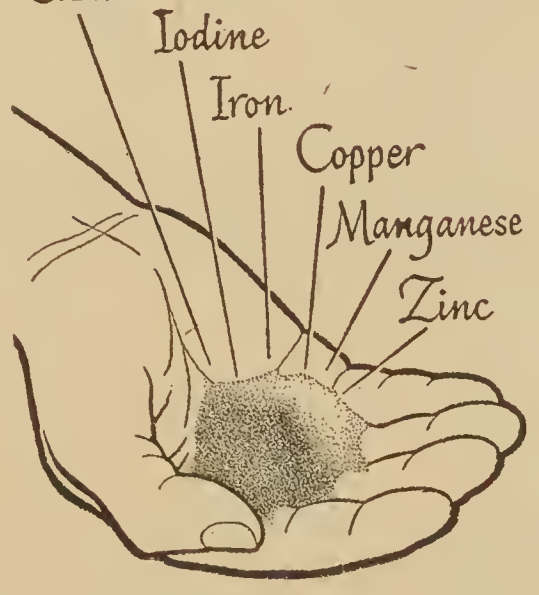
ALLIS-CHALMERS

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Feed Morton T-M Salt even if you feed a major mineral. You'll get more meat, milk and wool. Morton uses all the top quality compounds that research has shown are the best available sources of trace minerals. Morton T-M Salt is the finest product of its kind. At your feed dealer's—bags or blocks.



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HARRY L. ENNIS
American Agriculturist
New York Field Manager

This spring I need two salesmen, one for the Hudson River Valley and one for Northern New York.

If you have a dependable car and like to meet farmers — want a year around job with guaranteed income to start with, write me stating your selling experience. I will show you how to be successful.

HARRY L. ENNIS
American Agriculturist
R.F.D. 3 — Horseheads, N. Y.

New York Farm Laws Passed in 1957

By E. S. FOSTER
Secretary, New York Farm Bureau

THE 1957 SESSION of the State Legislature produced numerous new laws and modifications of existing laws of importance to farmers. While the session was not an exciting one from the point of view of political clashes, it seems certain that the 1958 session will produce considerable excitement aimed at the gubernatorial election a year from this coming November.

It seems certain that Governor Harriman will be a candidate for reelection in '58. Keep an eye on the '58 legislative session for Republican candidates in the making both within and without the State Legislature.

Be sure you are enrolled in the party of your choice and work hard for top candidates in your party. Good government is a first order of business because its actions affect every man, woman and child in the state.

NEW LAWS

Rabies indemnities continued for another year on cattle, horses, sheep, swine and goats dying as a result of this disease.

Town zoning boards can now have an additional member whose farming income exceeds ½ of his total income when 20% or more of the land of the area to be zoned is agricultural land.

State marketing agreements and orders are now possible when approved by ⅔ of the producers concerned. Keep in mind this is only an enabling act and is purely permissive.

Agricultural trucks can now have a maximum gross weight of 24,000 lbs. for the agricultural license which is priced at $1.75 per 500 lbs. or fraction thereof of maximum gross weight. Commercial license is $2.50. Previous ceiling on agricultural trucks was 18,000 lbs.

Truck lighting regulations can now be made by Commissioner of Motor Vehicles to fit trucks of unusual construction.

On January 1, 1957, a New York State law became effective requiring extensive additions to the lights displayed on trucks on the road. The language was technical and confusing especially to farmers. For example, the law called for lights on a certain portion on the rear end of trucks and in the case of many farm trucks there was no place to add the lights.

A bill introduced to postpone the effective date to July 1, was passed by the legislature and vetoed by the Governor. In the meantime, the Commissioner of the Department of Motor Vehicles had made some rules to meet the situation without definite authority under the law.

At the recent session of the legislature, a bill was passed giving the Commissioner such authority which has helped to clarify the situation.

Seasonal workers having operator or chauffeur licenses and motor vehicle registration issued by states of origin can now obtain certificates to operate from June 1 to November 1 without examinations, and their insurance issued by a company authorized to do business in their states of origin will be honored in New York.

Wildlife management and control districts (state divided into 15 districts) will provide for cooperation between landowners, district boards and Department of Conservation in connection with wildlife management in restricted areas. Law makes it possible for greater protection of crops, livestock, farmsteads, etc. against hunting and trespassing.

Livestock auctions will be bonded for not less than $5,000 nor more than $100,000 to protect those consigning livestock against financial failures. Currently such bonds range from $3,000 to $10,000.

Poultry processing plants will now be bonded at not less than $3,000 nor more than $50,000. Applies to plants that can, freeze or process in any other manner.

Controlled atmosphere storage fruits and vegetables to be marked as such, must have been in such storage not less than 90 days with an oxygen content not in excess of 5%.

Potatoes in closed packages in excess of 60 lbs. when unclassified must be marked "unclassified". Old law applied to all potatoes in closed packages. This means that closed packages 60 lbs. or less must be marked as to grade.

Combines, corn pickers, hay harvesters, self-propelled, are now exempt from definition of "motor vehicle".

Milk gallon containers now legal.

Milk dealer application for license can no longer be denied on grounds that applicant does not already have in his possession necessary equipment. He must show that he can acquire such equipment if license is granted.

Bulk milk tank coolers can no longer be assessed as real estate for tax purposes.

Schools having less than eight teachers shall receive after July 1, 1957 apportionment of state aid no smaller than received during school year 1954-55. Under Heald report enacted a year ago, such schools lost state aid.

Workmen's compensation weekly benefits raised to $45 maximum and $20 mimimum.

Nematode of potatoes program continued in connection with research and taking land out of production by rental. Rental per acre not to exceed $60. Problem continues on Long Island.

Unlicensed truck can cross highway to gain access to land on opposite side.

Agricultural Commission (Erwin Commission) continued for another year.

Irrigation Commission to study problems of farm irrigation and suggest remedies continued for another year.

BILLS VETOED

A few bills of farm interest were vetoed, including the following:

$1.00 licensed trucks would have been exempt from splash guards behind rear wheels.

Milk vending machines would have been defined as stores.

12-14 Year old persons, when accompanied by parents or with written consent by parents or guardian, could work at hand harvesting of berries, fruits and vegetables four hours per day between the hours of 9 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Erwin roads, built prior to January 1, '57 could have received surface binder with state participating in cost.

200 Quarts of milk could be sold by farmer without milk dealer license. 100 Quarts is now the limit.

Bills defeated in Legislature:

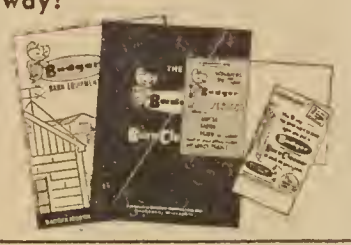
Unemployment insurance would be mandatory on farmers employing agricultural labor.

Workmen's compensation, (now permissive) would be mandatory in farm employment under several bills.

PLANNING ON REMODELING YOUR BARN THIS SUMMER?



Consult a Badger Barn Cleaner Specialist for layout and gutters. He will furnish a layout and show you how to save countless hours of back-breaking drudgery . . . for a few pennies a month you can clean your barn in a matter of minutes . . . you can't afford to be without a Badger Barn Cleaner. Ask him about our easy payment plan. While you are at it, why not ask him about the easy way to get down your silage with a Badger Silo Unloader? He will be glad to tell you all about our Badger Auger Type Bunk Feeders.
Why go on wearing yourself out day after day. It's so easy to do your chores and feed your cattle the Badger way!



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MORE BIG WHITE EGGS EARLY with K-137 KIMBERCHIKS

By special arrangement with Kimber Farms, Cal., Hubbard Farms now produces famous K-137 Kimberchiks.*

BIGGER EGGS FASTER. The K-137 Leghorn gives you a 250** egg—5 year average in official tests, and a 5-year livability of 91.9%**. You get high feed efficiency, early production of big white eggs.

*Not available in eastern Pa. until after June 30, 1957.
**Based on number of pullets at 1 week of age.

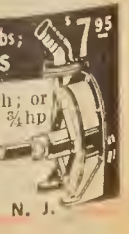
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LABAWCO PUMPS, Belle Mead 14, N. J.



Says Cage Layers Profit Where Floor Birds Fail

By L. M. HURD

ONE OF the interesting talks at the Neppco three day exposition at Syracuse last fall, was given by E. M. Herr, Willow Street, Pa., on his experiences with laying cages. Herr is one of the pioneer large-scale operators in Pennsylvania. He went on to say a poultryman who raises his chickens in cages can make a profit in times when other growers can't because of greater efficiency in managing the flock. He said he can easily care for 5000 birds in 6 hours a day and this includes caring for replacements.

In general, Herr said, cages offer the poultry raiser "individual culling on an accurate basis, better feed conversion, less mortality, constant supply of large eggs, higher quality eggs, higher production, and elimination of broody hens, picking birds and egg eaters."

Herr makes his job a lot easier by feeding from a gasoline-powered cart which augers mash into the feed trough and by gathering eggs with a ferris-wheel type of basket holding cart. He also has a winch to operate the windows the length of his building in one mechanical operation.

The cages on the Herr farm are housed in a single A-roof building 450 feet long by 30 feet wide. There are four rows of cages and a 24 inch walk between the rows. A manure pit 36 inches wide and 4 inches deep is provided under the rows of cages.

Feeding is done once a day. The pits are cleaned every six or eight weeks with a double scoop, low tractor. Rigid culling is practiced. The production of each bird is recorded on a little dial on each cage when an egg is collected and when production drops below 50% the bird is removed and sold. Replacements are brooded four times a year.

Herr believes that the wet condition of the manure which poses the biggest problem for the cage operator can be helped by the addition of an iron compound to rations, and thinks the problem will be solved shortly by feed manfacturers. He did not mention how his house was ventilated. Perhaps more frequent cleaning of the droppings and good ventilation might help the wet manure situation.

Herr thinks that all the little advantages of the cage set-up will help a poultryman make up to 20% more profit.

I can't help wondering if some of the advantages that Herr claims for cages are not due to the very unusual labor saving devices in use rather than the cage system. However, interest in cages is on the increase and they have several advantages over floor managed birds worth considering.

— A. A. —



Eggland To Feature

"Eggs and Poultry Around the World"

EGGLAND has been a highlight of the New York State Fair for the past four years, and will be even bigger and better when the Fair opens August 30 to September 7.

This year EGGLAND will have an international motif featuring — "Eggs and Poultry Around the World." Plans are now progressing to decorate the entire building in an international atmosphere, using foreign flags, costumes and even demonstrating foreign dishes using Eggs and Poultry.

Special features such as the Empire State Barbecue Contest; 4-H Styles in Eggs and Poultry; The World's Largest Omelet and others take place all nine days of this giant Fair.

The EGGLAND Exhibit is a carnival in itself as it is a series of booths prepared and manned by industry, educational and promotional organizations.

Last year over 250,000 people passed through EGGLAND where they sampled egg and poultry recipes from egg drinks, roast duck, turkey and chicken to egg sandwiches, egg toast, fried chicken and barbecued chicken. Not only did they sample poultry products but they had a chance to see poultry equipment and supplies that make the industry operate.

EGGLAND—one of the main features of the New York State Fair, is a joint venture of the New York State Poultry Council, the New York State Committee of PENB, and the New York State College of Agriculture—Cornell Poultry Department.

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July 6 Issue.....Closes June 21
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SEND for our free 1957 real estate catalog. Many bargains. Redmond Agency, Arkville, N.Y.

PRODUCTIVE FARM — 120 acres. Good house. Barn—36 stanchions, 2 silos, stocked and equipped. Spring water gravity, $18,000. Terms. Scheidell, Jeffersonville, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Farms suitable for dairying, beef cattle, grazing and production of grain, ranging in size from 200 acres to 2,800 acres. Write us fully about the type of operation and size of farm that you would like to buy. "We specialize in farm lands." Bradham Realty Company, Realtors, 2 No. Main Street, Sumter, South Carolina. Phone SPruce 3-3377.

WANTED: Farm with, without buildings, within 100 miles N.Y.C. All details including price, Larsen, 152 Second Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARM: About 500 acres, for sale in Vermont. Price $8,000. Can be available June 1, 1957. Elmer Mace, Wells River, Vermont.

FARM PROPERTY: We have several very fine farm properties, some fully equipped and stocked, ranging from $5,000 to $85,000. Excellent milk market here. Write stating your desires. Mullins Realtors, 197 State Street, Bangor, Maine.

370 ACRES, 250 tillable (level). One of best in Cortland-Syracuse area. 120 foot barn, 56 tie stalls, gutter cleaner, steel grainery. Home suitable for two families, bath. Excellent water supply. $32,000. Willis E. Becker, Broker, Preble, N. Y. Phone Cortland PI63424.

5,000 BIRD POULTRY FARM—automatic equipment; egg route 10 cents above New York price. Owner claims $9,000 to $10,000 net annually. $39,000; $9,000 down, easy payments. For complete information contact Willis E. Becker, Broker, Preble, New York. Telephone Cortland PI 6-3424.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Farmers Get Premiums For Quality Hogs



MOST farmers prefer to produce something that has quality rather than something that is poor, that is if they can get paid for the extra time and cost it takes to get top quality. Unfortunately, it is not always possible to get a premium in available markets but in the case of Western New York hog raisers, a situation has been set up where quality hogs do get a premium.

Three agencies are cooperating in this venture, namely a packer, a livestock marketing cooperative and an educational institution. The Tobin Packing Company of Rochester, New York buys the hogs after they are graded; the Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative of Ithaca, New York, provides the marketing facilities at Caledonia; and the New York State College of Agriculture helps to get the information to the farmers through the Extension Service, based on actual results.

When a farmer sells hogs through the Caledonia Hog Pools they are weighed, graded and priced according to grade. In grading, four things are considered. The thickness of the back fat, the length of the carcass, the meat type quality and the weight. The weight desired is 200 to 240 lbs.

The owner of the hogs is encouraged to see his hogs graded, to compare them with those brought in by other farmers and to ask questions, all of which may help him to do a better job of hog production in the future.

The premium for quality is based on an agreement with the Tobin Packing Company to pay a differential up to $1.65 per cwt. between the No. 1 and No. 3 grade of hogs. As each hog is graded, it is marked with a colored crayon; red for No. 1, yellow for No. 2 and green for No. 3 and medium. The grading is usually done by three people, two from Empire and the Swine Extension Specialist at the College of Agriculture.

The Tobin Packing Company cooperates in another important way—individual hogs (or sometimes an entire consignment) are marked alive by tattooing, which also remains on the dressed carcass. This permits comparing the actual grade of the dressed carcass with the live grade at the Pool.

Individual farmers are enthusiastic about the whole idea. The program has been characterized as the greatest single improvement in many years in marketing livestock for meat. Experience has shown that the price differentials are sufficient to induce hog producers to adopt better practices. The Tobin Packing Company has agreed to buy all the hogs brought to the Caledonia Hog Pools thereby guaranteeing a consistent market.

This is only one of several services performed by the Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative. The Cooperative has seven weekly livestock auction locations where animals are sold for slaughter and also for dairy replacements. Empire does not own the animals. They are voluntarily consigned, sold for the consigner, for which a reasonable commission fee is charged. Empire also has a farm sales division that handles herd dispersals right on the farm.

— A. A. —

SILCOX RE-ELECTED TO EMPIRE BOARD

AT THE 11th annual meeting of the Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative held in Gouverneur, New York, C. N. Silcox of Ithaca was re-elected to the board of directors and was named to the board's finance committee.

R. V. Hemming, the cooperative's general manager, commented that in ten years, the organization had marketed $106,000,000 worth of livestock, including 376,584 head of slaughter cattle. Empire markets also handled 817,506 calves and 142,545 head of dairy replacement cattle.



6th Western New York
JERSEY SALE
SAT., MAY 25 — 1 P.M.
Fairgrounds,
CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.

Selling will be a proven bull who raised production in a farm herd out of one of the highest Milk producing families of the breed; a young bull out of a top selling bull of the breed in 1955. Cows include a member of the winning Get of Sire at the New York State Fair last year, an Excellent Cow, and many cows with good production records, some of which are selling fresh and other cows and heifers due to freshen for early fall milk production. A few 4-H Club heifers sell in this sale. The first prize Senior yearlings, First Prize Junior yearlings, and the Grand Champion heifer at the 4-H Club Show at the 1956 New York State Fair sold in this sale last year!

For Catalogue contact
GENE SLAGLE, *Auctioneer and Sales Mgr.*
P. O. Box 89 — — Marion, Ohio
We specialize in Jersey Sales!

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

REAL ESTATE

DANDY HIWAY Poultry Setup $19,000. Few miles from beautiful Chautauqua Lake and Jamestown, excellent going business, fully equipped, most of marketing right at door; 8 room house; 2 car garage; lots of fruit; 2 barns, 8 poultry houses, 6 brooder houses, 7 range shelters, total 24 buildings; farm in complete operation; buy now. Today! No. D-8757. West's, W. H. Shipherd, Rep., 22 Jamestown St., Randolph, N. Y. Phone 22261.

DAIRY FARM — Only $28.50 per acre. Jesse Palmer, Sherman, New York.

245 ACRE DAIRY FARM, productive land, nice location, abundance of water, 1½ story house, 8 rooms and bath, oil heat. Excellent barn, 45 ties, 2 silos. Board of Health approved. 55 head of stock, full line farm machinery. A real money maker. $26,500 complete. Harry Munn, Phone Franklin 63F4, or write Treadwell, N. Y. Salesman for Frank Fatta & Co. Realtors, 108 Chestnut St., Oneonta, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

BUY U S. Government Surplus. Wholesale prices! Illustrated catalogue free. Box 22S, Thomasville, Penna.

THERE'S good money in the retail gasoline business. We have well located, modern stations, an excellent training program that helps you get started right. We will help finance your getting started in the business. For further details write Gulf Oil Corp. P.O. Box 454, Utica, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Grocery with beer license. Two rented apartments upstairs. Chance for couple to make good living. Vincent Palmieri, 100 Maple Ave., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

COUNTRY GROCERY store and eight cabins on White Horse Pike, eight minutes to Atlantic City; excellent year around business; modern equipment; stock; living quarters; present owner retiring For particulars write or telephone George Knadler, 1272 White Horse Pike, Absecon New Jersey. Telephone Pleasantville 2857-R-13 anytime.

REAL OLD-FASHION general store. Meats, groceries, dry goods, hardware, drugs, beer license. 1956 gross $55,000. Owner's apartment, two rentals. Will sell real estate Bank's appraisal $15,000. Inventory 15% off retail. Willis E. Becker, Broker, Preble, N. Y. Phone PI63424, Cortland, N. Y.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

NEW IDEAS for sewing cotton bags. Send for free illustrated booklet featuring Simplicity patterns. Ask about loan wardrobes available for fashion shows. Write Cotton Council, Box 9906, Memphis 12, Tennessee. Offer expires April 1, 1958.

LEARN professional cake decorating. Details free Deco-Secrets. Venice 22, California.

GETTING MARRIED? Free samples invitations, napkins, everything. Wedprint, 1223 Springarden, Pittsburgh 12, Pa.

SWITCHES $2.00—Baby bootees 50¢. Eva Mack, Union Springs, New York.

CHAIR CANE, Basket Material. Genuine chair cane. Basket reed, bases. Catalogue dime. Cane instructions 25c. complete seat weaving book $1.15. Basketry-raffia instructions book 65¢. Fogarty's 207 River St., Troy, New York.

SEW WITH Cotton bags and win vacation in New York for two, Necchi sewing machine, cash prizes, other awards! Enter contest at your state or regional fair. Write: Cotton Council, Box 9906, Memphis 12, Tennessee.

NYLON STOCKINGS, 3 pairs for $1.00. Beautiful seconds. All Sheer Mills, 636-D East State Fair, Detroit, Michigan.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

SPECIAL Trial Offer. 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in beautiful ring-bound plastic album, only 25c 12-35c. Young Photo Service. 62C. Schenectady 1. New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

PROTECT your berry crops. Cheesecloth 100 yards by 52" in convenient 10 yard lengths. $7.00 prepaid. 50% less mill price. Heln, Thornwood, New York.

250,000 Products Wholesale! Appliances . . . sporting . . . clothing . . etc. Tremendous discounts! Econ-O-Mart. Whippany 14, New Jersey.

WOOL—SEND YOUR WOOL to the blanket mill for nice warm blankets, comfort batting and knitting yarn. Write for particulars. Shippensburg Woolen Mill, Shippensburg, Penna.

THREE WAYS TO LOOK AT A COW'S PRODUCTION RECORD

Actual Production, She Did Produce
2x, 305 days, at 4y 10 m:
21,500M 3.9% 832F



She MIGHT Have Produced on
2x, 365 days
23,650M 3.9% 915F



She MIGHT Have Produced on
3x, 365 days
29,885M 3.9% 1156F



All three pictures show the same cow—Masterpiece Burke Rag Apple, daughter of the NYABC sire *Masterpiece*. She is owned by Fay Stewart, Bath, N. Y. And the two lower records are ones she could have made compared to her actual production. Point is, when you study pedigrees or see proofs showing high records, be sure you understand the conditions under which they were computed.

For easy comparison, you'll find most NYABC records figured on a 2x, 305 day, M. E. basis, which is comparable to production records made on most farms.

New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc.

P. O. Box 528-A — Ithaca, N. Y.

Serving Dairy Herds In New York and Western Vermont Since 1940

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN SALE
Monday — June 10 — 11:30 A.M. E.D.T.

Sale at the Arthur Ball farm on Rt. 5, 12 miles east of Buffalo, N. Y., just east of Clarence, N. Y.

70 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 70

(Plus Several Heifer Calves & Four Service Age Sires) T.B. Accredited—30 Day Negative Blood Test—Mostly Calfhood Vaccinated.

An outstanding group of Canadian cows from such internationally famous Sires as ABC Reflection Sovereign (4), Spring Farm Fond Hope (6), Lonelm Texal Highcroft (5), Bond Haven Rag Apple Maple (12) and many others. This herd has all been officially classified and several have outstanding records up to 672 fat. Bulls selling with dams over 200,000# lifetime. There are cows in this sale milking close to 100# 1 day on 2x. Your opportunity to buy the best in "Rag Apple" & "Texal" breeding. Order your catalog now — Lunch Available — Arthur Ball, Owner, Clarence, N. Y.

Sale Mgr. & Auct.
HARRIS WILCOX — BERGEN, N. Y.
Member National & State Auctioneers Association

STAR-MILE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN DISPERSAL
Sat. — June 1st — 12:30 P.M. — E.D.T.

Sale at the farm on Dundee-Himrod Rd. (just west of Rt. 14), 7 miles southeast of Penn Yan, N. Y., 5 miles north of Dundee, 22 miles south of Geneva, N. Y.

T.B Accredited — Calfhood Vaccinated
30 Day Negative Blood Test

65 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 65

(25 Fresh or will be, by June 1st)

40 Cows in milk, 10 open & bred yearlings, 15 calves

A completely home bred herd of top Registered Holstein cattle. The herd combines the blood of Carnation Governor Imperial (3x All American) and Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes Dean (Ex-SMP). An outstanding son of "Dean" sells from a 624# daughter of the former Carnation bred herd sire, Ormsby Carnation Ammunition. 35 Daughters of the "Dean" son sell, 5 of which are completing their first lactations. This is one of DHIC Herds in Yates County—Sale in tent—Catalogs Available—Lunch Available—Earl Ossont & Son, Owners, Himrod, N. Y.

Sale Mgr. & Auct.
HARRIS WILCOX — BERGEN, N. Y.
Member of National & State Auctioneers Assoc.



JERSEY DISPERSAL
KINGSTON, ONTARIO
SAT., JUNE 1, 11:00 A.M.
Farm located 50 miles from Watertown, N. Y.
130—HEAD OF REG. JERSEYS—130

Selling in this complete dispersal sale is a group of cows recently fresh and heavy springers, along with other cows and heifers for fall freshening. Included is Reserve All Canadian Female in 1954 and the Honorable Mention All Canadian Female in 1954. The Herd Sire is an Excellent son of Brampton Beacon out of an Excellent 687 pound dam. The Herd Sire has an excellent 795 pound dam. Also selling is the highest cow for both Milk and Fat, as a Junior 3 year old in Canada. Two daughters and two sons of a cow that was Grand Champion at the Ottawa Winter Fair with a record of 795 lbs. of Fat. This herd was founded on good breeding and the cows have made good production records and splendid showing winnings. A rare opportunity for those desiring popular Canadian Blood Lines. Pract. calf. vac.

FRONTENAC JERSEY FARM
W. R. Aylesworth, Owner

Phones: Office: Liberty 6-0567 Home: Liberty 2-0719
Farm located 1 mile north of Cataraqui on Rte.38
For catalog, contact: GENE SLAGLE & SON
Auctioneers & Sales Mgrs.
Marion, Ohio Box 89 Phone: 2-2379

Brown Swiss Milking Herd Dispersal

Smith and Leonard at the former Frank Northrup Farm, Interlaken, N. Y. Herd Bangs certified—eligible to go anywhere. Located 3 miles north of Interlaken, just east of Hi-way 96, 20 miles northwest of Ithaca, N. Y. Friday May 24, 1:00 P.M. E.D.S.T.

30 head in all stages of lactation. D.H.I.A. 9 yr. average, 11045M. 430 F. Included in this sale, Tulip of Riverside Ranch 130465, 8 lactations. 4107 fat, 3 daughters and 2 granddaughters. All records made under ordinary farm conditions. Auctioneer: TOM P. WHITTAKER, Brandon, Vt. For Catalog write: FRANK L. JEWETT, West Road, Oneida, N. Y.

A GREEN PASTURES SALE
of
60 SELECTED—32 HORNED & 28 POLLED HEREFORD CALVES
Presented by The New England Hereford Breeders
All Quality Calves All Registered Calves
Date: June 1, 1957 (Saturday) Time 1:00 P.M.
Place: Twin Elm Farms—Rte. 140, Mendon, Mass.
For Catalogues write: Royal Acres, Ashfield, Mass.

Prizes for YEAST BREAD



Mrs. Mabel Hebel



Mrs. Alice Eastman

Co-directors of the Yeast Bread Contest are Mrs. Mabel Hebel, American Agriculturist's Home Editor, and Mrs. Alice Eastman, Ellisburg, N. Y., State Chairman of the New York State Grange Service and Hospitality Committee.

YOUR loaf of yeast bread may win any one of these prizes! This year the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the New York State Grange are sponsoring their 22nd baking contest. Any member —man or woman — of a N. Y. State Subordinate Grange is eligible to enter and join the fun; only professional bakers cannot qualify. Just ask the chairman of your Grange Service & Hospitality Committee for the time and place of your local contest. She will also give you a copy of the Yeast Bread Score Card to send in with your entry. This score card will prove especially helpful in showing you just what are the standards of a prize winning loaf.

Directing the contest this year are Mrs. Alice Eastman of Ellisburg, chairman of the State Grange S. & H. Committee, and Mrs. Mabel Hebel, home editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Assisting them are more than 1,000 Pomona and Subordinate S. & H. Committee chairmen, together with Mrs. Eugene Daley of Poughkeepsie and Mrs. Clayton Taylor of Lawtons, both members of the State S. & H. Committee.

The wonderful prizes that you see pictured on this page and opposite are the prizes that will be awarded to winners in the finals next fall. Here is how they will be distributed:

Each of the 4 highest state winners will receive one of 4 Grand Prizes—Set of 4 tubeless tires, or 4 padded lawn chairs and a fold-a-way picnic table from Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.; Monarch electric range from Malleable Iron Range Company; automatic washer or dryer (electric or gas) from Speed Queen Corporation; TAPPAN gas range jointly awarded by The Tappan Stove Company, Mansfield, Ohio, and National LP-Gas Council, Chicago, Illinois. The No. 1 winner will have first choice of one of these 4 prizes; the No. 2 winner, second choice; and so on.

The No. 1 and No. 2 state winners will receive a a set of Gorham sterling silver salt and pepper shakers from International Salt Company, Inc.

The No. 1 state winner will be awarded $15 in cash by The Quaker Oats Company, and **winners Nos. 2 to 10** will each receive $5 from the Quaker Oats Company.

Each of the 10 highest state winners will receive the grocery prizes awarded by the following companies: American Molasses Company; Ball Brothers Company, Inc.; Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.; R. B. Davis Company, Hazel-Atlas Glass Division of Continental Can Company, Inc.; International Salt Company, Inc.; Robin Hood Flour Company.

Each of the 53 county winners taking part in the finals next fall will receive a $3.00 entry prize from the New York State Grange, a total of $159.00.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will award $100.00 in cash prizes to the top 15 state winners, to be distributed as follows:

First prize	$25.00
Second	20.00
Third	15.00
Fourth	10.00
Fifth	8.00
Sixth	6.00
Seventh	4.00
Eighth	3.00
Ninth	2.00
Tenth	2.00
Eleventh to Fifteenth	1.00

The following AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers are also awarding grocery prizes to the winners of the Pomona contests:

American Molasses Company; Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.; R. B. Davis Company; Robin Hood Flour Company.

Additional Pomona prizes will be furnished by the chairmen of Pomona Grange S. & H. Committees who will have charge of the county contests.

Before long, reports of the county contests with names of the winners will start coming in. Watch for these. We will publish them soon. Perhaps a prize will go to someone you know; or perhaps you, yourself, will bake the winning loaf of bread!



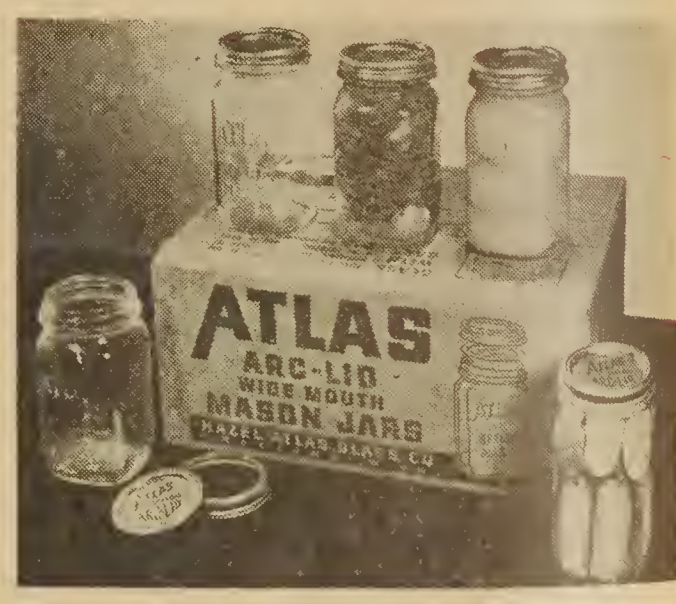
From R. B. DAVIS CO.

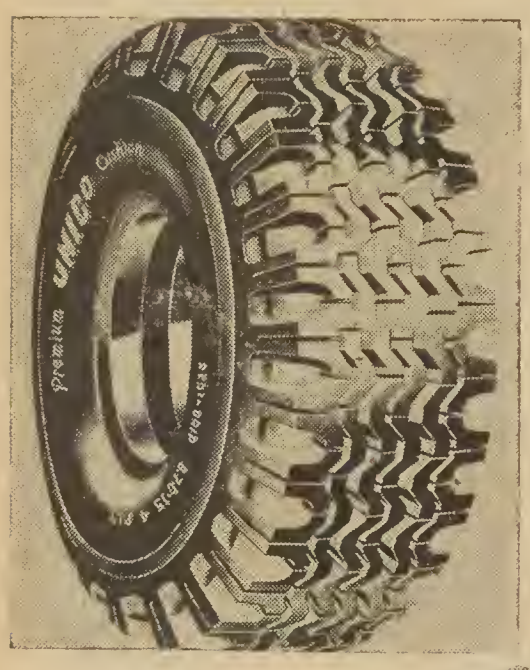
To each of the 10 high State winners: 24-ounce can Davis Baking Powder; 1 12-ounce can Cocomalt; 1 12-ounce can Creamy Fudge SWEL; 1 12-ounce can Creamy White SWEL; 1 SWEL Recipe Folder; 1 Davis Cook Book; Set Quick-Mix Charts.

To each of 53 Pomona contests: 12-ounce can Davis Baking Powder; Davis Cook Book; set Quick-Mix Charts.

From HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS DIVISION, Continental Can Co., Inc.

To each of 10 high State winners: 1 dozen Quart ATLAS Wide Mouth Arc Mason Jars.



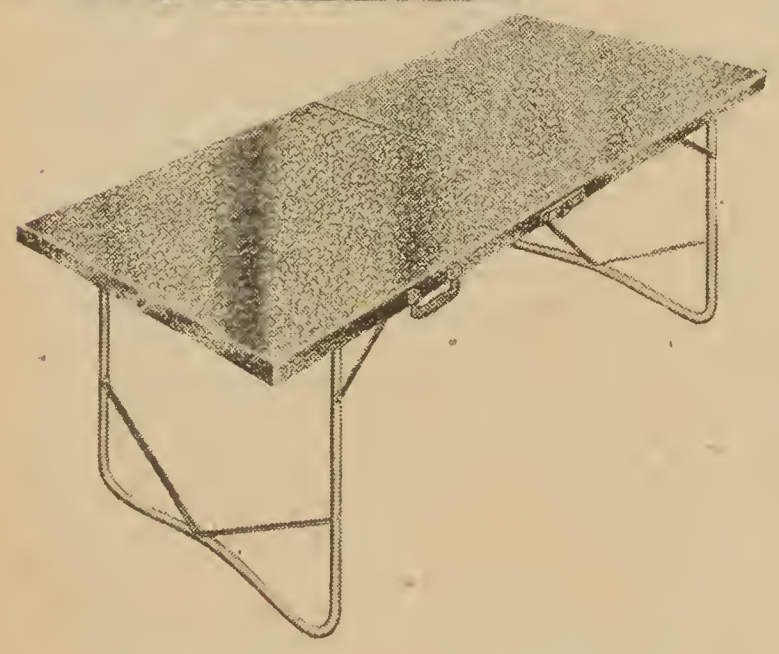


From COOP. G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.

To one of the 4 high State winners: 4 Unico Powerliner or Redi-grip Tubeless Tires.

OR

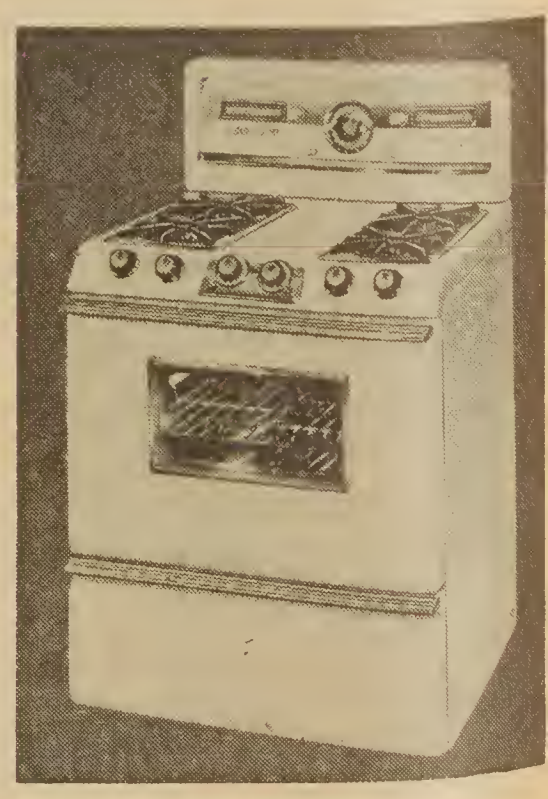
4 DeLuxe Lawn King Padded Lawn Chairs and a Fold-A-Way All-Luminum Picnic table.





Jointly awarded by TAPPAN STOVE CO., Mansfield, Ohio and NATIONAL LP-GAS COUNCIL, Chicago, Illinois.

To one of the 4 high State winners: TAPPAN Holiday 30" Gas Range, Model PCWKV-1885, 4 "Sizzle 'N-Simmer" Top Burners and 1 "Set 'N-Forget" Automatic Thermostatically controlled Top Burner.



TWENTY-SECOND AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

- - - Our 1957 Baking Contest



From QUAKER OATS CO.

To the No. 1 State winner: $15.00 in cash. To winners Nos. 2 to 10, inclusive: $5.00 in cash.

From INTERNATIONAL SALT CO., INC.

To the first and second high State winners: A set of Gorham Sterling Silver Salt and Pepper Shakers.

To each of 10 high State winners: 6 packages of Sterling 26-ounce Round Table Salt.





From COOP. G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.

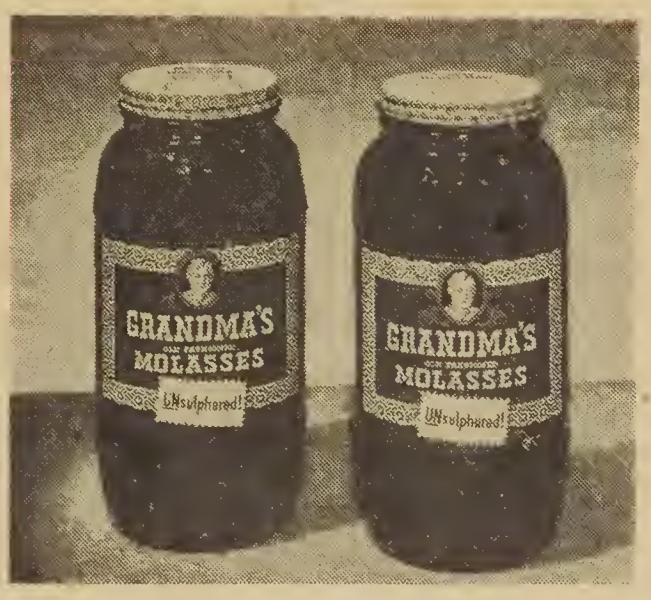
To each of 10 high State winners: 25-lb. sack of G.L.F. Quality Pastry Flour.

To each of 53 Pomona contests: 5-lb. sack G.L.F. Quality Pastry Flour and 5-lb. sack G.L.F. Pancake Mix.

From AMERICAN MOLASSES CO.

To each of 10 high State winners: 24 12-ounce jars Grandma's Molasses and 1 25-lb. sack Sucrest Sugar.

To each of 53 Pomona contests: 24-ounce jar Grandma's Molasses and 5 lb. sack Sucrest sugar.





From BALL BROTHERS CO., INC.

To each of 10 high State winners: 1 dozen Ball Half-pint Jars for Jams, Jellies, Canning and Freezing.

From ROBIN HOOD FLOUR CO.

To each of 10 high State winners: 25-lb. bag of Robin Hood Flour.

To each of 53 Pomona contests: 10-lb. bag Robin Hood Flour.



From SPEED QUEEN CORPORATION

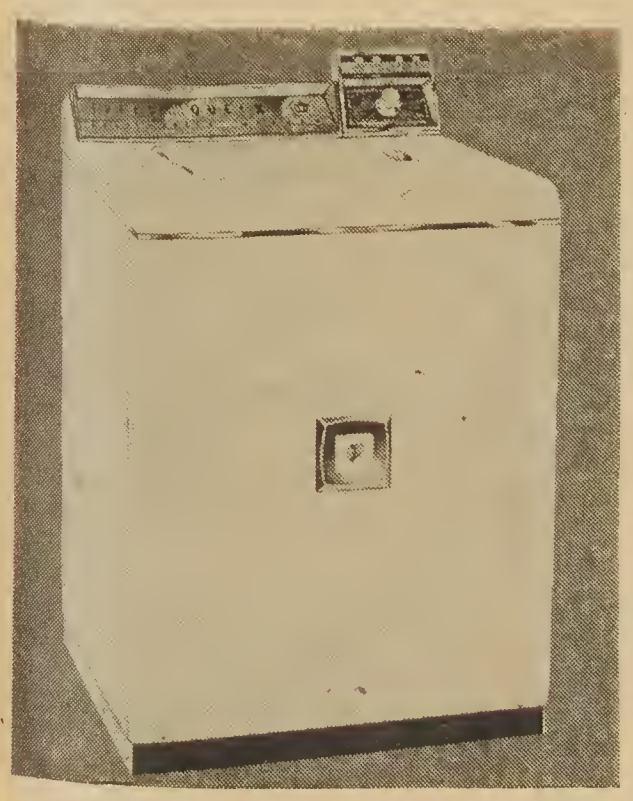
To one of the 4 high State winners: 1957 Speed Queen Automatic Washer, Model A18 multi-cycle.

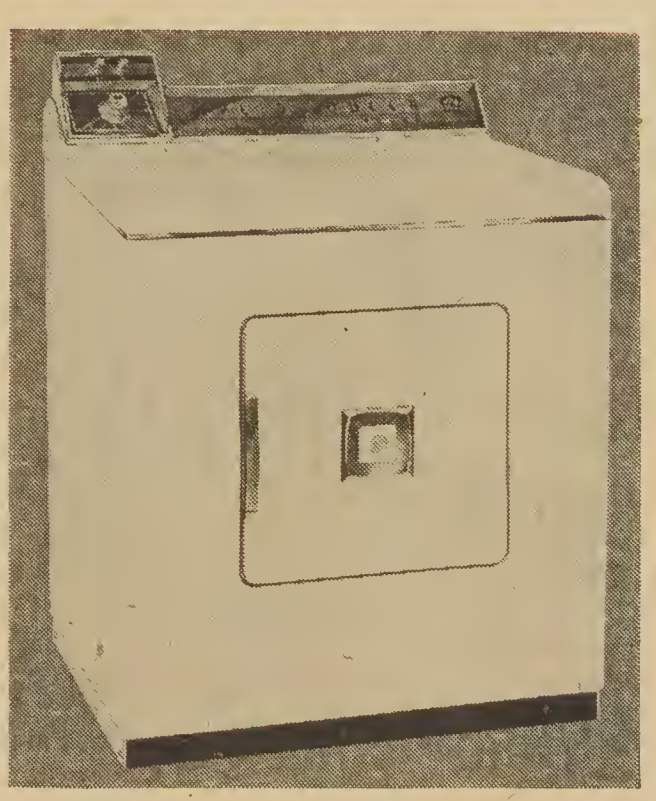
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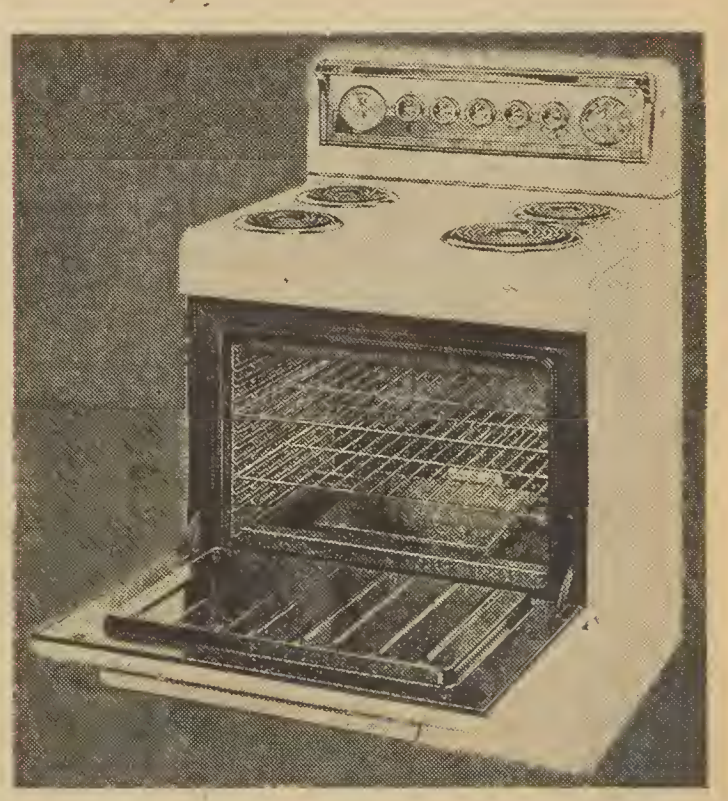
Speed Queen Deluxe Automatic Electric Dryer, Model 10S (below) OR Automatic Gas Dryer, Model 130.

From MALLEABLE IRON RANGE CO.

To one of the 4 high State winners: Monarch 30" Electric Range, Model 130A, with 24" oven.





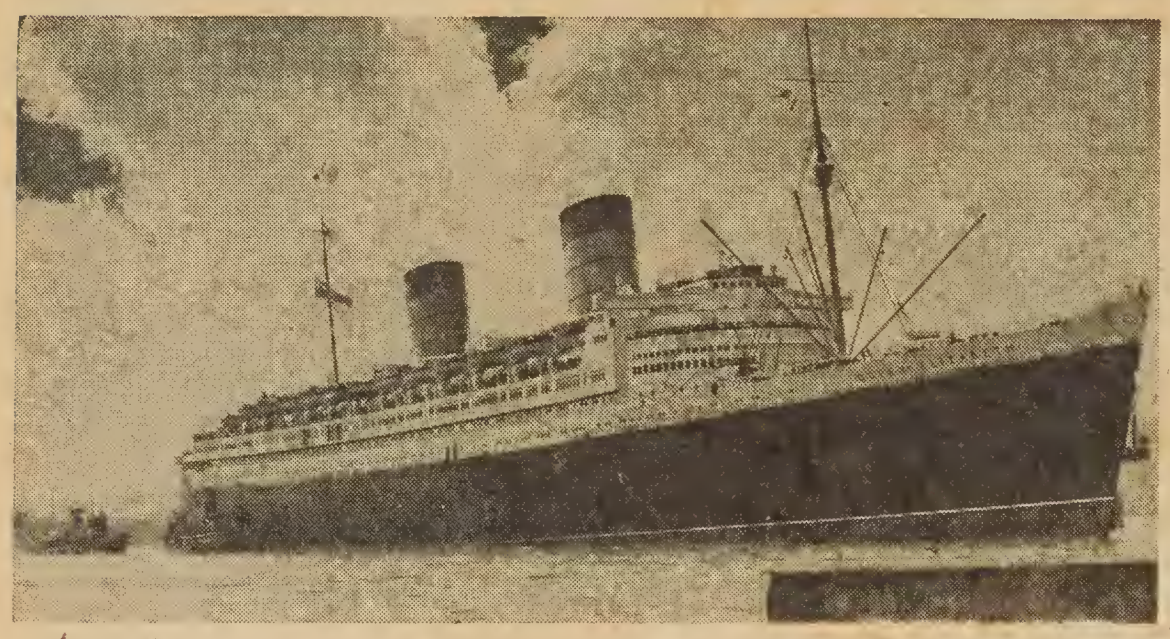


NEW YORK STATE GRANGE BAKING CONTEST

Hurry! it's getting late

● *Europe . . .* a dream trip come true

August 14th to September 24th



All Aboard The Luxurious Queen Elizabeth! Join the host of friendly folks who have already reserved space for this next grand American Agriculturist European tour.

VISIT THE HISTORIC, QUAINT COUNTRIES OF THE OLD WORLD YOU'VE ALWAYS WANTED TO SEE:

England, Holland, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, Monaco, France

SEE EUROPE'S MOST FASCINATING AND EXCITING SIGHTS. ONE MODERATE CHARGE COVERS:

Transportation, food, hotels, tips, sightseeing, baggage transfers, and the services of an experienced escort.

WRITE TODAY — RIGHT NOW — FOR INFORMATION. USE THE COUPON BELOW

Travel Service Bureau, inc.

Travel Service Bureau, Inc.
Dept. AAA, 32 Dedham Ave.
Needham 92, Mass.

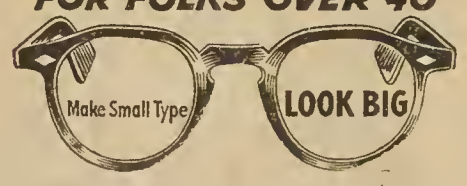
Please send me information on your forthcoming 1957 American Agriculturist European Tour. I understand I am not obligated in any way.

Name .....

Address .....

Specialists for Tours and All Travel Services

MAGNIFYING GLASSES
FOR FOLKS OVER 40



NOW,—magnifying lenses for elderly folks who don't wear glasses regularly, who do not have astigmatism or diseases of the eye, and who have difficulty reading newspapers, the Bible and doing fancy work, it's no longer necessary to struggle and squint with an old-fashioned magnifying glass which has only one lens, because Precision Magnifying glasses bring you a magnifying lens for each eye and help stop eye-strain and discomfort. Permit restful reading hour after hour like you never did before. Try them at home on a five day trial plan that leaves no room for doubt.

PRECISION MAGNIFYING GLASSES
A Blessing for Elderly Folks

Lenses are scientifically (not Rx) ground and polished, then fitted into a frame of simulated zylonite. Truly they add to your looks, and, for reading purposes they're wonderful. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. Best order a pair today.

SEND NO MONEY: Just mail name, address and age. On arrival pay postman only $4.00 plus C.O.D. postage. Wear them 5 days, then, if you aren't more than satisfied return for refund of purchase price. If you remit with your order, we ship prepaid, same guarantee. Order from:

FREE for Prompt Order
Order today and receive FREE of extra cost, leather-like carrying case to hold glasses. Regular $1.00 retail. A gift if you order now. Supply limited.

PRECISION OPTICAL, Inc.
Dept. 96-E Rochelle, Ill.

KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST RENEWED

No Nagging Backache Means a Good Night's Sleep

Nagging backache, headache, or muscular aches and pains may come on with over-exertion, emotional upsets or day to day stress and strain. And folks who eat and drink unwisely sometimes suffer mild bladder irritation . . . with that restless, uncomfortable feeling.

If you are miserable and worn out because of these discomforts, Doan's Pills often help by their pain relieving action, by their soothing effect to ease bladder irritation, and by their mild diuretic action through the kidneys—tending to increase the output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes.

So if nagging backache makes you feel dragged-out, miserable...with restless, sleepless nights ...don't wait...try Doan's Pills...get the same happy relief millions have enjoyed for over 60 years. Ask for new, large, economy size and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!

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Shrinks Hemorrhoids New Way Without Surgery

Science Finds Healing Substance That Does Both— Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

New York, N. Y. (Special) — For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

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The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in *suppository or ointment form* under the name *Preparation H.** At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Busy Day Casseroles

CHICKEN PIE

Cut in large pieces the meat removed from bones of a medium-sized fowl cooked until tender. Place in a 2-quart greased casserole (a long flat one is nice for this, and not more than 3 inches deep, so it will heat well while the top bakes). Add 1 to 2 cups cooked potato balls or diced cooked potatoes, 10 to 12 small cooked onions, 1 cup cooked carrot slices, and some peas, if desired. Some people prefer a chicken pie without any vegetables.

Pour over the whole about 3 cups of rich chicken gravy. For the top, use your favorite plain pastry recipe, rolled thin, or baking powder biscuit dough rolled ½-inch thick, just the size of your dish; or cover top with crisscross slices. Make cut-outs in topping with fancy shaped cookie cutter (chicken center) to allow steam to escape, or cut biscuits with a doughnut cutter and lay them around edge of casserole. Bake in a hot oven (425°) for 20 to 25 minutes. For variety in biscuit topping, add ¼ cup grated carrots to biscuit dough or paprika sifted with dry ingredients. Serves 6 to 8.

SAVORY HAM AND EGGS

- ¼ cup butter
- ¼ cup minced green pepper
- 2 tablespoons minced onion
- ¼ cup flour
- 2½ cups milk
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- 1½ tablespoons prepared mustard
- ½ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce, if desired
- 1½ cups diced, cooked ham
- 1 cup cooked peas
- 3 hard-cooked eggs, sliced
- Cheese toasties

Melt butter, add green pepper and onion, and cook until tender. Stir in the flour, then the milk and cook, with constant stirring, until thick. Blend in lemon juice, mustard, and Worcestershire. Stir in the ham, peas, and hard-cooked eggs. Put in serving dish and place cheese toasties around edge of dish. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) about 20 to 30 minutes. Serves 6.

For **cheese toasties,** trim crusts from 6 slices white bread. Toast bread on one side. Turn and top each slice with a slice of cheese. Broil until brown and bubbly. Cut into quarters.

Pricing Antiques

I have several things in my home that I think are antiques, and which I would like to sell if I knew what their real value is. Please tell me how I can find out.

—Mrs. E.R.T., New York

We get many letters similar to this one from Mrs. E.R.T., and sometimes readers give an elaborate description of a set of china, or lamp, or perhaps a picture, and they ask us to give them an idea of the age and dollar value of these objects and where they can find a buyer.

Our WORKSHOP column is glad to try to answer readers' questions on antique furniture—that is, to give the type of information that is given by a museum—but we do not have anyone on our staff who can classify antiques other than wood furniture, and we are not able to quote prices on any type of antique.

It is almost impossible to set a price on something without actually seeing it, and therefore we have asked a dealer in antiques, Mrs. Mary Van Allen of Ithaca, N. Y., to give our readers a few hints that may be helpful. Here is what she says:

"If you have an object which you think is an antique, the first thing to establish is its age. According to the United States Customs, it must have been made before 1830 to be an antique. This date is believed to be the end of the craft period and the beginning of manufacture.

"Value is established by rarity, desirability, and condition. Sometimes desirability and condition are more important than rarity, because some of the rare things have curiosity value rather than real value.

"The only way to find out the value of an object is to have a qualified person see and handle it. You cannot price an object just from a written description of it. Also, there is never just one price that is right, because price fluctuates with the times and in different areas. What is saleable in one place may be impossible to sell in another locality.

"For these reasons it is difficult to establish price. Museums will gladly classify things submitted to them as to age, rarity, use, and origin if possible —but beyond that they will not go.

"If you cannot find a buyer, consult your local dealer in antiques. He will usually give you an honest valuation of the piece and try to sell it for you on commission."

Money In My Rag Bag

By RUTH R. BARNEY

WE HAVE been farming for five years, and were "white collar" workers prior to that time. Getting started on a shoestring, we have had to save in every way possible. One place where I have "found" money is in my rag bag. Here is a list of the worn articles I found in it, and the things I made from them. We are using all of these to good advantage and at a great saving:

3 pairs dungarees beyond repair at the knees: I cut them off above the knee patches and made summer shorts.

Old curtains: Made two summer shirts for my son out of the white plisse lining, and dishcloths from the printed material.

White linen dress: A short-sleeved shirt for son.

Wool bolero and skirt: An Eton suit for son.

Men's shirts: Sleeveless blouses for myself.

Bassinet cover (white plisse): Two blouses for myself and one for my son.

Bed sheets: Dining room curtains from the slightly worn sides.

Socks: Scatter rugs for bedroom and bathroom. Socks were cut crosswise to form loops, looped together, then braided and sewn together.

Wool dresses: Winter shirts for son. Had to buy contrasting material for the shirt fronts.

Nylon stockings: Made scatter rugs by sewing stockings end to end, braiding, then sewing together.

Wool coat: Shorts and vest for son. Lining was used in a coat made from new material.

Tablecloth: Scrub cloths for house and for my husband's workroom and garage.

Zip-in coat lining: Made pillbox hat and envelope bag from the heavy woolen material.

Dungarees and twill trousers: Cut into strips, braided, and sewn together, these made sturdy shoemats. Also a picnic tablecloth. (I put a pocket in each corner to hold a stone when using outdoors. This keeps the cloth from blowing over the food.)

Turkish towels: Padding for pot holders.

Wool slacks and skirts: Two comforters were salvaged from these.

I found money in my rag bag! Have you looked in yours lately?

Designed for Summer

4609. Just TWO main parts plus facings in this Printed Pattern. The sheath-slim lines are pure magic. Misses' sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18. Size 16 takes 3 yds. 39-in. 35 cents.

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9385. Simple style with deep V-neck, designed to fit and flatter the shorter, fuller figure. Printed Pattern in Half-sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Size 16½ takes 3⅝ yds. 39-in. 35 cents.



4892. "Go everywhere" classic for half-sizers with smooth bodice, graceful skirt. Printed Pattern in Half-sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½, 26½. Size 16½ takes 4⅛ yds. 35-in. 35 cents.

9213. Ideal all-season dress. Vary neckline from scoop style to smart collared version. Printed Pattern in Misses' sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; Women's sizes 40, 42, 44, 46. Size 18 takes 4½ yds. 39-in. 35 cents.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 35 cents for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Send to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y.

What's Your Hobby?

HERE are 2 more hobby letters from our readers. If you have a hobby, why not tell us about it?

Collects Beads

MY HOBBY began years ago when my father brought home to me a string of pink beads. I had bright red hair, and you can imagine them on me—but they were my pride and joy. I always restrung them when the string broke, but gradually lost all but one of them, which I still have.

I now have a collection of over one hundred strings of beads, most of which I have acquired through trading. They have come from many places. I like to work with beads and spend many happy evenings each winter restringing some or weaving others into a new necklace.—*Mrs. Evelyn Archer, Sidney Center, N. Y.*

"Youth's Companion"

ONE of my hobbies is collecting copies of the old "Youth's Companion" published during the years that C. A. Stephens wrote so many stories for it (1871 to 1929). I only lack 3 copies now to complete the 59 years. They are March 3, 1871; October 30, 1873, and December, 1929. I would be willing to pay $5.00 to anyone who could furnish me with these three copies in good condition. I would also like a copy of C. A. Stephen's book, "The Pioneer Boys Afloat on the Mississippi," and would pay $5.00 for it.

Incidentally, back in the days when AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reprinted the C. A. Stephens stories, I furnished fifty of them from my collection to Mrs. Stephens to sell to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. — *Mrs. Mittie Hazard, 6 Bliven St., Nichols, N. Y.*



Gives lectures and cooking lessons

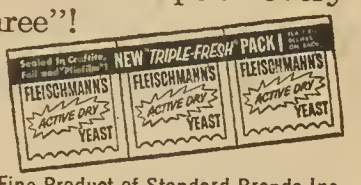
Grandmother From Fabius, New York Wins Top Awards at State Fair

Two eager pupils are getting pointers from their grandmother, Mrs. Robert Harris, on the fine art of basket weaving. Mrs. Harris makes a fine art of cooking, too, as evidenced by the 21 ribbons she won in the New York State Fair's cooking competition last year.

Besides winning prizes herself, Mrs. Harris teaches other women how to cook. And one lesson she's sure to teach is the importance of using the best ingredients—like Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "This grand dry yeast rises fast every time," she says. "And it keeps for months right in my cupboard."

And most prize-winning cooks agree! In a survey of more than 10,000 prize winners, 9 out of 10 use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. This dry yeast is the fastest rising ever, and so easy to use. Just dissolve it in *warm*—not hot—water. Fleischmann's Dry Yeast is convenient too—keeps for months. When you bake at home, use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. And try the new "Yeast-Riz" Main Dishes . . . there's a recipe on every "Thrifty Three"!

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Enjoy Miracle Strawberries Right Up 'Til Frost

Imagine, your own fresh picked delicious ripe red strawberries starting in 60 days. You'll have all the strawberries you'll want each Spring . . . Summer . . and Fall—often until Thanksgiving. Absolutely winter hardy—you'll pick berries for years!

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✓	luscious jams
✓	flavorful shortcake

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Hostages To Fortune

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER VIII

EXCEPT for his lonesomeness for Laura, that first year at Westford, especially after the first few weeks, was a pleasant time to Bill Graham. He had his problems, but they were more than offset by the friends he made, including his own students, the members of the faculty, and particularly by the kindly understanding and support that he received from Principal Pratt.

In particular, he enjoyed the friendship with some of the members of the board of education. The president had been pastor of one of the village churches for more than twenty years. A minister had to be pretty good, Bill thought, to stay that long in the same church. Rev. George Hall was good. He was liked by everyone in the community whether members of his church or not. It was no job at all for Bill to attend church that winter, for the Rev. Hall made a fellow think. He was easy to listen to. After a few months Bill accepted the position as teacher of a class of young boys in the Sunday School. Soon he and the pastor became fast friends.

THE STORY THUS FAR

IN "Hostages to Fortune" the reader is introduced to farmer John Macdonald and his grandson Bill Graham, the older man clinging to the ways of his fathers and Bill opposing him with his determination to get an agricultural education and to stand for progress in every way.

Bill graduates from Cornell Agricultural College and falls in love with Laura Bliss. Laura also loves him, but refuses to marry him because she is determined to be a career girl.

The situation between Bill and his grandfather finally came to a head with Bill's announcement that he had accepted a position as vocational agriculture teacher in the high school. In the preceding installment, driven almost to desperation by the unruly boys in his class, Bill thoroughly thrashes one of them. When the dust settled there was no more discipline trouble. Harry Preston, a member of the board of education, warns Bill not to expect too much progress in agricultural education too rapidly. Now go on with the story.

It became a habit for Bill to drop in to the minister's little study frequently for long discussions on religion and on almost any other subject. Most of the time Bill wanted only to listen, for never before had he had the opportunity to know a man with such profound depth of knowledge and thought. When Bill looked around the study he knew one reason why the man could talk so wisely on so many different subjects. From floor to ceiling, except for the doors and windows, the study was completely lined with books. Looking at them more closely when the pastor was out of the room one day, Bill realized how well chosen—and how well read—those books were, and how thoroughly they covered so many different phases of human knowledge. No wonder the man could preach, Bill thought, especially when you added to all of his knowledge his kindly understanding manner and his friendly, outgoing personality.

After the friendship had gotten on to firm ground they would frequently get into long discussions on religion. On one such occasion Bill said:

"Mr. Hall, I've never said much to anybody about how I think about religion. But now after listening to you in church and visiting with you here, I'm sure that you'll understand and be able to help me if I let my hair down and tell you what I really feel and think."

"Good", commented his friend, "that's what ministers are for."

Bill still hesitated, looking out across the wintry landscape, then said, hesitatingly: "Maybe I'll shock you."

Mr. Hall shook his head. "No doctor or minister is worth his salt," he said, "if he is too easily shocked, or if he doesn't have understanding. So go ahead, Bill."

"Well, it's a long story," said the young man. "As you know, my father was killed in an automobile accident when I was young. My mother, my sisters and myself lived in my grandfather's home. We're good people," he said a little defensively, "but somehow or other I wasn't brought up to go to church, nor was I taught to read the Bible or attend Sunday School. So I didn't have ingrained in me when I was young that unquestioning faith that so many others seem to have, and which I envy."

The minister nodded, pulled a pipe out of a desk drawer, cleaned it carefully, filled it, lit up, and tipped back in his desk chair. Bill went on.

"That lack of early religious training, plus maybe an always questioning mind, made me an unbeliever in many of the things that the Bible, and some of you ministers, seem to say."

Mr. Hall laughed. "Not all of the wisdom will die with the ministers," he asserted, "but go on."

"Well, for example, whenever I did go to church, and many times since I've become a man and listened to preaching on the radio, it seemed to me that there was always emphasis on the danger of hellfire and damnation."

The parson smiled. "You're right," he said.

"It didn't seem logical to me," Bill continued, "that a just God could be a jealous God, or an avenging one. How could he, for example, be a just God and avenge himself on a frail, weak little human being."

Bill was warming up to his theme. "Here we are—we humans—planted on this planet by God himself. Our brief span here as compared to eternity is almost nothing. But in that short lifetime we are beset by every temptation to sin. No matter how hard we may fight, if we stub our toes and fall, and fail to creep back on our knees to ask forgiveness, we will, according to the preachers and the Bible, be cast into eternal fires of hell."

The pastor held up his hand and shook his head: "Not all of us, Bill. Not all of us."

"Anyway," Bill went on, "that's not my idea, as boy or man, of a kindly and just God."

"Nor mine," agreed Mr. Hall.

Bill laughed a little. "While I am at it I might as well get it all out, for some of these thoughts have bothered me ever since I could think."

"Keep going," Mr. Hall nodded.

"Well, I feel almost irreverent in saying this, but there are so many things in the Bible that are hard to swallow, really contrary to the laws of science, and as I see it, contrary to God's laws."

"They are the same. God's laws and true scientific laws are one and the same," said the pastor.

"All right then. God, the great lawgiver, doesn't break his own laws, so it takes more faith than I have to believe so many statements in the Bible that are contrary to common sense and to science. Now, Mr. Hall," he went on, "I am reverent. Of course I believe in God. No one with any sense or with any education can look around this planet and all the other stars and planets of the heavens, moving in orderly precision according to law, and not believe in the great lawgiver. Every one of the millions of facts of nature, every part of our own bodies, everything on this earth and in the starry heavens, is regulated. If I needed anything to strengthen my faith, all I would have to do is to look at the leaves on a tree, millions of them beyond any count, all alike and all different, all with their own individualities."

"Yes," agreed the minister, "just like us humans."

"Why, then, do the prophets or whoever they were who wrote the Bible have to write so many impossible things when all the world around them and around us was and is filled with natural miracles, all easy to believe, all based on natural God-given laws?"

"Let me muse with you for a while, Bill. In the first place, we little people with finite minds can never, in this life anyway, understand the infinite mind of God. We just have to take some things on faith. Even in your science studies you have faith to believe, but you don't surely know all the things that will happen in the years to come. You have faith without knowledge. With all of our present-day knowledge we humans still travel pretty much in a fog. We just don't understand a small part of what goes on right around us. We certainly don't understand one another. I love that old hymn, "We Shall Know Each Other Better When The Mists Have Rolled Away." Our faith must always rise above our lack of understanding."

He stopped, laid his pipe over on the desk, and then looked sharply at Bill. "How much did you ever really study the Bible?"

Bill looked embarrassed. "Youve got me there. I've just read parts of it," he confessed.

"Well," said the minister firmly, "I have really studied the Bible for many years, and the more I read it, the more I admire it. It was written of course back in the days when few men had much education. That alone should prove that it was inspired. But of course some strange statements did creep in, not only in the original but in the translation. Some parts are written as allegories, not necessarily to be taken literally but rather as a word picture to illustrate a basic truth. You're an educated man, Bill, but in all your reading you never saw great principles set forth in such beautiful language as you find time and again in both the old and new testaments. They must have been inspired."

Tipping back in his chair Mr. Hall smiled and said, "Whew! You really got me going."

Bill said seriously, "I've taken a lot of your time, but you surely have given me a different point of view of the Bible, and the desire to read it more. May I take just a few more minutes to get just one more idea out?"

"Surely," the pastor replied, "take all the time you nced. I've quite enjoyed this visit."

"Well, here it is. I think I mentioned the idea before. Jesus lived 2000 years ago. That's not long in human history. Yet the Bible says, most of you ministers still preach, and I think Jesus himself said, that he was the saviour, and that no man can enter the gates of Heaven without him. Even some of the churches teach that you don't get to Heaven unless you follow their particular creed."

"I think I know what's coming," said Mr. Hall.

"Yes, I think you do. If no one enters Heaven except by following Christ, how about all the trillions of human beings who lived and died before he was born?"

Mr. Hall started to say something, but Bill went on: "How about the Mohammedans and all the members of other faiths, past and present, who don't follow Jesus? Again my questing mind wonders if a just God saves only a relatively few and not all just because they did not or do not know and follow Christ?"

"That's a hard one to answer, but it is a question to which I have given a great deal of thought. What I tell you now is confidential, strictly between us, for I guess I am more liberal in my thinking than some of my members would approve. Of course you are right. Mohammedan, Jew or Christian, good, bad or indifferent, in the past, now and forevermore we are all 'God's chillun', equally recipients of God's mercy and love. I believe that there is the divine in all of us in differing degrees. Many of the great non-Christian leaders of the past were more divine than most of us, and inspired by God. And if you read their teachings—I'm talking of the truly great ones now—you'd be surprised how nearly the truths which they taught agree in principle with the truths taught by Jesus. Those principles were and are laws of God.

"Almost all of those great leaders taught and emphasized in one way or another our Golden Rule: "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Most of the ancient and modern good religions teach the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God." Leaning forward on his desk, he continued: "Maybe some would call this heresy, but I believe, Bill, that any man who does his very best to live up to the golden rule with all that it implies, need have no fear of his future nor of God's mercy, no matter what religion or Church he professes to follow. In short and as you say, there is, of course, more than one road to Heaven.

"But mind you now—" he shook his finger at Bill, smiling a little, "this philosophy, if you can call it that, doesn't give you or any other Christian any excuse for not studying your Bible

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

I would not give anything for a man's religion if his dog and cat are not the better for it.—Rowland Hill

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

or attending the church of your faith and giving it your full support."

He leaned back and sat quietly for a moment or two, then said: "To change the subject for a minute, of course I heard about your fracas with young Breen."

Oh, oh, thought Bill, what's coming now? I wonder why he never said anything about this before.

"Although I'm a man of peace," said the minister, "I am realistic enough to know that this is not a peaceful world. You know I have two boys. Good boys, but full of animal spirits. As a minister they used to embarrass me with their pranks. Did you ever have any interest in psychology, Bill?"

Bill nodded. "But there wasn't much opportunity to go very far with it in the College of Agriculture."

"To me," said Mr. Hall, "the study of the mind is a fascinating subject." Bill wondered what he was getting at. "When I was in school," the minister continued, "I took part in a debate on the subject, 'Which Is The Most Important—Heredity or Environment?' I've forgotten now which side I was on, but I know that both are important. However, environment is far

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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more so. We are born a small mass of protoplasm. We inherit certain tendencies, but mostly the kind of child and adult we are is determined by our surroundings, by our environment. Did you ever hear of the Feral twins?"

Bill shook his head.

"Well, 'feral' means 'wolf.' It is said to be true that these children—maybe they weren't twins, I have forgotten—anyway they were lost or abandoned when they were very young. A wolf adopted and suckled them, and they grew up with her, perfectly wild. When they were rescued by our so-called civilization they could not stand erect, but ran on all fours. Of course they couldn't talk, but they could and did growl, claw, and bite, like any wild animal."

The story is a good one for parents and teachers to know. It's an example of the effect of environment, and what parents and teachers can do in developing the personalities and characters of our boys and girls. The sooner we recognize that children are nothing more nor less than young animals needing constant guidance and restraint, the better men and women we will make of them. I have a friend, Dr. Frederick Moffitt, who sent me a beautiful little piece that he wrote, entitled 'Thus A Child Learns.'"

Mr. Hall got up, went into his living room and came back with a framed statement. "You're a teacher, Bill. Let me read a little of this to you. You'll like it:

THUS A CHILD LEARNS

Thus a child learns; by wiggling skills through his fingers and toes into himself; by soaking up habits and attitudes of those around him; by pushing and pulling his own world.

Thus a child learns; more through trial than error, more through pleasure than pain, more through experience than suggestion, more through suggestion than direction.

Thus a child learns; through affection, through love, through patience, through understanding, through b e l o n g i n g, through doing, through being.

Day by day the child comes to know a little bit of what you know; to think a little bit of what you think; to understand your understanding. That which you dream and believe and are, in truth, becomes the child.

As you perceive dully or clearly; as you think fuzzily or sharply; as you believe foolishly or wisely; as you dream drably or goldenly; as you bear false witness or tell the truth — thus a child learns.

When he had finished, Mr. Hall asked, "Like it?" Bill nodded his head vigorously. "I certainly do."

"Well, that stresses better than I can the importance of environment. We parents make or unmake our children in the first years of their lives. Then you teachers take them. Did you ever think that after the children start school you have them in your care more of their waking hours than do the parents? So teachers can make or break them too."

Bill braced his feet. He was sure that this was all leading up to criticism of the way he had thrashed young Breen. But he was mistaken. The minister laughed and said:

"I'm not sure that I approve of such strenuous methods very often, but that Breen boy had it coming to him, and a little roughing up was just what he needed — and the example the others needed too. That class was getting out of hand before you came, and the board, and Mr. Pratt, were a mite worried as to what you could do about it."

He stood, and as Bill arose too, Mr. Hall concluded by saying:

"It's a part of my own philosophy to tell my friends when they are doing a good job, so I'll tell you, young man, that the board is pleased with the way you are taking hold here."

(To be continued)

— A. A. —

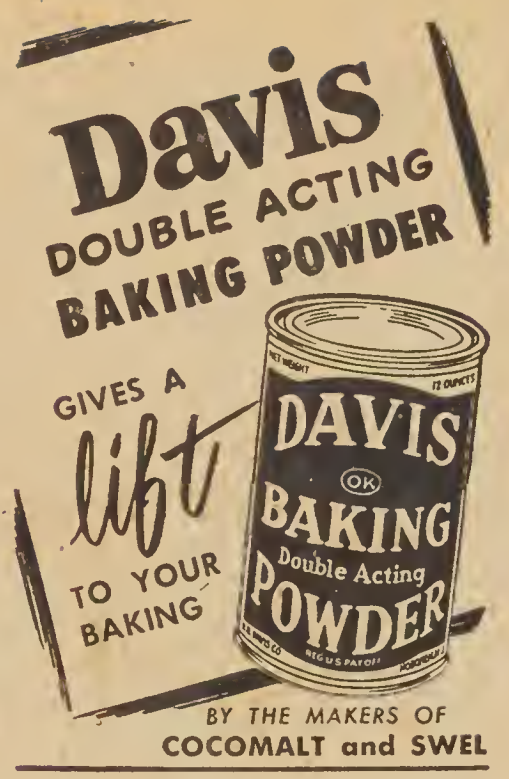
"SPOKE A PIECE"

WHEN I was a boy in school, I spoke a piece. I think the title was, "The Dutchman's Lament". It was about a Dutchman that married a widow and after the marriage she stole all his money and ran away.

The last verse was,

Dear Jake, de rose vas red,
der violet blue,
You see I've left,
and you've left too.

If anyone has the words, I would like very much to get them.—*W.E.D., New York*





Telephone Manager Jack Harmonson, right, watches seed rice being loaded into a bin for planting by airplane. An operation of this type takes careful co-ordination and planning by telephone.

A telephone manager knee-deep in seed rice



Jack, right, and Jim Jarrett, who farms 2200 acres, follow the aerial planting operation. Other important crops in Woodland are sugar beets, tomatoes, barley and alfalfa.

Jack Harmonson, telephone manager in Woodland, Calif., may seem a long way from his work, but he isn't. He's doing his job.

For Jack knows the importance of rural telephone service to his farm neighbors. So he often visits them, making absolutely certain that they are getting the telephone service they need. You'll find him, too, at Farm Bureau meetings, asking how he can improve service and explaining new developments. That's one of the reasons telephones have doubled in the Woodland area in the past 10 years. And so have the number of calls made.

As a matter of fact, there has been a steady growth and improvement of service in Bell System rural areas everywhere. And thousands of telephone people like Jack have made it so.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



"I've had a dull pain for about a week now between my porterhouse and chuck."

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By TOM MILLIMAN

AT Hayfields Milepost 372, N. Y. Thruway

VALUABLE GRASS SILAGE

IN 1936, H. E. BABCOCK, founder of this page, put up grass silage for the first time at Sunnygables near Ithaca. Hayfields followed in 1937, using liquid phosphoric acid as a preservative. But Ed Babcock and I knew that we were merely helping to restore a very old practice, rather than bringing out a new one. The Romans preserved fresh cut lucerne (alfalfa) more than 2000 years ago, in pits and caves.

The front page article by Hugh Cosline in the last issue clearly showed many of the whys and wherefores of grass silage, and is worth reading by every livestockman. Extending his gentle treatment of preservatives, I would urge newcomers who've long hesitated to adopt grass silage, to start the practice by using the preservative called bisulphite (Sodium Meta-Bisulphite) at recommended rates. The cost is about a dollar a ton of silage, of which half will come back in the form of smaller loss in nutrients. Surely 50¢ a ton is a low cost for the certainty that grass silage with all its benefits, will not develop a stink which comes from the formation of butyric acid. Later on, most farmers will not bother with preservative, when they find that an acceptable product can be made without it.

Ensiling legumes and grasses early in the season has all the advantages Hugh set forth, and in addition provides a saving in palatability and nutrients equal to heat drying of early cut hay at a cost lower even than barn drying without heat. Farmers possess costly silos, which are mostly empty in late May and early June. Why not use part of this space?

Another point which has only recently been whittled out in terms of nutrients and dollars is that a field of oats harvested at the right stage for the silo will deliver as silage twice the feed value of the same field of oats as grain. Moreover, the legume grass seeding will be heavier in legume, and stronger. The shallow rooted oats plant is less a nurse crop than it is a robber crop on seedings. It can be nipped in the act. The above statement on oats silage is based on Michigan results, and was confirmed elsewhere.

For the 21st consecutive year, Hayfields will put up grass silage in early June. We use the wilting method without preservatives.

* * *

1910 CORN PLANTERS

WHEN IT comes to fertilizer application, some of the corn planters bought in the past 5 years including 1956, are, in spite of acceptable seed placement, strictly from 1910 when it comes to putting fertilizer where it belongs. Such a strong statement comes from direct experience. Five years ago we purchased without enough inquiry on my part, a modern 4-row planter through the local dealer of one of the big companies. This planter had the call all through the Western New York corn belt, probably because of comparatively good seed placement.

But it had a "split boot" fertilizer applicator, which means that as fertilizer came down a tube from its box it hit the ground just ahead of the seed tube, and was supposed to be pushed out of the way in both directions by a little device called a split boot. Only finely worked mellow soil provides a situation in which this crude little gadget from 1910 will work properly.

As fertilizer applications increase and corn is planted in the modern way on partially worked soil, the split boot fails more and more by leaving fertilizer in contact with the seed. The result is destruction of the corn germ, a poor stand and a light crop. More than 3 years of pounding the local dealer, the regional warehouse and the head office were necessary before the company brought out attachments to replace the split boot. Meanwhile they lost their Western N. Y. lead in the sale of corn planters to a company which had earlier provided a side applicator.

The better device, a side applicator, is of vast benefit. Fertilizer is conducted down a tube to one side of the seed row and its insertion into the ground is made certain by a revolving slanted disc, 2 inches to one side and as much deeper than the seed kernel as desired. We go 2 inches deeper. The change didn't cost much in money, but plenty in terms of effort and frustration. Our average yield of 112 bu. of dry shelled corn on 30 acres in 1956 was, with good rains and fertilization, due to an evenly distributed high population of Cornell M4 corn plants. At long last, a non seed killing fertilizer applicator became available. Some other companies have also awakened.

* * *

THE DE LEEUWS

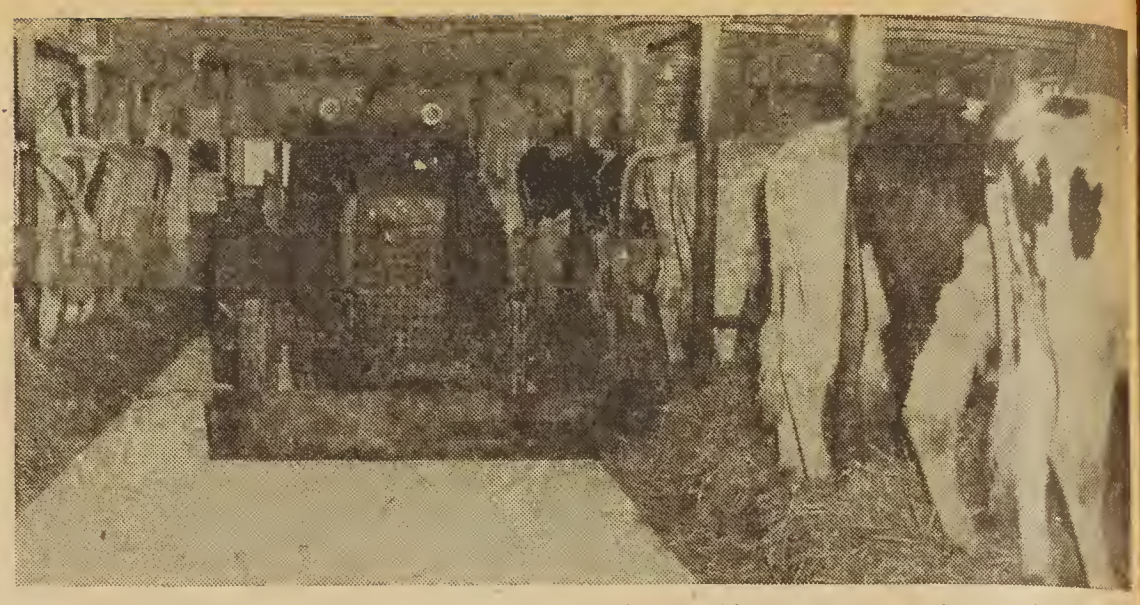
ANTHONY DeLeeuw, a Dutch dairyman, came from the Netherlands in 1928, and with his wife, infant son John and a daughter, settled first in Canada. When the wife died in a year or so the family moved to Lyons in Wayne County, N. Y., to be with a brother and his family. Anthony worked as a farm hand, then rented a farm in LeRoy, 50 miles west of Lyons and finally bought a farm of 105 acres near Caledonia.

Son John, now in the early 30's, grew up as a working boy with cows as his first concern. John took over as the farmer in 1950 when the father, living on the farm, went to work for a canning and produce concern. From time to time father and son bought more land.

Now the DeLeeuws have about 800 acres, of which 600 are tillable. They normally grow 120 acres of wheat, 60 of pea beans, 70 acres of corn, ½ for grain, 250 acres of hay, mostly alfalfa to feed, sell and for grass silage, and they keep 60 cows, milking and dry, with about 30 young stock. Note that the ratio of 2 milking and dry cows to 1 head of young stock is ideal.

Son John has risen higher and higher as a competent farmer and in the eyes of the community as a citizen. Two years ago he was made Justice of the Peace, the other Justice, also a highly regarded man, being well along in years.

The DeLeeuw family is an outstanding American success story. In the notes John made for me is this sentence "All this accomplishment I now owe to my father, who at the present is unable to work due to illness." Good as the father is, my opinion is that John will go even farther. Nice to have the DeLeeuws in our area even if they are to the south of Caledonia and Hayfields to the north.



At Hayfields we have a thoroughly reliable stable cleaner. But it cost $2000 with wiring and motor for 46 stanchions and 2 box stalls. Naturally, when learning that Johnny DeLeeuw had one for a cash expenditure of $125, I went to see it and asked for pictures.

Johnny is riding a farm tractor in this picture and pushing manure through one gutter to a drop at the end of the barn where the manure spreader waits. Two trips for each gutter are required in winter.

The whole job of cleaning behind 50 cows is done in less than 10 minutes. See picture below.

JOHNNY DE LEEUW'S STABLE CLEANER

Just when dairymen are sighing with relief at the virtual ending of the winter manure job, is maybe a good time to show these pictures. Only one man is needed, but here Johnny DeLeeuw rides the tractor while his hired man Phil Cross flips the scraper from one gutter to another.

The tractor is regularly used in the fields and came equipped with a loader hoist, which is left on at all times. The plate and attached scraper can be put on or taken off in one to two minutes.

For particulars write Johnny at Caledonia. If he gets flooded with inquiries I'll have to come to his rescue.



* * *

FLORIDA NOTES

Some six years after the last visit, an excursion by car was made to Florida. Without subscribing to the idea of Florida as a permanent residence, or even as a place to stay for the whole winter, here are pleasant thoughts about it.

* * *

The restaurant cashier who says "Thank you, sir, hurry back" and the service station attendant who says "Mister, I thank you. Come back to see us." Even the Northerners now in retail business in Florida exercise a little more courtesy than is current up this way.

* * *

A subtropical rather than a tropical area, most March days are really warm and sunny, followed by distinctly chill damp nights. Two blankets on the bed are not too much. But the warm days are delightful.

* * *

Jay Gelder the one time County Agent of Essex County, N. Y., now living at Boca Raton on the east coast the year round, and John F. Fallon, retired farmer of Malone, Franklin County, N. Y., spending his winters at St. Petersburg, both said Florida has prolonged their lives. Older than I, each in turn urged me to spend more time in Florida.

Many attractive roadside signs reading "Keep Florida Green" are to be found on the main highways all over the state. Some amateur painter added these words on such a sign near Ft. Lauderdale—"Bring Folding Money."

* * *

Beef cattle have improved in type in noticeable degree in the past 6 years, and since my first visit 24 years ago, the gain in size and condition of cattle marks an immense amount of progress. A good job still in motion. Florida stands 5th or 6th in total cattle numbers.

* * *

Friends Girard Hammond and Frank M. Smith, spending the winter at Deerfield Beach on the East Coast, during a trip inland pointed out the ingenious cattle salt boxes in general use. Mounted on a post, the salt box is topped by a revolving hood with a weather vane, to protect from driving rains and keep salt dry. Worth copying.

* * *

Quality of cafeteria food in the resort areas of both Florida coasts is excellent with prices reasonable. Good enough for a U. S. Senator or anyway a queen of the beach, and highly satisfactory to tourists who want good cooking without having to wire home for more money. Why do we have so few outstanding cafeterias up our way? Washington, D. C. has 'em. Percy Brown, Wilkesbarre grocer, has a cracking good big one in his town. Wilkesbarre is not exactly a boom center such as Florida certainly is.

SERVICE BUREAU

OVERCHARGED?

A subscriber has suggested that we print a warning as a result of his experience. He tells us he hired electrical work done and was asked for payment, without a bill being presented and without the job completed, as had been promised verbally. He says a neighbor was overcharged 20¢ a foot from the normal rate for having a ditch dug. Our reader claims they were overcharged on the basis that it was an emergency and they had to get the job done.

It is important, before having such a job done, that you reach an understanding as to a flat rate per unit, such as per rod for digging a ditch, or per hour for labor, including any flat charge for coming to the farm.

— A. A. —

SIGNED TOO FAST

"The company finally put our storm windows on, but they broke three of the windows and put them on wrong side out so they have to be raised and lowered from outdoors.

"I wasn't at home when they finished and they asked my wife to sign two papers. She said she didn't want to until the job was completed, but they told her one was so they could get paid for the morning's work and the other was so they could get the broken windows replaced. She signed the papers and we haven't seen them since. Now we have a notice from the bank that we have to make our first payment."

When companies like this get the completion certificate signed they sell the contract to a bank. That is where the trouble starts. Once they get their money from the bank they lose interest fast. Of course, they can't be expected to send men around the country constantly and some complaints may not be justified. However it is difficult to get a legitimate complaint settled after the completion certificate is signed.

The bank is an innocent third party and they can collect. Generally speaking, they will bring pressure on the company to settle a complaint before they sue. The company is vulnerable to pressure because, if the bank gets too many complaints, they can refuse to buy any more contracts from the company. In spite of the fact that the bank can collect, our subscriber would be smart to write them a letter, explaining the situation, and telling them he will gladly pay when the job is finished satisfactorily.

We might also mention once more that no paper should be signed before it is read carefully.

— A. A. —

ADDRESSES WANTED

Does anyone know the whereabouts of:

Descendents of the late Emma Dailey Mix, daughter of Henry and Alma Hall Dailey from Gouverneur, New York? There were three or four children in the Mix family and their home was in Vermont or Massachusetts at one time.

* * *

Albert Van Deusen, about 55 years old, son of Carrie Casivant Van Deusen? His sisters' names are Ruth, Hildreth and Lillian, brother Marshall. He lived in Ashfield, Mass. where he worked on a farm in 1930; then moved to Buckland, Mass. around 1931. His aunt would like to locate him, very important.

— A. A. —

A reader would like to locate a copy, and learn the author's name, of a poem, "The Old Pennsylvania Farmer," which starts like this:

"Well, well, this is comfort now,
The air is as mild as May
Yet it is March 20th or 21st today.
And Reuben plows the field for corn;
I thought it would be tough,
But now I see the furrow turned,
I guess it's dry enough."

$25.00 REWARD DIVIDED BETWEEN TWO MEN

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc. — SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N.Y. — No 31070 — 50-262/213

April 15 1957

PAY EXACTLY TWELVE AND 50/100 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF

Dallas N. Howe
Whitesville, New York

$ 12.50

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA
ITHACA, NEW YORK

PRESIDENT
TREASURER
ASST. TREAS.

WE ARE happy to pay another $25.00 trespassing reward which helps to prove that the trespassing law does have teeth in it in spite of the fact that many hunters and farmers, too, do not think so. We are splitting this reward between Mr. Dallas N. Howe and Mr. C. L. Chase of Whitesville, New York.

On November 27, 1956, the first day of the legal open season, a hunter shot two male deer on Mr. Howe's posted property. Mr. Chase and Mr. Howe were on the farm at the time and, since Mr. Howe had no telephone, Mr. Chase returned to town and called Game Warden Harry Maddren of Allentown. Mr. Maddren went directly to the farm and made the arrest.

The case was tried before Justice of the Peace Phil Horton and was settled by civil compromise; the hunter, a high school senior, paid a fine of $127.50.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc. — SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N.Y. — No 31071 — 50-262/213

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TO THE ORDER OF

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA
ITHACA, NEW YORK

PRESIDENT
TREASURER
ASST. TREAS.

How you gonna keep 'em down on the farm?

With

HOUSEPOWER!



What takes the drudgery out of the farm wife's chores? What makes it possible for her to do twice the work in half the time? What brings entertainment into even the most remote farm?

Why HOUSEPOWER DOES, OF COURSE!

HOUSEPOWER means having lots of electrical switches and outlets to serve today's wonderful electric appliances — plus plenty of electrical capacity for today's *and tomorrow's* needs.

See your nearest electrical contractor about a free wiring survey. The cost of adequate wiring is reasonable, and the electrical living is wonderful!

Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation

Principal Offices , South Road
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"SERVING THE MID-HUDSON VALLEY"



Now you can make top quality silage easier and cheaper. You can do it with equipment you have now—and silos of black **VISQUEEN** film. They cost only pennies per ton of silage. They turn your forage into more milk and beef profits.

T.M.

Purdue University Dairy Department Method Produces, Preserves and Protects Highest Nutrient Values From Field to Feeding. Simplifies Silage-Making; Helps Beat the Weather.

Now it's no problem if you *are* short of silage storage.

You can use silos of black VISQUEEN film. They're cheap. Easy to make. You can put them where it's easiest to feed. You need only the equipment you already have.

Silage made the Purdue way is top quality silage. There's practically no dry matter loss. Nutrients stay at a high peak from field to feeding. Cattle eat more. Silage is more palatable.

Black VISQUEEN film is airtight . . . weathertight. There's no spoilage. Carotene and protein are locked in. There's no leaching out of valuable nutrients. There's a lot less temperature rise. Average 98° F. compared with 135-140° reached in uncovered field silos. These low temperatures averaging 98° F. prevent carmelization that robs silage of nutrients.

There's little packing required when you ensile with black VISQUEEN film. That prevents loss of nutrients through juices that would otherwise be squeezed out.

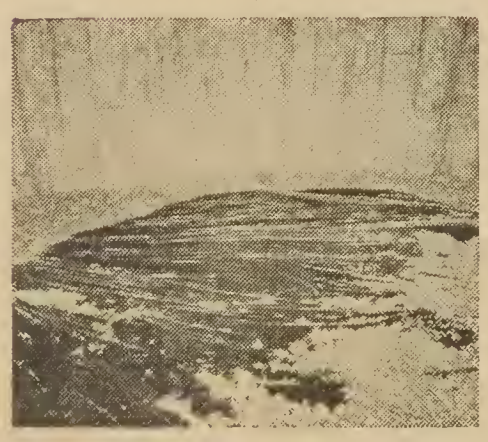
PROVED ON FARMS

It costs only pennies per ton to save silage worth many dollars per ton, when you use silos of black VISQUEEN film.

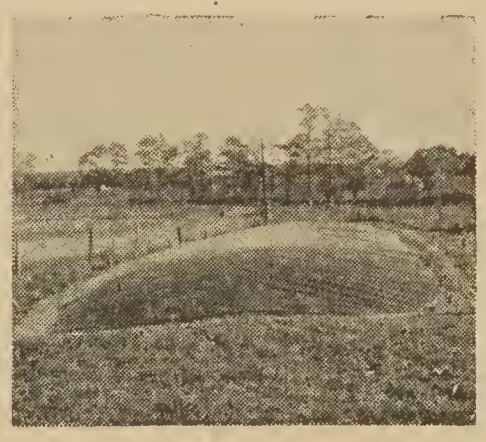
Purdue University Dairy Department developed the method. Other universities and experiment stations proved it, too. Beef, dairy and swine feeders have proved it on various kinds of farms. It's the simplest way of making and feeding silage. Takes the least time. Costs the least. Your county agent has all the facts. Meanwhile, mail this coupon for full information. If your dealer does not yet have VISQUEEN film, you can order with this coupon. We'll make sure no farmer has to go without black VISQUEEN film this spring.

VisQueen® film, a product of the **VISKING COMPANY**

Division of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation PLASTICS DIVISION TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA



SILO CAPS of black VISQUEEN film stop top spoilage in upright silos, control temperatures.



TRENCH SILOS—Black VISQUEEN film gives the complete airtight seal and weathertight protection.

VISKING Company, P.O. BOX AA5-1410, TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

- ☐ Send me 1 roll of 6 mil black VISQUEEN film 24′ x 100′ (ensiles 80 tons). I enclose $76.50
- ☐ Send me 1 roll of 4 mil black VISQUEEN film 28′ x 100′ (ensiles 120 tons). I enclose $59.50
- ☐ Send complete information

(Purdue recommends 6 mil weights)

Name_____

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City_____ County_____ State_____

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PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

JUNE 1, 1957

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

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Selling Out!

By ROBERT EASTMAN



Part of the crowd attending the auction on the Herman Rice farm, May 4, listening to Harold Jones, auctioneer, going after a better bid on equipment.

There is always a lot of fun at an auction but not for those who are selling out.

ON A nice early May day my wife, Tenney, and I journeyed up to the Herman Rice farm near Little Falls, N. Y. to attend a farm auction. After nearly 60 years on this farm, Mr. Rice, now 83, had to make the fateful decision to sell all his farm equipment and his herd of outstanding Holsteins.

When he came to the farm, approximately 125 acres, it produced only 20-30 loads of hay. Now he has built it up so that it can produce summer and winter feed for a herd of as many as 70 animals.

Mr. Rice's sale and herd dispersal was handled by Mr. Charles Koenig, Farm Sales Supervisor for Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative and Mr. Rice expressed himself as being more than satisfied with the way the sale was handled, and with the excellent prices which he received for his equipment and herd. There was a large crowd due to good advertising and the prospective buyers carefully inspected the individual cows and the farm equipment before the sale.

There is always a lot of fun and kidding at an auction. In fact there always is where American men gather. A good auctioneer gets a lot of laughs and there is the excitement of competitive bidding but it's not much fun for those who are selling out. Even though the prices may be good, it is hard to let go of a dairy like Mr. Rice's which he has spent a lifetime in building up. No one can walk the fields of a farm for many years without getting an attachment for the land that no one but a farmer can understand.

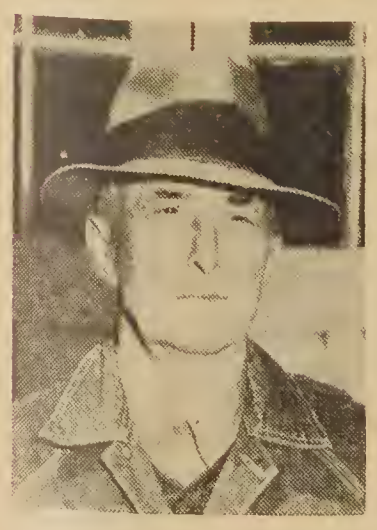
Mr. Rice's auction did not include his household things but how hard it is on women to see the prize possessions they have accumulated one by one go to strangers at auctions. When a farmer sells out because of age or illness, he knows that his farming days are over and that never again will life be quite the same.

Sale Summary:

35 purebred Holstein cows averaged	$286.00
20 heifers averaged	198.00
The bull brought	500.00
Top Cow	475.00
Machinery total was	8,500.00
Sale Total	$22,970.00

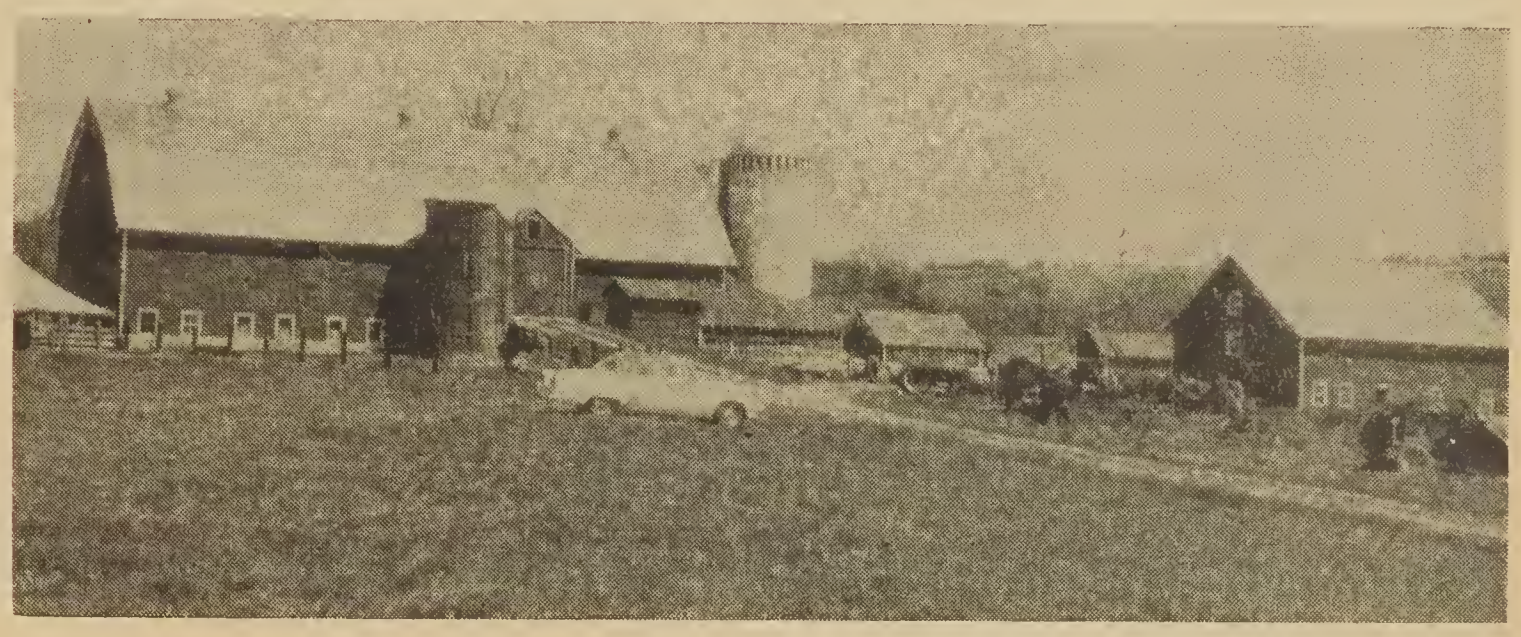


Before the top producing Holsteins in the Herman Rice and Son herd were sold by auction. The barns were crowded with prospective buyers inspecting the individual animals and planning their bidding techniques. The top cow brought $475, and the herd sire $500.



Farmer Herman Rice who sold out on May 4 after 60 years of successful farming near Little Falls, N. Y. In addition to being an outstanding farmer, Mr. Rice has been a leader in area farm affairs. He was the first president of the local Dairymen's League, he has been active in G.L.F., in school affairs and director of the National Bank in Little Falls for many years. He helped to get the hard-top road that passes in front of his house, one of the first farm to market roads in the area.

Recognizing that farmers must live as well as make a living, Mr. Rice was the first one in his community to install a bathroom in his home and to have a telephone.



Everyone for miles around knows the beautiful, well-kept buildings and farm of Herman Rice of Little Falls, N. Y. Every farmer will know how hard it was for Mr. Rice to sell out.

Introducing...

the new 1957 G.L.F. Freezers

AND FEATURING THE "Frosty 22"...



The Frosty 22 Holds Up To 770 lbs. of Food

Here are a few of the Frosty features:

- Extra thick Insulation—guaranteed sag and rot proof
- Ice Cream Bar stores a gallon, Juice Bar holds 26 six-ounce cans
- A slide-out basket and a tilt-out bin
- Ever Dry Cabinet—no sweating, no noisy condenser fan
- Four wide shelves for almost any size container
- An adjustable shelf for odd-shaped, bulky packages
- Burstable Safety-Latch—door opens with slight pressure from *inside.*

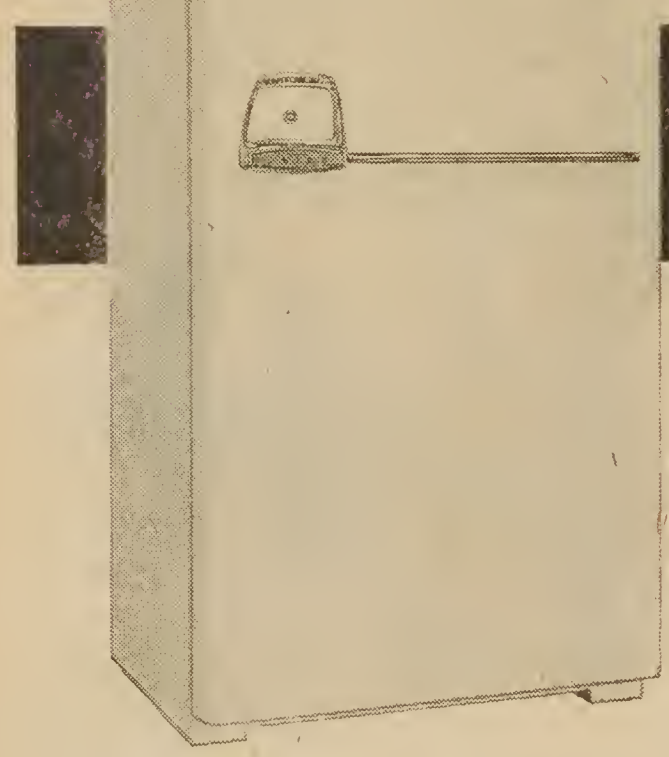
$329.95

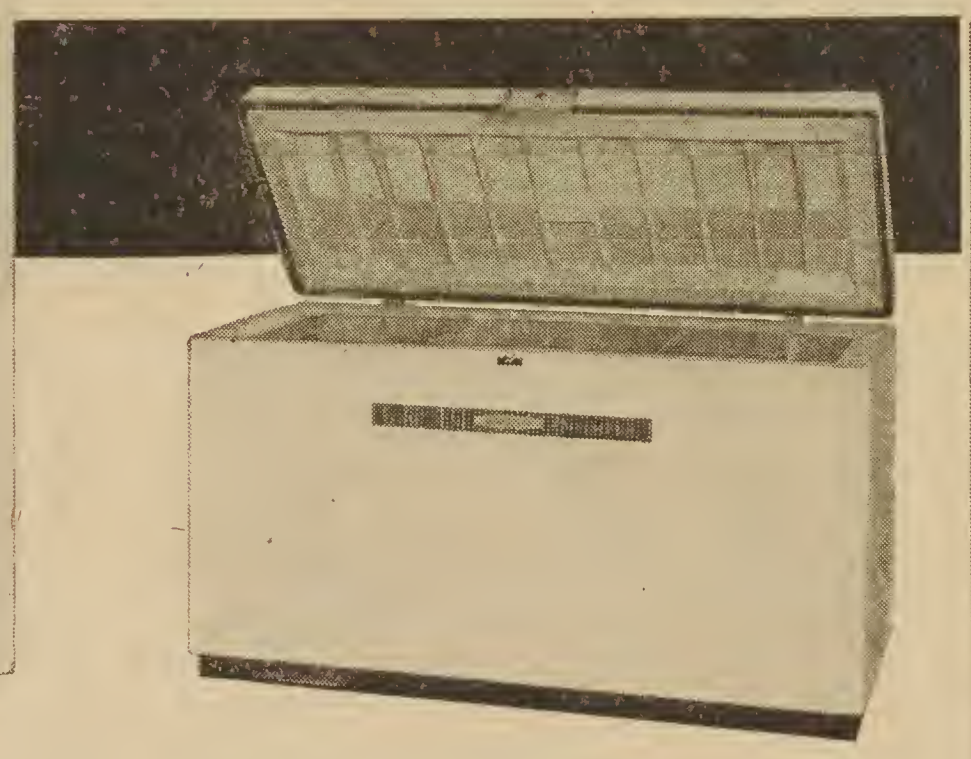
For the month of June

2 Reasons Why FROSTY 22 is your best buy

1. Lowest Cost Per Cubic Foot
We'd like you to compare this with any other upright freezer . . . only $329.95—that's just $15 per cubic foot . . .

2. The Story on Frosty Quality
The makers are the only freezer manufacturers who use both alumium lining and copper tubing. They spend a little more for these materials because the end product is a freezer we feel is the best on the market.





THE 16 FT. UPRIGHT • Holds 560 pounds of food. Requires only 7 sq. ft. of space. Offers the same storage features as the Frosty . . . the same fine quality construction.

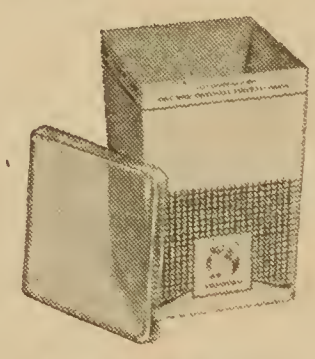
THE 30 FT. UPRIGHT • Holds 1050 pounds of food—Super Market storage right in your own home. Same storage and construction features as the Frosty.

THE 16 FT. CHEST • Holds over 560 pounds of food. Many features are the same as Frosty: aluminum liner, copper coils, power and temperature warning light, temperature control.

THE "CAPRI CHEST" • This 20 cu. ft. freezer holds 700 pounds of food, including a 91-pound fast freeze compartment.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

for GOOD HOUSEKEEPING *IN YOUR FREEZER*



G. L. F. Freezer Packaging Materials

To keep your freezer neat and orderly, so you can find what you want quickly, have your husband pick up some of these, next time he stops by G.L.F.

Vapo Cans . . . Zer-O-Rap Cellophane Plastic Boxes . . . Polyethylene Bags Nestrite Oaken Buckets . . . Aluminum Wrap . . . Scotch Brand Freezer Tape

Before you buy a Freezer...

Be sure to see the new G.L.F. Line

F. F. A. and 4-H to Help:

Plan Statewide Mailbox Project

By GEORGE BANFIELD

ON PREVIOUS years the post office department has held Rural Mailbox Improvement week in May. This year, however, it has been changed to a Rural Mailbox Improvement Period from June 3 through June 15.

During the first 15 days in May, each rural carrier of the nation is required to take an accurate count of his mail, both deliveries and pick-ups, keeping a separate record of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th class. During this period each postmaster or someone he designates, makes a trip with each carrier. This is to ascertain whether the carrier is doing his job properly and efficiently; and also to see what condition the mailboxes are in as to location, type, appearance and serviceability. That is, he sees if it is easily accessible by the carrier; the right height to be serviced from a car; if the box is one approved by the Postmaster General; and if the patron has it painted and his name stenciled or painted on it.

There are about 32,000 rural carriers in the nation and approximately 35 million people residing on their routes. Their daily travel amounts to more than 1,540,000 miles. We have about 1,225 carriers in New York State. The importance of good mailboxes, stands and approaches is readily noted by all carriers, as well as tourists.

To Build Supports

In New York, we, the New York State Rural Letter Carriers' Association, in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Education, R.C.S. Sutliff, Chief, and the New York State 4-H Clubs, Wilbur Pease, State Leader, have accepted the challenge to plan and build some uniform mailbox supports, using the facilities of the farm shops located in the schools and the facilities available to 4-H Clubs of the State.

This program is being launched during the Rural Mailbox Improvement Period in June of this year. We are having booklets printed containing plans and specifications for four types of mailbox stands that are very suitable to the carriers and to the post office department. These booklets will be given to every agricultural teacher, every 4-H Club leader and to each rural carrier in the State.

We fully realize that the schools soon will close and work will not really get under way until next fall, but we hope to carry it over a two or three year period. Plans are in the making for prizes throughout the State for both the F.F.A. Chapters and the 4-H Clubs.

It is our earnest hope and desire that the patrons throughout the State will cooperate in this project by reimbursing the boys and girls for the materials used in rebuilding the mailbox and its stand.

The F.F.A. Chapters and 4-H Clubs are taking this as a community project. If everyone in our rural and suburban communities helps improve the appearance and serviceability of our mailboxes, the project will be a success.

We feel that this is a project whereby we can help to improve the looks of our countryside and help beautify our homes, as well as make the job of delivering the mail much easier and more enjoyable for the rural letter carriers.

As president of the New York State Rural Letter Carriers' Association, I feel certain that each and every rural carrier in our beautiful State will be more than pleased to give all assistance that is possible.

J. Howard Isaac, on tractor, talks traction with Calvin White of Buchanan Service, Inc., Milford & Dover, Del., Firestone Dealer.



"To keep 60 tractors and trucks rolling, FIRESTONE'S OUR TIRE FOR TRACTION!"

Eight thousand of the greenest acres in Delaware lie within the borders of the Isaac Farms in Sussex County. This busy agricultural operation, administered by brothers J. Howard and Harry H. Isaac, helps fill the market basket for millions of eastern tables with its varied produce. It takes sixty tractors and farm trucks to help do the job —and, according to Howard Isaac, Firestone Farm Tires do it right!

Beef cattle, poultry and even lumber mill operations on this giant farm call for plenty of year-round work from rolling equipment. Trucks and tractors alike are subject to plenty of road assignments and work on soggy soils. That's why the Isaacs prefer Firestone Champion Ground Grip® Tires for tractors—and Super All Traction for their farm trucks.

"We prefer Firestone as original equipment," says Howard Isaac, "and we order them 100% for replacements. They're best for traction and service, too!"

The Isaacs' Sussex County neighbors second the motion. You will, too, if you see your Firestone Dealer or Store the next time you have a tire problem.

Copyright 1957, The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

Firestone

BETTER RUBBER FROM START TO FINISH

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

PROVISIONS OF THE RECOMMENDED MILK ORDER

ON PAGE 10 of this issue Mr. Cosline has interpreted and explained some of the main features of the new Milk Order as proposed by Secretary Benson for the New York milk shed.

As Hugh points out, there are 92 pages in the booklet containing the recommended decision and Order. All of the Order is written in technical legal language so it is difficult to interpret all of the features and tell how they will work.

If you keep two or three main principles in mind, you cannot go far wrong.

First, when you come to vote on the Order, remember that it is this Order or no Order. Without any Order, milk marketing in this milk shed would be plunged again into a hopeless, chaotic situation.

Second, the Order will raise the average prices of milk to a large majority of dairymen at least 20¢ to 25¢ a hundred pounds — perhaps more.

Third, after the Order is in operation, which is hoped will be by July 1, if there are provisions which prove unworkable by experience, they can be corrected.

Fourth, whether or not the Order works out to the best interests of dairymen will depend on the unqualified support of you and your organizations.

GETTING STARTED IN FARMING

AT THE annual meeting of the American Agriculturist Foundation, which owns AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in the interests of its readers, a statement was made that it is now more difficult than it ever was before for a young man to get started in farming.

This was disputed by two good farmers. They admitted that it is hard to get started in farming now, but said that it always has been. The large amount of capital necessary is the chief difficulty. But this is at least partly offset by more credit facilities, and by more recognition and understanding of the farmer's credit needs.

"It is much easier now," said these two farmers, "to get credit on good character than it ever was before." It was suggested also that insurance should be taken to protect the family of the man who is heavily in debt.

The discussion concluded with the statement that a young man and his wife with good character, plenty of farm experience, and a willingness to work and save, can still get started in farming with good chances for a successful business and life.

HARD TO UNDERSTAND

IN PRESIDENT Eisenhower's budget there is an item of $210 million dollars for reclamation projects. The Department of the Interior wants to build these projects, so it is reported, to bring more land into cultivation to raise more crops that we don't need. At the same time the Department of Agriculture wants to spend $984 million for its Soil Bank to take 40 million acres out of cultivation.

Situations like that are hard for the taxpayer to understand. And if they exist in two departments of government they no doubt do in others.

By E. R. Eastman

Congress is insisting, in spite of President Eisenhower's opposition, on reducing his budget demands, and eventually the taxes.

Congress is right. America just cannot continue to exist if the reckless government spending continues.

FOR ADVERTISING APPLES

THE NEW YORK and New England Apple Institute, which is doing an excellent job for its members in promoting more consumer interest in buying apples, insists that growers would profit by a much heavier campaign of advertising. Specific suggestions by the Institute include:

1. More newspaper advertising at peak periods, or for varieties in need of special help.
2. A stepping up of trade paper coverage.
3. More store display material.
4. A substantial budget for new market support.

Of course, the Institute is right. Farmers and their organizations lag far behind other business in publicizing and advertising their products.

WHO'S BOSS?

IT WAS MY privilege to travel across the pleasant Northeast farm country frequently with the late Carl Ladd, who was dean of the New York State College of Agriculture. Carl used to say that he could tell who wore the pants—the farmer or his wife—by the kind of buildings on the farm.

If there were great big, fine barns in good repair and a small dumpy little house, why then the farmer, of course, was the boss. And by the same token, if the reverse was true, Carl was sure that the wife wore the pants.

We had no way of proving Carl's theory, but there might be something to it. In any case, I think the right arrangement would be a 50-50 sharing of the responsibility on a partnership basis. A woman surely should have the most to say about the affairs in the home, and the man on the farm business. Best of all is the practice of talking things over together and making joint decisions on important policies.

I like to think of the farm family as a board of directors, where policies are talked over not only between father and mother but with the older children also.

THE CHEAPEST SOURCE OF COW FEED

EVERY DAY during the season when I drive by the New York State College of Agriculture pastures I marvel at how much can be done in making a small pasture acreage produce a high quantity and quality of feed. Most any pasture is good for the first few weeks of the season, but the Cornell pastures and thousands of other improved pastures stay good straight through the season. They start early and they last later in the fall.

The procedure to get better pastures on many farms is fairly simple. Some of the basic principles are:

Seeding with adapted varieties of grasses and clovers.

Heavy liming and fertilization according to needs shown by soil tests.

A regular clipping.

Rotation grazing.

MAILBOXES AGAIN

IN THE MAY 4 issue I wrote an editorial stating that the third week of May had been designated as National Mailbox Improvement Week. Mr. George Banfield, president of the New York State Rural Letter Carrier's Association, has brought to my attention the fact that this year the date has been changed to the first two weeks in June. Mr. Banfield has a method of helping you to get a legal, adequate mailbox which you can read about on Page 3.

There are many poor mailboxes. The rural mail carriers do a good job. They could do an even better one with your cooperation.

CARELESS AND DANGEROUS

AS I VISIT with my farmer friends in their barns or have repair men in my own, I wonder at their carelessness with smoking. Time and again I have seen them throw down a live cigarette without even bothering to step on it. No farmer needs to be told how inflammable a barn is, with all of its hay and dust. Everyone knows, too, that cigarettes are one of the chief causes of farm fires.

It would seem that it would be better to be careful than sorry.

WE WON'T STARVE

BEFORE many years U. S. population will be around 200 million people. In only 16 years, since 1940, the population has jumped 30 million. Therefore, some experts are worried that America will one day face famines like those that exist in over-populated countries.

But with all of the increase in population that has already taken place our worst problem still is surplus. With the help of science and machinery, farmers will always produce enough food in this country providing they get a decent living price for it. For example, take wheat. Thirty years ago the average production was about 12 bushels to the acre. Now the national average is 18, and in New York State it is around 25 bushels to the acre.

Other factors rapidly growing in importance in our food picture are the synthetics or artificial food substitutes, some of which are difficult to tell from the real ones.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

THE OHIO FARMER states that there was once an old man who was sitting on the porch of a little village store when up drove a big shiny car with two strangers in it.

"Hey, there!" yelled one of the strangers. "How long has this town been dead?"

The old man looked at him over the rims of his spectacles:

"Wal—not long, I guess. You're the first buzzards I've seen!"

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MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

BEEF AND VEAL HIGHER: In early April 100-lb. veal calves sold for $15 to $18 per cwt. at licensed livestock auctions. In mid-May they were bringing $20 to $25. Unfortunately, some dairymen, especially those who sold calves on the farm, were taking less.

Cull cows recently sold as high as $16 a cwt. and bulls as high as $19. On this page, in the May 4 issue, we quoted Raymond V. Hemming as advising the selling of cull cows early rather than waiting till fall. We repeat the advice! Incidentally, do not fall for the story that you must expect to take a discount on brucellosis reactors. It just isn't so, especially at a licensed auction.

TRUCK LICENSE REFUND: For some years New York State farmers could buy a license for farm trucks with a gross weight of $18,000 lbs. or less at a cost of $3.50 per thousand, instead of the $5 per thousand rate which applied to commercial trucks. Because many trucks used by farmers had a gross weight of more than 18,000 lbs. the law was changed at the last session of the Legislature to increase the permitted weight of agricultural trucks to 24,000 lbs. The bill was made retroactive to January 1, therefore any farmer who bought a license for a truck with a gross weight between 18,000 and 24,000 lbs. and paid the $5 commercial weight can get a partial refund. On a truck with a gross weight of 24,000 this would amount to as much as $36.

HOG PRICES: Hog raising is increasing in the Northeast, especially in western New York. In May, hog prices were well above May 1956, and it is predicted that they will rise more through the early summer but decline seasonally in the fall.

The 1957 spring pig crop is about the same as last year's, but the fall pig crop may be as much as 3% higher than last year, and might even be as much as 10% above. Any sizeable increase will mean lower hog prices a year from now.

PRODUCTION: U. S. estimates of production are: **Winter wheat**, 703 million bu., 4% less than last year and 18% below average; **Peaches** (9 southern states) 12% above last year, 14% above average; **Late Spring Potatoes**, 22% above last year, 11% above the '49-'55 average; **Early Spring Potatoes** (Florida and Texas) 4% above last year; **Early Summer Potatoes** acreage is 2% above last year but well below '49-'55 acreage; **Milk** (April) 1% above April '56 and 9% above the April average. On New York farms April milk production was nearly 6% below April 1956. **Eggs** (April) 2% above April '56 but 4% below April average; **Maple Syrup**, about 16% above last year and 10% above the '46-'55 average. New England production was up 33% and New York 17%.

APRIL MILK PRICES: Administrator Blanford recently announced that the April uniform price for milk shipped to the metropolitan area was $3.97, 42¢ higher than April a year ago. A month earlier, in March, the uniform price was $4.19.

In April both production and consumption of milk in the marketing area were below April of '56, production being down 7.49% and consumption down 1.13%. The farm value of April milk was $29,233,511.60, which was $834,879.99 more than the value in April a year ago.

DAIRY MONTH: Milk is a cheap food at retail cost. Therefore it is doubly economical for farm families to use it liberally. It's good for the dairy business, and good for the family's health. Also, because June is Dairy Month, talk about milk and dairy products with your village and city friends. —*Hugh Cosline*

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



AT LAST I've figured out a way to make my loafing knowledge pay; I'm authoring a book, by gee, outlining my philosophy on how to lengthen out life's span by skipping work whene'er you can. It's now a month since I begun, I've got the first page almost done and have a title picked, 'twill be "There Are No Callouses On Me." I'm sure, unless my guess is missed, that I'll make all best-seller lists because my book will find a need for something most folks want to read; they'll flock to stores in hungry herds to study my experienced words.

I think it's safe to say there ought to be a million copies bought; and that will bring in royalties enough to guarantee my ease for all the life that's left to me and give Mirandy some so she can hire an extra man instead of pouring orders on my head. My neighbor says he'll testify that there's no doubt I qualify for rating as an expert who well knows his subject through and through. There is one minor problem, though, it might take me a year or so to get the doggone thing all writ because there's so much work to it.

"Opry" star Faron Young says:

"It's PRINCE ALBERT in my pipe"



"Naturally tasty...mild, cool smoking...always fresh!"

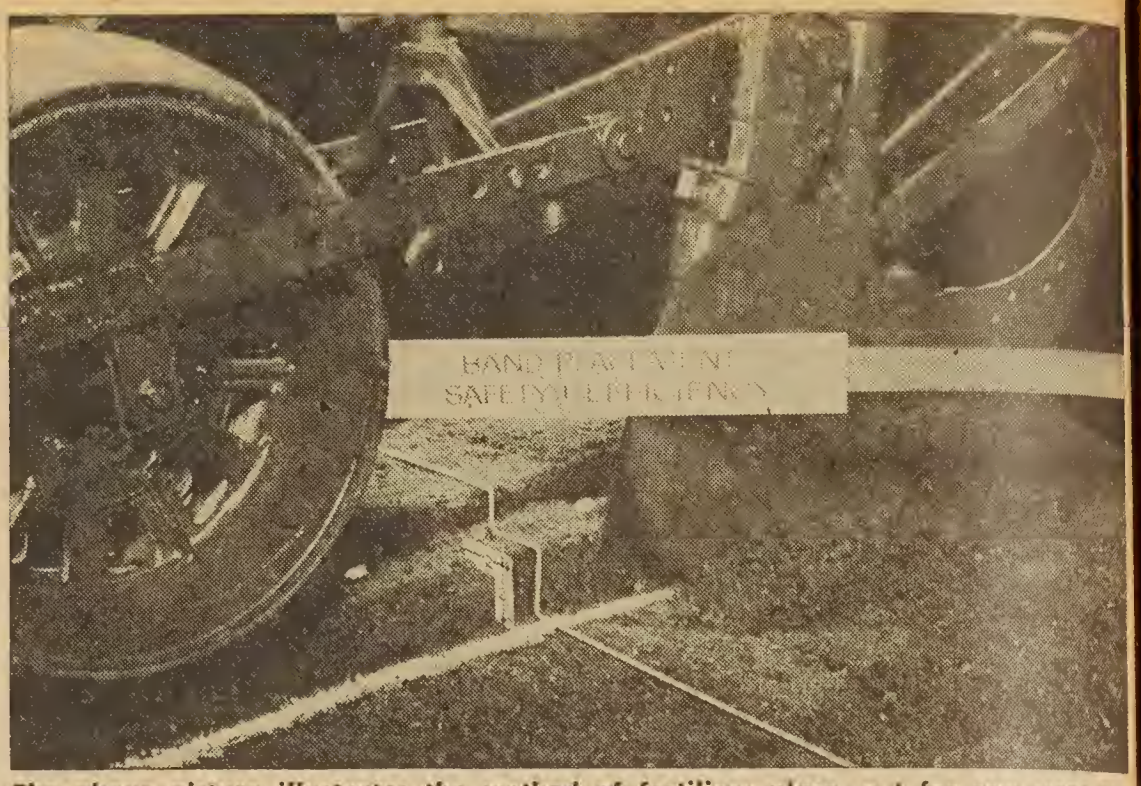
Faron's another leading "Grand Ole Opry" star who prefers P. A. He says: "I always pack my pipe with *mild* Prince Albert. It's so cool and comfortable, with plenty of honest-to-goodness, natural tobacco taste. And being crimp cut, P. A. packs real neat and firm. I get a smooth, long-burning smoke with every pipeful!"

AMERICA'S LARGEST-SELLING SMOKING TOBACCO!

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The poor stand of soybeans in the above picture did not result from poor seed, disease or insect damage, bad weather, or any of the other factors commonly blamed for such trouble. This difficulty resulted from improper fertilizer placement—a situation that is becoming all too common throughout the Northeast. This picture represents extreme damage. Many farmers are experiencing lesser damage from poor fertilizer placement practices without being aware of the nature of the difficulty.



The above picture illustrates the method of fertilizer placement for row crops recommended by many states in this area. Numerous experiments have been conducted to demonstrate the superiority of this type of row placement when compared to the old split-boot type of conventional placement methods where most of the fertilizer was applied under, in contact with, or directly over the seed. Conversion kits, for as little as $10 are available to adapt split-boot type equipment for band placement.

How To Get More From A Fertilizer Dollar

By E. T. YORK, Jr.

Northeast Manager, American Potash Institute

A RECENT SURVEY of agronomists and horticulturists in the state experiment stations throughout the Northeast indicated that most potato and many vegetable growers were using fertilizer placement methods which were reasonably effective. However, in many of the states only 5 to 20 per cent of the acreage of other row crops such as corn and soybeans was believed to be planted with effective placement equipment. In some areas it was indicated that fertilizer recommendations were not as high as they could, and should be, if satisfactory placement methods were generally in use.

Nature of Fertilizer Injury

The effects of improper fertilizer placement may be twofold:

(1) The fertilizer may be placed in such a position that the plants cannot utilize the nutrients most effectively.

(2) The fertilizer may cause actual injury to the germinating seed or young plants. Primary emphasis will be given to the latter problem since in concentrating the fertilizer near the seed for efficient use by the young plants, some injury may result if the fertilizer is improperly placed.

Nitrogen and potash compounds (salts) in fertilizers are, for the most part, quite soluble. Therefore, when they are placed in the soil and become moistened, they dissolve and move up or down in the soil solution depending upon the direction of water movement. Phosphorus compounds are generally less soluble.

When large amounts of fertilizer salts dissolve in the soil solution surrounding a germinating seed or young seedling, it becomes difficult for the young plant to utilize this water, there may even be a loss of water from the plant tissues into the surrounding salt solution.

If the surrounding soil solution has a very high concentration of fertilizer salts, the loss of water from the seed or young plant may be so great as to kill it—literally by drying it out—just as effectively as if it has been placed in an oven. Thus, the term, **"fertilizer burn,"** commonly used to refer to this difficulty, is most appropriate.

With a lower concentration of salts in the soil solution, the plants may live but may not be able to absorb and maintain sufficient water for normal development. The effect may be a delayed germination and emergence or a stunted condition and slow development of the young plants due to damaged roots.

Moisture Affects Damage

The amount of rainfall or soil moisture influences, to a large extent, the degree of damage from improperly placed fertilizer. If the fertilizer is placed in direct contact with the seed and is moistened only enough to cause it to dissolve, giving a concentrated salt solution around the seed, conditions are favorable for maximum fertilizer damage.

If the fertilizer is placed immediately under the seed (1 to 2 inches) and the soil is wet down just enough to bring the fertilizer salts into solution, there may also be severe fertilizer burn. As the soil dries, the salts move upward in the soil solution—again bathing the germinating seedlings with the concentrated salt solution.

If there is still heavier rain following planting, the fertilizer salts will dissolve and move down to greater depths in the soil with the leaching water. If these salts are not leached to the water table, they will move back up as the soil dries.

However, by this time they are greatly dispersed so that their concentration is usually not great enough to cause serious damage. Furthermore, by this time the seed may have already germinated and be beyond the point where severe damage could occur.

Single or Double Band?

EXPERIMENTS with corn have shown that a *single band*, placed to one side and below the seed level (as above), gave just as good results as where the fertilizer was placed in bands on both sides of the seed. With heavily fertilized crop such as potatoes, tobacco, and certain vegetables, better results have been obtained in many cases with fertilizer banded on both sides of the seed or plants.

Problem Becoming Serious

The problem of improper fertilizer placement with row crops is not a new one. However, it is becoming decidedly more serious. Despite the fact we are using approximately 2½ to 4 times the amount of plant food per acre today as we used twenty years ago, placement methods have changed little with most crops. It is obvious from the nature of salt injury why the problem should become increasingly severe as the rate of fertilization has increased.

Band Placement Recommended

Relatively large amounts of fertilizers can be applied satisfactorily at planting, using banded side-placement techniques. Rates of 1,500-2,000 lbs. per acre are commonly applied to vegetables and potatoes with good results.

E. R. Purvis of the Soils Department at Rutgers reported no injury to corn from the use of 1,000 lbs. of 14-11-11 placed 2 inches to the side and 2 inches below the seed at planting. In using high rates, however, it is extremely important that the fertilizer be placed **precisely.** This means the use of the right kind of equipment, properly adjusted and operated.

There are many situations where other placement methods may be used effectively in conjunction with row fertilization. Where side placement equipment is not available, many states recommend a split application with a part of the total fertilizer being applied broadcast before planting or side-dressed after planting—with remainder applied at seeding.

Several states, for example, recommend that for field crops like corn, the fertilizer should be broadcast or drilled in before planting except for 150-300 lbs. of the recommended grade which is applied with the planter.

If small rates of fertilizer are being used on soils of low fertility, side-placed row application is definitely superior to broadcast application.

Under low fertility levels, it often is desirable to broadcast relatively large amounts of phosphorus and potash to build up the level of fertility. This should be followed by more moderate annual applications at planting. Even if the fertility level of the soil is high, it is important to apply some "starter" fertilizer near the seed in order to give the young plants a fast start.

For some crops it is desirable to apply a part of the fertilizer as a side-dressing during the growing season. This is particularly true in the application of nitrogen and potash on the lighter, sandier soils.

In recent years, there has been considerable interest in the possibility of deep placement of fertilizers to enlarge the zone of fertile soil and possibly extend the area in which the roots might develop. Although there is some evidence that deep placement may be beneficial, this work has not progressed to the point to warrant its use as a general practice.

Equipment Available

Much of the earlier band placement equipment was complex, cumbersome and costly. This no longer is true. Many of the major farm equipment companies have developed effective equipment which is relatively simple and which sells for little more than older, conventional type equipment.

Some companies are also making conversion kits to adapt present split-boot type equipment for effective band placement. Many of these kits sell for less than $10.

The expense of adapting present equipment or even buying new machinery would, in a great many cases, be quickly repaid through higher returns from more effective fertilizer usage.

PLASTIC COVERS

By HAROLD GULVIN

THERE are two general methods of covering trench or bunker silos with plastic film: One can buy a huge sheet, as wide as 40 feet and as long as 100 feet, and spread this over the stack, trench or bunker silo, anchoring the sides or edges with earth, rope, chicken wire or planks. Or, one can purchase film in much narrower strips and lay them crosswise of the stack, lapping each over the previous strip, like shingles, so the joint is fairly tight and will shed water.

The large single film covers completely in one operation and, if tight, with no holes, should perform well. The plastic must be weighted down with some material to keep the wind from fluttering and damaging the film. A small hole will permit air to enter and spoil the silage. Some farmers tighten the film periodically at the edges, by moving planks or adding more soil.

The large single film, especially if of very light weight, is hard to handle in even a mild wind. The top of a stack of silage, either in a silo or on the ground, is rounded. This makes it difficult to unroll the film and, what is more important, it is very hard to re-roll when feeding from an end. You often have to contend with snow and ice on the cover which gets in the way as one attempts to roll the wide and arched sheet. As the feeding cattle are on the downhill end of the silo, rain, snow, and ice accumulate in the roll.

Strip Covering

If smaller strips are used, and laid crosswise of the stack or silo, many of the problems are eliminated, or reduced in importance. The only disadvantage to strip covering is the possibility of air and water leakage at the laps. If the lapping sheets are laid from the lower areas to the higher areas, water-shedding ability will be obtained. Placing poultry netting over the silo will hold the film tightly to the silage and together at the laps. Or, wet hay, straw, etc. can be spread over the film strips to obtain maximum preserving ability. One can do this without walking on the film and thereby damaging it, when laying the film down in strips.

It is much easier to remove strip film from the silage, simply fold back once or twice, then tug it from under the next strip, fold it up and put it away. This will keep damage to a minimum and the whole sheet does not have to be left out for the remainder of the feeding period.

No matter which method of covering you select, purchase a fairly heavy film, say 6 mil, if you wish to use the film cover again. Sharp stems will penetrate thinner film. For one-season disposable film, lighter weights can be used. Film used for lining bunker, trench, box or upright silos can be thin, such as 1½ mil, because that film will be destroyed eventually anyway as cattle rub against it, or as it is damaged by forks, etc.

Use only black or opaque film for best results; light should not reach the silage.

All sheets can be repaired, if one has the time, tools, supplies, and patience. The vinyl sheets are best repaired with patches and special vinyl cement. The black polyethylene is repaired by using contact tape over small holes, using patches over larger holes and sealing with the aid of a soldering iron and "Teflon" cloth strips. The "Teflon" is reusable and keeps the plastic from sticking to the iron; no other material will work as well.

How to grow extra forage at $4 a ton

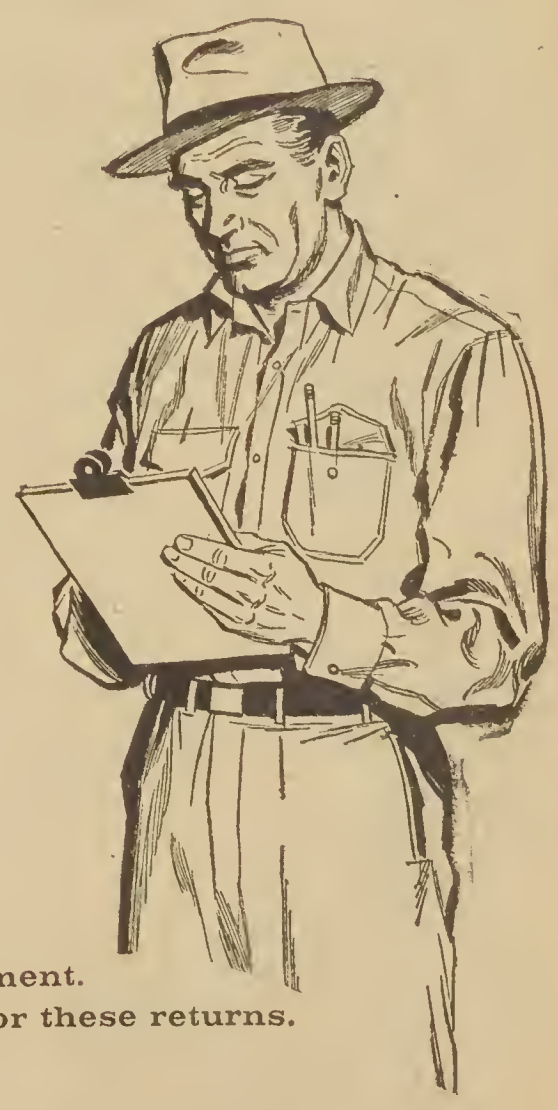
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Grass silage	3,473 lbs.	1,057 lbs.	79 lbs.	625 lbs.
Air dried grass hay	1,177 lbs.	1,068 lbs.	53 lbs.	538 lbs.
Corn silage	2,006 lbs.	1,434 lbs.	30 lbs.	348 lbs.

As you can see, a bag of Aeroprills gives you enough extra grass silage to supply 625 pounds of T.D.N. That same 625 lbs. of T.D.N. from 16% grain ration *would cost about $25. The extra silage costs you only $4 for a bag of Aeroprills . . . plus a couple of dollars to harvest and store.* Returns are equally impressive on pasture, hay and corn silage.



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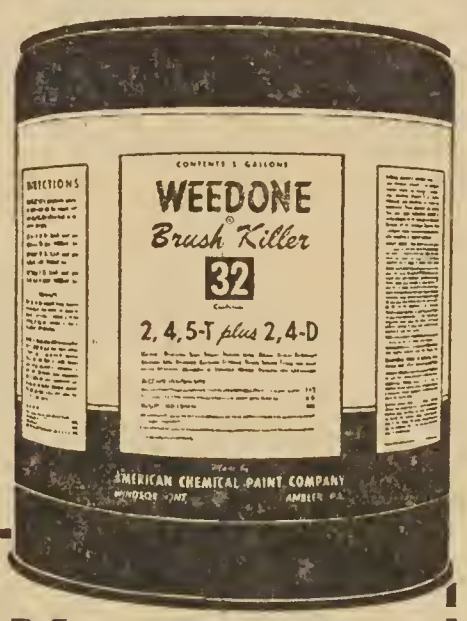
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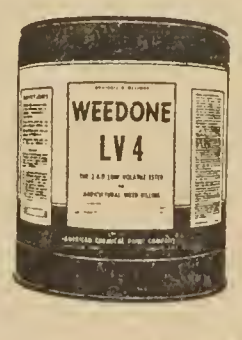
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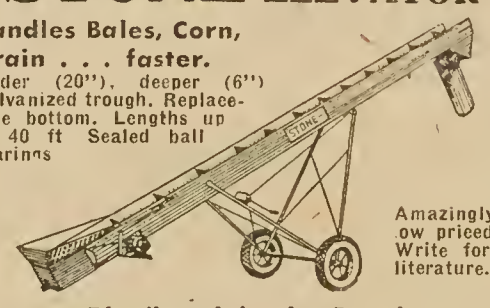
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Present Status of State-Federal Brucellosis Eradication

By A. F. RANNEY*

Animal Disease Eradication Branch, U.S.D.A.

ENCOURAGING progress has been made in the eradication of brucellosis in dairy herds of the United States. The notable gains have come in the past 10 years although the State-Federal program to bring this costly disease under control goes back to the early thirties.

The basis of the program in the beginning was testing herds for brucellosis and disposing of the reactors. In 1934, when the program was begun, slightly more than 3 million cattle were tested and of these almost half a million were reactors. Infection rate for the country as a whole was 11 percent. Here in the Northeast and in some other areas it was much higher.

Beginning in 1940, the vaccination of calves was initiated. This has been responsible for building up resistance in millions of animals and has been of great value in the efforts to eradicate the disease.

One of the greatest assets to the program was the adoption of the milk ring test as an official part of the program in 1951. This makes it possible to screen a whole dariy herd at a very low cost to determine whether brucellosis exists in the herd.

Herds giving a suspicious reaction to the ring test are blood tested to pick out the one or more infected animals. The ring test is made approximately once every six months in order to include animals not included at the time of a prior test.

In the fiscal year 1955, the brucellosis eradication program was accelerated. This has resulted in gratifying increases in the number of calves vaccinated, cattle tested, and reactors removed. We are moving ahead.

Status By States

It may be of interest to review briefly the progress toward brucellosis eradication in the Northeast and the local requirements that are presently in effect relative to milk originating from herds tested for brucellosis or already free.

New York — As in most of the dairy states in the Northeast, New York has annually vaccinated a very high percentage of the female calves raised. While only two counties can presently boast of a certified status, there is reason to believe that several others will soon reach this goal. A study of county records is presently being made to determine how close the various counties come toward meeting the certified area requirements.

The milk ring test is a very important part of the brucellosis eradication program in New York State. This test is applied to all milk-producing herds at six-month intervals.

July 1, 1959, has been agreed upon jointly by the New York State and New York City Departments of Health as the date after which all milk sold in the state must come from brucellosis-free herds.

Maine has maintained a modified certified brucellosis-free status since July 1, 1950. This was the third state to be certified; the second in the Northeast. This status was gained following a concentrated test-and-slaughter program. The vaccination of calves has not played as prominent a part in the eradication program here as has been true in many of the Northeastern States.

New Hampshire became a modified certified brucellosis-free State in August 1949, the second in the Nation to reach this goal. The disease was attacked through a test-and-slaughter program from the early years of the organized program. All herds in New Hampshire are blood tested annually.

Three municipalities — Claremont, Laconia, and Manchester — have ordinances that require that milk used in these cities originate from brucellosis-free herds.

Vermont has a very active brucellosis eradication program and planned to have all herds enrolled under a blood testing plan with removal of reactors by April 1957. For more than ten years, a very high percentage of the female calves raised in the State have been vaccinated. In view of the attention being given to the program, in Vermont the State should reach a certified status in the near future.

The milk ring test is being used to good advantage in the eradication efforts.

Massachusetts is carrying on an energetic program. State funds for indemnity became available for reactors in October 1956. This is stimulating the project. For many years, prior to the accelerated program, a relatively high percentage of the calves raised were vaccinated.

The present program demands that all herds be enrolled under a testing program by January 1, 1958. The present law, however, permits reactors to be maintained on the premises until January 1, 1960.

Connecticut — It has been mandatory, since April 1, 1956, that all herds producing milk for sale be enrolled under a blood testing program. **After April 1, 1957, all milk sold in the State must originate from brucellosis-free herds.**

The State has had a compulsory calf vaccination program for many years.

It may be anticipated that several counties will become certified within the next few months.

State or Federal indemnity payments are not presently being made in Connecticut for reactors found.

Rhode Island — The program calls for a test of all cattle annually except steers, calves under 6 months, and calf-vaccinated females under 24 months of age.

The State law provides for the slaughter of all brucellosis reactors after 85 percent of the total cattle of the state, excepting steers and calves under 6 months of age, are free from brucellosis. In view of this provision of the law now in effect, it seems reasonable to anticipate that the State may reach certification status by Dec. 31, '58.

Animals producing milk for shipment into the state must be of equal or higher health status in regard to brucellosis as those animals located within Rhode Island. Presently herds from which milk is shipped into Rhode Island must be under a testing program.

New Jersey is making good progress toward brucellosis eradication. Two counties are designated as brucellosis certified areas.

The provisions of the State Public Health Code provide that after April 1, 1958, milk being sold within the State must be obtained from brucellosis-free animals.

Pennsylvania has had a very active eradication program for many years and is making noteworthy progress toward becoming a modified certified brucellosis-free state. Forty-seven of the 67 counties are presently certified; 15 were certified during 1956. Several more are rapidly approaching that status. Pennsylvania's Secretary of Agriculture has set early 1958 for statewide certification.

*Presented at the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Dairy Products Improvement Institute, Inc., New York, New York, February 14, 1957.

Growers and Processors Launch Mutual Help Program

By WILLIAM H. SHERMAN, *Sec'y, New York Canners & Freezers Ass'n* and C. KENNETH BULLOCK, *Commodity Director, New York Farm Bureau*

THE New York State Canners and Freezers Association and New York Farm Bureau have launched a program of grower-processor relations and working together on mutual problems. The directors of each organization have appointed five members to a ten-man committee.

The processing fruit and vegetable industry of New York State is one which is not dependent upon either growers or processors alone but rather it is dependent upon the successful existence of both growers and processors. Few agricultural industries have as great an interdependence as the business of producing and processing fruits and vegetables. Neither group can attain its highest success without the other group also being successful. The directors of both organizations had this in mind when the committee was appointed. The committee's assignment is to consider mutual problems of the industry and to come up with suggestions for their solution.

On April 4 the committee held its initial meeting and elected Marion Johnson as chairman and Morton Adams as secretary. Mr. Johnson is a grower of fruits and vegetables at Williamson. He is a director and treasurer of the New York Farm Bureau, and president of Western New York Apple Growers Association. Mr. Adams is a director and vice president of the New York State Canners and Freezers Association and is connected with the Alton Canning Company as its vice president and general manager. Other members of the committee are, processors: W. S. Macklem, Curtice Bros. Co.; W. D. Tyler, Curtice Bros. Co.; Carl Smith, Gerber Products Co.; and R. D. Waterman, Waterman Fruit Products; growers: T. E. LaMont, Albion, Luther Jennejahn, Hilton, Cameron G. Garman, Burt, and Donald R. Nesbitt, Albion.

It was pointed out at the first meeting that New York processed foods are competitive with similar foods from other producing areas and that if our industry is to remain in business we must maintain a quality that is equal or superior to that in other areas. Snap beans grown under irrigation have a definitely better quality for freezing than do non-irrigated beans. This is because of more rapid and lush growth with a shorter time between bloom and harvest. If beans for freezing are not grown under irrigation in New York that market may be lost to areas where it is done. The committee has asked each organization to appoint representatives on a special committee to investigate these possibilities and to make recommendations regarding needed research and educational programs.

Crop estimates are important to both growers and processors, but if they turn out to be inaccurate they may be worse than no report at all. The committee discussed the effect of inaccurate reports and recommended that growers and processors work together in an attempt to find ways and means of developing highly accurate crop estimate reports.

Orleans County 500 lb. Dairy Club

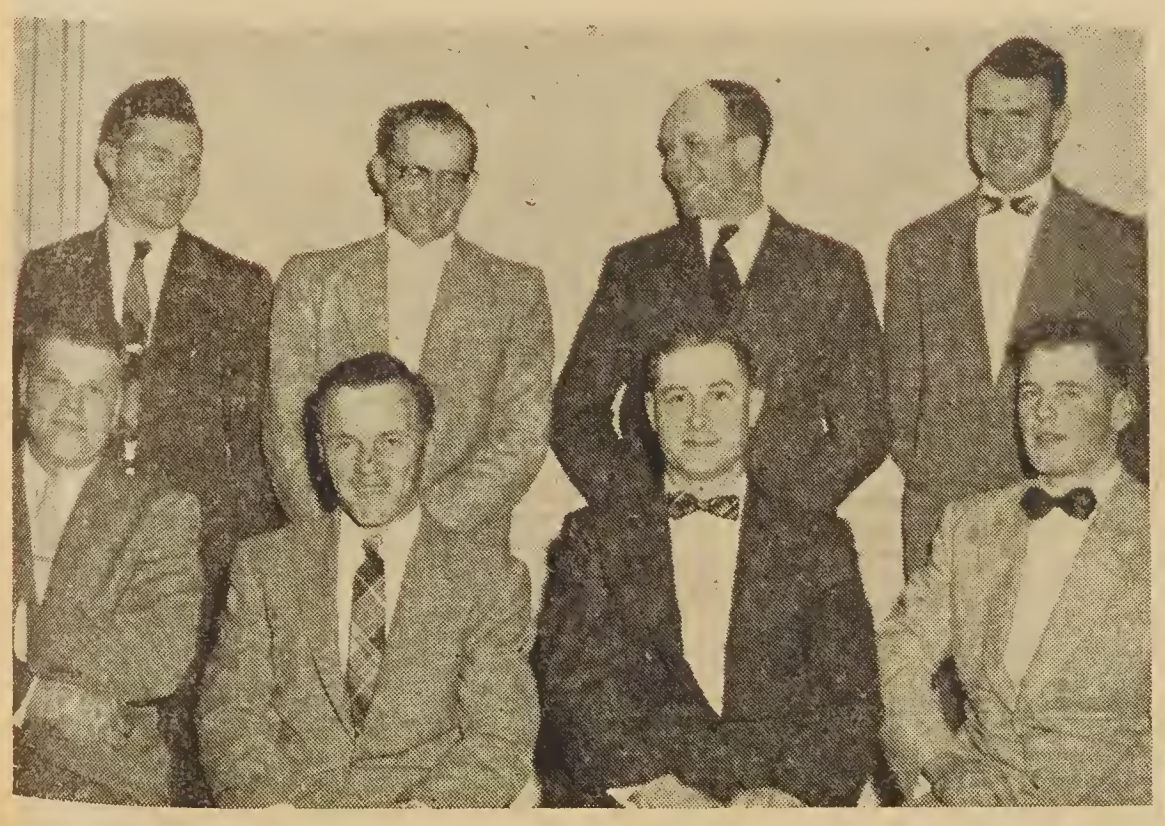
AT THE recent Orleans County Dairy Herd Improvement Cooperative annual meeting, eight herds were awarded production certificates for herd averages over 500 pounds butterfat produced in 365 days, ending during the year preceding April 1, 1957. This, we believe, is a record number of herds for any county in New York State, averaging over 500 lbs. fat per cow.

These herds are all on commercial dairy farms operated by the owners.

Several of the eight herd owners are pictured as follows: seated, left to right—Maynard Moore, Kent; George Kirby, Albion; Ray Corser, Lyndonville; Glenn Klotzbach, Shelby. Standing, left to right — Robert Kirby, Albion; Donald Cook, Shelby; Robert Nice, Knowlesville; Dudley Mathes, Holley. Not present were Stanley Baker and Sons of Lyndonville and Lester Maxen of Holley.

Production Records

Names and Addresses	*Breed*	*No. Cows*	*Fat Lbs.*	*Milk Lbs.*
Ray Corser, Lyndonville	RH	27.4	560.4	14,475
Lester Maxon, Holley	RH	21.5	545.	16,120
Maynard Moore, Kent	RG	27	535	10,400
Cook and Klotzbach, Medina	RBS	26	527.6	11,839
Robert Nice, Albion	H	28.6	525.8	13,805
Kirby Brothers, Albion	RH	32	517.7	13,817
Dudley Mathes, Holley	H	30	515	13,330
Stanley Baker and Sons, Lyndonville	RG	24	505.4	9,327



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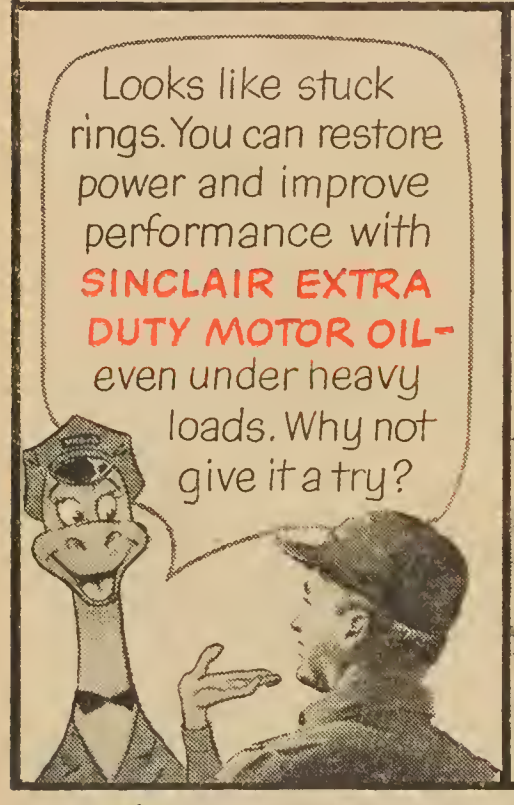
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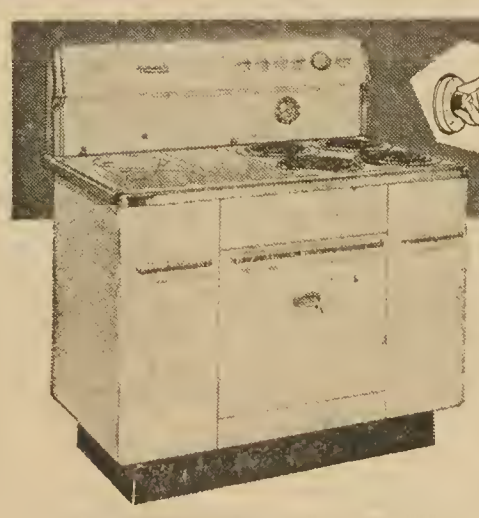
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Dairymen to Vote on Single Milk Marketing Order

THE SINGLE milk marketing Order recommended by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for the New York metropolitan area, northern New Jersey, and upstate New York, is expected to add an average of about 25¢ a hundred to producers' milk checks. The price trend has already been higher compared to last year, so prices to producers will be considerably better than for comparable months a year ago.

Naturally those who worked for a separate Order for New Jersey will be disappointed, at least temporarily, but we believe that this disappointment will disappear when the new Order becomes fully operative.

The past situation might be characterized this way: Continually efforts were being made to repair the superstructure of the Order, but with each strengthening of a weak point a crack appeared in the foundation. The proposed Order, which we predict will be overwhelmingly approved by producers, will, in addition to improving prices, give equal prices to neighboring producers, ensure a sharing of the fluid milk market—and along with it a sharing of the burden of the surplus.

Class I-C Milk Eliminated

Most important of all, the up-pricing of Class I-C and unregulated milk to the full Class I-A price level is the real benefit to producers. This is the feature that will bring somewhere around 25¢ a cwt. more to producers.

You will be interested, of course, in the area covered by the recommended Order. In addition to the old area (New York City, plus Nassau, Suffolk and Westchester counties, with a total population of around 10 million), the new territory added includes 12 counties and part of another in northern New Jersey, with a population of around 4 million, and all or part of 35 counties in upstate New York, population around 3 million.

An area in northern New York is omitted primarily because there are relatively few consumers there; also in western New York the areas supplying Rochester and Buffalo are excluded because they are already regulated by State orders.

Some Exceptions Taken

While approving of most of the recommendations in the new Order, there are a few that a considerable number of dairymen will dislike. In predicting the dollar benefits of the recommended Order some forecasters assumed that the Class I-A price would be increased considerably because of a large volume of unregulated milk with a high fluid use would increase the percentage of milk in Class I. This would increase the so-called utilization factor, which has an important part in determining the Class I-A price. Possibly because of the basic law providing for marketing orders says that price changes should come gradually, the recommended Order contains a change which nullifies the effect of the increased percentage of Class I-A on the Class I price.

Some, and possibly all of the New York milk marketing cooperatives will put in an exception to this provision, in other words recommending to the Department of Agriculture that a change be made so that the Class I-A price would be increased. The result of these exceptions may be known by the time you read this. Interested parties had until May 27 to file exceptions, and it is expected that the actual voting on the Order will take place early in June, perhaps during the first week. It could become effective by July 1.

Some dissatisfaction has also been expressed about proposed freight differentials. Unless changed, the new Order will apply a transportation differential at the rate of 1.4¢ (the actual freight rate) for each 10-mile zone away from the New York metropolitan area to the extremes of the milk shed. That is a higher differential than presently applied, and one reason for asking that it be reduced below the 1.4¢ is that a large percentage of the milk in the most distant zones never is actually shipped as fluid milk.

It is expected that most producer groups will take exception to applying the full minus 1.4¢ to areas beyond the 200 mile zone.

Other exceptions being taken by some cooperatives are considerably less important. There will be an exception made to the exemption which makes it unnecessary for certain small producer-dealers to pool the milk. The contention is that the exemption is too big.

Exception will also be taken to a provision which some believe does not sufficiently regulate milk coming into the market area from just outside the area, and to a provision which it is claimed does not sufficiently regulate the movement of an occasional tank truck of milk from outside the area.

Base Rating Plan

One thing not in the recommended Order, at least in the form that some expected, is a base rating plan. As you know, this plan, which has been tried in some markets, permits each producer to build up a base in summer or fall months for which he gets the blended price, at the same time taking a surplus price for the milk produced in excess of his base in the spring months.

In the recommended Order is provision for calculating a base for each producer according to his milk deliveries during July through November. **Producers will not be paid on this basis.** The figures will be kept for study, and to see how such a plan would actually work out. If the figures indicate that it would work satisfactorily, the Order could be amended, or additional figures could be kept on a different base shipping period.

At any rate, the milk shed will not have a base rating plan in operation for some time, probably not for at least a year.

How to Vote

As it is written, the recommended decision and Order is contained in a booklet of 92 pages. It is necessarily written in legal language, and it is doubtful that many dairymen would ever read it. That is why it is so important that every dairyman belong to a cooperative. This was well exemplified at a meeting of the delegate body

(Continued on Opposite Page)



"Mr. Burrow is here for his 1,000-mile checkup."

DAIRYMEN TO VOTE ON SINGLE MILK MARKETING ORDER

(Continued from Opposite Page)

of the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency in Syracuse early in May, where the technical staff explained the provisions of the Order as well as the effect that these provisions would have, at the same time answering many questions posed by the delegates. These delegates were then prepared to go home, hold meetings of their producers, and answer their questions.

Cooperatives can decide whether to vote as units or to cast individual ballots. In the past most cooperatives have voted as units. Producers who do not belong to any cooperative will receive individual ballots.

However, in order to vote intelligently one of two things will be necessary —either to spend hours in studying the Order, or to follow the lead of one of the established cooperatives and vote along with it.

One thing should be clear to every producer, when you vote either as a member of a cooperative or individually, you are voting for the recommended Order **or no Order at all.** Remember that you are not expressing a choice between the existing Order and the one that is being proposed.—*H. L. Cosline*

— A. A. —

EMPIRE ELECTS BOARD AND OFFICERS

AT THE recent 11th annual meeting of Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, the following were re-elected directors for two year terms: Seymour K. Rodenhurst, Theresa, representing the Dairymen's League; J. Blake Winter, Middletown, for the New York Farm Bureau; Charles N. Silcox, Ithaca, for the Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange; Leland D. Smith, Brasher Falls, for the New York State Grange; and Palmer C. Flournoy, Buffalo, representing the Producers Co-operative Commission Association.

Newly elected was Alex Rabeler, Sr., Bovina Center, representing the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative.

Holdover directors for the statewide livestock marketing organization include: Grover C. Guernsey, Schoharie, for the Dairymen's League; Newell S. Hutchinson, Heuvelton, for the Farm Bureau; Clayton G. White, Stow, representing G.L.F.; Clarence E. Johncox, Corfu, for the Grange; J. Stanley Earl, Unadilla, for NYABC; and Eugene P. Forrestel, Medina, for the Producers Co-operative Commission Association.

The new board re-elected all officers; Forrestel as president for his twelfth term; Johncox as vice-president; White as secretary-treasurer; and renamed Charles L. Dickinson of Etna as assistant secretary-treasurer. Earl, Guernsey, Johncox, Silcox and White were named to the board's finance committee.

— A. A. —

WARREN HAWLEY JR. NAMED TO CCC

WARREN W. HAWLEY Jr. of Batavia, N. Y. was recently selected by President Eisenhower to serve on the 5-man Advisory Board of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Hawley who, with his sons, operates a large poultry business, is widely known throughout the nation having served many years as a director of the American Farm Bureau Federation. For more than eleven years he was president of the New York State Farm Bureau. He is also a director of the Federal Land Bank, Springfield, Massachusetts.

The position that Hawley takes with the CCC was held by another New Yorker, James A. McConnell of Ithaca. McConnell later became assistant secretary of agriculture but retired from that position last year to join the faculty of the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration at Cornell.

GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB HONORS FOUR

THE AMERICAN Guernsey Cattle Club during its recent 80th annual meeting at Dallas, Tex., honored four persons, one posthumously, for outstanding contributions to the purebred Guernsey dairy cattle industry.

They were: J. T. Lively, Dallas, pioneer Southwest Guernsey breeder and owner of Bluff View Farm; Karl B. Musser, Peterborough, N. H., who served the American Guernsey Cattle Club for 31 years as secretary and then executive director; Harry A. Strohmeyer, Jr., White Plains, N. Y., one of the world's leading livestock photographers; and, in memoriam, J. M. McDonald, who founded in 1933 and, until his death last year, owned famous McDonald Farm, Cortland, N. Y.

The Award of Honor plaques were engraved as follows: "In recognition of outstanding contributions to the improvement of the Guernsey breed, and the dignity and devotion brought to the dairy industry."

— A. A. —

PENB NAMES GEIL GENERAL MANAGER

FLOYD H. GEIL has been appointed General Manager of the Poultry and Egg National Board, effective June 1, it has been announced by Herbert Beyers, PENB President.

A former educator, and an experienced administrator and public relations executive, Geil resigned as Director of Public Relations of the National Dairy Council, in Chicago, a position he has held since 1948, to accept his new post.

CORMAN AND BAIR JOIN MUTUAL

ROBERT H. CORMAN and Marvin Bair of Central Pennsylvania have joined the staff of Mutual Federation of Independent Cooperatives, Inc. Both were farm reared and have had much practical farming experience. Both of their fathers are New York Order 27 milk producers.

Corman graduated from the Pennsylvania State University in 1935 with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Agricultural Education. In 1946 he received his Master of Science degree in agricultural education.

Marvin Bair graduated from the Miles Township High School in 1943. He has been a dairy farmer and worked as a foreman for the New Holland Machine Company.

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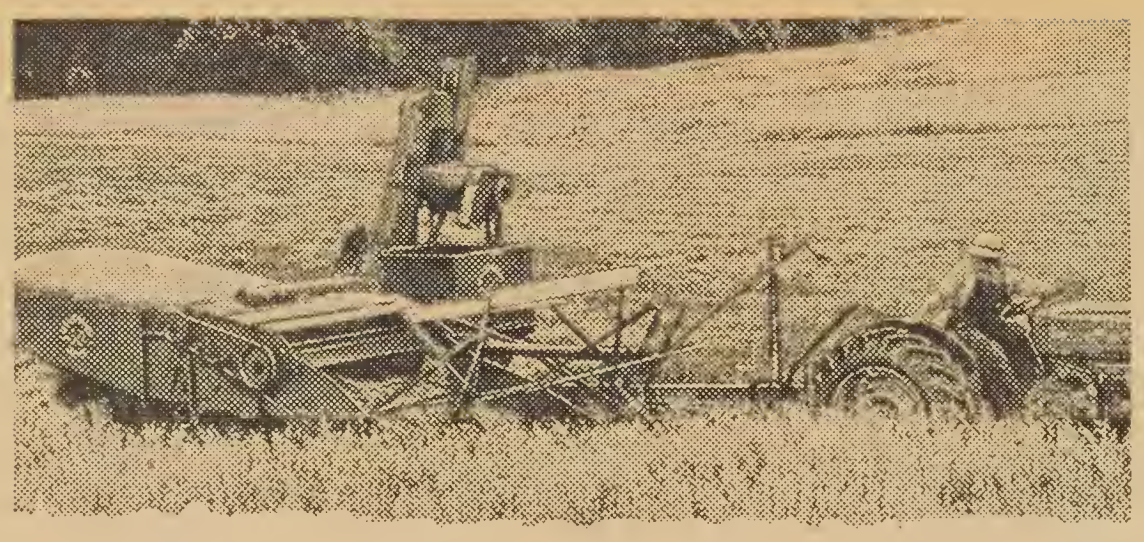
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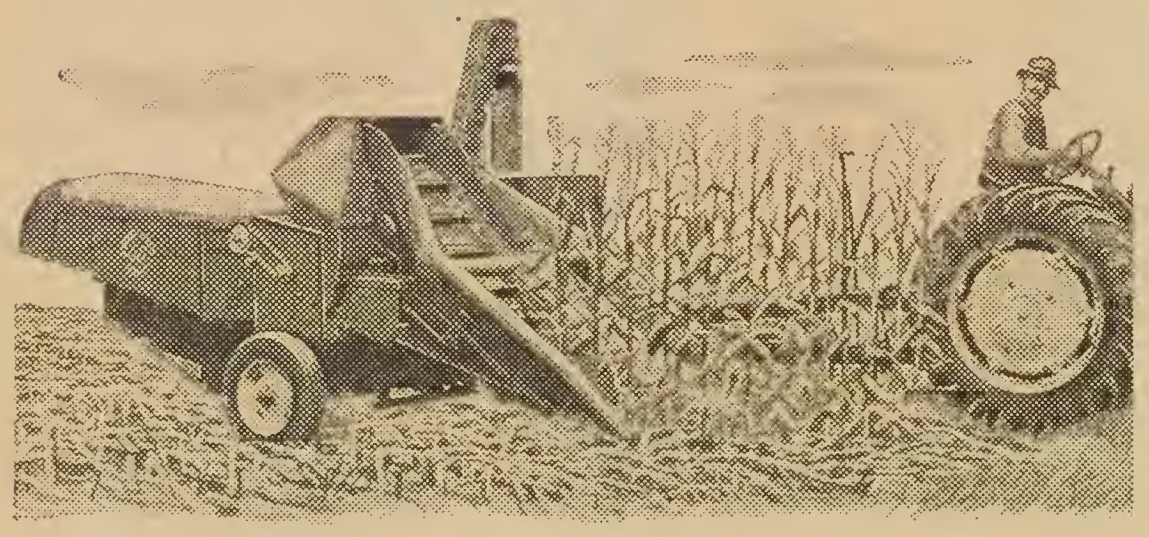
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Take your choice of grain or edible bean models. Get the new money-making, quick-attaching corn head (exclusive with the Clipper among 7 and 6 foot pull-type combines). Choose either PTO or engine drive. And profit from the 12-bar concave that adjusts from the outside . . . double cleaning shoe, self-unloading grain tank, straight or swinging drawbar, tougher frame and construction.

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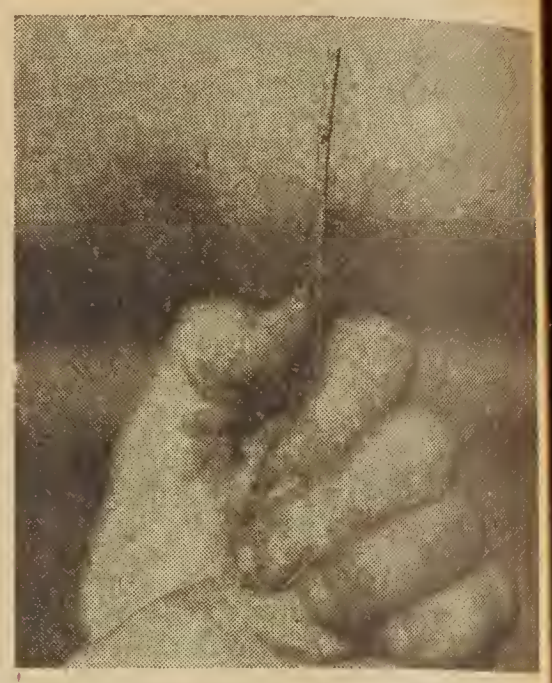
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Tips for Testing Your Hay Moisture



THE JOB of making quality hay is a challenge each year. Is the hay ready to rake? Is the hay ready to bale? How can you tell? A few observations and simple tests help to determine when the hay is ready but the effects of variety, season and stage of maturity make experience and judgment invaluable. The table below is not infallible, but it will serve at least as a guide to gain experience and judgment for better hay making in the field.

A mimeographed sheet giving more detailed directions for the exhaust pipe oven test will be sent to any reader on request. Just drop a postcard to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Dept. EPOT, Ithaca, New York.





Thumbnail Test:

(Upper picture) Choose sample from center of windrow. Scrape stem with thumbnail. Outer skin scrapes off easily and moisture is visible until moisture content drops to 28 or 30 per cent. Try at least a half dozen stems.

Twist Test:

(Center picture) Choose sample from center of windrow and twist it. No "Juice" appears on twisted stem after hay dries to 28 or 30 per cent. Stems feel slightly tough down to 24 per cent.

Exhaust Pipe Oven Test:

(Bottom picture) A recommended method. Sample of hay is heated until oven dry. By weighing sample before and after "cooking," the moisture content is easily calculated. Test requires fifteen minutes.

Approximate Moisture in % (Wet Basis)	Condition of Hay and Recommendations
70-75	Freshly cut.
50-55	Well wilted. Ready to windrow.
45	Start baling for storage curing with heated forced air. Make bales loose. Juice can be squeezed from stems.
35	Start baling loose bales for heated forced air curing. Juice can barely be squeezed from stems.
30	Pliable; leaves start to rattle.
28	Twist test and thumbnail test show "no juice". Leaf shattering may start if not raked soon enough.
27	Bales show smear on sides as they leave baler. Bale tension is set light.
25	Safe storage point for loose bales space-stacked for ventilation. Fresh bales show light smear on sides.
22	Safe storage for loose hay and dense bales—with the possibility of some heating near center of stack or tightly packed bales.
20	Dry, brittle, excessive shattering.

I WAS JUST FIGURING...

—by Cy Watkins



The other day I was chinning with a friend who's one of the outstanding farm radio broadcasters in the country . . . and just to keep things lively I asked him which he thought was the best way to feed layers, all-mash or cafeteria style. Trouble is, you don't get a very lively argument when you both agree.

CAFETERIA STYLE VERSUS ALL MASH

Watkins thinks that all-mash is the best ration you can feed a layer. It should be highly fortified with minerals and vitamins, and it should be in the medium range of protein-energy-fiber balance.

1. You get higher production because the hen gets all of the necessary egg-makings to lay as high as her breeding allows. This is because all-mash forces layers to eat their meat, potatoes and spinach (the protein, carbohydrates, minerals and vitamins) in the proper balance for highest production consistent with good health in the flock.
2. You waste less feed by stopping overeating on either grain or protein. For instance, if she really gobbles up the protein and isn't too fond of grain, all the protein that doesn't have grain to balance it will be wasted. Not only that, but her production will drop, because it's set by the lowest limiting nutrient . . . in this case, the grain that she didn't eat because she filled up on protein.
3. And it stands to reason that you'll get fewer and less severe laying slumps. That's because the birds are better nourished and can resist periods of stress and disease better. They'll lay many extra months because you keep 'em in good shape.

Of course, the one thing against using an all-mash feed is that most of them cost too much. That's simply because they're mostly grain . . . and grain is what most of us are up to our ears in. And to be honest with you, rather than pay all-mash prices for grain, I'd even feed cafeteria.

But the Watkins plan is different. *It lets you use your own grain!* You mix-your-own from grain you own. You get the preferred all-mash feed, the high production, at a very reasonable price. In a large survey we conducted last year, Watkins feeders were producing eggs for an average feed cost of only 13½¢ a dozen . . . and I haven't seen anything that'll beat that.

Watkins sells the MINeral-VITamin-antibiotic fortification in a pre-mix called MIN-VITE for Layers. You buy less expensive "local" proteins and use your own grain. Grind and mix it yourself, or have the elevator that sells you the protein do it. Either way, you'll come out way, way ahead on eggs. Get the full story from your Watkins Dealer.

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.



WHY NOT IRIS?

IN YOUR answers in April 6 Question Box, you omitted any mention of what I consider the easiest to grow of all flowers (in terms of time required) the Iris.

Dig and divide them once in three or four years, and that is about all the work they require. If you buy rhizomes, don't pay more than 75¢ each until you become something of a fancier. The low-priced varieties are low priced, not because they are not good, but because they are **plentiful.** However, it is likely that some of your neighbors will be glad to give you all the rhizomes you can use, when they divide theirs, beginning in July.

If you could come to Lewiston, N. Y. during the blooming season, I could sell you blooming clumps of a dozen good varieties at about 60¢ per clump. My very small, part-time iris business is all cash and carry, and hence pretty strictly local, though one customer took some of my iris to his mother, whose plants had been killed by floods in New England.

I grow a good many glads, which are fine for cut flowers, but for beautiful bloom with very little work, give me Iris every time.—*C. A. Call*

MORE ON WASPS

IT IS A matter of regret to me that you published the letter of C.N.S., New York, regarding his method of destroying wasps. (April 20 issue).

Many years ago, I learned that wasps are beneficial to mankind, and I never willingly destroy them, although I have been stung many times. I expect to be stung many more times for we have plenty of them around our place, but I do not harbor a grudge against them.

Personally, I feel sorry for C.N.S.'s youngster who apparently is developing cruel mean ideas for destroying beneficial insects.

The person who suggested the mothball method of preventing wasps from building has a far better spirit and I shall try that method.—*M.A.M., New Jersey*

"SHACOB'S LAMENT"

W. E. D., New York requested in your May 18 issue the words of "The Dutchman's Lament." The poem "Shacob's Lament" by Charles F. Adams tells the story he describes and ends:

"Dear Shake:
Der rose vas redt,
Der violet blue—
You see I've left,
Und you're left, too!"

I have the poem in a very old book and I will send it to W.E.D. if he writes me.—*Mrs. I.B., Pennsylvania*

WE "DRESS UP" TOO

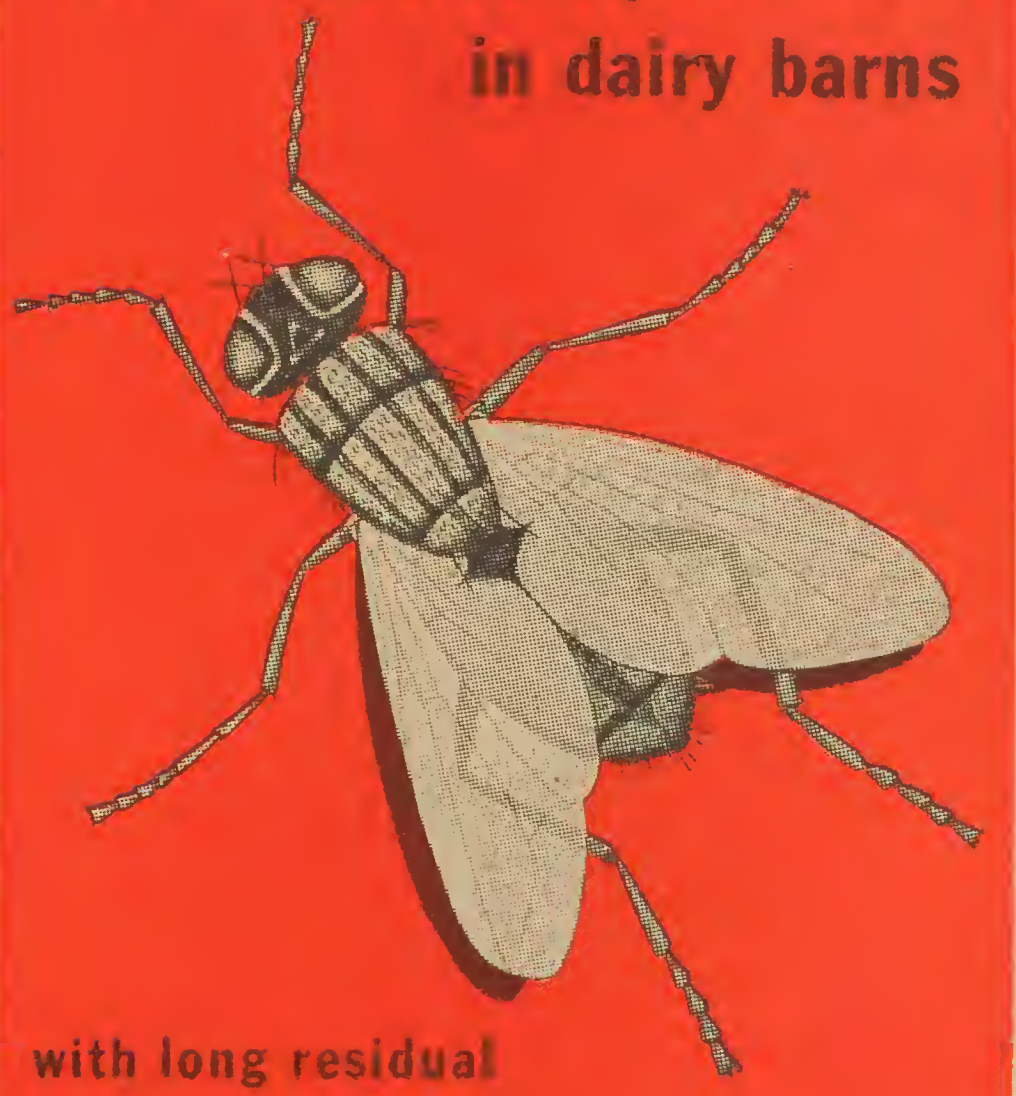
In the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST of April 20, someone wrote that the students in Albany have "Dress-up Day" every Friday. At Warwick High School, we have "Dress-up Day" the first Friday of each month and we too discard sloppy jeans, skirts and sweaters. More schools should adopt this day and see what a great difference it will make to the student and to the school.

—*L.A.U., New York*

— A. A. —

At the University of Maryland they have found that farm ponds can be built on soils that will not hold water by using a water-tight lining material.

SPRAY LESS and PAY LESS
for effective fly control
in dairy barns

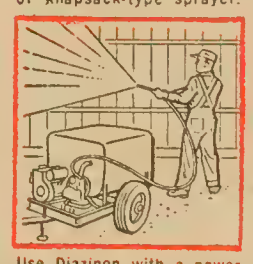


with long residual
DIAZINON
One spraying kills flies for 4-8 weeks

YES, SPRAY LESS FOR EFFECTIVE FLY CONTROL because one spraying of Diazinon on dairy barn walls and ceilings kills flies and retains this killing power for 4-8 weeks.


Use Diazinon with a garden hose-type sprayer.


Use Diazinon with a portable or knapsack-type sprayer.


Use Diazinon with a power or orchard-type sprayer.

PAY LESS FOR EFFECTIVE FLY CONTROL because usually two sprayings of Diazinon will solve your fly control problem all season. This means less time, less labor, and less inconvenience.

Double Action Fly Control

Geigy Diazinon gives you *double action* to reduce the fly population in dairy farm buildings to a minimum. FIRST, when you spray with Diazinon, adult flies are killed when they light on sprayed surfaces. SECOND, when you spray manure and other fly breeding areas with Diazinon, fly maggots are killed on contact – killed before they develop into flies.

This year spray less and pay less for effective fly control. Kill flies the easy, modern way with Diazinon. Remember, one spraying of Diazinon retains its fly killing power 4-8 weeks. That means real economy and convenience.

Call your farm supply dealer and ask for *long residual* Diazinon today. Available in 25% wettable powder and 25% emulsifiable solution. Follow directions on label.



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Ansel R. Shorter, who farms 240 acres at Evans, Washington, has been getting five times more alfalfa and three times more wheat per acre since he installed a portable irrigation system using Alcoa Standard Irrigation Pipe.





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YOUR GARDEN

- PEST CONTROL
- STARTER SOLUTION
- NEW RASPBERRY

HOME GARDEN PEST CONTROL

THE JOB of controlling insects and diseases in a home garden has been made infinitely easier in recent years. This has been done by developing all-purpose dusts and sprays which are among the safest chemicals to use and which will control most diseases and insects when applied according to directions.

This general purpose spray contains the following three chemicals:

Captan, an excellent fungicide.

Malathion, a relatively new insecticide which is effective against mites, aphids and plant lice.

Methoxychlor, which will control most chewing insects.

This general purpose spray is sold under a variety of trade names but if you will tell your dealers what you want and then look on the package to make sure that the three materials are present, you won't go wrong. Use the material according to directions on vegetables, berries, fruits and even flowers and shrubs.

In most cases you will find that dust is more effective because it is easier to apply. It is difficult to get thorough coverage of a spray with the equipment you are likely to buy.

— A. A. —

USE A STARTER SOLUTION

A starter solution is a high analysis soluble fertilizer which is mixed with water and applied at planting time to tomatoes, peppers, eggplant, cabbage and other transplanted crops.

Several special formulations are available commercially. All of them are good. If used according to the manufacturer's directions the starter solution will provide just the right amounts and kinds of plant foods in readily available form. Dissolved fertilizer in the root zone enables plants to recover quickly from transplanting, gives them a better chance for survival and makes them less susceptible to infection.

Should you be unable to find a special starter solution you may make your own by mixing one level tablespoonful of 5-10-5 or 5-10-10 fertilizer with one gallon of water. Put one cup of the solution on each plant as you transplant them to the garden.

Fertilizer in this liquid form may also be used in hot beds and cold frames or in greenhouses when plants do not seem to be growing properly or are off-color.

Be careful not to get the fertilizer solution on the leaves.

To see the striking difference a starter solution makes, use only plain water on some of your transplants.—*Andrew A. Duncan, University of Maryland*

— A. A. —

NEW RASPBERRY

A new purple raspberry which has been named Burgundy was developed at the Loretto Brothers Farm at North Collins, New York. It was a chance seedling which was found on the farm,

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

No man who truly loves nature can be satisfied that this life is all.
—R. C. Wallace

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

tested for six years and eventually obtained a plant patent No. 1567.

Burgundy is characterized by its upright habit of growth and its resistance to disease, adverse weather and soil conditions. The fruit is large, sweet and firm and attractive in appearance, remains firm and retains its excellent flavor after processing.

— A. A. —

A NEW BOOK

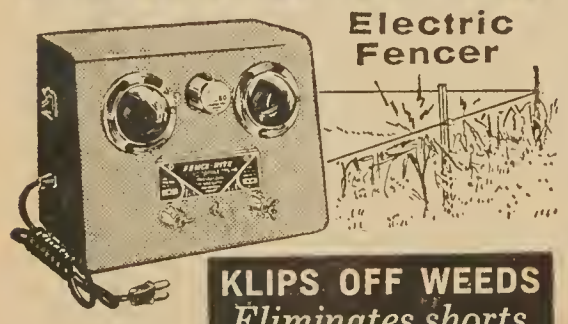
The Popular Mechanics Lawn and Gardening Book is full of information for the backyard gardener. Among the chapter headings are Landscaping, Soil, Lawns, Flowers, Vegetables, Maintenance of Yards and a Catalog of Garden Tools.

The book is edited by C. Robert Bilbrey, Associate Editor of the Popular Mechanics Press in collaboration with James Burdett, Chairman of the National Garden Bureau and published at $2.50 a copy.



New All-America Gladiolus, first time in history with new glads at a gardener's price. Left to right: Appleblossom is white edged rose. Royal Stewart is the grand champion light red. Maytime is ruffled deep rose. Caribbean is the first ruffled light blue. Garden and show winners for everybody with these.

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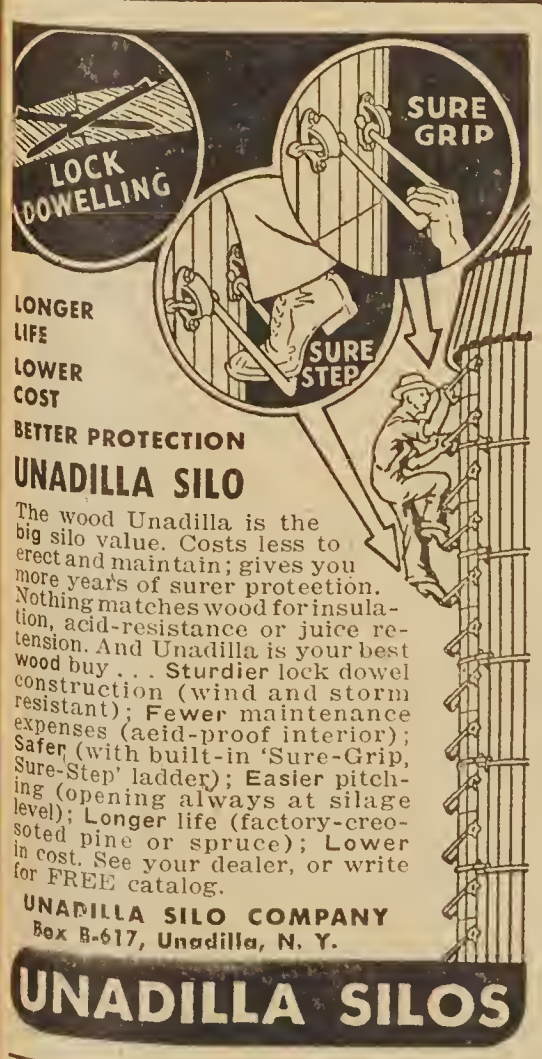
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Labor Efficiency on A Poultry Farm

By L. M. HURD

LABOR efficiency on poultry farms is somewhat like the weather, a great deal has been said about it but not much has been done about it. With the present low price of eggs and meat and integration in the offing, poultrymen had better do something about it.

Labor efficiency on a poultry farm means that the same or **better** results are obtained in less time or in an easier or less fatiguing manner. It is quite likely that improvement in labor efficiency may require an investment in improved equipment, larger pens, different pen arrangements or convenience in preparing meat and eggs for market.

At this point it might be well for a poultryman to ask himself the following questions. Will it pay me to make these changes? Can I change or rearrange the place in which the work is done to save time, steps or energy? What will it cost? Can I change the way certain jobs are done? Can the jobs be done another way to save time, steps and energy? Perhaps a job can be omitted.

Finally, what can I do with the time saved? Of course, one way would be to increase the size of the business or add other enterprises. You might do a better job with the present business.

One of the best measures of labor efficiency is the number of eggs produced or pounds of poultry meat sold per man. Another measure is the time it takes to care for a hen when there is good egg production, or the number of broilers one man can grow when good growth is obtained.

Surveys of New York State commercial poultry flocks a few years back show that the daily chores, which include feeding, watering and gathering the eggs, amounts to about eighty-five percent of the total work of caring for a flock of laying hens. Consequently, this is the part of the work that should be examined carefully for ways to increase the labor efficiency.

Examination of surveys and observations in many parts of this country show a wide variation in the time and travel used to care for flocks of the same size. They show that there are real opportunities for reduction in labor.

Some of the savings may be small each time a job is done; but, if the job is repeated many times, the savings accumulate in a year or month or even a day to an impressive total. Sometimes, a minor shift in the arrangement of a pen may be all that is necessary to save time and travel.

A study of the surveys shows that savings in labor were made in one or more of the following twelve ways:

1. They had large pens (250 hens).
2. They had a year-round automatic water supply with a waste disposal system.
3. They arranged to have the feed supply accessible inside the pens by chute or bins.
4. They had a nesting room or nest sections back to back in pens less than 100 feet long near where the caretaker entered the pen.
5. They arranged the mash feeders in line.
6. They combined jobs on each trip through the house.
7. They had an elevator or conveyor in large houses with more than one story.
8. All the hens were kept in one building.
9. They reduced the number of times jobs were done.
10. They had carriers in long poultry houses.
11. The egg room was in or near the laying house.
12. There was a handy method of cleaning the house.

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University and Agricultural Experiment Station tests* show that cattle given additional salt in spring and summer digest their feed better . . . gain faster at lower costs . . . and have better general health than animals not given salt free choice. Yet it costs only pennies a day to keep salt before beef and dairy animals!

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Sterling Blusalt supplies both high-quality salt and the seven trace minerals which are deficient in many areas (cobalt, iodine, manganese, copper, iron, sulfate sulfur, and zinc). Blusalt should be kept before your animals at all times—since their appetite determines how much they need. In 50- and 100-lb. bags, 50-lb. blocks, 4-lb. Liks.

Sterling Green'salt is a trace-mineralized salt with phenothiazine added to control certain internal parasites in livestock. This salt product is now fully palatable to all livestock, thanks to the addition of a new flavor-ingredient, Sucarob. Thus, daily low-level worm control is assured! Green'salt comes in 25- and 100-lb. bags.

Sterling Granulated Salt for free-choice feeding of all livestock. This is a pure, highly refined salt product widely used by farmers everywhere. It is available in 25- and 100-lb. bags. The same salt product is also pressed into blocks and Liks . . . plain, iodized, and sulfurized. Thus, you can choose just the right type of Sterling Granulated Salt for your cattle.

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*Results of feeding tests involving salt are available in the "Salt Digest." We will also be glad to send you a free copy of this important bulletin.



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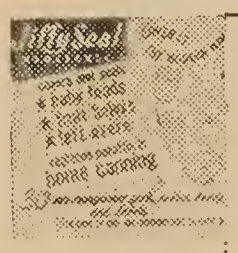
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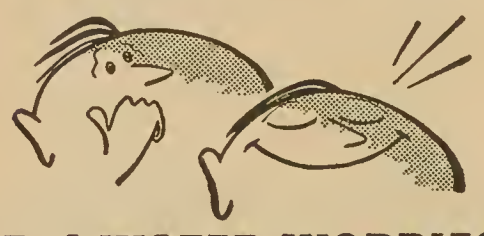
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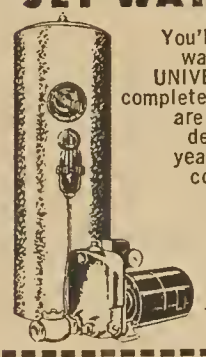
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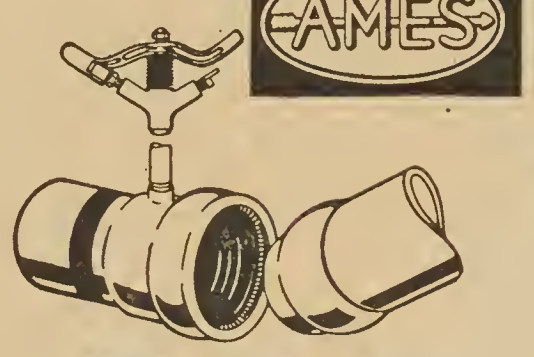
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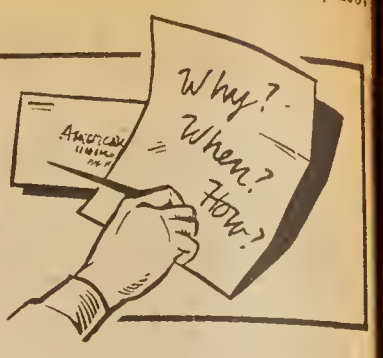
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The QUESTION BOX



If I earn more than $1200 in a year do I lose Social Security Benefits?

Depending on how much you earn over $1200, you lose one or more monthly checks. For each $80 which you earn over $1200 for the entire year, you lose one monthly benefit check.

Is it necessary to move off the farm in order to get Social Security?

It is not necessary so long as your net profits are not over $1200 for the year.

How can I control grubs on the cow's backs?

A good way is to rub a 5% rotenone dust into the grub holes. If every dairyman in a neighborhood will do this, all dairymen will have less trouble.

When should beef calves be castrated?

Do the job on winter and spring calves before they are 12 weeks old. The job is best done when they go to pasture.

How can we get lawn grass to grow in the shade?

1. Seed with a shady lawn seed mixture or with red fescue.
2. Fertilize heavily several times a year.
3. Water if possible when dry. Shade is usually caused by trees and the trees steal plant food and moisture from the grass.
4. If grass won't grow after you try these, use a ground cover like myrtle.

How can weeds in oats be killed without killing the clover that has been seeded?

Spray with Dow Premerge or Sinox P E according to directions when the oats are from 2 to 6 inches tall, or

Use 2,4-D or MCP when the grain is 6 to 15 inches tall so the clover plants are protected by the oats.

Will pullets eat enough clover to make range rearing desirable?

Probably not if that were the only advantage. But pullets will eat a lot of ladino clover if it is clipped every 4 or 5 weeks.

Are electric fences safe?

Yes, if you buy the equipment from a reputable, nationally advertised concern. Don't be your own electrician, and don't shop for the cheapest controller you can buy.

How can I treat a small amount of vegetable seed to control seed-borne diseases?

Use a fruit jar or coffee can. Put in the seed and the dust, and shake. Read the print on the seed package first. It may have been treated already.

How much lime does a lawn need?

Fifty pounds of ground limestone per 1,000 square feet will last for two years. If you prefer a grass lawn rather than clover you need less lime, perhaps none.

How much does it cost to grow an acre of potatoes?

Some figures assembled on Long Island show a total of $356. This includes all costs, such as interest on the investment, depreciation, and hauling to market.

Is there any spray that will keep rabbits out of our garden?

There are two products on the market called "No-Nib-1" and "Z.I.P." The latter is bitter and can't be used on lettuce or greens.

How do time-delay electric fuses differ from ordinary ones?

Time delay fuses permit passage of sufficient current to start a motor but do protect against continued loading that is dangerously high. An ordinary fuse that will allow a motor to start will not protect it from damage while running.

Why doesn't the government pay indemnities on cows that are killed because they have brucellosis?

One good reason is that it is possible to get any cow to react to the blood test by vaccinating her. Therefore, unscrupulous individuals would be tempted to sell cull cows to the government.

Smaller Acreage of Processing Vegetables Contracted in 1957

REPORTS from processors indicate that the acreage of processing vegetables to be planted this year will be about 3 percent less than was contracted in 1956 according to the Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Substantial acreage reductions are in prospect for tomatoes, green lima beans, beets and kraut cabbage and a moderate decrease is expected in sweet corn and green peas. Contrary to the trend, a somewhat larger acreage of snap beans and cucumbers for pickles are indicated by processors.

Green peas, with 487,500 acres contracted as compared to 501,860 grown in 1956, is the number one crop in terms of acreage. Sweet corn of which 461,800 acres are estimated and 474,380 were grown last year, occupy second place.

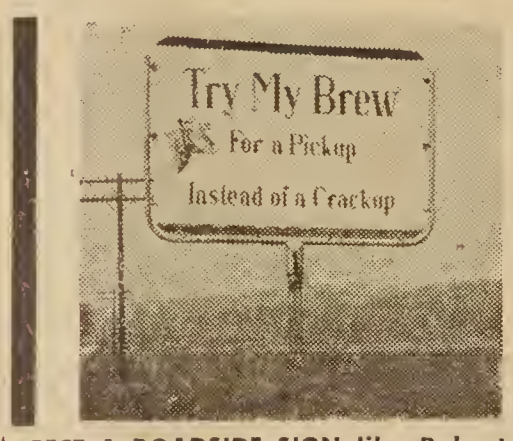
Canners report 313 thousand acres of tomatoes contracted in 1957 which is 40,000 acres less than last year. Beans, one of the few crops to be increased, will be grown on 150 thousand acres as compared to 140 thousand in 1956. Cucumbers for pickles will be increased from 126 thousand to 139,000.

The 97 thousand acres of green lima beans contracted is less than last year by 8000 acres and the 19,840 acres of beets is 7 percent smaller than the 1956 planting. Kraut cabbage is off 12 percent, 8900 acres compared to 10,030 and winter spinach of which 13,900 acres are contracted, is about the same as last year.

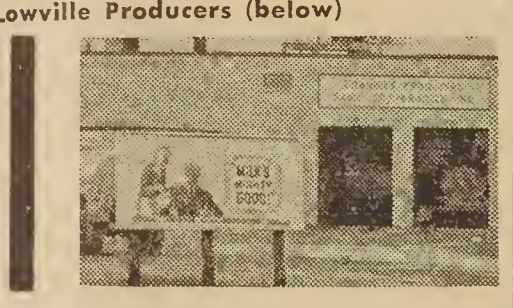
The smaller acreage of processing vegetables contracted in 1957 is due to the large production in 1956 when 8.26 million tons (34 percent more than 1955) of vegetables were canned and frozen. The total value of processing vegetables grown in 1956, based on seasonal acreage prices to growers, was $315 million, a record high.

—Bill Stempfle, secretary, New York Canning Crop Growers Cooperative, Inc.

What YOU Can Do JUNE DAIRY MONTH *and all year long!*



★ ERECT A ROADSIDE SIGN like Robert Schelble, Boston, N. Y. (above) or like Lowville Producers (below)



★ ADVERTISE MILK ON A SILO like A. Henry Case, Troy, Pa. (right)



★ HAVE A MILK BAR like these Genesee County folks did (below)

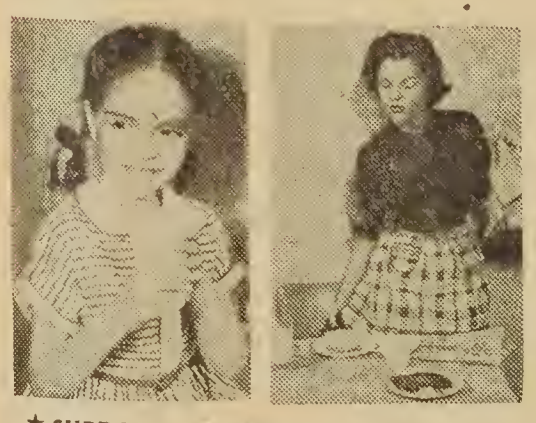


★ HAVE A MILKING CONTEST for your city friends like this one in Broome County (below)



★ SERVE MILK AT EVERY MEAL

★ GIVE THE KIDS ALL THEY WANT—ANYTIME



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P. O. Box 528-A Ithaca, N. Y.

Serving Dairy Herds in New York and Western Vermont Since 1940.

How to Avoid GRASS SILAGE ODORS

By JOHN G. ARCHIBALD

Department of Dairy and Animal Science, University of Massachusetts

FARMERS can no longer offer excuses for foul-smelling silage. Thanks to agricultural research, the odor of grass or legume silage can be as mild as, or even milder than, the best grade of corn silage.

Although early cut crops are of high nutritional value, they contain too much water to make good quality silage. High water content favors the development of bad odors.

One way to control the water content is to allow the freshly cut crop to wilt for several hours in the swath. For success with the wilting method, water content should be reduced to less than approximately 72 percent but not less than 58 percent; 65 percent is ideal.

Wilting is not practicable with a field chopper because it involves going over the ground twice. Moreover, weather conditions sometimes are not favorable for wilting.

Conditioners Effective

When wilting is not practicable, the water content can be lowered by mixing a dry conditioner with the grass. One hundred and fifty to 200 pounds of a material containing 10-to 12-percent water added to a ton of green grass containing 75-percent water will reduce the water content of the entire mixture to 70 percent or less, giving a silage of satisfactory odor and texture.

If the water-absorbing conditioner contains sufficient sugar, starch, or other readily fermentable carbohydrate, the quality of silage will be excellent because fermentation gets under way rapidly. These conditions are unfavorable to the formation of butyric acid and to the breakdown of protein to ammonia and other volatile products responsible for bad odors in silage.

Old hay, straw, or oat feed absorb moisture, but they lower feed value and are recommended only in emergencies when grass is very succulent, and when more effective materials are not available.

Conditioners that assist in starting the proper lactic acid fermentation as well as in absorbing moisture are corn-and-cob meal, corn or hominy meal, ground wheat, and to a lesser extent citrus pulp or citrus meal. This method is especially recommended if a farmer has his own ear corn.

Recent Developments

Two recently tested mild antiseptics, less expensive than corn meal or other meal, are sodium metabisulfite and Kylage (a mixture of calcium formate and sodium nitrite).

These fine white powders are easily applied to the top of the grass load as it comes to the silo. Eight pounds of the bisulfite or five pounds of Kylage are sufficient for a ton of grass. These materials have been successfully applied to large lots of silage (120 tons) on the University farm. The treated silage was excellent, with good color and texture. It did not leave any objectionable odor on hands and clothing or in the barn after feeding. Above all, it was palatable to a herd of 70 cows, and milk production was well maintained.

The average moisture content of the green crop preserved with bisulfite was 76.7 percent, and with Kylage 77.4 percent. These compounds overcame the disadvantage of high water content, which would have caused an inferior silage.

Of course, silage made with corn meal or, other ground grains has a higher feeding value than that made with chemicals because the grains add nutrients to the silage.

BABCOCK'S ANGUS DISPERSAL

Sale Starts: 11:00 A. M. June 1, 1957

Place: Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc. located five miles from Ithaca on New York State Route 96 heading toward Trumansburg.

(HAM JAMES—AUCTIONEER)

Selling: 11 Bulls 102 Cows and Heifers And Calves at Foot

Dear Angus Breeder:

I have decided to disperse my fine herd of Registered Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

GREAT COW HERD: We have one of the good cow herds of the East, here at Babcock Farms. We have tremendous cows that should go into some of the good herds of the land. Many are by famous bulls. These are cows that can't be duplicated as to pedigree. If you are a new-comer to Angus ranks here is an opportunity to add a lot of prestige to your herd. These cows look good in the pasture and on paper. Their calves will look good in your show barn.

INBRED EILEENMERE COWS: If you want to produce show cattle get a good big inbred Eileenmere strain cow and breed her to a son or grandson of Bardoliermere 2nd, Ohio State's great bull. The way to produce top quality Angus show cattle is to take an inbred Eileenmere bred cow and mate her to an out-cross bull carrying a little of her blood and the rest unrelated blood. I was just getting set to go ahead on this program and then decided to take it easy. My next move was to purchase a top Bandolier bred bull.

A REAL BARGAIN DAY: Many of these cattle are going to sell at bargain prices. You can afford them. Be on hand and pick up some wonderful bargains.

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Ankony
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Homeplace Eileenmere 999-35
Eileenmere 1100
Mr. Eileenmere
Eileenmere 4487
Eileenmere 922
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Miss Burgess
Ericas
And Mony Others.

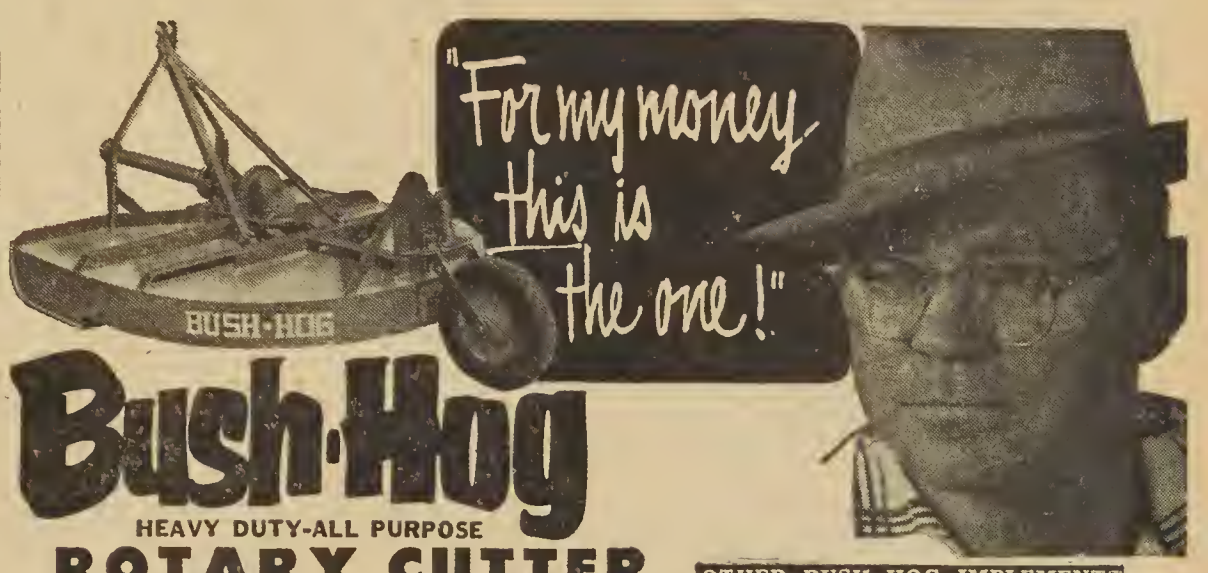
For Catalog and complete information: Write or Phone:

Monroe C. Babcock

Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc.

Route 3 — Ithaca, New York

Phone: Doy 4-6384 — Night 8715



Bush-Hog

HEAVY DUTY-ALL PURPOSE

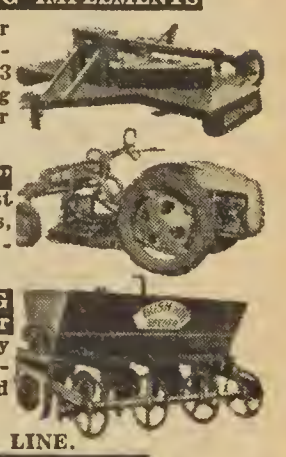
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* adjustable cutting height * side skids prevent digging
* heavy duty gears * no belts or slip clutches

MODELS: Pull type; 5′, 6′, 7′ swaths. Also, with 2 inset rear wheels for close trim. Lift type; 5′, 6′ swaths.
ATTACHMENTS: "Flying Saucer" bladeholder; fast hitch; snap-coupler; offset cutting (orchard mulching); high clipping (row crops).

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PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

June 15 Issue.....Closes May 31
July 6 Issue.....Closes June 21
July 20 Issue.....Closes July 5
Aug. 3 Issue.....Closes July 19

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FOR ANGUS Steers and Registered Heifers Write Red Creek Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y.

THINK ABERDEEN-ANGUS when you think of beef cattle. For more information contact: Professor John I. Miller, Secretary New York Angus Association, Wing Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

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TWO POLLED, REGISTERED Hereford bulls — one year old. Also cows and heifers. H. Kenneth Bowen, R.D. #3, Bath, N. Y.

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REGISTERED BULLS, any age, best bloodlines, calfhood vaccinated. Robert Brew, Bergen, N. Y.

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PIGS and Shoats that eat and grow, grain fed. 6 weeks—$11.00; 8 weeks—$12.00; 10 weeks—$13.00. Vaccinated, castrated, truck load lots. C. Stanley Short, Sr., Cheswold, Delaware.

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WANTED AT ONCE: Two reliable housekeepers for the Anna Jaques Hospital, Newburyport, Mass. Five day week, live in quarters if desired. Write to Mrs. Mildred S. Matheson, Executive Housekeeper, Anna Jaques Hospital, Newburyport, Mass.

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STONE BOATS, heavy duty hard maple with steel heads, $30.00. Can be shipped freight. Murray Snell, Marcellus, New York.

BIG SPRING SALE now on at your Caterpillar Dealer's, the Casellini-Venable Corp. Spring values in used equipment like these: Cat D2 tractor, wide gauge, with an almost new Hyster winch, needs some work, special at $2950! Caterpillar D2 tractor, wide gauge, with elec. starting system, radiator, crankcase and roller guards. Unusually good, reduced to $3450! International TD6, crankcase, roller and radiator guards. Just reconditioned, very good. Certified buy only $3200. Cletrac BG with hyd. bulldozer, was $1500, no reasonable offer refused. Cat D4-60" tractor, bare, a bonded buy, only $3750. Cat D4-44" tractor, bare, as is, $1200, or make an offer. Cat D2 tractor with Cat angledozer and Hyster winch, only $5500 during sale. Caterpillar D2-50" tractor, bare, buy and try during sale, $1800. John Deere model MC crawler with bulldozer, fair, as is $1350 or make offer! Many other great buys! Contact us for your needs. Casellini-Venable Corp., Barre, Vermont, Tel. GRanite 6-4164. Caterpillar and Cat are registered trademarks of the Caterpillar Tractor Company.

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(Continued on Opposite Page)

Your Veterinarian Discusses:

Bang's Disease Costs Money

THERE are at least four different ways in which Bang's disease can prove expensive for cattle owners. Regardless of whether they're in the beef or dairy business, abortions represent entries on the wrong side of the ledger. The beef raiser has to have those calves for profits, and even the dairyman raises a little money through the occasional sale of a vealer. In addition those calves are needed for another more important reason.

Whether they're Holstein or Angus or Jersey or Shorthorn or Ayrshire or Hereford or some other breed, they represent possible replacements for the breeding herd. If they happen to be purebreds they are naturally more valuable for this purpose, but a much larger number of grade calves are saved every year for raising into future cows. Owners naturally try to improve their herds by saving heifers from their best cows. However, when Bang's disease gets started in a herd, both the desirable and the undesirable calves are lost with the owner having no choice about selection. When this happens a breeding program may be set back for years, or even destroyed entirely through the loss of key blood lines.

It is often pointed out that cows usually abort only once with Bang's disease, and thereafter carry their calves full term. This is true, but losses from abortions can still be expected to continue year after year in an infected herd. First-calf heifers are always coming along, and most of these can be expected to lose at least a calf apiece. When a normal number of calves isn't born every year, replacements aren't available from the home herd. The size of the breeding herd is then likely to decrease, and this shrinkage is aided by another costly feature of Bang's disease.

There is almost invariably an increased amount of breeding trouble in an infected herd. Bang's is primarily an infection of the reproductive organs, and practically all types of infection can be expected to destroy tissues. Bang's disease is no exception, and does a lot of damage to the genital organs

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The art of getting riches consists very much in thrift.

—Poor Richard's Almanac

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of both bulls and cows to interfere with reproductive processes. A valuable bull may have testicles so badly diseased that he is made completely sterile. Cows and heifers may not even come in heat, or may be incapable of conceiving because of damage to the ovaries or lining of the uterus. If they do "settle" they may lose their calves in early pregnancy so they come in heat again months after they were thought to be safely with calf.

In addition to preventing the birth of a normal number of calves, these breeding troubles cost dairymen money in another way. Every "lost" heat period means that a cow is going to be about three weeks later in freshening so that milk production is going to be lost for that period. Besides that, cows with Bang's probably won't milk as well nor for so long as they would if free of infection.

Finally, we have to consider losses from other diseases that are really due to Bang's infection that has lowered natural resistance. For example, Bang's and mastitis often go together in herds, and it's often been suggested that udders are weakened by Bang's germs so they're more susceptible to infection by other types of bacteria. Whether this is right or wrong, the fact remains that "Banger" cows have less resistance to disease than uninfected ones.

Summarizing, Bang's costs cattlemen money in these ways:

1. Through abortions of calves so they can't be sold or used as replacements to promote desirable breeding programs.

2. Through increased breeding troubles that still further reduces the number of calves that is born annually.

3. Through increasing the interval between calving dates to reduce milk production.

4. Through lowered resistance to other diseases, with a chance that one of the most important ones may be mastitis.

—A. A.—

COMING MEETINGS

June 17-20—Annual meeting of the Apple Institute, St. Joseph, Michigan.

June 26—Joint meeting of New York and New England Apple Institute, Storrs, Connecticut.

August 2-3—Annual meeting and show of New York Artificial Breeders Cooperative, Ithaca, New York.

August 21—5th Annual New York State Plowing Contest on the E. R. Cotterill & Sons Farms, Harford, Cortland County, New York.

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

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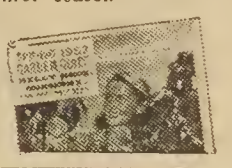
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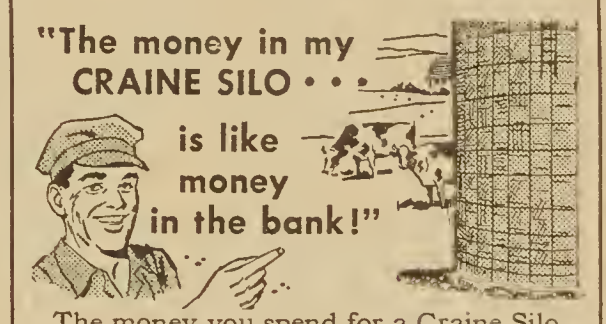
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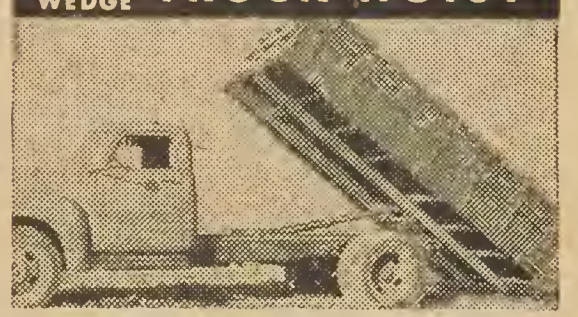
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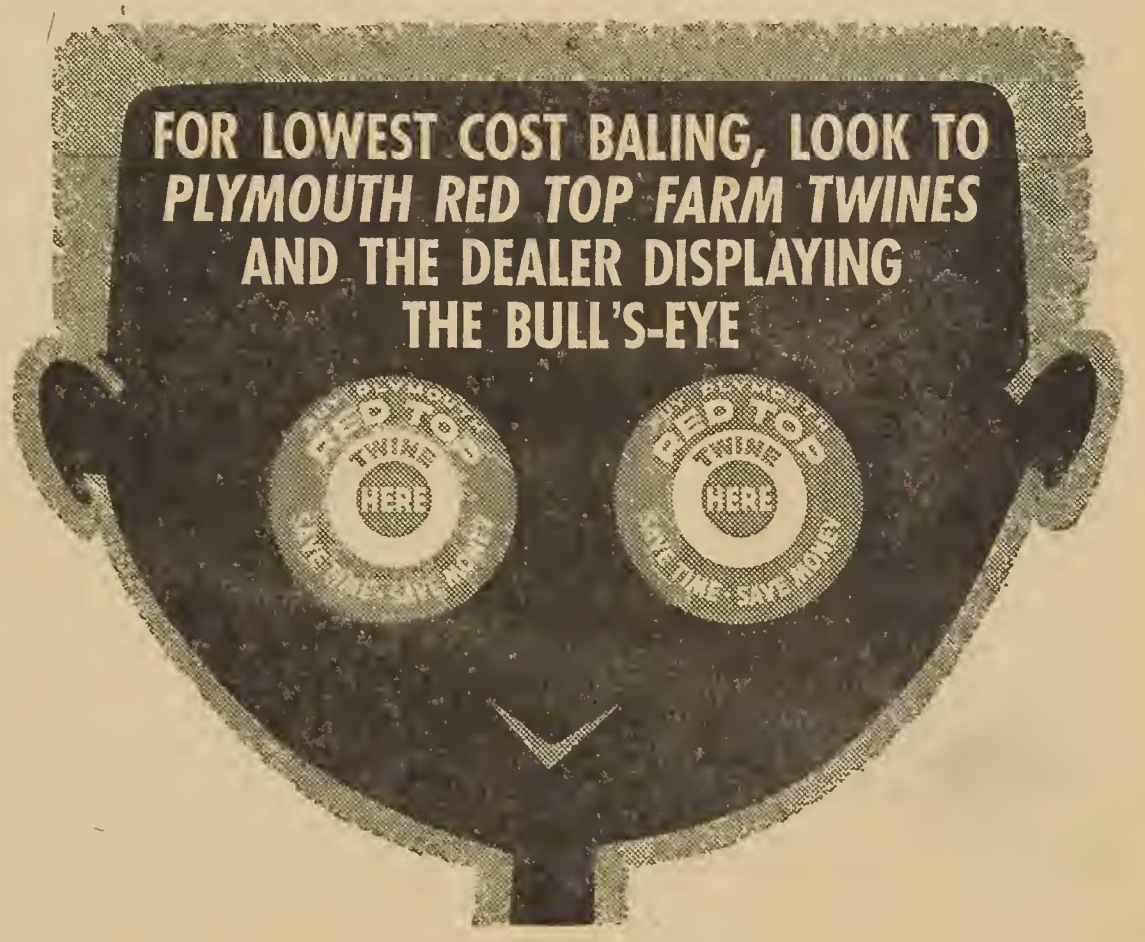
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Alice Koon's Library

By LOIS O'CONNOR



In the Sherwood, N. Y., library there's always time for a children's story hour on Tuesday afternoons after school. Reading to the youngsters in the picture is Mrs. Charles H. Koon (seated at right), owner and operator of the little one-room library which she inherited 15 years ago.

—Photo by Paul E. Zellers

STEP INTO the Sherwood, New York, library almost any Tuesday afternoon except in summer and you can see a heart-warming sight. You will find a group of youngsters clustered around a grey-haired dainty little woman whose story-telling is an enthralling experience. The story-teller will be Mrs. Charles H. Koon.

Many small communities have public libraries but the uncommon quality of the Sherwood Library lies in the fact that it is owned, operated and supported by one person, Alice Koon.

I learned about her activities first-hand when I visited her one day last summer at her charming old farm home, which is surrounded by flower gardens and a wide green lawn—all cared for by herself.

We first talked about the library and how it came to have a distinctive place in the community. It had its beginning in 1882 when Mrs. Hannah Howland set up the Excelsior Reading Rooms. Mrs. Howland supplied the reading material and there was no charge for the use of the library.

I doubt that a more quaintly charming library is to be found anywhere else in New York State. It is housed in a small two-story stone and plaster building that was put up as a general store in 1837 by one of the Howland family. The first floor—one large room—houses the library and a museum occupies the second floor.

The museum was assembled by Miss Isabel Howland, Hannah's daughter, who traveled extensively and soon began bringing back curios from all over the world for a private museum which she shared with the community.

The library is open on Tuesday afternoons. There is no endowment, and it is kept up entirely by Mrs. Koon, who not only performs the duties herself but also purchases current reading material.

Youngsters are fortunate who have the privilege of enjoying the story hours there. The old store shelves, left along the side walls, hold not only books but pieces of fine old china, glass and brass. Books and magazines are arranged on tables about the room, which is warmed in winter by a sturdy little stove.

No matter how cheerless or blustery the day, there is gaiety and a kind of enchantment in the little library when the story hour begins. Some of the children use the time-worn small antique chairs and others sit close together on the oriental rug that covers the floor in the story-telling area. It's a wonderful magic carpet.

The upstairs museum is little used in the coldest part of the year, but at other times many classes from the Sherwood Central School come to visit it and find there a child's world of delight. For a while, I had the pleasure of becoming lost in that world.

"I remember loving these things when I was a child," Mrs. Koon said, as we looked at the many fascinating objects. "I used to try to decide what I would choose if I could have just one thing for myself." The choice was always the same—a necklace of shells and tiny glass beads made in Venice, Italy.

There are natural history specimens and Indian relics. There are pieces that spell romance and mystery for young minds—bits of alabaster from a Temple of Rameses, two small round loaves of Communion Bread from a Coptic Church in Cairo, Egypt, and sacred scarab beetles, the symbol of Eternity to ancient Egyptians. Miss Isabel gathered the Egyptian material when she spent a year on the Sahara Desert for her health.

"Miss Isabel always wanted to share with those about her," Mrs. Koon told me. "She was a woman who brought her world-wide interests home to Sherwood."

Although the library and museum are a considerable responsibility, Mrs. Koon finds time for other interests. Across from her home stands the chapter house of the Hiller Chapter, Order of Eastern Star. Formerly a one-room school, it was acquired some two years ago on auction sale. Within a year it had been paid for and an adjoining lot purchased.

Although Hiller Chapter is one of the smallest in New York State, it is the only one to own its own building. A good slice of Mrs. Koon's time has gone into helping with this project—raising funds and putting the place into useful condition. And sometimes her activities go beyond the confines of Sherwood. She regularly lends a hand in fund raising projects for the auxiliary of the Episcopal Church in Aurora, a neighboring village.

With the exception of a few years in Western Canada, Mrs. Koon has lived most of her life in Sherwood. In 1949 after the death of her husband, she first took one of the trips sponsored by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. She went to California that year and since then has been on two American Agriculturist European tours, and Alaska and Caribbean cruises.

"I have enjoyed those American Agriculturist tours more than I can say!" she said, enthusiastically.

When Alice Koon travels, the little library is closed and deserted until her return, but as soon as she reopens it, the children gather around her for another enthralling story hour.

CANNING *and* FREEZING TIPS

by ALBERTA D. SHACKLETON

HOME CANNING and freezing activities will soon be in full swing. Choose the freshest and most perfect foods available; process them as soon as you can; and use only **recommended** methods. Fruits, tomatoes, and pickled vegetables (acid foods) may be safely processed in the boiling-water-bath, but all vegetables, except tomatoes, require a higher processing time to kill the spores of bacteria, so use a steam-pressure cooker for these foods. The "open-kettle" and "oven" methods of canning are **not** recommended, nor is the use of canning powders or preservatives.

Raw-Pack Canning

Raw-pack method of canning is a newer way of preparing certain vegetables for processing and has been approved by USDA research. It has long been used for soft fruits and tomatoes but only recently considered satisfactory for some vegetables. It requires less time and effort because fruits and vegetables do not need to be heated before putting them in jars. More jars are required, however, as unblanched vegetables take more space; but foods so packed hold their shape better and possibly retain more of their natural flavor.

Cold packing is safe for such vegetables as asparagus, fresh lima beans, snap beans, carrots, cream-style corn, whole-kernel corn, black eye peas, fresh green peas, and summer squash when processing is done at 10 pounds pressure (240° F.) in a steam-pressure cooker. Beets and pumpkin do not lend themselves to cold packing.

Here are the USDA recommended methods for canning a few vegetables by the raw-pack method with processing time at 10 pounds pressure (240° F.):

Asparagus: Wash, trim off scales and tough ends, wash again, and cut in 1 inch pieces. Pack in jars as tightly as possible without crushing to ½ inch of top. Add salt, cover with boiling water to ½ inch of top. Adjust lids. Pint jars, 20 minutes; quart jars, 30 minutes.

Fresh green peas: Shell and wash peas. Pack in jars to 1 inch of top; do not shake or press down. Add salt, cover with boiling water to 1 inch of top, and adjust lids. Pint jars, 40 minutes; quart jars, 40 minutes.

Snap beans: Wash beans, trim ends, and cut in 1 inch pieces. Pack tightly in jars to ½ inch of top. Add salt, cover with boiling water to ½ inch of top, and adjust lids. Pint jars, 20 minutes; quart jars, 25 minutes.

Whole-kernel corn: Husk corn and remove silk. Wash, cut corn from cob about ⅔ the depth of kernel. Pack corn to 1 inch of top; do not shake or press down. Add salt, fill to top with boiling water. Adjust lids. Pint jars, 55 minutes; quart jars, 85 minutes.

Note: Use ½ teaspoon salt for pints; 1 teaspoon salt for quarts. When time is up, remove canner from heat. Let pressure drop to zero. Slowly open vent. Remove cover, tilting the far side up, to keep steam away from your face. (Also, see manufacturer's directions for proper opening of your canner.) Put jars on a rack or folded cloth out of drafts to cool. Do not tighten bands on self-sealing closures, but do complete seals if closures are not of the self-sealing type. Label to show contents, date, and lot number.

Points on Freezing

1. Be sure to use moisture-vapor-proof packaging materials.

2. Choose wide necked glass jars so contents can be removed easily later on.

3. Leave ½ to 1 inch head space for expansion.

4. Make sirups for fruits ahead of time: Use 2 cups sugar and 4 cups water for thin sirup; 3 cups sugar and 4 cups water for medium sirup; 4 cups sugar and 4 cups water for thick sirup.

5. Work carefully and speedily, us-

(Continued on Page 22)

COOL AND EASY

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Eat for Health and Like It

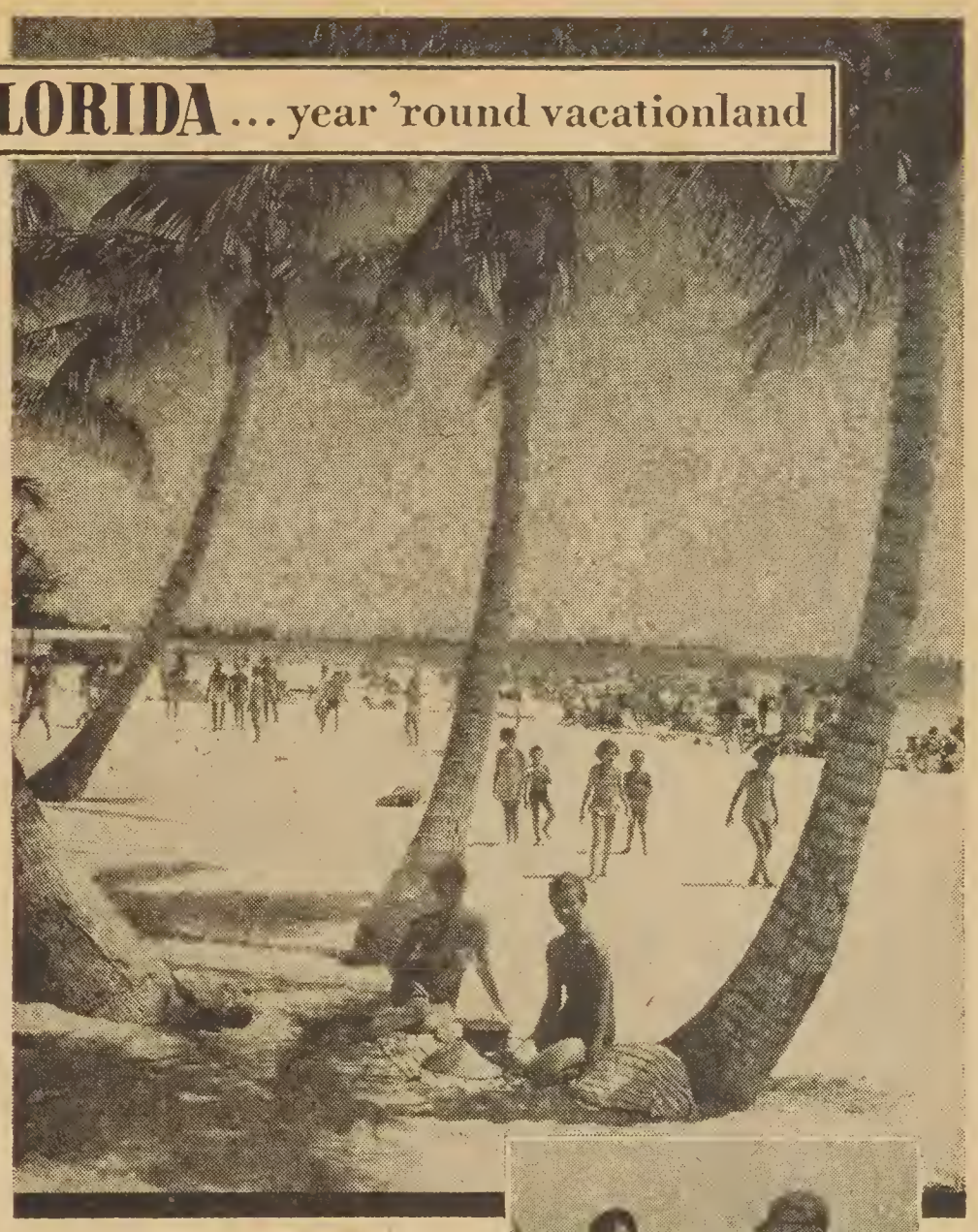
ONCE AGAIN the Senior Citizens Council of Ithaca, New York, has put out a booklet written for older men and women. This new one is called "Eat for Health and Like It" and is composed mostly of recipes gathered together by Jeanette McCay and Martha Whiteley, both teachers of the Senior Citizens group; members of the class collaborated.

"A healthy and happy old age is the reward of wise living. It is never too late to begin"—so starts the introduction. The booklet gives a **Daily Plan for Eating** which lists foods to eat every day and why we should have them in our diet. It next outlines a **Daily Meal Plan:** "Breakfast like a king, lunch like a queen, supper like a poor man." And then follow seven pages of tasty recipes which stress vitamins, minerals and proteins. Perhaps you feel that what is good for you to eat cannot be appetizing as well? You will soon discover this is not the case here, for these recipes are not only easy to prepare but full of flavor and appeal as well. The banana wheat germ bread, for example, sounds simply delicious!

Also included in "Eat for Health and Like It" is a **Nutrition Check-up** by means of which each Senior Citizen can take stock of his or her own state of health. The pleasant cover photograph is by Louise Boyle. There seems no doubt but that all those who make use of this booklet should soon find themselves feeling and looking years younger.

Copies cost 25 cents each. I will be glad to mail you one if you will send your order to me at this address: Mrs. Mabel Hebel, Home Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Please enclose 25 cents in coins, and a 3-cent stamp.—*Mabel Hebel*

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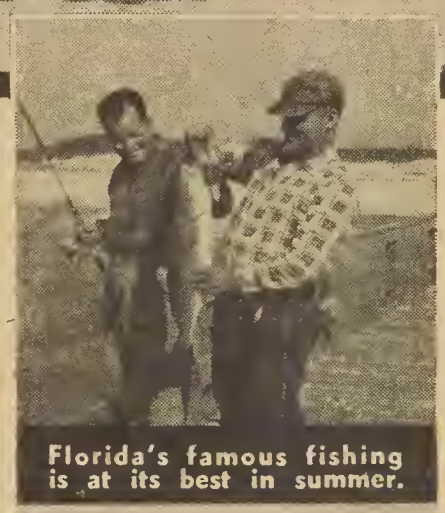
In summer, special rates are in effect in most Florida resort areas. You can relax in luxury accommodations at less than luxury prices.

Refreshing breezes from the Atlantic and Gulf air-cool Florida from coast to coast all summer long. Clear, blue skies provide more days for healthful outdoor recreation — bathing, swimming, fishing; or lazy hours on safe, clean beaches.

Go sightseeing! Visit Florida's parks, springs, gardens, historical landmarks and other famous attractions.

Take advantage of special low-cost, package tours scheduled by air, rail and bus lines; or come in your own car and explore ALL of this land of good living.

This summer get *more* for your vacation dollars—*come to Florida!*





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Check your barn ventilation. Modern electric ventilation has proved it can keep cows healthier, increase production. Don't wait till next fall to study this problem.

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Barn-dried hay the electric way can save up to $50 per cow annually in feed costs.

NEW, IMPROVED REFRIGERATION

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New York, N. Y. (Special) — For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

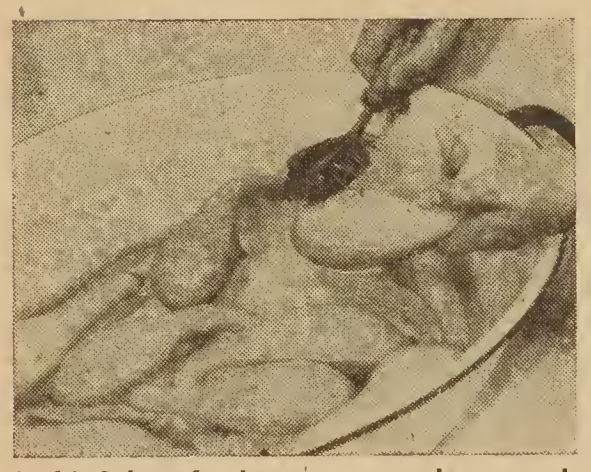
The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

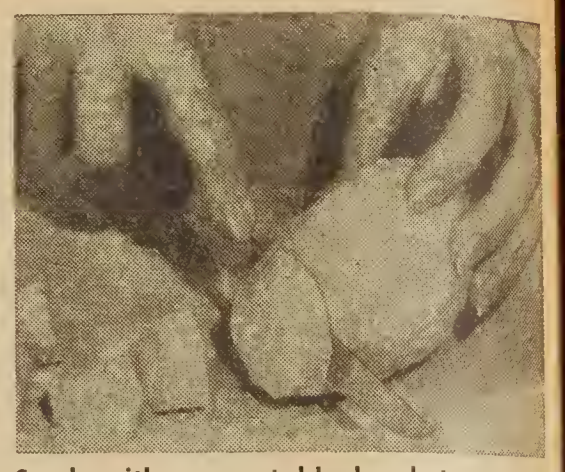
This substance is now available in *suppository* or *ointment form* under the name *Preparation H.** At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Canning and Freezing Tips

(Continued from Page 20)



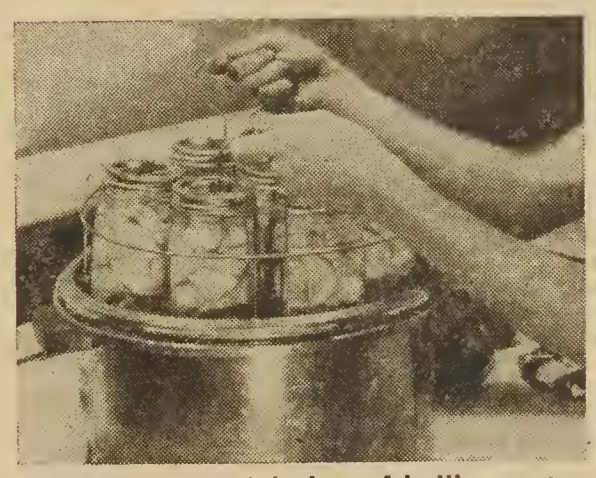


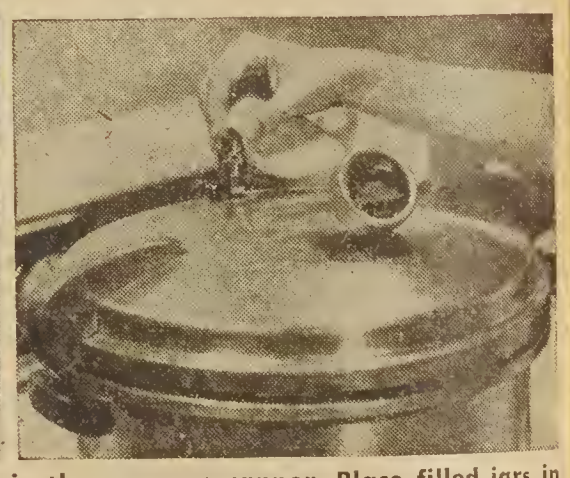
(Left) Select fresh, young, tender squash. Scrub with a vegetable brush to remove sand or dirt. (Right) Trim off ends; cut squash into ½-inch slices; halve or quarter to make pieces uniform size.





(Left) Pack raw squash tightly into clean jars to 1 inch of top. Add ½ teaspoon salt to pints, 1 teaspoon to quarts. Wipe jar rims clean. (Right) Fill jar to top with boiling water. Place clean, hot metal lid on jar so that sealing compound is next to the glass. Screw metal band on firmly.





(Left) Have 2 or 3 inches of boiling water in the pressure canner. Place filled jars in canner. (Right) Put on canner cover and turn to the locked position. Leave vent open; use full heat. Let steam escape for 10 minutes to drive all air from the canner. Close vent. Bring pressure up to 10 pounds (240° F.) Process 25 minutes for pints of squash; 30 minutes for quarts, at sea level. —Photos: USDA

ing small quantities of food at a time, and get products into the freezer as soon as possible.

6. Small fruits and berries will have better texture and flavor if packed with sugar to draw out enough juice to cover; or add sirup to cover if necessary.

7. To prevent discoloration of light colored fruits, add ¼ to ½ teaspoon crystalline ascorbic acid to each quart **cold** sirup just before combining with fruits. You may drop or slice whole fruit right into the sirup in the freezing container. Fill top of container with crumpled wax paper to keep fruit covered with sirup at all times.

8. Vegetables **must** be blanched before freezing to destroy enzymes which would destroy color, flavor, and some vitamins. Blanching makes packing easier as it shrinks the vegetables. It intensifies the color and the vegetables require a shorter final cooking time.

9. Use a large kettle with cover, or the deep well of your stove, and a large piece of cheesecloth or wire basket for blanching. Use 1 gallon boiling water for non-leafy vegetables and 2 gallons for leafy vegetables. Be sure to bring water back to boil **quickly,** cook only for time stated in directions for each vegetable, and chill immediately in ice water or cold running water.

Before starting your home canning or freezing, check your supplies and the condition of your equipment: do you have enough jars, new rubber rings and metal lids? Is your water-bath or pressure canner in good working condition with pressure gauge accurate? Do you have the necessary small equipment that is so helpful?

Check your supply, too, of freezing wrappers and containers. Do you have the correct equipment for preparing, blanching and cooling foods, for making sirups, and measuring, filling, and sealing containers? And, of course, you will need to arrange your freezer and canned foods cupboard to receive this year's products.

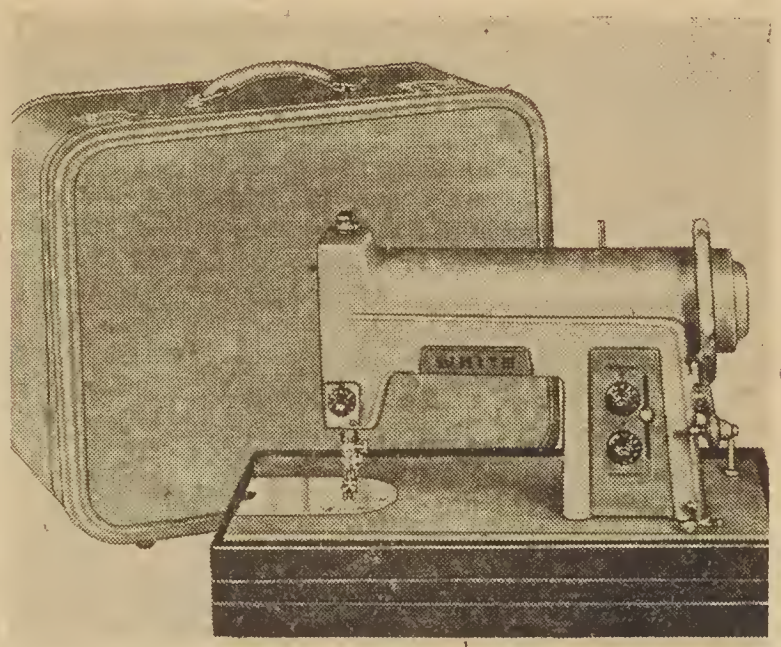
In case you think home canning is a lost art, figures from recent USDA surveys in the North Central States show that nearly all farm families do some home canning. Other surveys indicate that 40% to 50% of city families also can food at home.

Bulletins Offered

The following two bulletins are free upon request from the Office of Information, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.: Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables. HG 8 revised; Home Freezing of Fruits and Vegetables HG 10.

We also recommend the following bulletin which may be secured by writing to Mailing Room, Dept. AA, Stone Hall, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York: Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables, Extension bulletin 792. Free to New York State residents, 5 cents to others.

Two Grange Sewing Contests for 1957



The New York State winners, both youth and adult, of the Grange Sewing Contest will each take home a White Deluxe Portable Sewing Machine like this one, Model 59-277 MG.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is happy to announce that the beautiful White Portable Sewing Machine you see pictured at right will go to the first prize winner in the Adult Class of the New York State Grange Sewing Contest. A second machine, exactly like this one, will go to the first prize winner in the Youth Class! Both machines will be awarded by the White Sewing Machine Corporation. If you enter the contest now you may find yourself in the finals at State Grange this October.

To enter, you must be a Grange member in good standing; the Adult Class is for those over 21, the Youth for those under 21. The Adult entry is an afternoon street dress—one piece, any material; the Youth entry, cotton summer coordinates, skirt and blouse —all cotton, including the binding tape. Any garment not meeting rule requirements will be eliminated, so study the rules carefully; talk to the chairman of your Grange S. & H. Committee about the contest. Entries will be judged on (1) workmanship (suitability of material and design), 45 points; (2) beauty and general appearance, 35 points; (3) quality of material, 10 points; (4) finish and trim, 10 points. Your name, complete address, plus name of Grange and county, must be printed ON CLOTH and sewed securely to the garment (on each article).

The contest this year is directed by Mrs. Alice Eastman, chairman of the New York State Grange S. & H. Committee. She writes: "What wonderful news that the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has obtained through Regional Manager Mr. Irvin, of the White Sewing Machine Corporation, not one but two White Sewing Machines for our first prize Adult and Youth Sewing Contest winners. This news makes me doubly happy. How grateful we are, to say nothing of the great happiness in store for our youth winner and another thrilled adult!"

Mrs. Gale Foster of Baldwinsville, N. Y., the No. 1 State winner of last year's contest, competed 4 times before she won.

"Each time I profited by the criticism of the judges and learned new techniques," she explained. "So you see it pays to be persistent, and if at first you don't succeed try, try again. I'm glad I did." Her machine has not had many idle hours. She uses it for all kinds of sewing and considers the White Portable one of the best.

"It has done a wonderful job for me," said Mrs. Foster. "Recently I made sunbonnets and aprons for the Grange Degree Team; we won first prize in the county. Now I am working on lap robes for the Veteran's Hospital in Syracuse." She has also acted as judge in sewing contests throughout the past year. Yet, as she herself claims, all her sewing ability has come about through experience and persistence.

Besides the White Sewing Machine, the No. 1 winner in the Adult Class will receive $10 in cash from State Grange; the winner in the Youth Class will receive $5. Of course, both winners will then be eligible to enter the National contest. All in all, this will be a thrilling competition with fun and excitement for everyone. Why not give it a try yourself?

—A. A.—

Our European Tour

THIS SUMMER, on August 14, our fifth European tour party will leave New York City on the Queen Elizabeth for a wonderful trip through seven different countries. This all-expense tour will again be under the direction of the Travel Service Bureau of Needham, Massachusetts. Each day we receive additional reservations; if you are interested, write in now for your copy of the itinerary; then make your reservation as soon as you can. We already have a fine group signed up. If you decide to join us you will have the most wonderful vacation ever.

One reason our tours are so successful is that everyone knows in advance just what the cost will be; there are no "extras." In addition, all "travel worries" are handled by our tour conductor.

After each tour, friends write in to thank us:

"Even if I am unable to take another tour," writes one member, "this will always stand out in my memories as the most wonderful vacation I have ever had."

"As far as we can find out," writes another, "there is nothing at all comparable in service offered or price. We had heard so many good reports of your splendid tours, we want you to know that we were not disappointed."

Here is what you would see on our 1957 European tour:

ENGLAND: Southampton, Winchester, Windsor Castle, Hampton Court Palace; then London with its many historic spots such as Westminster Abbey, Buckingham Palace, The Tower and St. Paul's; the Shakespeare country.

HOLLAND: The Hague with its Peace Palace; then a trip through the Dutch countryside to a seaside resort, a fishing village and, finally, Amsterdam.

GERMANY: Cologne with its beautiful Gothic Cathedral; a trip up the Rhine with its vineyards, ancient castles and the Lorelei Rock; then Nuremburg.

AUSTRIA: Munich; Oberammergau, where the Passion Plays are given; Bavarian villages high in the Alps; the village of Innsbruck.

SWITZERLAND: A thrilling trip over one of the Alpine passes to Lucerne with its Lion Monument and Old Bridge; a ride up to the very peak of the Jungfrau where one sees all Switzerland spread out below.

ITALY: From the Alps down to the beautiful Po Valley; Venice with its canals and gondolas, its rich palaces and St. Mark's; Florence with its art treasures; Rome, the capital of the ancient world.

FRANCE: A ride along the sparkling blue Mediterranean to the sunny towns of Monte Carlo, Nice, Cannes; then Paris, the city one dreams of, with its Eiffel Tower, Notre Dame, Montmartre, its beautiful shops, parks and avenues.

After Paris, a return trip home on the same luxurious liner, the Queen Elizabeth.

We hope you will decide to join us. If you will fill out the coupon below and send it in, you will soon receive our printed itinerary with the price of the different accommodations offered. If you are interested in our Hawaiian Tour, send in for that itinerary also. We still have room for more, but don't delay!

E. R. Eastman, Editor
American Agriculturist
Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, the following itinerary (check one or both):

( ) European Tour, August 14-September 24.
( ) Hawaiian Tour, September 27-October 29.

Name _____

Address _____

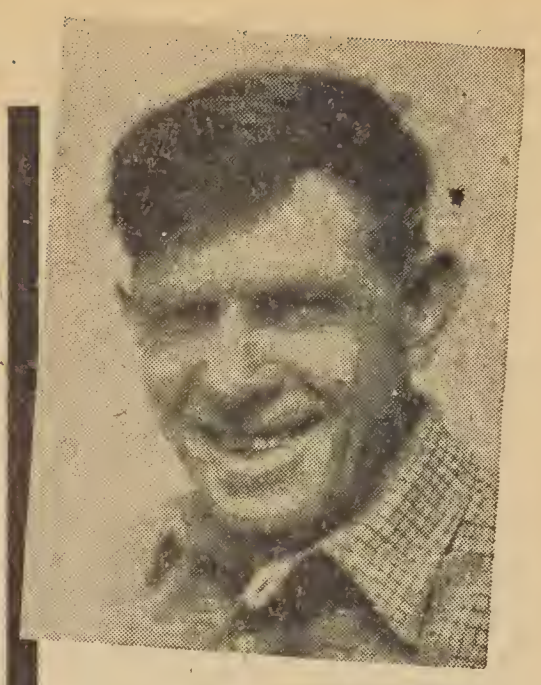
Please print your name and address

What's Your Hobby?

Strange Epitaphs

I HAVE enjoyed hobbies from the time I was a small girl and commenced making scrap books of different subjects that interested me. Learning the names of our common birds, trees and blossoming wild plants, learning to cook the meat of wild game, the names of wild plants suitable for greens, and wild fruits and berries that were edible all had their day in my life.

Hunting strange epitaphs on tombstones was a hobby for several years after I learned that a mid-west collector was interested in really odd and funny inscriptions that were not in his own large collection. I visited many cemeteries in New York and New England and I reported to him on the type of epitaph he collected. If the snapshot I sent him was satisfactory, a sale was made. Occasionally a magazine or newspaper bought an article or pictures of the queerest ones. — *Mrs. Fannie E. Stafford, New Lebanon, N.Y.*



Yes Sir, I Finally Retired!

. . . and it's as nice as I figured it would be. One reason is that I have enough money for the extras that make retirement fun. I've been saving for it — a little each year through my Farmers and Traders Retirement Income Plan.

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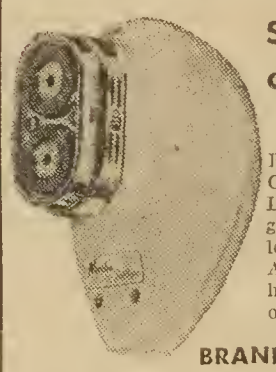
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Hostages To Fortune

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER IX

ONE JANUARY day, on his way home from school to Mrs. Jackson's, where he roomed and boarded, Bill stopped at the post office to get his mail. Among several farm papers and other second class matter he was surprised to find a letter postmarkcd Freetown. He recognized the writing. It was from Laura, whom he had not seen in weeks.

He waited to open the letter until he got into the privacy of his room. His heart stepped up a beat as he slit the envelope. What could she be writing about?

"Dear Bill," she wrote, "You'll never know the struggle I have had to humble my pride and write this letter. But I can't stand it to let things go on as they are between us. On the rare occasions when we have met since we went fishing together last summer you have treated me almost as a stranger. I suppose I had it coming to me. My work here, like yours, is interesting, and I guess I am doing all right at it. But in the long, lonesome hours that I have had in my room I have had plenty of time to think. For weeks I have been trying to get up my courage to tell you that I was wrong. Probably you have changed your mind about wanting to marry me, for I know now that I was a very mixed-up girl about the basic principles of life when I told you last summer that a woman's career is more important than burying herself in a home.

"So I wouldn't blame you if you have concluded that a girl who doesn't know her own mind is not worth bothering with. But even if you have changed your mind, remembering all the beautiful times that we have had together since we were small children, won't you please be my friend again? Seems as though I can't stand it to have you so completely ignore me."

Bill's hands were shaking when he had finished the letter. Mrs. Jackson's telephone was in the living room where everybody could hear anything that was said. So he grabbed his hat and coat and almost ran to the telephone pay booth in the hotel. As he went out of the door Mrs. Jackson called to him that she was putting dinner on the table.

"Don't wait. Don't wait," he callcd back over his shoulder. To himself he said, "Couldn't eat dinner anyway."

There was some delay before he heard Laura's voice coming over the wire. "Oh, Bill," she said, "is it really you? I can hardly believe it."

His voice husky with emotion, Bill asked: "Are you coming home this weekend?"

"I wasn't. But I will."

"Well, I will too, and I'll see you then. Thank you for the letter, Laura. I shall count the hours until Saturday."

"I will too." Then Bill added, softly: "I love you, Laura."

He heard her catch her breath, then in a low tone of voice she said:

"This phone is in the living room, but what you just said, Bill, goes double the other way around. I've becn a foolish girl."

It was difficult for Bill to keep his mind on his work for the remainder of the week. In visiting with the principal he answered yes to some question when he meant no, and no when he meant yes. Mr. Pratt looked at him keenly.

"What's the matter, Bill? You coming down with something? You act strange."

Bill's enthusiasm overflowed. "Yes," he exclaimed happily. "It's been building up in me for years, and now it has reached the acute stage."

The principal looked grave. "My goodness, Bill, I hope it isn't serious. Have you talkcd with the doctor about it?"

Bill laughed.

"It's nothing that a doctor can cure."

"I'll bet I know what it is." The principal laughed. "You sound like you're in love."

"Yes, sir, I am." Feeling that he had to confide in someone and knowing that the principal was a very close friend, he told him briefly about Laura. Mr. Pratt nodded sympathetically, and then a look of deep sadness spread over his face. Remembering that he had heard of the tragedy that had overtaken his friend before he knew him, Bill was sorry that he had said anything. Sensing his thoughts, the principal leaned forward on his desk in the big study hall, empty at the close of the school day except for themselves, and said:

"Bill, sometimes it eases a man's heart to talk with a close friend about some of life's experiences, either great joy or great sorrow. I don't talk about Helen, but although she has been gone for two years, seldom is there a moment when I am awake and not busy that she isn't with me. In a way that is both joy and a sorrow. Maybe it isn't the right way to think, but I can't help feeling how much better it would have been if when those cars crashed both of us had been taken instead of her leaving me alone."

Dusk was spreading through the schoolroom now. In an adjoining room the janitor was cleaning up. Momentarily at a loss for comforting words Bill said nothing. Then he got up and put his arm across the other man's shoulders briefly, and sat down again.

"Thank you for that," said Mr. Pratt. "You are understanding beyond your years."

"I don't know about that, sir," said Bill. "But I do know, as you do, that we have nothing to say about who shall die and who be left. I'm sure that your wife was everything that was lovely and good. We don't know why she had to leave you, but I think I do know why you were left. There isn't a boy or girl in this school, and I dare say hardly a man or woman in this district who doesn't know and respect you. And although I am only a beginner, I know that teaching is a great profession. With your education, your ability to get along with folks, your natural "know-how" about teaching, and particularly with your love for young people, you are making and will continue to make a wonderful contribution. That is why, I think, God kept you here to serve him and your fellow men."

Across Bill's mind as he talked came the thought of how much his visits with Pastor Hall had helped him. Without that philosophy he never could have talked as he was talking now.

Wishing to relieve the emotional strain, the principal smilcd as he said: "Gosh, Bill, you've missed your calling. You should have been a preacher." Then, seriously, "I can't tell you how much you have helped me. Now let's get back to you and Laura."

"Not much to tell," said Bill, with a little hesitation. "We grew up together in the same neighborhood, played a lot together, and I guess just took one another for granted even after we were grown. Then one day last summer we went fishing, and all of a sudden it came over me as sort of a surprise that I loved Laura. When I told her, and asked her to marry me, she confessed that she loved me, too, but she wouldn't marry me because she had some sort of idea in her head that she was going to be a career girl, and marriage had no part in it."

The principal nodded. "That's understandable. She had spent most of her life looking forward to being a teacher, and I can understand how it was something of a jolt to her to think of throwing all that up."

"She wouldn't be throwing it up," said Bill, emphatically. In the first place, I would have no objections to her working for a while, providing we could get jobs where we wouldn't have to be separated. In the second place, George, what is more important, where is there a better profession than making a good home?"

"Of course you're right. But a lot of women in these modern times, you know, have different ideas."

"Then they have been wrongly taught," retorted Bill. "To my thinking, the first principle in teaching agriculture—and this is even more important in home economics schools—is to make the students realize the great importance of the basic professions or trades, whatever you want to call them, of farming and homemaking. Almost since man began to cultivate the soil and the woman to cook the food, both have been complaining about their occupations, trying to look over the horizon for something better somewhere else. Farmers are always and forever complaining about their business."

"I guess they have enough to complain about," commented Mr. Pratt.

"Yes, sure. But for the man who likes it, farming is still, with all of its problems, the most satisfying job in the world. Were it not so generation after generation of farmers wouldn't have stuck to it."

"All right. All right." Principal Pratt laughed. "You can't start an argument with me on that score. I agree. But what has all of this got to do with your going around with your head in the clouds lately? Has Laura changed her mind?"

"She certainly has. She wrote me that she was wrong."

Both were silent for a moment, then the principal said: "I hope you realize what that means, Bill. No girl could write you like that without a great sacrifice of pride, or unless she was very much in love." Rising to his feet, he continued:

"I know what it means to have had the love of a good girl. You have my congratulations. Let me remind you that there should be no stiff-necked pride on your side, either. You have been offered something eternally precious. Treat it accordingly. Love is the greatest thing in this world or in Heaven."

How good it seemed to Bill to be at home that following Saturday morning. How good to get into his work clothes and help his grandfather with the morning chores. When he opened the stable door and snapped on the light, at least one concession to progress, he was instantly carried back to hundreds of other chore times in his early life by the long line of cows, every one with her head turned toward him, big gentle eyes asking as well as they could for their breakfast. But how much better the cows would have looked, he thought, if they had all been of one breed and purebred instead of mixed grades — and not too good ones at that.

The stable was warm from the heat of their bodies. It felt good to get a milk pail between his legs again, but his hands, now unused to milking, soon tired. Then, as ever, he thought of his grandfather now working harder than he should, doing all of this milking by hand when it should have been done by a machine.

When he came out of the barn after the milking and feeding the sun was up, and Bill's eyes were dazzled with the sun's reflection on the snow, like the blaze of millions of diamonds. Why did everything seem especially bright and good this morning? Remembering, he laughed. Laura would make all of his days just like this one.

For breakfast there were pancakes, and ham cured in the smokehouse over burning cobs as his grandfather knew so well how to do. When Bill poured maple syrup on his first pancake he recalled how in his boyhood his mother would remind him that he should always eat his first three pancakes without the syrup.

Happy to have him home, his grandfather was in a talkative mood, commenting on the too low prices of milk, on the difficulties of meeting all the farm expenses, especially the taxes. Bill, in no mood for argument, agreed on most points. He really enjoyed listening to the old man's pithy and emphatic comments about politicians, their extravagance, and the rapid encroachments of government on personal liberties. "Don't know what we're coming to," John Macdonald said. "I grew up with the idea, as did my ancestors, that if I wanted anything done I must do it myself. Now look what's happening. Every time anyone, or any group, has a bellyache they rush to the politicians for help. And of course the politicians always respond—for a price, our liberties. I can't see why you younger men can't see what is happening and try to stop it." More softly he continued: "Not that it matters to me personally. I've had my day—and it was a good day, too, especially before Sarah died."

He seemed lost in thought, then roused himself to say:

"But it does matter to you, Bill, and to those who will follow you, what happens to America."

Bill nodded. "I know it does, Gramp. But it's hard to see what can be done about it. I don't like these socialistic politics any more than you do, and I think a government's function is to pass as few laws as possible, and then enforce them."

The old man agreed emphatically. "That's exactly what the fathers of this country had in mind when they wrote the Constitution and then, to make doubly sure, added the Bill of Rights. But if the founding fathers could know what is happening, they would turn over in their graves. The Bill of Rights, for

(Continued on Opposite Page)

THE STORY TO DATE

IF YOU have followed "Hostages to Fortune" this far you know that Laura Bliss, young homemaking teacher, refused to marry Bill Graham, vocational agriculture teacher, because, as she said, she was a career girl, and a woman as well as a man gave "hostages to fortune" when she married and had children.

You have also met farmer John Macdonald, Bill Graham's grandfather, who quarreled with Bill because he had no use for "book farmin'," or for new ways in farming.

In the chapter which precedes this one you heard Bill express his doubts about some of the teachings of the church, and minister Hall's reply. The religious philosophy and the problems in handling children in the preceding chapter alone, dramatized by the lives of human beings, will grip your attention.

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Gunpowder: A black substance used in marking the boundaries of nations.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

(Continued from Opposite Page)

example, is violated every day by the very government itself."

Then for the first time since Bill had started teaching his grandfather made a direct reference to his job.

"Along with the new-fangled things that you are teaching your boys, Bill, I hope you and the other teachers are teaching them their history, emphasizing the great principles upon which this America is built."

"Now we've found a common ground," thought Bill. Aloud he said: "Grandpa, you can rest assured that I feel just as strongly about what you said as you do, and I'm glad to be able to tell you that I do talk to my students about basic American principles, and in a way to catch their belief and interest."

Bill looked around and caught the shining eyes of his mother. He knew why she was so interested, so close to the verge of happy tears. It was the breaking of the long strain of the silent disagreement between her son and her father. It was so good that the two men close to her seemed to be getting back to the kind of understanding they had had when Bill was a little boy.

But out in the barn again helping his grandfather clean the stables and draw the manure to a nearby field, scattering it on the snow by hand, Bill again experienced the same old feeling that so far as farming was concerned his grandfather's methods would never change. He might as well accept this, quit trying to change the unchangeable, and keep his deep affection and gratitude for the old man for all the things he had done for his mother and the rest of them.

As a matter of fact, thinking realistically, maybe his grandfather was right about accumulating a lot of new machinery. Who would operate it—repair it? It was too late to expect the old man to do it, help was scarce and hard to get. Bill leaned on his fork, thinking of something that worried him considerably lately. He had noted that his grandfather had slowed up. The years were telling. He never should be doing this heavy work. Probably he ought to sell off all but one or two of the cows and rent out the land. But who could ever get him to do it?

Scrubbing vigorously to get rid of the barn smell that night, Bill thought of the argument his mother had put up for years with her father for running water and a bathroom in the old farmhouse. Looking at his own slim, supple young body, reddened from brisk towelling, Bill thought happily that it was good to be young. He felt so good. He had really been on the ceiling all day. Suddenly he laughed aloud. "Going to see Laura," he said out loud. "And she really wants to see me."

An hour later he was with her. Her parents greeted him cordially, and after a few minutes left them alone. At first they carefully took separate seats and stuck to a casual, impersonal conversation that covered the weather, the happenings in the neighborhood, and their work. Finally taking a deep breath, Bill crossed the room to sit by Laura on the couch.

"Did you really mean what you said in your letter, Laura?" he asked huskily.

Shyly she almost whispered, "I did, Bill."

That was all the assurance he needed. His arms went around her in an enveloping hug, and into their kiss went the remembrance of all the good times together, of their affection and love accumulated since childhood. Releasing her reluctantly, but keeping hold of one hand, Bill reached into his pocket, pulled out a tiny gift-wrapped box, and handed it to her. Laura's fingers trembled as she opened it, to find a ring with a little diamond glittering in the light of the electric lamp.

"Oh, Bill!" she breathed. "Oh, Bill, it's beautiful!" Suddenly she kissed the ring and handed it back to Bill. Laughing at the quick concern on his face, she said, gayly:

"No, you can't have it back. Just kiss it and put it on." She held up her left hand. "Oh, darling," she continued, "it's so beautiful, and it fits perfectly." She leaned over to give him a thank-you kiss, but that wasn't enough for Bill. He grabbed her again, and for long breathless moments held her tight until she pushed him away, saying: "Let's talk."

He kissed her again. "There's been too much talk already. Look at all the time we've lost."

They sat silent for a little while, lost in happiness. Then Bill spoke.

"Young lady, you know what this means. You're going to marry me, and soon. I'll never let you go again."

"I don't want you to. But this is February, and I still have my teaching contract to fulfil until June."

He nodded. "But we can get married soon in spite of that."

"And live apart," she exclaimed, "all those lonesome weeks?"

"Well, what have we been doing but just that ever since last summer. All our lives, in fact. We can get married right away, see each other on an occasional weekend, make our plans, and set up housekeeping at the end of the school year. Time will pass quickly because we have something to look forward to, and because the whole world has brightened up for us."

"All right, Bill," she agreed. "I had my way last summer, and how wrong I was! This time I'll do as you say. And of course that's what I want to do anyway, although we must wait a little, for a girl must have a little time to get some wedding clothes. Let's be married at Easter."

Bill grumbled a little, but finally agreed. "We'll have a simple wedding right here in my home," she decided. "Just our families and our very closest friends."

"I have just one request so far as the wedding is concerned, Laura. I'd very much like to have Reverend Hall marry us." Then he told her about the understanding friendship that he had with Mr. Hall. Laura agreed gladly, and they sat for a long time, close together, his hand on hers, her head on his shoulder, safe, secure, and happy in the realization of their love.

(To be continued)

— A. A. —



"And he's so reasonable. Where else could you get one hour of uninterrupted listening for $15?"

AN OLD STORY

IT'S AN old story—but one well worth repeating: Milk is nature's most nearly perfect food. Use it generously!

Milk keeps bones strong—and that means everyone needs it from baby to grandma. Milk also gives high quality protein at low cost. Three cups of milk supply about a third of the protein recommended for daily consumption.

"Drink milk at mealtime and between meals," urge the specialists. "Use it in cooking . . . Look over your favorite dishes and use the ones with milk most often."

The Man Who Didn't Listen...



Don't be in our unhappy friend's predicament . . . For proper timing—9 times out of 10—to plant, spray or harvest, hear up-to-the-minute weather forecasts . . . 4 times daily . . . 6:25 a.m., 7:15 a.m., 12:15 p.m., and 6:15 p.m. (or see time in local newspaper). Listen to the Rural Radio Network's "WEATHER ROUNDUP" on the following stations:

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Niagara Falls-Buffalo	WHLD-FM	98.5 mc.
Olean	WHDL-FM	95.7 mc.
Poughkeepsie	WKIP-FM	104.7 mc.
Troy-Albany-Schenectady	WFLY-FM	92.3 mc.
Utica-Rome	WRUN-FM	105.7 mc.
Wethersfield	WRRL	107.7 mc.

AM STATIONS

Binghamton	WNFB	1290 kc.
Buffalo	WKBW	1520 kc.
Elmira	WELM	1400 kc.
Hornell	WWHG	1320 kc.
Ithaca	WHCU	870 kc.
Jamestown	WJTN	1240 kc.
Massena	WMSA	1340 kc.
Newburgh	WGNY	1220 kc.
New York	WRCA	660 kc.
Niagara Falls	WHLD	1270 kc.
Olean	WHDL	1450 kc.
Plattsburgh	WEAV	960 kc.
Poughkeepsie	WKIP	1450 kc.
Rochester	WVET	1280 kc.
Schenectady	WGY	810 kc.
Scranton (Pa.)	WEJL	630 kc.
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By TOM MILLIMAN

AT Hayfields Milepost 372, N. Y. Thruway

DuPuits and Viking

ALWAYS interested in new things, including the tried and the untried though promising, in the spring of 1956 we seeded 22 acres of the French alfalfa DuPuits on 12 acres of Hudson winter barley and 10 acres of Genesee winter wheat.

The catch was good, better than we deserved for overseeding alfalfa on winter grain in spring, a practice usually attended by partial success at best.

Last fall on the wheat stubble side there was much volunteer red clover, from a stand of clover hay in 1954 on which the second cutting was left too long. I despaired of success for the DuPuits knowing of old the strength of red clover in its one-crop year. The worry was needless. Represented as being the most vigorous of all alfalfas, DuPuits maintained its reputation by overpowering much of the red clover this spring.

On the 12-acre barley side, DuPuits was spared the competition from volunteer red clover and looks wonderful in mid-May. This in spite of being on land which is not truly alfalfa soil; in fact, very little of the whole 22 acres is natural for alfalfa, either in drainage or pH of soil below plow depth.

Apart from the unbreakable habit of trying new things, the choice of DuPuits rested on its extremely high

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"Our economic system is based on private enterprise regulated where necessary to prevent monopoly and to provide for freedom of competition. The genius of the private enterprise system is that it generates initiative, ingenuity, inventiveness, and unparalleled productivity."—Report of the Hoover Commission

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

yield and ability to produce 3 good cuttings annually, even as far north as Lake Ontario. We are 18 miles south of the lake in an air line. The report that DuPuits will play out after 2 or at most 3 years was no hindrance, in view of our plan to grow corn there in '59 and '60, and neither was the knowledge that alfalfa is not fully at home on the 22 acres. The decision for DuPuits was wholly mine, mistake or no. Six months after I made it, I woke up to something which could have been learned before the seed was bought.

The discovery last fall that DuPuits is ready for cutting 10 days or even 2 weeks ahead of varieties such as Ranger, Atlantic, and Narragansett came with a shock. To an already overcrowded grass silage and haying season, which is impossible to complete on time, I'd added more burden; or had I? On the modest-sized operation of 350 acres, we've 85 acres of other hay, more than 40 of it alfalfa on alfalfa land. Even more critical, we've 8 acres of ladino-brome-alfalfa for later pasture, which must be first cut for silage, since ladino is too slow to cure and too balky to handle as dry hay on first cut.

So we have 22 acres of DuPuits, earliest, coarsest, and highest yielding in 3 cuts. The only way out of the harvesting dilemma is to start grass silage haying in May instead of early June, by filling silo, first with the DuPuits and then with the ladino. If Harry Morrill can get at it in time, as I believe he can, since his work is well advanced, he will turn the choice of DuPuits into an asset. If so, the haying season will have been spread out advantageously, and the higher yield of DuPuits will be useful.

Viking Birdsfoot Trefoil

In the dry spring of 1955, on a 20-acre field which had demonstrated its capacity to make alfalfa unhappy and temporary, we seeded Viking trefoil. Something new again, which almost always proves irresistible. Solid proof that Viking is the highest yielder of any trefoil has been obtained at several northeastern experiment stations. There's no question about Viking's durability for 3 or 4 years as a replacement for red clover, which lasts only one crop year.

In 1956, the Viking had a light yield of hay, which is characteristic of its first year, and the stand thickened up considerably from the well distributed but sparse catch of 1955. In the fall of 1956, the custom truck spreader from Batavia applied to the acre 300 lbs. of 0-19-19 with borax. Now in mid-May the Viking is not tall, yet is as thick as hair on a dog. A good crop is assured for this and probably several future years.

Big Avoidable Hole

Had Empire birdsfoot been seeded instead of the Viking, yield would probably be ¼ ton, maybe ⅓ ton, less. But Empire would wait until alfalfa haying, which can't wait, is done, and remain in close to prime feeding condition. As it is, Viking, ripening for harvest at the same time as Narragansett alfalfa, or earlier, must wait until all first cut alfalfa is out of the way. By that time, the feeding value of Viking will have gone down below that of the somewhat smaller volume of green, palatable Empire.

In our case, with various kinds of hay and pasture, earliness of DuPuits alfalfa can be actually made into an asset if only the cutting is done in May

But with Viking trefoil, we have but one course to follow—let it wait. Failure to stay with Empire, a variety I've known for 20 years, was a mistake, and charge it to me. On some other farms Viking might fit very well, yet even so, Empire will stay for a longer term of years.

SCREENINGS AND CHAFF

The cold spring prompted me to tell friends as late as April 18 that no pasture of ours could possibly require grazing in late April. No chance, said I, and our record of 12 straight years of April turn-out would be broken. Then old sol took over for a few days, and a stand of brome-ladino-alfalfa in its third crop year needed to be pastured on April 27, practically on schedule.

* * *

Some claim that turning well-fed cows out to pasture depresses production at first, and others are sure green grass boosts it by the second or third day of grazing. The Hayfields cows have been telling us for years that early pasture springs production by the fourth or fifth milking, regardless of how well or poorly the herd has been fed in the barn.

* * *

For 7 or 8 years, Hayfields has maintained a steadily downward course in its monthly D.H.I.C. ranking as reported in Monroe County Extension News, until in March, 1957, we were lowest among 70 herds. Very humiliating to an owner, largely absentee, who was formerly considered by a few to understand cows, however dimly. It's partly because of failure to get cows bred, coupled with the fact that all dry cows are figured in the monthly herd averages.

* * *

Basically, the decline in our D.H.I.C. ranking is due to my failure to grapple with the problem in its beginning. I did not set up a scheduled plan and insist that it be carried out. Too loose a rein, following a natural preference for suggesting rather than ordering. Fortunately, many high-producing cows are among those now milking and dry. With Harry Morrill newly on the job, the outlook seems more promising. He shares.

* * *

Roland Bickford, conscientious, skilled equipment dealer, was called in last month to examine and adjust our 5-year-old, 4-row corn planter, lest it be out of whack in the slightest. This same planter, a good one for placing seed, was brought up to date a year ago by installing side applicators for fertilizer. The 1956 Hayfields crew did a first-class corn-growing job. Yields of silage, grain, and sweet corn were excellent, thanks to them.

* * *

While practically everything else has continued to go up in cost to farmers, the price of nitrogen has remained steady and lately has been going down. Low-cost nitrogen is one of the reasons, but only one, why corn for grain is increasing in the Northeast. For 20 years, Hayfields has been growing corn for grain, and for 15 years I've been advocating it, at first in the face of opposition. Now authorities in colleges and other high places indicate acreage will level off. So I am left considerably alone in the belief that grain corn will continue to expand in our rocky, hilly Northeast.

* * *

In our spring-fed, extremely cold little brook of limestone water, watercress is behind schedule this season. Hot sun worked more rapidly on pastures than was possible on plants in cold flowing water. It will be welcome, will new watercress, when it comes, and the Morrills say they like it. That makes two. Most people won't eat it, more's the pity.

* * *

A tour through a supermarket owned by a food chain will reveal certain processed foods identified by region as well as brand. However, such a tour will turn up very few processed foods which can be identified with our Northeast, where a great deal of processing, both canning and freezing, is done. Other regions regard our area as their own market. Another significant change is the appearance of more and more labels owned by the food chains themselves, under which foods can be packed from any region. Tends to pull down price to processor and thus to farmer. Alarming.

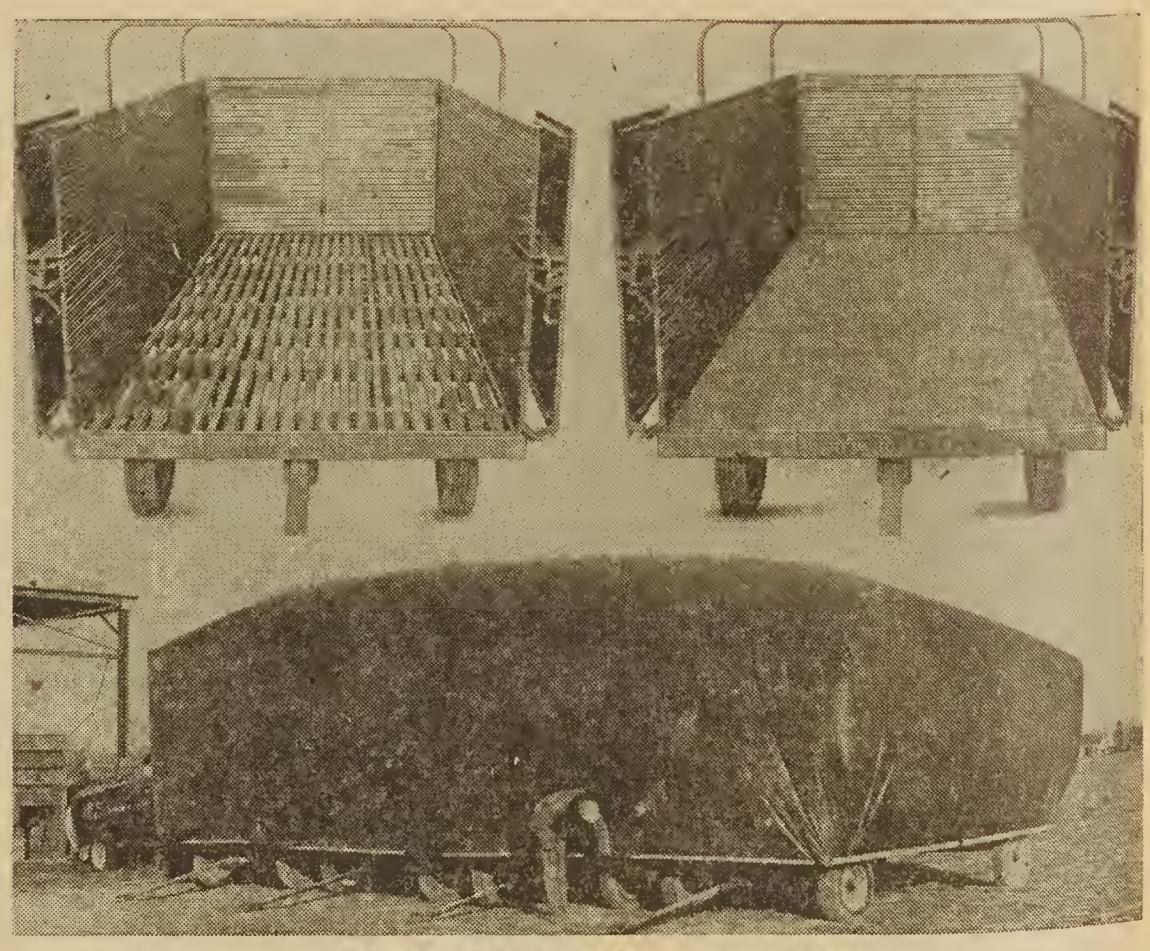
WHO DRIVES THE FAMILY CAR?

THERE are many places to go today on business, errands, community service, recreation. Few of us have the inclination (or perhaps the time) to walk so the family car takes us on our various errands.

With a family of growing youngsters, this poses problems. The teenagers want or need the car and are confident that they are excellent drivers. Often two or more people want the car at the same time.

How do you handle this problem in your family, with particular reference to permitting the younger member to use the car? How much do you allow them to use it? What rules do you impose? How do they work out?

For the best short letter on the subject we will send a check for $5.00 and a check for $1.00 to the writers of all other letters published. Mail your letter to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-C, Ithaca, New York not later than June 20.



OUTDOOR HAY DRYING

HAYFIELDS doesn't have it, but a new dual-purpose crop drying wagon is "time-rated" to fit today's faster haymaking methods. It has a slatted hay floor (left) that quickly converts to a grain floor (right) by sliding four finely-perforated metal sections into place over it. Used behind a baler in the field, the wagon with the slatted floor can be hooked up to a dryer as soon as it's loaded (below)—eliminating the need to transfer bales to a drying platform. An airtight canvas cover over the load gives more efficient use of heat and permits outdoor drying in any weather—even rain. A farmer with just one wagon dries 2½ tons of hay at once—as much as 100 tons a season. Used in combination—side by side—10 tons can be dried at once with four wagons and one dryer. A second dryer is suggested for efficient drying with five or more wagons. Wagon drying saves labor as compared to barn drying, where hay must be handled at least one more time.

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Cover pays for itself the first year. No spoilage.

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CONCRETE STAVE

Service Bureau

FENCE PROBLEMS

"Thank you for your quick reply to my letter regarding line fences. You have used a new term to me—'Fence Viewers.' Who are they and where would I find them?

"You said I could call a Viewer in for a ruling. Is his word the law?"

This subscriber had asked for the New York State law on fencing and we had told him that each adjoining property owner must build and maintain his half of the line fence, regardless of whether or not he pastures cattle on the farm. If he fails to do so, the neighbor can call in the Fence Viewers (who incidentally are the Town Assessors) and they have the authority to look the situation over and order the delinquent owner to take care of his part of the fence. If he does not do it, the Fence Viewers can authorize the neighbor to do it and the cost is legally collectible.

The Fence Viewers, or Town Assessors, have this authority, but we would assume that, if the neighbor did the building or repairing and then could not collect from the neighbor, he would have to go to court and sue. He might get a judgment against the neighbor and still, if he did not have unencumbered property, he might have trouble in collecting.

— A. A. —

HAS TEETH

Some hunters think the New York trespassing law does not mean much—an idea which is shared by some farmers. But we note that in the Conservation Department report for March that 33 persons were arrested and fined for trespassing on posted property!

Hunters or fishermen who ignore or destroy "No Trespassing" signs are likely to find it a costly pastime.

— A. A. —

MOST EFFECTIVE

In recent weeks we have had an unusual number of complaints against local concerns in or near the town where the subscriber lives. The Service Bureau was not set up to handle local complaints.

Where the two parties can sit down and talk it over together it is far easier to settle a difference of opinion than it is by mail.

Therefore, the efforts of the Service Bureau have been concentrated on complaints where the subscriber cannot discuss it personally and where experience has shown that our efforts are likely to be far more effective.

— A. A. —

ADDRESSES WANTED

Does anyone know the whereabouts of:

Mrs. Edith James or Edith James Graham, who worked as a cleaning woman in Waterville, Maine about three years ago? The daughter of her friend, the late Iona Webber, wishes to locate her.

* * *

Minnie Scofield or Frank Frisbee, formerly from the vicinity of Boston, Mass.?

* * *

Cora McCallum, adopted or given away about the year 1904 or 1906 by mother, Ida Mae McCallum, after her father, Marion McCallum, died at Nelson, Penna. in 1903? She might have been in Williamsville Home or Orphan's Home near Rochester, if not in the Elmira or Corning area. Her family wishes to contact her or her immediate family.

— A. A. —

A subscriber would like to buy or borrow a copy of "Horse & Buggy Days." She would be glad to pay for the loan of it. If you have finished with your copy or would like to loan it, write AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Service Bureau, Ithaca, N. Y.

Auto Accident Ends Honeymoon

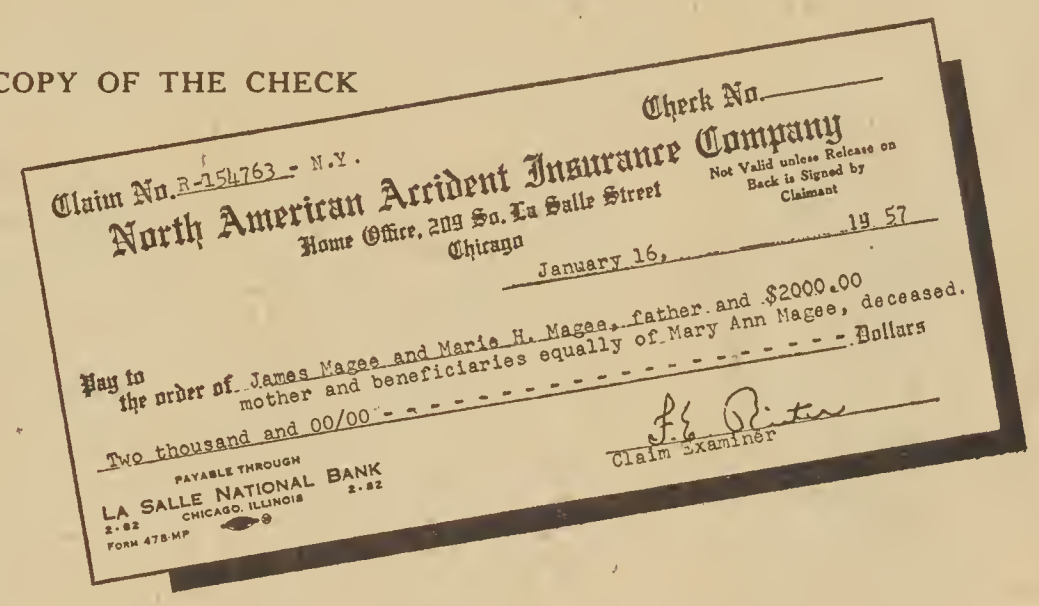
JUST two days after the wedding a happy honeymoon came to a tragic end on the highway. In a terrible two-car collision, the bride, Mary Ann Magee Gruendike of Spencerport, N. Y. lost her life. The bridegroom, Robert Gruendike, suffered severe injuries.



MOTHER AND FATHER RECEIVE $2000.00 CHECK.

Agent Eston Reed hands $2000.00 check to Mr. and Mrs. Magee. Loss of Life benefits were paid from two North American Accident policies which the Magees had been carrying for their daughter.

COPY OF THE CHECK



Claim No. R-154763 - N.Y. Check No.
North American Accident Insurance Company
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street, Chicago
Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant
January 16, 19 57
Pay to the order of James Magee and Marie H. Magee, father and mother and beneficiaries equally of Mary Ann Magee, deceased. $2000.00
Two thousand and 00/00 - - -

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PEELS • CHOPS • CRUMBS

Make your favorite dishes LOOK better—TASTE better. This astounding new SALAD MAKER prepares food in over 500 tasty, delicious ways! Slices with unbelievable swiftness — faster than some expensive electric cutting machines! A remarkable product of engineering skill and craftsmanship. Makes food not only look appetizing but taste out of this world! Produces eye-filling yummy potato curlicues, sparkling tossed salads, razor-thin potato chips; slices, peels, dices, shreds; helps prepare baby formulas, dietary foods, fruit and vegetable juices, special health foods. Absolutely safe to operate—has special safety features to guard against accidents. Easy to clean—just dip in suds and let drain. Easy to use—even a youngster finds it simple to operate. Low, low 4.98 price buys COMPLETE UNIT INCLUDING 4 STEEL CUTTING CUPS AT NO EXTRA COST! Only 2,000 in stock. First come, first served.

No. 50 .....4.98

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Our lowest price ever! Same quality mechanism in weather barometers selling from $5.95 to $10. Now yours at HALF PRICE! Registers weather atmospheric pressure automatically and with a high degree of accuracy. Aids you to become your own weather man, to predict when good or bad weather is likely—hours in advance. Easy to read markings—very finely calibrated from "26" to "31." You can see at a glance: Rain, Storm, Very Dry, Change and Fair. Large 5½ inch diameter. Sunburst case in mahogany and gold effects. Gives that magic decorator touch to any room. Easy instructions included. Made in West Germany by a fine, reputable barometer firm. Rush order now during this ½ price sale! **No. 650** 2.98



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This is it—the easy, fast, clean way to paint! Famous, nationally advertised Hi-Speed Sprayer cuts painting time 50 to 75%. Gives you smoother coverage with less paint! Do a kitchen in less than an hour. Spray screens, garden furniture, garage, outside and inside your house. No more stiff arms or sore muscles from wielding heavy, sloppy, costly paint brushes all day long! Sprayer even cleans itself—automatically!

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Scientifically engineered spray nozzle. Uses insecticides, paints, enamels, lacquers, light oils, etc. Built-in motor-compressor. Plug in, push button and paint. New, improved 1957 model!

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GUARANTEED FAST DELIVERY! MAIL COUPON NOW!

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Rush items listed below. My money back if I am not satisfied.

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FAMOUS STAINLESS STEEL *Monte Carlo* STEAK KNIVES

Nationally Advertised at $2.00 each

NOW 33c

IN LOTS OF 3 OR MORE



10-YEAR REPLACEMENT GUARANTEE:

Should any knife prove defective, it will be replaced FREE of charge. You receive this guarantee in writing with every order!

FREE GIFT!

CAKE & PIE SERVER

Rich, ornate, exquisitely designed. Yours FREE on any order for 12 knives. Keep it FREE even if you return knives for refund!

Serrated Edges!

Our greatest cutlery bargain in 10 years! Imagine—genuine Monte Carlo steak knives—nationally advertised in "House Beautiful" at $2.00 each—now yours for only 33c each during this sacrifice sale! All first-quality knives!

These exquisite steak knives are made of the finest Korium stainless steel by old world craftsmen right in Solingen, West Germany—Europe's famed cutlery center! The knives cannot rust, cannot tarnish, cannot stain. They are hollow ground, like a barber's razor, with serrated edges for finer, faster slicing of thick steaks, roasts, chops, etc. The handles are finished in a beautiful design of autumn leaves in the rich color of Gold, handsomely embossed on a background of gorgeous pastel Ivory styrene. Truly breathtaking to see, to hold, to own! And perfect for any table setting.

Even though these lovely Monte Carlo knives are yours for just 33c each, you still receive our famous 10-Year Replacement Guarantee. More than ONE MILLION knives already sold. Act now! Present stock is going fast. We cannot guarantee this same low price on any new shipments from abroad. Mail coupon AT ONCE.

3 for 99c - 6 for $1.98 - 12 for $3.96 (FREE Cake & Pie Server with order of 12). NO. 89

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JUNE 15, 1957

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

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It's Now Up To YOU!

An Editorial

By HUGH COSLINE

VERY SOON, possibly within the next few days, dairymen in the area supplying milk to metropolitan New York, northern New Jersey, and much of upstate New York, will face one of the most important decisions of their lives. I am referring to the approval or disapproval of the proposed amendments to the Federal-State Milk Marketing Order.

At a time when charges and counter charges are being hurled in every direction, how is an independent farmer, one who belongs to no cooperative, or *any* farmer, going to decide how to vote?

The editorial staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has just one axe to grind—a better price for all Northeast dairymen. After listening to all the arguments, we came out in favor of one Order for the entire area, and while we would be the last to claim that the Order as submitted is perfect, the good features so far outweigh the bad that we are emphatically for it.

Judging from comments I have heard, some who oppose the adoption of the Order are more interested in creating confusion than they are in developing unity.

Before you as an individual dairyman vote "No," or before you urge the officers of your cooperative to vote "No," consider two very fundamental facts:

1. Turning down the proposed Federal-State Order will bring absolute chaos to the milk market. No one really experienced in milk marketing with whom I have talked will claim that prices could be satisfactory without an Order.

2. At the present time you have two choices: to approve the proposed Order or to get along without an Order. I am not saying that another Order might not be proposed and become effective after a time, but in the meantime there would be an open field for a minority group of chiselers in the milk marketing business who are now kept in line by the Order.

I said that we of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST have one axe to grind. I would like to state our position in positive terms:

We are for and we will continue to be for every proposal, every new development that in our opinion is for the eventual long-time good of northeastern agriculture. Two things we will not do: we will not use our position to attempt to bring good results by questionable means; we will not support action which might bring temporary gain but eventual loss.

We are by no means alone in this position. No man has earned greater respect both from dairymen and dealers than Dr. Leland Spencer of Cornell. He is fearless in expressing his beliefs, even though they may be temporarily unpopular. In referring to the proposed Milk Order Dr. Spencer says:

> **"On the whole, the revised New York-New Jersey Milk Order recommended in the recent announcement by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, represents a great improvement over the present Order . . . The Department's recommendation that the present Order for the New York City Market be extended to regulate the prices farmers receive for milk produced for fluid use in Northern New Jersey and most of upstate New York is by far the most important part of the decision. No previous change in the New York Milk Order since it was adopted in 1938 has been so greatly needed."**

The proposed Order contains minor points of which we do not approve. We are not alone in this either. Several groups have taken exception to some of the provisions in the proposed Order. As a result of these exceptions, some provisions may be changed, but whether they are or not, the proposed Order should be approved by an overwhelming majority.

The big improvement, one that cooperatives have fought for for years, is the provision which will require all dealers in the marketing area to pay the full Class I-A price for milk sold as fluid. This plugs a tremendous loophole which has cost dairymen millions of dollars.

Equally important is the fact that it lays a solid foundation on which future improvements can be built. In the past various amendments have been proposed, and some have been enacted, to plug some minor loophole in the superstructure, only to find that a weak foundation opened up other holes.

Once the present Order is approved and made effective, the procedure for amending the Order is the same as it has been. No Order is sacred; conditions change and changes in the Order become imperative. Probably it never will be perfect. But make no mistake, if enough dairymen yield to emotions as a result of inflammatory statements, if enough of them magnify the admitted defects in the Order to defeat it, it will be a disastrous day for dairymen in the milk shed, one from which it will take years to recover.

You now have the opportunity to put your business on a better-paying basis.



Johnny Huttar says:

"Here's how to keep the hens

On the Job All Summer"

Dr. John C. Huttar is G.L.F.'s nationally known poultry specialist and Director of Feed and Management Programs. Poultrymen in the Northeast have welcomed his advice on poultry problems for more than 20 years.

"Hard working hens . . . high egg quality—that's the formula for making the most profit as prices start their seasonal upswing," Johnny continues. "Don't let summer heat throw you for a loss. Check these trouble spots."

AIR—Keep it moving. Cross drafts are bad in winter—they are a blessing in summer. Open all windows and vents to get hot air out. *Pull in* air from cool side with fans. Reflective roofing and roof sprinklers help, too.

When radio warns of 95° days, be ready with emergency measures. Extra fans, fans with ice blocks, fine mist spray are possibilities.

WATER—Every egg takes a pint of water. Body requirements are extra. Doubling water space during extreme heat isn't too much. And remember—*warm* water cools a hen no more than the man who cares for her.

LITTER—Beware of deep litter—it's too hot for summer. A thin layer keeps birds close to cooler floor, reduces heat from droppings. Avoid dusty litter.

EGGS—Gather eggs 4 or 5 times daily, cool quickly, market more frequently.

FEED—Consumption starts down at 80°. Night lights, feeding early and late during cooler hours, and use of pellets encourage feed intake. Cut down on heat-generating scratch. Make doubly sure birds get enough shell-making material. Sprinkle some on top of the mash occasionally.



G.L.F. Super Laying Mash

For working hens—or newly housed pullets—the feed that will leave the most money in poultrymen's pockets is G.L.F. Super Laying Mash.

It carries the "extras" that mean good health and high production. The formula is based soundly on Northeast college research. The open tag tells exactly what's in the bag.

G.L.F. purchases ingredients in large, money-saving quantities. Nearby mills reduce hauling costs. By truck or carload—in bag or bulk—fresh G.L.F. Super Laying Mash means a saving to you.

See your local G.L.F. Service Agency for the mash with the extras—G.L.F. Super Laying Mash.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

G.L.F. Super Laying Mash

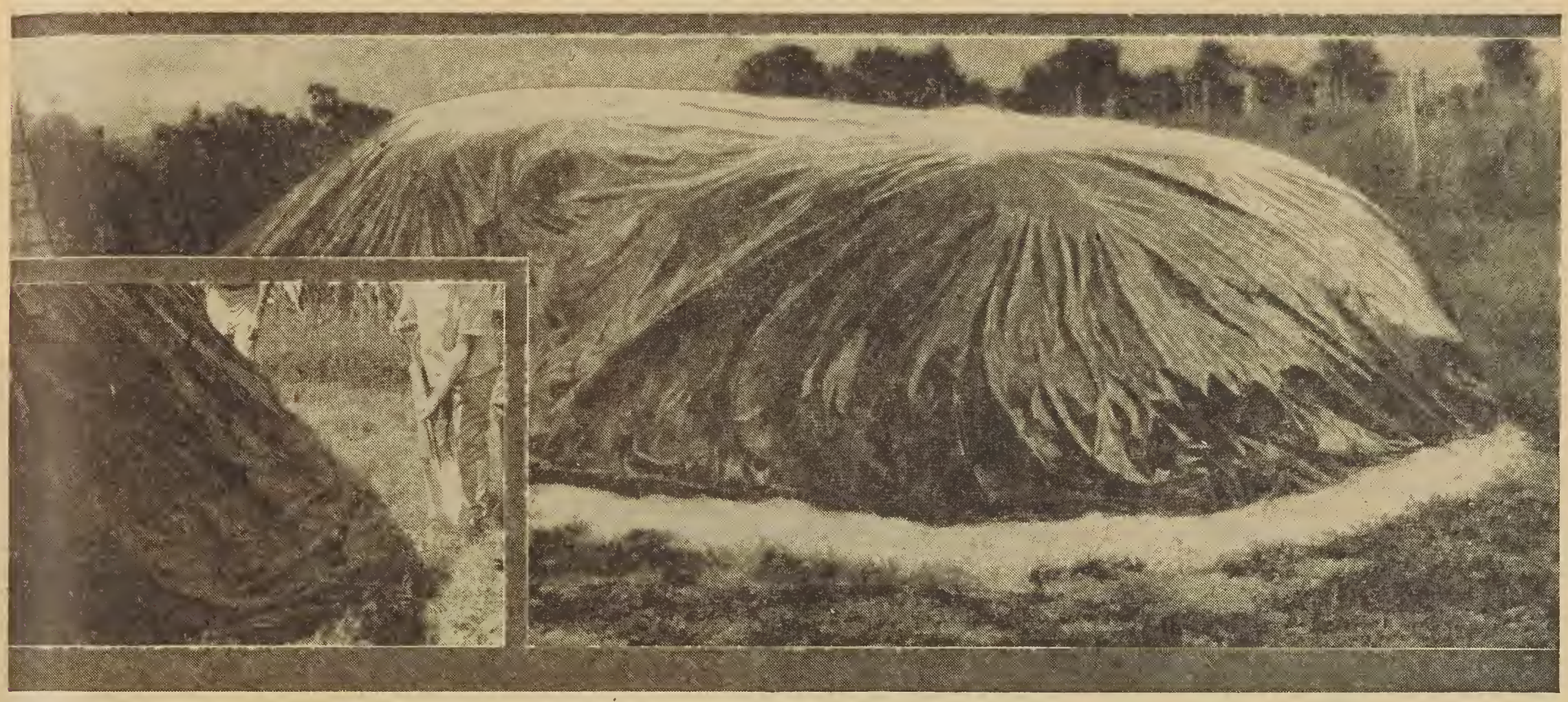
Quality That Pays Off for Poultrymen

GLF Quality

Quality That Pays Off on the Farm

Now you can have better silage, better profits at much less cost with silos of black VISQUEEN film

Trade Mark



Trench for securing cover of Black VISQUEEN Film is dug 8 to 10 inches deep around silo. Edges of Black VISQUEEN Film are buried in trench, any slack developing in cover is taken up by shoveling more dirt on edges to keep cover snug.

Uncovered field silos lose half the silage through spoilage and weather leaches out valuable nutrients. ***Airtight, weathertight silos of*** **black VISQUEEN film** ***hold dry losses to practically nothing.***

With black VISQUEEN film you can make and store top quality silage easier and cheaper . . . with equipment you now have. A silo of black VISQUEEN film costs less than the annual upkeep of a conventional silo. Makes and stores top quality silage in any amounts—from 5 to 5,000 tons or more. Beats the weather. Provides storage *when* you want it, *where* you want it . . . in out-of-the-way places, at off-season times, to feed different groups of animals separately.

Mold growth is prevented. Carotene and proteins are saved. Carmelization that robs silage of nutrients is prevented by low average 98° Fahrenheit temperatures. That compares with average temperatures of 140° in uncovered field silos.

Silage is more palatable. Cattle eat more. *Silos of black VISQUEEN film turn your corn and grass forage into more milk, beef and pork profits because you get more and better silage.* Black VISQUEEN film is tough. Stands up to wind, sun, rain, snow, freezing and hail. It is opaque. Will not be affected by silage juices. Comes in wide widths for easiest use.

Widths	Lengths	Thicknesses
20-24′	100′	6 mil
20-24-28′	100′	4 mil
28-32′*	100′	6 mil
32′*	100′	4 mil

*Available soon

See your county agent about the Purdue method of making top quality silage with silos of black VISQUEEN film. If your farm supply or implement dealer does not have it, use this coupon to order by mail, or to get detailed information FREE.

VisQueen® film, a product of the PLASTICS DIVISION, VISKING COMPANY, Division of Union Carbide Corporation A leading producer of polyethylene sheeting and tubing TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA In Canada: VISKING LIMITED, Lindsay, Ontario.

VISKING COMPANY P.O. BOX AA6-1410 TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

☐ Send me 1 roll of 6 mil black VISQUEEN film 24′ x 100′ (ensiles 80 tons). I enclose $76.50

☐ Send me 1 roll of 4 mil black VISQUEEN film 28′ x 100′ (ensiles 120 tons). I enclose $59.50

☐ Send complete information

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City_____ County_____ State_____

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Dealer's Name_____

City_____ State_____

(Purdue recommends 6 mil weights)

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

YOUR TEAM SWITCHES POSITIONS

By E. R. Eastman

AT A RECENT meeting of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Board of Directors, and at the annual meeting of the American Agriculturist Foundation, I suggested that on July 1st, Hugh Cosline associate editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, succeed me as editor and that A. James Hall, field editor, succeed Mr. Cosline as associate editor.

I want to make it clear that I am not resigning or retiring from AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. We are simply shifting positions, giving Hugh and Jim responsibility for the editorial leadership and giving me a little more time to do the things that I have long wanted to do. I will continue as president and chief executive officer of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and will continue to write for your farm paper. These changes have been approved by the Board of Directors and by the American Agriculturist Foundation.

As you know, many years ago the late Ed Babcock wrote a page in each issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST under the title of Kernels, Screenings and Chaff. He made this page famous. Since Ed's death, Tom Milliman has continued to write this page in every other issue. Tom has consented to continue his most excellent contribution to the paper on another page of every issue. I will take over the Kernels, Screenings and Chaff page but will call it — "Ed Eastman's page."

In the southeast corner of my editorial page, for more than 25 years, I have published a story, often contributed by my friends, under the title of Eastman's Chestnut. This will be transferred from the editorial page to my new page. Also, I will continue to write the serial story. In addition I hope to have more time to work with our advertisers in cooperation with Irv Ingalls, advertising manager, and Don Eastman, assistant advertising manager.

You will see by these changes that we have accomplished several things. Hugh Cosline and Jim Hall will have an opportunity to continue and increase the editorial prestige of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and its great service to its readers. I will have the privilege of keeping my personal contact and friendship with you, and will see what I can do with some slightly different responsibilities.

I do not want to close this statement without paying my personal tribute to and expressing my great confidence in Hugh Cosline and Jim Hall. Hugh who was a farm boy, later a teacher of agriculture, came to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to work with me more than thirty years ago. It has been a strenuous and difficult time building AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to its present high standards of service. In all that time I cannot remember a single instance when Hugh and I ever had any serious disagreement. Time and again we have talked long hours trying to determine what our action should be on some current editorial problem.

To be sure, we have temporarily disagreed on some minor points but never on major ones. Never have I found Hugh lacking in cooperation and in the courage to say and write what he thought straight from the shoulder.

That same statement goes for Jim Hall. Jim came to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST as assistant editor almost twelve years ago after valuable experience as publisher and editor of the Avoca Herald at Avoca, N. Y.

I feel I have been particularly fortunate in the privilege I have had to work editorially with these two men. While I am on this thought, I would like to go a step farther and say that what I have said about Hugh and Jim goes for our entire staff; for Curry Weatherby, treasurer and circulation manager; for Irv Ingalls, advertising manager and Don Eastman, assistant advertising manager; for Jack Weatherby, superintendent of our large printing plant at Poughkeepsie; for Mrs. Mabel Hebel our home editor; and for all the other men and women at Poughkeepsie, in the Ithaca offices and in the field without whom our success would have been impossible.

Among us there are no cliques, there is no selling one another down the river. Instead, there's full cooperation and teamwork.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, founded in 1842, is one of the oldest farm publications in the United States. It has come through all of the wars, all of the good times, all the bad times, all the changes. In fact it has gone right on serving its people in over a century of time that has seen more changes than any other similar period in human history. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has survived all these changes because it has well served its people.

Today the publication has the largest circulation, the largest advertising income in its more than one hundred years' history. What is far more important, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has become a family paper with its proud place on the family reading table in almost a quarter of a million northeastern rural homes. It enjoys the prestige, confidence and affection of its readers.

I have full confidence that under the editorial leadership of Hugh Cosline, Jim Hall and Mabel Hebel, with the help of the rest of us, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will go marching on to greater heights than ever.

CONGRATULATIONS!

NESTLED in the very heart of downtown Ithaca is a very remarkable and successful educational institution known as Ithaca College. When a stranger hears the city of Ithaca mentioned, he is likely to say, "Oh, yes! That's where Cornell is." Because Cornell is such a large and great university, the grand job of another college in Ithaca is likely to be overlooked.

Therefore, it is somewhat surprising to know that Ithaca College is larger than Alfred and Niagara universities and is approximately the same size as St. Lawrence University, Clarkson, Barnard, and Colgate.

Moreover, Ithaca College presents several courses of instruction that are difficult to find elsewhere in the United States and it does an outstanding, high quality job of instruction in all of its work.

These facts are brought to mind because it was my privilege to attend the commencement exercises the other day when Ithaca College graduated more than 200 young men and women. Most of these had jobs even before the end of the college year.

As I watched the faces of the young men and women filing by in line to receive their diplomas, I thought of the millions of other young people graduating this spring from high school and college. And I thought of all the hard work that had gone into the splendid achievement. Also, as I looked at the fine young faces with their high character so plainly evident, I thought that we of my generation could well be proud of the great majority of our young people and have complete faith in their ability to take over when we are through.

As I left the church where the exercises were held, I saw the worn face of a mother light up as she threw her arms around her newly graduated son and congratulated him. Then I thought of all the fathers and mothers across this wide land of ours who had made all kinds of sacrifices to give their children an education.

FARMERS ARE GAMBLERS

IF A person unfamiliar with farming could have seen our large garden the other night, he would have wondered what strange crops we were growing.

It was threatening to freeze and did freeze so we worked hours to cover hundreds of flowers and vegetable plants which we had set out.

Hauled into service were several hundred flower pots, dozens of flats, berry baskets, and long lines of newspapers. It was hard work but we saved the plants.

This experience and dozens of similar ones across the years reminded me again what a gamble farming is. Time after time apple growers have spent hundreds of dollars in labor and materials only to have the whole crop ruined in one night.

There is a constant fight which farmers frequently lose against disease and insects and above all, from unfavorable weather. Then when the farmer does win this fight, he finds too often that his products sell far below the cost.

I have often thought that farmers have more courage and faith than anyone else. They keep on, year after year, even though the going is tough because above all the hard work and grief, there is a fascination in often winning the gamble against all of the odds.

"AN APPLE A DAY—"

WITH ALL the public interest in weight reduction I wonder why apple growers and their organizations don't emphasize the fact that apples are low in calories and could well be included in reducing diets.

Apples are also very high in minerals, necessary to the body. They are an aid to good digestion. Best of all, apples are darn good eating.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

ARTHUR GODFREY tells the story about two men who returned to their hotel room after a big evening out. In the morning one of them woke to find himself in a hospital room with his friend standing over him.

"Wha hoppened?" he said through the bandages.

"Well," said his friend, "last night after we came back to the room you opened a window and said you were going to fly around the block."

"Why the heck didn't you stop me?"

"To tell the truth," his friend said, "last night I thought you could do it!"

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MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

FALSE RUMOR: The rumor, current around Middleburg in Schoharie County, and in Milford, Otsego County, that the Beech-Nut Foods Division, Beech-Nut-Life Savers, Inc., at Canajoharie, N. Y. refuses to contract with pea producers who are members of the New York Canning Crop Growers Co-op, is untrue. **This assurance was given me personally on May 29 by Mr. John A. Grammer, president, and Mr. R. E. Robinson, assistant director of purchases of Beech-Nut Foods Division.**

Furthermore, they assured me that they will be glad to confer with individual growers, with committees of growers, or representatives of the New York Canning Crop Growers Co-op at any time.

NEW BRUCELLOSIS RULES: On May 1st, new rules went into effect concerning the issuance of health certificates for the interstate movement of dairy cattle. In brief, here are some of the provisions:

1. Officially vaccinated animals under 30 months old may be sold without health certificates. 2. Also exempt are calves under **nine** months old, spayed heifers, and cattle for immediate slaughter, except reactors. 3. Cattle originating and moving within certified counties except those under quarantine need no health certificate.

All other cattle must be accompanied by certificates when sold or transferred from one place to another. Health certificates may be issued for:

1. Cattle negative on 30-day blood test. 2. Officially vaccinated animals in herds passing three consecutive milk ring tests, the latest within six months. 3. Officially vaccinated animals from certified and once clean herds and from those herds the status of which has been ring test extended. 4. Animals originating in a modified certified brucellosis-free area except those quarantined.

SLOW ECONOMY: The economy drive in Congress seems to be slowing down. **The only way to keep it moving is for taxpayers to continue pressure on their legislators. Have YOU written to them?**

Congress itself is not above criticism. Where President asked $1.1 billion for housing, the House voted $2.5 billion. While lip service is given to the recommendations of the Hoover Commission, Congress is dragging its feet on putting them into operation.

SELF-HELP: Secretary of Agriculture Benson points out with definite logic that the present price support program has failed to accomplish its purpose. He asks permission to vary support levels according to conditions. He prefers flexibility from 0% to 90%, but as second choice will accept 60% to 90%.

Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee Cooley says that such action would bankrupt agriculture. **He doesn't explain why farmers producing unsupported products are generally better off than those with relatively high supports, notably wheat and cotton producers.**

APPLE ADVERTISING: Estimating that apple production will be substantially bigger than a year ago, directors of the New York and New England Apple Institute approved apple advertising to cost $200,000. This is 2½ times as much as was spent a year ago. However, dues of 3 cents a bushel will be maintained, on the supposition that many new members will be secured and that some old members who have been making only partial payments will become full paying members.

PUBLICIZING EGGS: The Poultry and Egg National Board, 308 West Washington Street, Chicago 6, Ill., has a booklet called "Plain and Fancy Ways with Eggs," intended to stimulate egg consumption. It can be used by all poultrymen who retail eggs, and copies could well be purchased for distribution to local papers, radio stations and consumers.

Also, in June a "Feather Fund Drive" will be conducted, devised to finance the promotion efforts of Poultry and Egg National Board, National Turkey Federation, and the National Broiler Council. National firms selling products, supplies and services to the poultry industry will be solicited. —*Hugh Cosline*

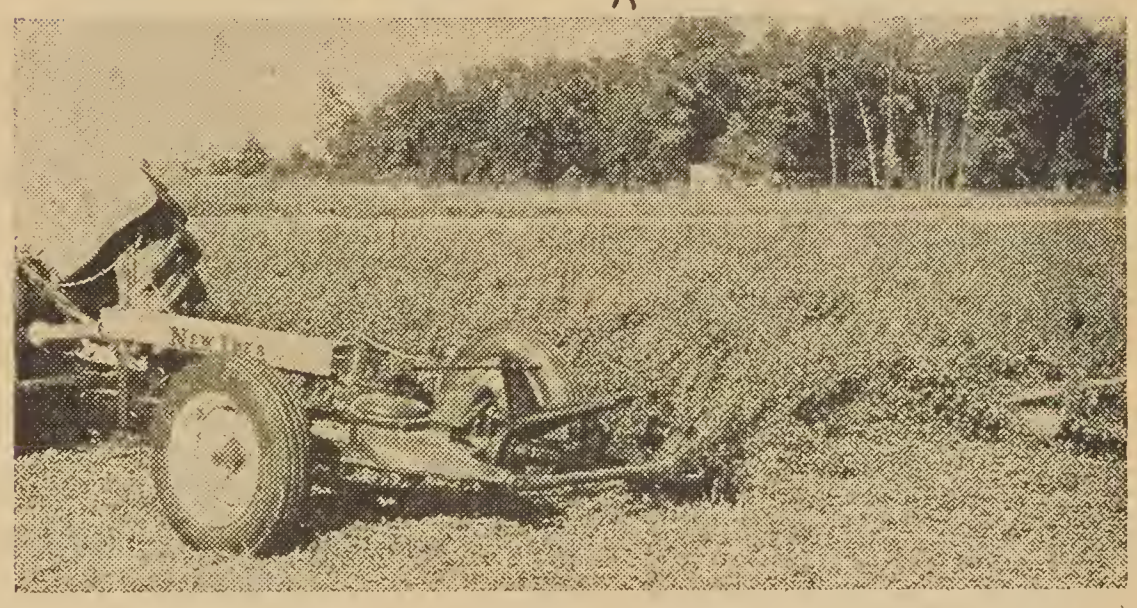
The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR uses lots of drugs to knock the socks off all his bugs. All summer long, 'most ev'ry day, he's at the front with dust and spray in combat with the insect foes that like the taste of crops he grows; and then he sits up half the night preparing for tomorrow's fight against a hundred kinds of worms and beetles, flies and even germs. If he thinks anything's a threat against the kind of yields he'll get, the very thought gives him a chill and he won't sleep or eat until he's dosed that bug with ev'rything except the kitchen sink, by jing.

His war with chemicals, I s'pose, is why my neighbor always grows the heavy grain and fine-stemmed hay that makes his operation pay. But I' would find no happiness in rolling up a big success by setting up myself as wise enough to say what lives or dies. Why should a man impose his might on things that don't know wrong from right, especially when, actually, they're saving lots of work for me by chewing up a lot of stuff so harvesttime won't be so rough. From me no bug need fear his end, 'cause I consider him my friend.

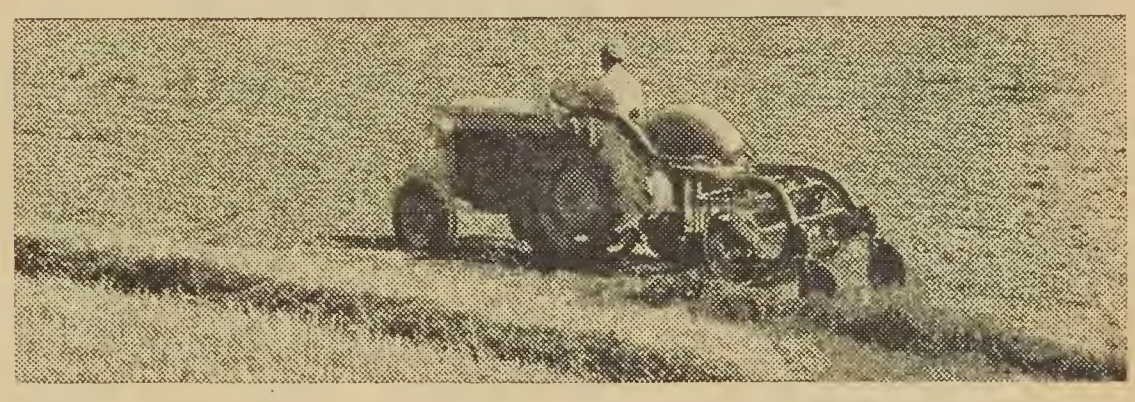
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Original full trailing mower, proved by tens of thousands of farmers. Now, this famous NEW IDEA mower includes improvements suggested by farmers. Trails perfectly, makes square turns, mows efficiently, fits any tractor. Heavy duty cutter-bar is standard equipment with semi-rock guards, 9 wear plates and hold down clips.

The fast, sure way to quality hay

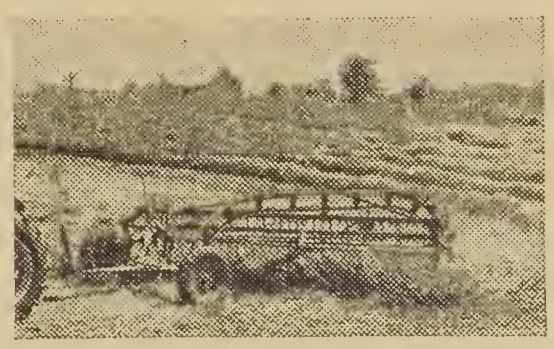
See New Idea hay tools at your New Idea dealer's
Or write for free literature



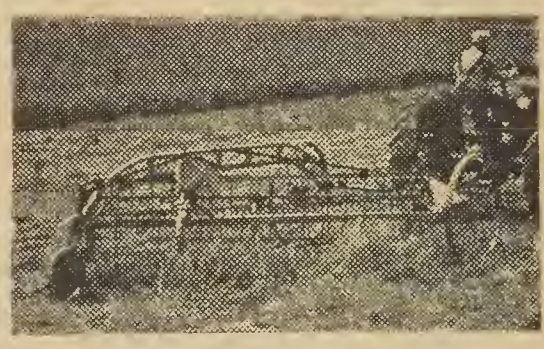
Mounted parallel bar rake cuts raking time. Unique NEW IDEA No. 49 rake fits 45 tractors with 3-Point Hitch, IH Fast Hitch or A-C Snap Coupler. Rakes full 8 foot swath at higher speeds, with less leaf shattering. Gets more hay, makes quality windrows. Because it's mounted, it's easy to maneuver.



Fits almost any tractor. NEW IDEA semi-mounted mower has built-in jack, hitches with only two bolts. Choice of three methods of lifting cutter-bar—hydraulic, cable, or spring assist hand lift. Easy on and off, designed to give longer life with lower upkeep cost.



For raking or tedding. Gentle, positive action out-performs other side delivery rakes. NEW IDEA No. 47 low wheel side rake and tedder is rubber tired for easier running and handling. Clutch and drive gears run in an oil bath. Shifts easily from raking to tedding.



Lowest cost NEW IDEA rake and tedder. No. 44 high wheel side delivery rake and tedder handles hay gently, makes fluffy windrows. Left wheel adjusts in or out for turning windrows or raking. Easy reach levers let you raise and lower the reel from the tractor seat.

NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT CO., DIVISION AVCO DISTRIBUTING CORP.

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Please send me the following FREE literature:

- ☐ Full trailing mower
- ☐ Mounted parallel bar rake
- ☐ Pull-type parallel bar rake
- ☐ Semi-mounted mower
- ☐ Pull-type rakes and tedders
- ☐ Booklet—Making Hay

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Town_____ State_____

"My Butterfat Has Increased 2 Points— Thanks To DARI-KOOL'S Two-Speed Agitator!"



Writes MR. JOHN PALOZZO, Rock Tavern, New York

After checking on a number of different makes of bulk milk coolers, I decided on Dari-Kool, the cooler built with the farmer in mind.

I like Dari-Kool's simplicity of operation. There are no complicated controls to get out of order. I also like Dari-Kool's all stainless steel construction. The cooler is very easy to clean.

Since I have been using the cooler my butter-fat has increased 2 points — thanks to Dari-Kool's two-speed agitator.

I am 100% satisfied with my Dari-Kool and would not hesitate to recommend it to anyone.

(signed) John Palozzo

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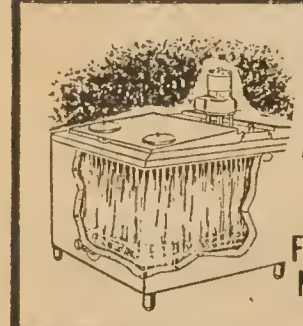
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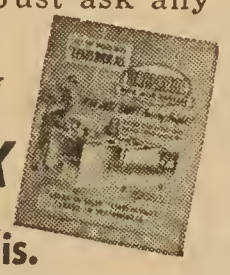


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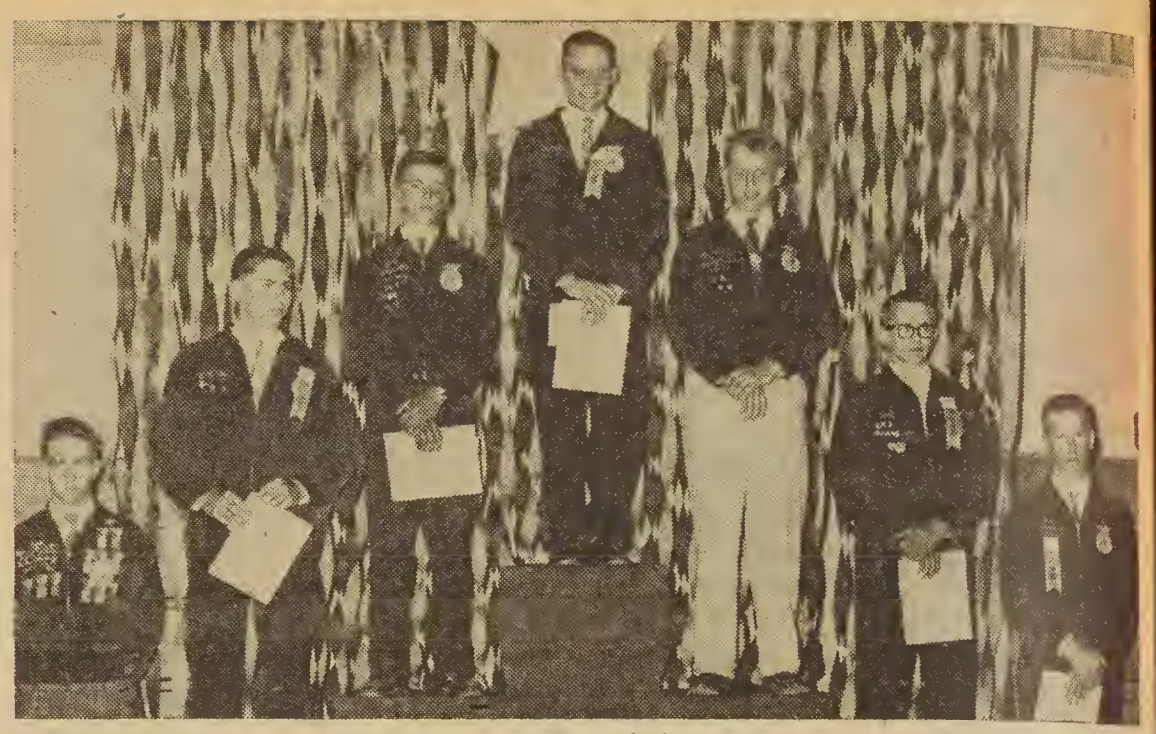
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State Star Farmers of New York: at the peak is State Star Farmer E. John Putnam, Halland Patent, flanked by (L-R) Rabert Calkins, Attica, Star Poultry Farmer; Tuano Wirkki, Salem, public speaking; Jahn Baitsholts, Greenville, Star Farm Mechanic; Raland Ripley, Homer, Star Dairy Farmer; Richard Brandes, Wellsville, soil and water canservation and William Rackefeller, farm safety and fire preventian.

State FFA Elects Button

CHARLES LARRY BUTTON of Jasper was elected president of the New York State Future Farmers of America during the annual convention at Verona last month. He is shown below, along with other State officers.

Highlight of the three-day convention was the awards dinner the last day when outstanding youths were honored by the National FFA Foundation and several cooperating organizations and agencies. Top honor, as State Star farmer went to E. John Putnam, 17, a senior in the Holland Patent Central School. He, and other top winners are in the above picture.

In addition to those shown in pictures, other boys receiving awards were: William Tuthill, Riverhead, in Safety and Fire Prevention.

Also winning FFA Foundation awards were: Dairy, Merrill Reynolds of Malone, second; Bruce Hamilton of Corfu, third; Robert Laird of Waterloo, fourth. Farm Mechanics, Michael Hernon of Ovid, second; George Heidemann, of Kendall, third. The State Holstein-Friesian awards went to: Robert R. Calkins, Attica; Bruce Hamilton, Corfu; Raymond Jacoby, Letchworth; Merrill Reynolds, Malone. Howard Visscher, Jr. of Goshen received the State Ayrshire Breeders Award.

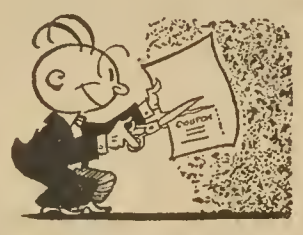
Recommended for the American Farmer Degree, the highest national FFA honor, were: Allen D. Frazier, Bloomville; Robert Burns, Bovina Center; Mitchell Chlus, Little Falls; Charles F. Cole, New Hartford; Richard J. Dowker, Adams; Rodney Gregg, Gardiner; Cary Gregory, Walton; and Calvin Collins, Blossvale, alternate.



New officers af New York FFA are fram left: R.C.S. Sutliff, chief, State Bureau of Agricultural Education, state advisar; Charles Larry Button, Jasper, president; Roger Yaung, Marristown, vice president; William Janes, Remsen, secretary; Carlton Plummer, Lyndanville, treasurer; Dauglas Waters, Cassadaga, reporter; Jerry Thomas, Belleville, sentinel; and J. O. Sanders, of Bureau of Agr. Education, executive secretary.



Presidents af F.F.A. chapters in the top 10 percent in the 1956 FFA Crap Demonstration Pragram, were, l ta r: William Rockefeller, Phelps; Terry A. Weston, Marion; Reginald Stephens, Wayland; Gardan Risley, Addisan; Joseph Matwiejow, Dundee; Gary Maine, Manchester; Gerald Bistoff, Akran; Thomas Hitchcack, Part Byran and Irving Habin, Holland Patent. Rear are: Harald L. Naakes, state cammittee chairman, and Garland Clarke, af Caaperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., pragram spansar. Tap chapters received plaques and $50 awards.



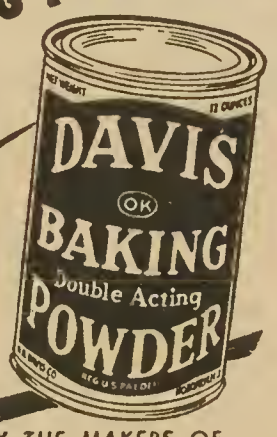
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Revolutionary new type of filter requires no gauze facing yet does a better job — tougher, faster, more efficient on sediment removal . . . *and saves you up to 30% on every box.*



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Your Veterinarian Discusses:

Penicillin and Bloat Prevention

A FEW MONTHS ago we were greatly interested in a report from the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station regarding the use of penicillin for the prevention of bloat in cattle. Yearling steers were grazed on a pure stand of ladino clover for 90 minutes morning and afternoon, and at the end of each grazing period were put in a dry lot with shade and water but no feed. Under this system the animals usually bloated twice daily so the experimenters saw over 3,000 cases of bloat.

Aureomycin, terramycin, bacitracin, streptomycin, and penicillin were given to the cattle in capsules at various levels ranging up to 300 mg. per treatment. It was found that a 50 mg. dose of procaine penicillin or a 31.7 mg. dose of potassium penicillin per head daily was effective in preventing bloat in yearling steers. Two-year-old steers required larger doses (75 mg.) of procaine penicillin for one to three days complete protection. Bloating was not prevented on the day of treatment, but was prevented the next day. Doses of 50 mg. procaine penicillin and 31.7 mg. potassium penicillin are equal to 50,000 units of penicillin. Last fall one of the Mississippi workers stated that additional work had shown 100 mg. of penicillin daily was more effective than the 50 or 75 mg. doses reported on earlier. None of the other antibiotics were effective at a level (up to 300 mg.) which did not produce diarrhea.

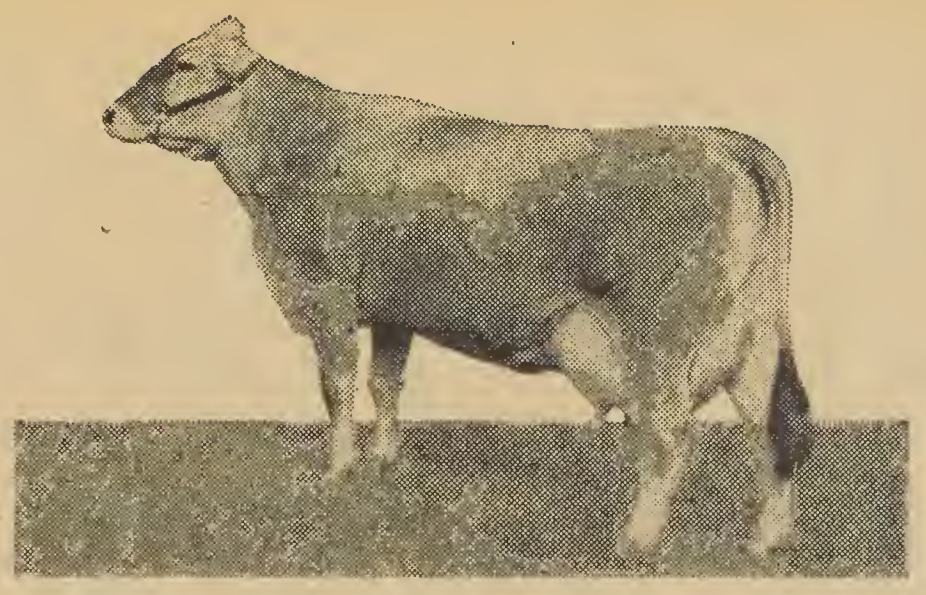
Other people were evidently interested in this matter, too, for one of the major salt companies recently announced that it was releasing some stock salt containing 50 mg. of penicillin per ounce for the control of bloat in cattle. Feed companies are also considering mixing penicillin with concentrates. Such interest is logical, since bloat has been a serious cattle problem for a long time, and anything as promising as this is certainly worth a trial. However, since it has at least one disadvantage, it might be a good idea to take a closer look at this business of preventing bloat by feeding penicillin.

The severity of bloating depends on the rapidity with which frothing of the rumen contents occurs. This is nothing more than an exaggeration of gas formation due to bacterial action which goes on all the time in cattle. When the frothing gets so bad that the animal can't get rid of it by normal belching, gas accumulates in the rumen to cause bloating. This abnormal frothing can be controlled by anything which will slow down or stop the bacterial action, including penicillin as well as disinfectants and various other chemicals.

As is generally known, much of the digestion in cattle is accomplished by bacterial action. This brings up the question of whether or not it is wise or practical for an owner to feed high-priced forage and concentrates while he is adding to them something that will delay digestion.

At this time there's still a good chance that chemists will eventually discover something that won't interfere with normal digestion, and will still help to prevent frothing of the stomach contents by increasing the ability of millions of tiny bubbles to unite and form larger ones. In this form they would have a tendency to separate from the feed mass so the gas could be eliminated without much trouble.

Anyway, we believe that the possibility of doing lasting damage to the digestive tract of cattle should be considered before owners get too enthusiastic about the use of penicillin for preventing bloat.



KILRAVOCK'S COUNTESS
SETS WORLD
BUTTERFAT RECORD

WIRTHMORE-FED BROWN SWISS
SETS ALL-TIME HIGH FOR ALL BREEDS
WITH 1153.66 LBS. FAT FOR 305 DAYS 2X MILKING

For the first time since 1950 a new world record in butterfat production was established when Kilravock's Countess, a Brown Swiss owned by Mr. and Mrs. Louis R. Ripley, of Litchfield, Connecticut, completed a 305 day butterfat record on Nov. 2, 1956.

In making this great record, "Countess" produced 23,548.2 lbs. milk and milked as high as 116 lbs. per day on 23 lbs. of grain. At the end of 305 days she was still making 48 lbs. daily. Wirthmore 14 Fitting Feed Pelleted was fed during the period of Countess' record, with Wirthmore Fodder Greens as an occasional supplement.

"Countess" has a 4-year old record of 27,542 lbs. milk and 1326 lbs. fat D.H.I.A. in 365 days, and a 5-year old record of 19,768 lbs. milk and 936 lbs. fat. Her lifetime record at 7 years of age is 94,854 lbs. milk and 4,419 lbs. fat. These records were all completed on Wirthmore Dairy Feeds.

Her ¾ sister "Kilravock's Parfait" will make about 800 lbs. fat 2X this year, and Countess' own daughter "Kilravock's Leading Lady" will go 825 lbs. butterfat in a year on 3X milking.

Hugh Curtiss, capable herdsman, and feeder and milker of Countess says "This young cow is capable of many more records." He also says "The quality and palatability of Wirthmore Dairy Feeds, based on my 32 years experience, are unexcelled."

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Say you saw it in *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*

Correct adjustment of your combine will enable you to do the best possible job of harvesting and will reduce your losses to the lowest possible amount.

Combine Adjustment

By Melvin E. Long



LOSSES IN combining are generally greater than necessary, because of improper adjustment and operation. A better understanding of how your combine operates, and the general rules to follow in adjusting it, can enable you to reduce your losses and increase your profits.

Your combine does the job of harvesting in four parts. They are 1—cutting and conveying; 2—threshing; 3—separating; and 4—cleaning.

Cutter bar losses consist of heads missed or grain shattered by the cutter bar, and grain shattered or heads thrown out by the reel.

Cylinder losses are the grain that the cylinder does not thresh from the head.

Rack losses consist of the threshed grain that does not separate from the straw while on the shakers, and therefore passes out the combine with the straw.

Shoe losses consist of the loose grain which passes over the chaffer and onto the ground.

Losses occur at all four stages. It is impossible to completely prevent losses. Losses in clean crops of wheat, oats, barley, and rye will run from 1% to 4% at best, and unless your combine is very carefully adjusted, your losses probably will be higher than this.

What to Do

How can you reduce these losses? First of all, your combine must be free of mechanical defects, such as holes in the sheet metal that allow leakage, or belts that do not have enough tension. Assuming that you have already gotten your combine into good mechanical shape, make the following adjustments.

1. Consult your operator's manual for the manufacturer's recommendation as to basic speed of the machine. This may be listed as PTO rpm, engine pulley speed, or feeder roll speed. Then check to see that you're getting that speed. A revolution counter should be used to measure PTO shaft speed, or straw rack speed, as most tachometers are inaccurate at these low speeds. With the combine running empty, adjust the combine engine of the tractor governor to give you about 5% above rated speed. This will allow for slow down when the machine is loaded.

2. Adjust the cylinder speed and cylinder concave clearance to thresh most of the grain out of the heads. Do not try to get every grain. To do so will only cause overthreshing, with the resulting high rack and shoe losses. Increase threshing action first by increasing cylinder speed. This can be done until cracked grains start appearing in the grain tank. Then, if still more threshing action is needed, the clearance must be reduced.

3. The cutter bar height must be somewhat of a compromise. Here again, you can't get every grain, but you should get most of the heads in a clean upstanding crop. Taking in a lot of straw to get the heads when the crop is down will result in overloading parts of the combine, unless a reduced width of cut is used.

The reel should be adjusted to strike just below the heads in upstanding grain. In down grain, it should be set lower, to help sweep the straw back onto the platform.

4. One of the most common causes of high rack losses is overloading by cutting too low, or driving too fast. On most PTO driven machines, first gear, or at the most, second gear, is advisable.

5. Adjust the fan and sieve openings carefully. Overloading and overthreshing may cause loss at the rear of the cleaning shoe, but loss may also be caused by improper amount and direction of the air blast, and by improper chaffer or sieve openings.

Start with the setting that controls the amount of air, adjusted for less air than recommended in your operator's manual. Then, gradually increase the amount of air until only a very small amount of light, chaffy material appears in the grain tank.

The "windboards" or air deflectors should be adjusted so that the material is lifted and "floated" from the front to the rear of the chaffer and sieves. If the chaff is allowed to settle into a heavy, solid mat, you will get very poor separation.

Open the lower sieve until heavy dirt starts appearing in the grain tank; then, close the adjustment one notch. If you close the sieve more than this, large amounts of grain will carry over into the tailings, and be returned to the cylinder for rethreshing. Most of this grain shows up as cracked grain in the grain tank.

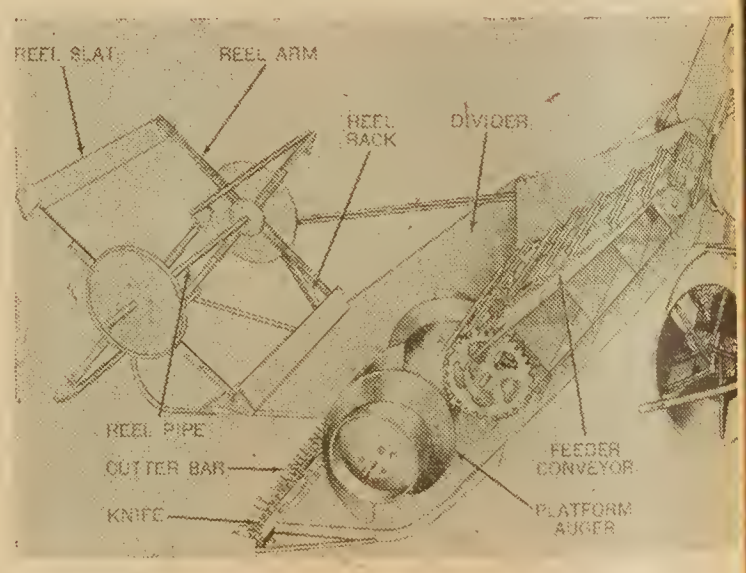
Adjust the chaffer so that only a small amount is passing out onto the ground.

6. Be sure to make the adjustments in the order that they have been discussed. It is impossible to remedy your rack and shoe losses if the combine is not running at proper speed, if it is being overloaded, or if it is overthreshing. For best results, adjustments will need to be checked frequently to meet changing conditions as they arise. Harvesting characteristics of grain will change from hour to hour, day to day, and field to field.

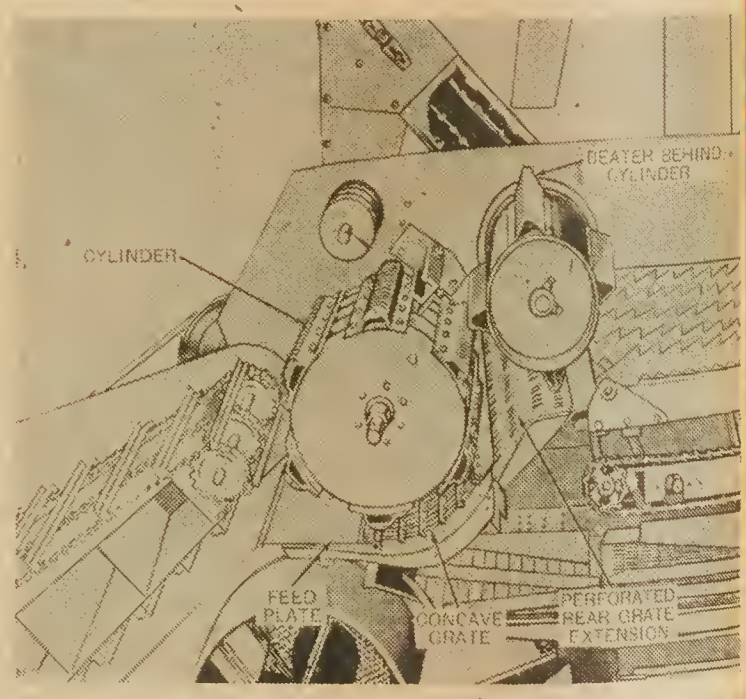
In order to find the exact lever, wheel, or other adjustment to use on your particular combine, you will need to consult your operator's manual. However, the suggestions given apply in principle to all combines, regardless of the color paint. Remember, the settings given in your manual are only approximate, to give you a starting setting. The thing with which you are actually concerned is harvesting as much of the crop as possible, in the best condition possible.

The following four photos show cross-sectional views of the four major parts of a combine, as well as some of the details of the adjustment procedures.

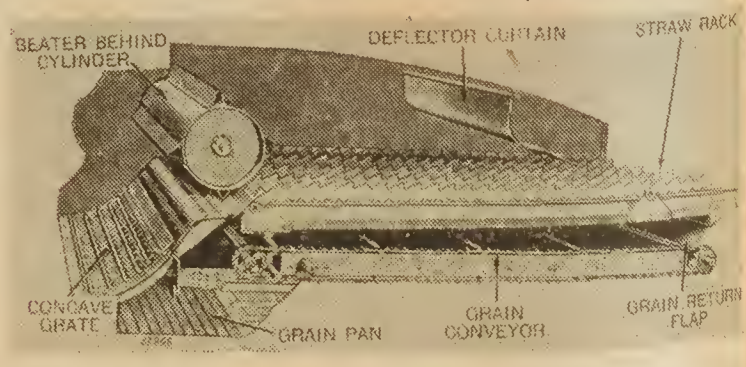
Cutting and Conveying Section →



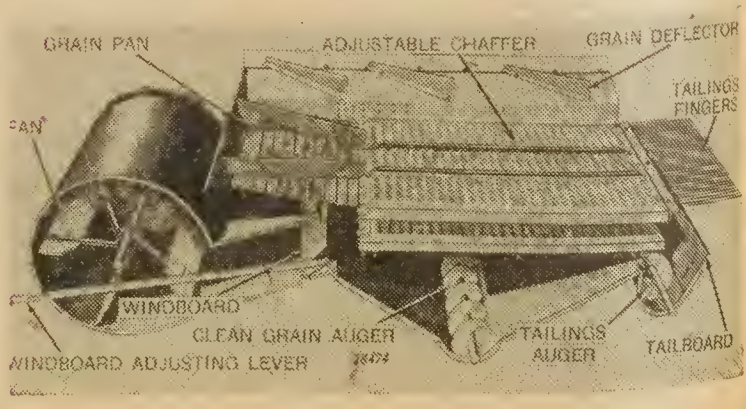
Threshing Section →



Separating Section →



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Here's the new, low-cost milk by-product that helps your layers earn more profit—even in hottest summer months! Moist, cooling PEX self-feeder blocks sharpen sluggish appetites, increase mash and water consumption to hold up feed intake and egg production. Body-building, egg-making milk nutrients tone digestive systems, promote health and keep layers in top condition.

EXTRA FEED INTAKE MAKES EXTRA EGGS

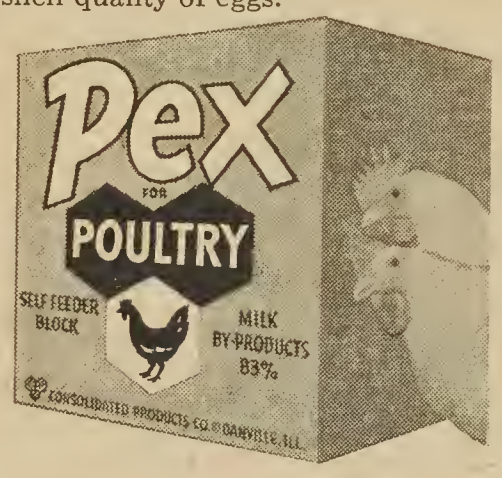
Only the last fraction of daily feed intake is used as raw material for egg production. Each 250 hens need only one 50-lb. PEX block per week. But this small added feed intake supplies high-energy from HIDROLEX* milk sugars and milk proteins to "stretch" mash protein. PEX also stimulates consumption of mash and water.

PROTECTS FLOCK HEALTH AND EGG QUALITY

Hot weather losses can be reduced by feeding PEX for POULTRY. Hidrolex milk sugars help prevent exhaustion and "going light." DLW* whey fermentation solubles furnish reserve vitamins, amino acids, minerals. Moist buttermilk and whey aid digestion, help control roundworms. Fortified with added Vitamins A and D and Fish Meal to improve interior and shell quality of eggs.

Get **Pex** for POULTRY at the low summer price from your feed dealer or hatcheryman. Ask about PEX for BROILERS for meat production and PEX for BREEDERS for hatchability or extra high egg production—or write for name of nearest dealer and free literature.

C P



*T.M.'s for Milk By-products manufactured exclusively by Consolidated Products Division of National Dairy Products Corp., Danville, Ill.

Shrinks Hemorrhoids New Way Without Surgery

Science Finds Healing Substance That Does Both— Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

New York, N. Y. (Special) — For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in *suppository* or *ointment form* under the name *Preparation H.** At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

MOVING? So that you will not miss a single issue of the *American Agriculturist*, send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Keep the Birds Comfortable To Keep Production Up

By L. M. HURD

HELPING the chickens beat the heat on hot summer days can often make a big difference in a poultryman's profits during this season of the year. Production usually slips in hot weather unless the birds can be kept comfortable and eating at a high rate. Hot weather also tends to reduce egg size.

Since egg prices generally begin to climb during the summer the poultryman who can keep his layers producing at a high rate during this period is in a better position to make a good profit. The following table shows at what temperatures poultry is affected the most.

Temperatures in the House Dangerous to Chickens

70°-80°	80°-85°	85°-90°	90°-95°	95°-100°	100°+
no danger	Slight reduction in feed consumption and egg size. No danger of prostration. Have emergency measures ready.	Further reduction in feed and egg size and water consumption inercased; slight danger of heat prostration.	Greatly reduced feed consumption; heat prostration may result among layers and broilers.	Heat prostration most likely. Better take emergency measures.	Extreme danger. Use emergency measures immediately.

There are many things a poultryman can do to keep his flock comfortable during the warm months. They may prevent a loss of birds. Some have to do with management, some with housing. Some of these things can be done as hot weather approaches — others are emergency measures for use if there is a heat wave.

Preparation for Hot Weather

The things to do in preparation for hot weather later are as follows:

1. Paint the poultry house roofs with whitewash or white or aluminum paint to reflect heat away from the building. The kind of paint used depends on the type of roof. Temperatures have been reported to be as much as 15 degrees cooler under a white washed built-up roof as compared to an untreated one. Similar results occur under metal roofs. Whitewashing is inexpensive. The National Lime Association in Washington, D. C., recommends several formulas. The number one mixture is as follows: "Salt—15 lbs; Lime paste—8 gallons. Dissolve the salt in about five gallons of water and add the solution to the lime paste. Mix thoroughly and thin to desired consistency with fresh water.

2. Insulate the roof of the building with some kind of commercial insulating matcrial. Heat penetration and heat loss is greatest through the roof.

3. Reduce the amount of litter so that the birds can get closer to the cooler concrete floor especially on the first floor.

4. If necessary, provide a sun shade over the front windows to reduce the amount of heat from the sun entering the house.

5. Have fans available to circulate air in the buildings when necessary.

6. Have additional waterers on hand.

Emergency Measures

When it gets extremely warm do the following:

1. See to it that all windows, doors and ventilators are open; provide cross ventilation over the floor and under the roof.

2. Provide additional waterers. Change the water frequently and add ice to keep it cool.

3. Sprinkle the roof frequently or keep it wet with a sprinkler and wet down the ground around the house; sprinkle or hose the inside ceiling and side walls; sprinkle the litter and the birds, if necessary, so they will be cool by evaporation. Foggers or a fine spray from a garden hose can be used. It may not be safe to use much additional moisturc in the house if the outside air carries over 80% humidity.

4. Change exhaust fans to force air into the house; provide a fan to circulate air inside the house.

5. Provide all-night lights. This will enable the birds to eat during the cooler part of the day.

6. Feed wet mash or pellets to keep up feed consumption.

Range Precautions

1. Provide shade for the birds on range. A strip of corn or sunflowers between shelters is good; wooden frames covered with brush or other material can be used and of course, a location in an orchard or near a woods is excellent.

2. Bury water pipes in the ground to keep the water supply as cool as possible. Provide shade over the drinkers. Make sure the birds have plenty of water in many containers.

3. Do not overstock the shelters.

4. Be prepared before the hot weather comes.

DR. PALM NAMED TO HEAD RESEARCH

DR. CHARLES E. PALM has been named Director of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station and director of research for the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics.

The announcement was made by Agriculture Dean W. I. Myers and Home Economics Dean Helen G. Canoyer.

Dr. Palm's appointment was effective June 1 when he took charge of the administration of more than 500 research projects being conducted in both colleges. He succeeds Dr. C. E. F. Guterman who died March 27.

Thc new rcsearch director has becn professor and hcad of thc Departmcnt of Entomology and Limnology sincc 1938. He started as an assistant in 1932, bccame an instructor in 1934, received his Ph. D. degrcc from Cornell in 1935, and was appointed assistant professor in 1937.

During his term as department head, new research was instituted in livestock insect control, insect biochemistry, and insect physiology. Research was expanded in the field of nursery and florist crops, forage crop insect control, insect toxicology and insecticide chemistry, vegetablc and potato insect control, and pesticide application equipment.

— A. A. —

EQUIPMENT FOR PLOW PLANTING

IF YOU are interested in the plow-plant method of planting corn, the question of the equipment to do the job will need some attention before another planting season rolls around.

Our suggestion is that you write the Mailing Room, State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York, and ask for bulletin number 331, "How to Build Plow-Plant Equipment."

Inasmuch as thc plow construction varies, no single set of directions can be given, but the bulletin does suggest principles and methods, and contains pictures and drawings to illustrate them.



These young men at "Boy's State" each drank nearly 2 quarts of milk a day.

BOYS DRINK MILK

FOR several years a group of outstanding young men attending Boy's State at Colgate have been given the opportunity to drink all the milk they can hold. Their capacity was considerable.

A year ago, in five days of Boy's State, which as you know is conducted as a leadership training school in citizenship, 960 boys consumed 1.628 quarts per boy per day at meals. Milk was served to them in unlimited quantities at breakfast, dinner, and supper. In addition, according to George Spader, Program Director of the American Legion Boy's State, enormous quantities of ice cream and milk drinks were purchased at the student union and lunch bar, enough, in fact, to bring consumption up to the equivalent of 1.9 quarts of milk per boy per day.

Last year and also this year the Dairymen's League and the Metropolitan Producers' Bargaining Agency are underwriting the charge for the extra milk, amounting to approximately $600.

How Earnings Affect Your Social Security Benefits

Do I Have to Quit the Farm Entircly To Get Payments When I Qualify For Rétirement Benefits?

No, but the number of monthly payments you will get in a year will depend on how many months in the year you work and how much you earn during the year.

If you earn no more than $1,200 during the year, you can get a benefit payment for each month in the year.

If you earn more than $1,200 in a year, you may not get benefits for all 12 months. The following two paragraphs will give you an idea of how this works.

(1) **If you work in all 12 months of the year,** you can tell from the following table the number of benefit checks not payable to you.

Annual Earnings	Number of Monthly Checks Not Due You
$1,200.01—$1,280	1
1,280.01— 1,360	2
1,360.01— 1,440	3
1,440.01— 1,520	4
1,520.01— 1,600	5
1,600.01— 1,680	6
1,680.01— 1,760	7
1,760.01— 1,840	8
1,840.01— 1,920	9
1,920.01— 2,000	10
2,000.01— 2,080	11
2,080.01— or more	12

(2) **If you do not work in all 12 months or your work is part-time or seasonal,** you can get a benefit check for any month in which you neither earn more than $80 in employment nor render substantial services in self-employment. This is true regardless of the amount of your earnings during the course of the year. For example, if you earn $2,500 in a year but work in only 4 months, you could get benefit checks for the other 8 months of the year.

Is All Income Counted Toward the $1,200 Amount?

No, only earnings from employment or self-employment. These earnings are counted whether or not they are covered for social security tax purposes. You may have any amount of income from insurance, annuities, investments, or dividends and still get social security insurance benefit payments.

Income you get from renting a farm either for cash rental or for a share of the crop is considered earnings from self-employment if you "materially participate"* in the production or management of the production of commodities on your land in accordance with an arrangement with the tenant.

Bear in mind that if you materially participate in the production or management of production of the farm commodities on land you rent to someone else before you retire, the rental income you receive is credited to your social security account; if you materially participate after you start getting old-age benefits, the rental income you receive is counted toward the $1,200 limit on carnings.

Even though you materially participate in the production of farm commodities, it does not necessarily mean that you are rendering "substantial services" in self-employment. Generally you perform substantial services in the months in which you actively engage in the operation of your farm. The Social Security Administration will make decisions based on the particular facts in each case.

What About A Farmer Who Has Reached Age 72?

After you are 72 you may receive the monthly payments regardless of how much you earn. However, your earnings for the entire year in which you reach 72 must be counted (as explained above) in figuring how many checks are not payable for the months in that year up to your 72d birthday.

*For more information about "material participation," see Booklet OASI-33d, "Farm Rental Income and Soil Bank Payments."



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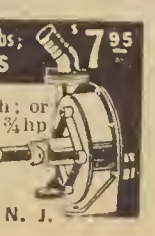


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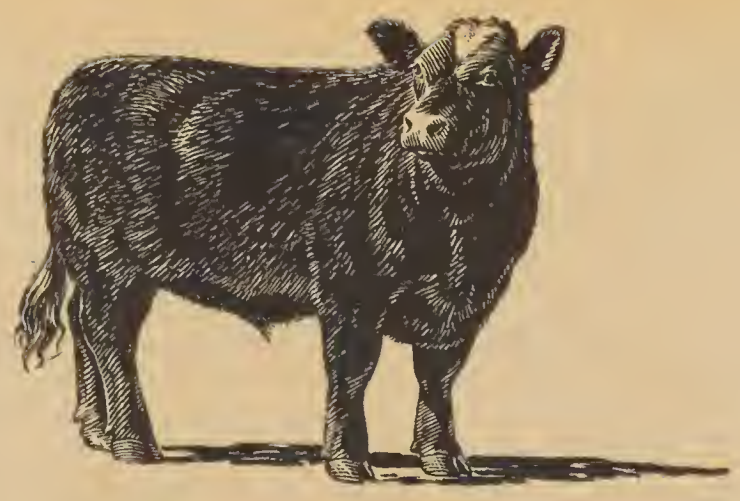
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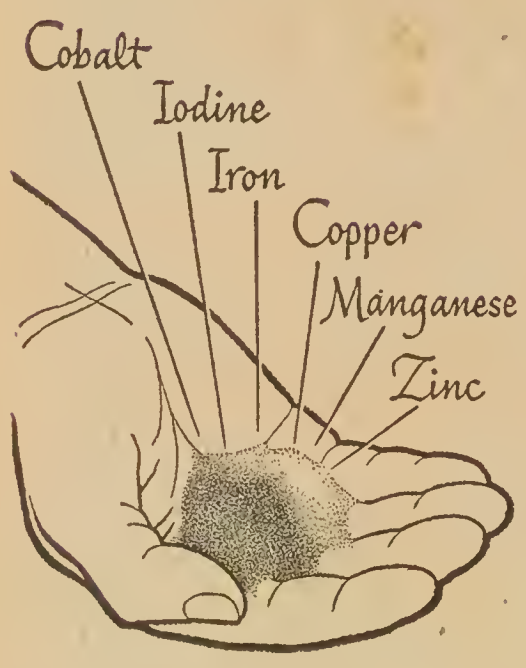
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The Hunter and the Farmer

By DICK DREW

LET'S go back to the turn of the century—to a time when the farmer who posted his property was shunned by his neighbors — and trace the gradual change in conditions so that today the farmer must post his property in self protection.

My grandfathers were both farmers. Most of my living relatives are farmers; and farmers are among my most appreciated friends. Having lived through the changes that have taken place in the 20th Century, the "hunter problem" is not new to me.

For instance, back in the days when every farmer had several barrels of apples in his cellar, he didn't throw out the entire barrelful when he found a rotten one. He kept the good ones. From time to time, he sorted his apples to be sure there were no rotten ones to spoil the good ones and thus deprive him of a much valued fruit.

The "hunter problem" is very similar to the barrel of apples. One or two rotten ones can spoil things for a barrel of good ones. Cutting of wire fences is not new. I can remember when it was done more than 50 years ago. No reasonable person condones such practices.

Here in New Jersey, within reasonable driving distance of several of the country's largest cities, our farmers know from sad experience that certain elements (whether from city or country) have no respect for property owners or their rights. These elements are not confined to hunters alone, but also include anglers and picnickers.

Farmer-Hunter Group

The hunter problem has been the most aggravating one and the hardest to solve. Our farmers had a large number of friends, living in nearby towns and cities, who were hunters. In one section of the county, a meeting was called to which the farmers invited hunters they knew. At this meeting, farmers' hunting problems were discussed and the proposal made that the group form a farmers-hunters club.

After several meetings a trial organization was established. It worked so well that a permanent farmer-hunter club was formed and is still working satisfactorily.

Sometime later, in another section of the county, the trespass problem had grown beyond control. One farmer saw 30 unknown hunters on his farm while doing his chores the first day of the hunting season. When he asked me for suggestions how to control the hunting on his farm, I told him about the farmer-sportsmen's club One was organized, which now controls nearly 30 square miles of the best hunting territory in this county. It has reduced the trespass problem to a minimum and has been the means of developing a strong friendship between the farmers and city and local hunters.

Today, there are more than a score of such clubs in our county. Each one has its own constitution and by-laws, but in general they are the same. They provide for a certain number of non-farmer members in proportion to the farmer members. Dues are established according to the provisions of the by-laws, the non-farmer members paying higher cash dues than the farmers who furnish the land.

Both groups profit by the organization. It costs the farmer very little to post his land, as the club pays for the posters and helps to place them on the farms. There is a distinct advantage in this type of posting over the individual farmer posting.

Would-be trespassers can easily learn a farmers' working schedule and habits but on club-posted farms, the trespasser never knows where members will be or when he will be driven off. The non-farmer club member is very jealous of the privileges he holds and promptly sees to it that any and all trespassers are "booted off."

Here are two, of many instances, which proved the efficiency of the patrol work by non-farmer members on club property. A non-farmer hunting on a farmer-sportsman club farm, challenged a stranger hunting there and was surprised to learn that he was the operator of the farm. He had failed to wear his membership button!

During the deer season, a poacher was driven off the club property. He went some distance to hunt on another farm but was sent off that property by another group of members.

At noon, the two groups exchanged their experiences with the trespasser.

Stiff Penalties

An hour later, the persistent trespasser was discovered on another farm a mile from the last one, and the members promptly told him in no uncertain terms that if he were found on club property again, the State Police would be called and he would be arrested for trespassing. This can be expensive. The law provides a penalty of not less than $25 and costs and not exceeding $50 and costs.

The farmers'-sportsmen's clubs have worked out well here, and the idea has spread as far as Michigan. After reading an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST article similar to this two years ago, a Michigan farmer wrote me for particulars on organizing a farmer-sportsmen's club, which were gladly sent to him.

There is no question that the day of free hunting on private property in this section of the country is gone. However, the farmer-sportsmen hunting club is the answer to the problem because it helps both groups and creates a better understanding between rural and city people.

A proof of the fact that the farmers' sportsmen's club is popular among non-farm members is that every club has a waiting list of non-farmers wanting to join. Thus far, it is the best answer we have found to the trespass problem.



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"And you should see what happened to my nylons."



FAVORS POTATO GRADE LABELING ACT

I AM writing in regard to an article on Page 19 of the May 18th issue entitled "For and Against the Proposed Potato Grade Labeling Act." The bill specifically states that it would keep potatoes below a U. S. No. 2 grade off the market.

There is much confusion about this bill because there is confusion in the minds of many growers and others as to what potato grades are. We still have potato growers who think U. S. 2 means B size. Actually a U.S. 2 is a pretty poor quality potato, and anything under a U.S. 2 would have to be labeled culls even in New York State.

Many growers who are opposed to this bill are growers who have had trouble in making their potatoes up to the grade specified on the bag, and have had potatoes rejected on that account. Actually, the fault is theirs because if they are going to pack U.S. No. 1 potatoes they should know what U.S. No. 1 is. There is no crime in selling a U.S. Commercial or U.S. No. 2 grade, but the sin is in marking these lower grades as No. 1.

Our state laws provide for grade labeling at the present time and require that, as far as potatoes are concerned, the contents, weight, and grower or shipper name and address be on each package. And if the grade is specified that the potatoes be up to that standard. The only thing the proposed Grade Labeling Act would do would be to eliminate grades lower than U.S. 2 as far as this phase is concerned. Of course, regular shipping point inspection would be required.

This proposed bill is a permissive bill and would not go into effect until the potato growers voted favorably on a referendum for it. This category is the same as our permissive Marketing Agreement legislation passed in New York this year.

(Editor's Note: Let's not forget, however, that we already have legislation on the books providing for Federal marketing agreements on potatoes in areas where potato growers vote in favor of them.)

It is true that there has been some opposition expressed by some organizations, but I am convinced in my own mind that these organizations do not have a clear understanding of the need and purpose of the bill. It is my observation that the potato growers and shippers who are most vitally concerned with marketing are in favor of it, and the opposition comes from growers and groups who are not as close to marketing potatoes as they might be, and who base their opinions on too little actual factual information.
—*H. J. (Red) Evans, Georgetown, N.Y.*

— A. A. —

HOW TO AVOID GRASS SILAGE ODOR

THESE COMMENTS are prompted by the article on grass silage by Hugh Cosline in the May 4th issue. I take no issue with what he says in the article, but I am disturbed by what seems to me an omission of comment about one particular phase of grass silage.

The matter I refer to is the flavor it can and does impart to milk under certain conditions. I know of several instances where milk shipped in cans has been returned to the farmer because of grass silage odor and flavor. The big problem, however, is in bulk tank pickup. Just recently I know of a loss of over $1,000 because of this. A producer had to take back and replace over ten thousand quarts of milk which had been ruined by a grass silage flavor.

The flavor was traced back to a producer who had put up the last two-thirds of his silage with bisulfite. He had no trouble until he fed down to the early cut silage which had been put up without it.

This farmer ensiles ladino clover, using a field chopper, as this saves much labor over the wilting process. He is going to use bisulfite on all of his silage this year. However, he was able to correct the problem by feeding after milking both morning and night.

I recently saw some grass silage put up with bisulfite and with a field chopper and which had the least odor of any I have ever seen.

Apparently, this problem has not had enough publicity, as it appears that few people feel it is serious. However, I believe it is serious and convince almost anyone, because of the numerous problems we here have seen it cause.
—*R.E.V., New York*

— A. A. —

IS THIS FAIR?

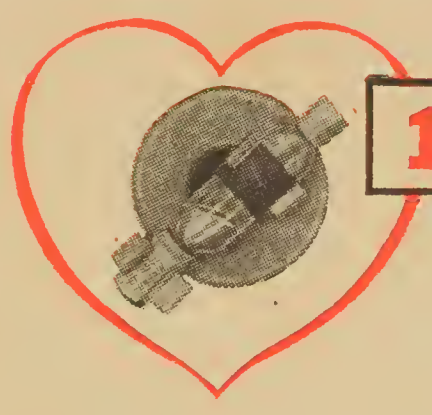
DUE TO your policy toward dairy farmers and milk prices, I will not renew my subscription. I think you should be considered more dangerous to the economy of the United States than the Daily Worker.—*H.S., N.Y.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: We have always felt that while our readers may sometimes disagree with us they are fair. Frankly, I do not think H. S. is. I say that because he doesn't tell us what in our milk policy he objects to, therefore he doesn't give us an opportunity to defend our position.

We do not expect every reader to agree with us. The only way to do that would be to stay on the fence and say nothing important. However, I assure him and all readers that our policy is based solidly on backing those things that we believe are for the long-time good of northeastern agriculture.

We would be very foolish if we didn't follow that policy, even from a selfish point of view. Prosperous farmers are good buyers, and advertisers, an important source of our income, are interested in advertising their goods to prosperous farmers. More than that, the roots of the A.A. staff are in the soil! We love it and the people who cultivate it, therefore we could not favor anything bad for agriculture in the long run.

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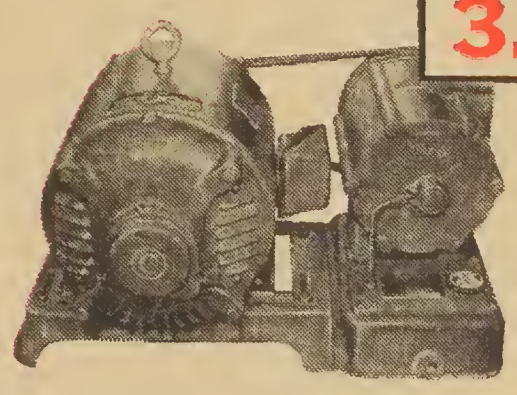
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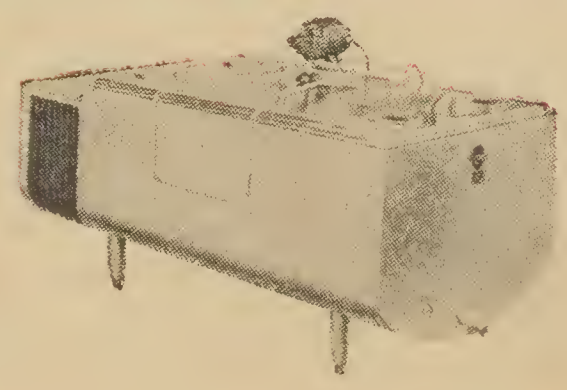
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Hostages To Fortune

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER X

BACK in school the following Monday morning Bill found it a bit difficult to get into the routine of work. In comparison to his happiness about Laura everything else seemed for the time being unimportant. But from his studies in psychology at college Bill knew how powerful are the habits that motivate people, including the habit of work, especially if it is interesting work. Bill really enjoyed teaching and soon he was caught up in the swing of things again. Then, even though he was lonesome for Laura, time moved swiftly. He haunted the post office every day for a letter from her, and wasn't disappointed. It was apparent that she tried to assuage her own loneliness by pouring out her heart in letters. Bill was not as expressive, but he wrote her a long letter each evening which, with the preparation for his school work, kept him occupied.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED

IN THIS story, John Macdonald, stern, obstinate but lovable, is in constant disagreement with Bill Graham, his grandson, because he clings to the old ways of farming while Bill, vocational teacher of agriculture, thinks the old ways are no longer good.

Bill is in love with Laura Bliss, teacher of homemaking, who at first declined to marry him because she said Bacon was right when he said that one who acquires wife and children has given "hostages to fortune." But Laura finally found, as millions of others have, that love is the most powerful factor in the world. So she throws her pride to the wind, writing Bill that she has changed her mind and will marry him if he still wants her.

On the Sunday afternoons that winter when Bill stayed in town he and Del Muzzy, one of the members of the board of education, had gotten into the habit of taking long walks together. Sometimes Bill wondered that Del apparently liked him so much, for on the face of things they did not seem to have too much in common. Del was a pharmacist and never had too much to say. But Bill had noted that when Del did speak in meetings of the board it was to the point, and the other members respected his opinions. Anyway, Bill concluded when he was pondering over Del's seeking out his company, why try to analyze a friendship? Just accept it and return it in kind.

On the Sunday afternoon of the weekend following Bill and Laura's engagement, Del telephoned to suggest another walk, adding, "It's colder than blazes. Dress for it."

Bill hadn't thought it particularly cold when he went to church that morning. One big difference, he reflected as he got ready, between a farm boy and those who lived in the cities or villages, was their attitude toward the weather. An outdoors man never feared the weather. Many times on his grandfather's farm he had enjoyed watching the summer storm come up over the horizon and come racing across the landscape when working too far from the house to hope to reach shelter. That was really fun. But let the average city person get caught in a few drops of rain and he thought he was ruined.

But in spite of his occupation Del Muzzy was an outdoors man. He loved to hunt and fish, and at walking in all kinds of weather Del could tire Bill out. That afternoon, when they paused by a fence to catch their breath and rest for a while, Bill brought up the subject of what builds friendship between men, something he had been thinking about earlier.

"I don't know," said Del. "I've thought about it too. I've known many people in this town, ever since I was a kid, but I can count on the fingers of my hands all that I feel close to outside of my family." He stopped talking to fish his pipe out of his pocket and tap tobacco into it. After getting it going with some difficulty because of the cold wind, he went on: "I don't think that whether we make friends or not has much to do with similar backgrounds nor even with difference in ages. Maybe it's similar chemistry in our make-ups," he laughed, half serious. "I'm a chemist, you know. I meet somebody for the first time, older or younger than I am, who was raised and lived under conditions that I know nothing about, and 'Bingo!' I immediately feel very close to him, as if I had always known him—and I'm sure we are going to be great friends. And by the same token, I can know casually a thousand other people all of my life, and never feel very close to them."

In a lowered tone he added: "I like these walks with you, Bill." It was Del's way of telling him that he was included in that short list of Del's intimate friends.

"Darn pipe!" exclaimed Del, obviously willing to change the subject. "Why does a man smoke? Takes one about half the time to keep a pipe going. Well, let's get going again. We'll freeze standing here." He held up the lower strand of barbed wire while Bill wriggled under on his belly. Then Bill returned the favor from the other side, and they went on.

But Bill wasn't yet quite done with the subject of friendship. "Do you think, Del," he asked, "that what you have said about friendship between men applies also to friendship between women, and between women and men?"

"Don't ask me! I've been married for twenty years and they just don't come any better than Martha," he laughed. "But the longer I live with her the less sure I am that I know what makes her tick. As for women's friendship among themselves, I think a close, understanding friendship between them is much rarer than it is with men, although probably there are many exceptions.

"Sometimes at rush times I have two or three girls clerking in my store at the same time. Most of them are good clerks, do a better job than men would. But I swear they make me mad sometimes because they can't seem to get along with one another."

"Yes," said Bill. "Mr. Pratt told me just the other day how exasperated he gets with the rivalries and disagreements among the women on the faculty. He said that keeping them out of one another's hair was much more difficult than maintaining discipline among the students."

"Yes, sometimes these misunderstandings reach the board of education," said Del. "But we mustn't forget that they aren't really serious. Let one of those women teachers get sick or have trouble and every one of the others would make any sacrifice to help."

Then Bill brought the subject around to what he really wanted to talk about. "How about friendship between men and women? Can it be as close as between man and man?"

They had come to the top of a little elevation, and before answering Del turned to look across the country they had traveled. "You'd never believe," he commented, "that all of this wintry waste could come to life again, or that the same country could show the contrasts that it does between winter and summer. How could anything still be alive under this snow?"

"Wasn't dodging your question," he laughed, "but I've always envied you fellows who live on farms. We villagers and cityites seldom see the glory of the rising and setting sun. We don't have an opportunity, as you do, of watching the miracle of the rolling seasons . . . But you want to talk about women."

"No, that wasn't my question. What I asked was, 'Can there be as close a friendship between a man and a woman as between two men?' "

"Yes, I think there can be, but it is rare. Who can say where a platonic friendship ends and romantic love begins." Del took off his hat to run his fingers through his hair. "Whew! That last climb up the slope winded me. Gettin' old, I guess."

But Bill was not to be diverted. "Don't you believe that there are many kinds of love—love of parents for children, love between brothers and sisters, love for a friend, man or woman, and love of God?"

"Of course. But as I said before, the different loves are all mixed up, and maybe all of them one way or another stem from the biological instinct."

They walked on and after a few minutes Bill pointed out a cluster of farm buildings in the distance, nestling in a little hollow. To the left were a farmhouse and barn surrounded by several smaller buildings, appearing in the distance like a hen and a rooster surrounded by a flock of little chicks.

"That's the Harrison place," said Bill. "Bob Harrison is one of my students, and his family are friends of mine. Let's stop in and say hello."

"Suits me," agreed Del. "It'll be good to rest a bit before starting back. This darn snow makes heavy going."

The Harrisons were all in the big livingroom around the fireplace. Bill started to introduce his friend, but Harrison said: "Oh we know Del Muzzy. We've had to buy more of his dope than I wish we had. Come in. Come right along in."

Leaving their overshoes and coats in the kitchen they joined the circle around the fireplace.

"Gee, Mr. Harrison, that fire feels good on a day like this," said Bill. "Wonder what makes an open fire so attractive?"

Harrison laughed a little. "So they are," he said, "if you can keep from thinking how they eat up wood."

"Yeah," Bob Harrison chimed in. "You can have my part of the fireplace. Sawing wood for it has taken most of my Saturdays all winter."

There was a general laugh, then Harrison said: "I think I know the answer to your question. Until comparatively recently an open fire was the only fire our ancestors ever knew. Funny," he went on, "how everything seems to travel in cycles. When I was young almost every old house had a fireplace, or several of them, boarded up and never used. Now almost everybody is using them again."

"Don't know when I have eaten such good apples," said Del. What are they?"

"Northern Spies. Best eating apple that grows."

"Grow them yourself?"

"No, I'm a dairyman. I bought them from a neighbor who makes apples his business. Farming, Mr. Muzzy, is like everything else. It is becoming a highly specialized business." Then he concluded, "It's too bad that everybody, including farmers themselves, don't eat more apples. There's something in the old saw," he laughed, "that 'an apple a day keeps the doctor away.' "

"How about some popcorn," interposed Mrs. Harrison. "It goes well with the apples."

"Smelt it the moment I stepped into the house," said Bill. "There's nothing I like better."

"That's apple wood that's burning in the fireplace now," commented Mr. Harrison. "The trees in the old family orchard got too old and I cut them down. It's good wood."

"I wish all of the small, wornout orchards were cleared off," remarked Bill. "The old trees harbor insects and diseases, and they're a menace to the commercial growers who spray and take care of their orchards."

Harrison nodded. "Bob reported last fall that you said that in class. I've been putting the job off, but now, thanks to you, it's done." He paused to take a big bite out of his apple. After a few minutes he continued: "I'm glad to have a chance to tell you, Bill, before Mr. Muzzy here, that Ma and me are pleased with what you are doing for our Bob. Never before saw him take so much interest in the old farm."

Mrs. Harrison nodded vigorous agreement, but Bob shuffled his feet in embarrassment, probably remembering how he had felt when as a small boy his parents had discussed his merits and faults before outsiders.

On their way home again Bill and Del crunched through the snow for a long time without saying much. Then Del spoke:

"I'm a friendly sort of a cuss. Can't talk very well, but I like folks. So I get to visit in quite a few families. Why is it, I wonder, that you seldom see a family enjoying themselves in a non-farm home as a family unit like we saw today at the Harrison's?"

"I don't know if it's as common as you suggest," said Bill, "but maybe one reason is that it's more difficult for farmers, particularly in the winter time, to get away from home. It would have taken a real effort, for example, for the Harrisons to have gone anywhere today. Then there's always the work on a dairy or poultry farm. The chores have to be done 365 days of the year. Holidays are rare on a farm."

"All I know is," said Del, "that that family was happy, and I got a lift from sitting in with them for a spell."

"So do I," agreed Bill, "as I have in this walk with you."

Somewhat embarrassed, Del said a little gruffly, "We'll do it again."

Letters from Laura were always the big event in Bill's days, but the one that awaited him on the Monday after his walk with Del was especially dear to him.

"Dearest Bill," she wrote. "I've been trying to fill my days to overflowing so I could stand it to wait to see you. But they drag by so very slowly. I miss you terribly, dear. I have a great big calendar in my room. Around the dates when I will see you again I have drawn a circle, and around the great day at Easter is a huge red circle. Each night when I go to bed I draw a line through the day just past. That's an awful way to live, isn't it, Bill. God gives each of us a new day every morning, and it's too bad to want to wish them away. But I can't help it, sweetheart. I love you, and it's hard to wait until I can see you. Please spend all the time with me this coming weekend when we are home that you can possibly spare."

In the privacy of his room when Bill was reading that letter for about the sixteenth time he vowed to himself with the fervency of a prayer, "Sweetheart, God willing, I will spend all the time with you that I can, on this weekend and on all the other days of my life."

At home on Saturday he had a serious talk with his grandfather. "Maybe I shouldn't mention it, Gramp, but I can't help noticing that you have slowed up, particularly this winter. You're just trying to do too much, and it worries me."

They were in the warm cow stable.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

The old man sat down on a pile of feed bags and looked up at Bill through his long, bushy eyebrows. His deep blue eyes were as keen as ever, and Bill thought what a fine, aristocratic, stern old face it was. How much he loved the old man. How much he owed to him.

John Macdonald said simply, "Somebody has to take care of the stock and do the work, Bill."

"You don't. And you can't if you're not able to. Let's figure some way to make it easier for you before you get sick."

Surprisingly, John asked meekly, 'How? I do seem to get pretty tired lately."

"I've thought about it, Gramp. You've always been a frugal man, so I know that you must have accumulated some savings. Why not sell the stock and the farm and move into town."

The old man jumped to his feet. "Never!" he cried. "Never! I was born here, and here I'll die!"

Then he laughed. "Didn't mean to be so dramatic. But that's how I feel." He sat down again, reached for a handful of long straw, and with a quick turn of his hands twisted it into strands for binding a bundle of oats by hand. Fascinated, Bill almost forgot what he was talking about as he watched the old man unconsciously going through the processes of hand work. How typical, Bill thought, of his grandfather and of the generations before him. Without conscious thought their minds and hands reverted to the practices of the past. But what did it matter? Gramp's farm work was about done. What did matter was to get him to adjust his life so he wouldn't be constantly overdoing and still be happy.

"I think you're right about wanting to stay here, Gramp," Bill agreed aloud. "This has always been your home. It's mine too, and I'd hate to see it go. Let's think how we can compromise. The main thing is to get rid of the stock, I think, just keep a cow or two, and maybe your poultry."

Macdonald nodded. "Hate to come to it," he confessed, "but guess I've got to. Young Brink has been at me to rent the land. I could hold back enough for a good garden and to raise a little hay and corn for a cow." He sighed. "It's hard to grow old. You young fellows never realize until it's too late what it means to be young. I always liked the work. Don't know just what I'll do now to take up my time."

As he rose some of his old sternness returned to his voice. "I'll tell you something else, young feller. America is losing something it never will have again by some of us smaller farmers being driven out of business. When I was young there were twice as many farmers. Our children were raised on these farms, taught habits of work and responsibility, went out into the world and did things. Farming was a way of life. Now it has become just a matter of dollars and cents. It has got to be big business. But I tell you, Bill, there's no virtue in mere bigness—big farms, big corporations, and worst of all, big government. This republic was built on the importance of the individual and his liberties, and now he's being swallowed up and lost in bigness."

Bill nodded. "It's the trend of the times, Gramp, and I don't know what we can do about it."

Macdonald shrugged his shoulders. "Nor I. I might have been happier if I had gone along earlier in my life with these changes. If I had gone along with the rest of the sheep, taking government handouts in exchange for my individual liberties, I might be used to it now." He turned away to look through the stable window out across the snow-covered fields. When he spoke again there was a huskiness in his voice:

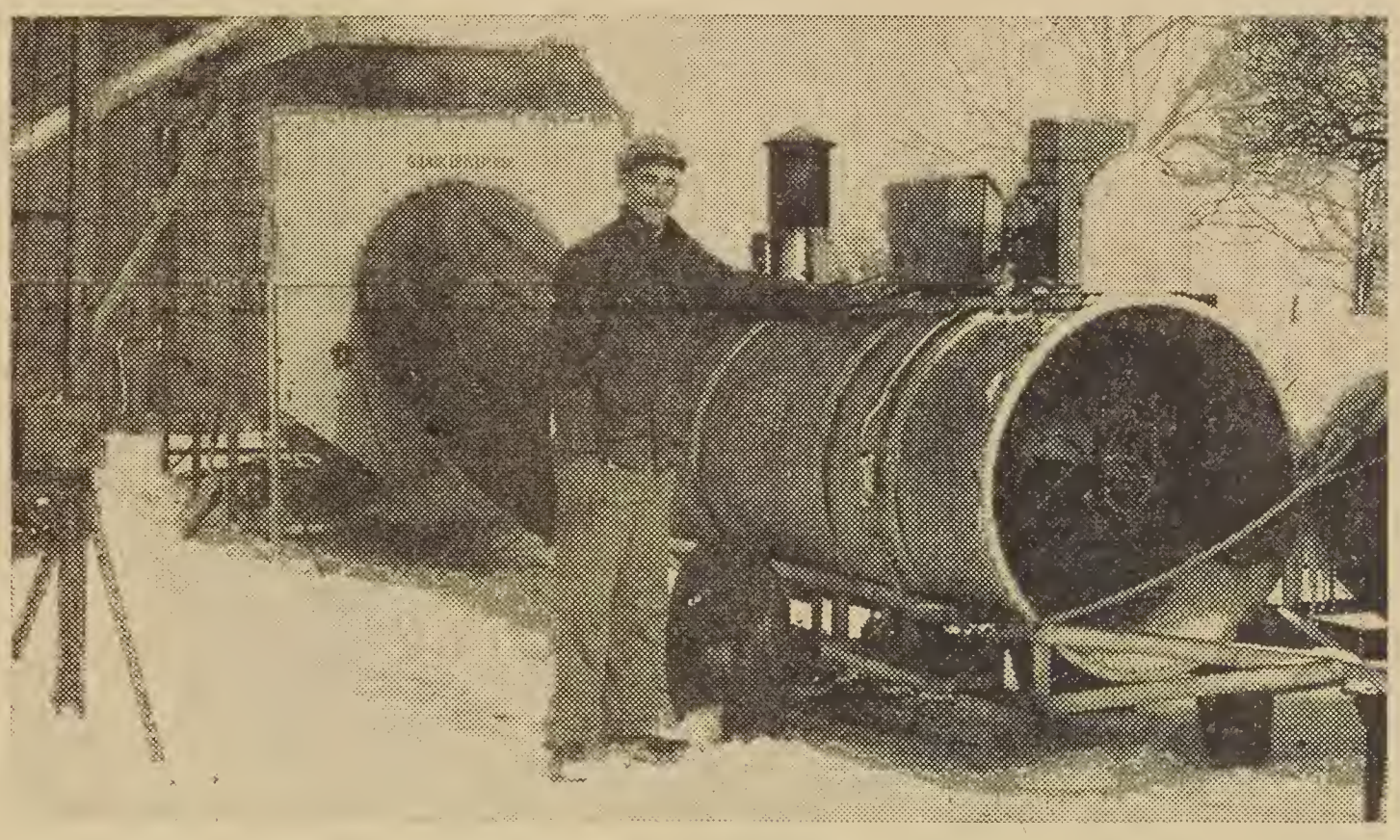
"I know now that the time has come when I must accept, with what grace I can, the inevitable. There's no use at my age to continue to wear myself out on things I cannot change."

The old man's gentleness and resignation made Bill sad. He liked better to see his grandfather in his old fighting mood. After a moment of hesitation he said:

"I've learned some things too, Gramp, in the last year or two. Neither the old nor the young are always right. Somewhere in between is a middle road that runs nearer the truth." Laying a hand on the old man's shoulder he continued: "But I want to be sure that you know, Gramp, that there's no other man I have known that I love and respect as much as I do you. I respect your views even when I don't agree. But you'd be surprised to know how much I do agree with you on basic principles since I grew up and got over being so darn positive about everything."

Bill never forgot the expression on the old man's face as he turned to face his grandson. Gone was the sternness, and down was the guard behind which so many men hide their emotions and real personalities. In his voice was the infinite affection of father, grandfather and man to man as he said simply: "Thank you, son."

(To be continued)



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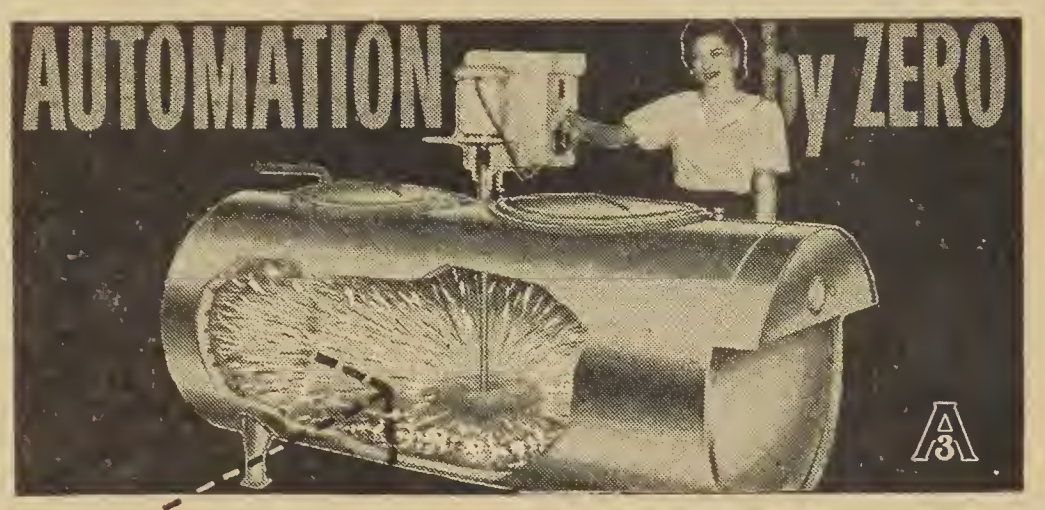


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FARMS AND BUSINESS PROPERTIES. Paul Singleton, Broker. East Calais, Vermont.

DUE TO SICKNESS our business in the High Sierra vacation land is for sale. 180 head of cattle, equipment, creamery, milk trucks, fine pasture land, plenty water, cash and carry wholesale and retail milk routes. Daily gross income $300, price $110.000, terms. Box 341, Lone Pine, California.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAIN PROPERTY, Schroon Lake, two miles north Route 9. Approximately 75 feet on highway; seven large rooms and bath. Addition suitable two summer apartments. Good condition. 1½ acres. Full basement. Inside garage. Oil heat. Taxes $120 year. H. M. Bothers, Schroon Lake, New York.

FOR SALE: 320 ACRE dairy farm, 150 acres tillage and rest pasture including woodland. This farm is in Randolph Center, Vermont. Nice barn 36 by 130 ft. long, 74 tie-ups, tool sheds and other buildings. Beautiful eight room house with heating system and garage. Spring water. Located on black top road near schools, churches, hospital, also State Agricultural College. Complete with cattle and machinery. Priced to sell. Box 514-CV, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

BEAUTIFUL EASTERN SHORE MARYLAND. Sacrificing 110 acre farm including tractor and other machinery, 7 room home. Good buildings. Early possession. $13,000.00. C. Harry Thomas, Real Estate & Ins., Goldsboro, Maryland.

FURNISHED GUEST HOUSE, newly painted. Two acres of landscaped grounds; 2-car garage; chicken house; shuffleboard. Located in the heart of the Pocono Mountains. Forced to sell due to death in family. Asking $16,500. A. Ramke, R.D. 1, Tobyhanna, Pa.

113 ACRE DAIRY FARM — 35 miles north of Boston. 85 acres clear, balance pasture and woodland. Large barn 40x60, forty tie-ups, excellent condition, 2 silos, shed, milkroom. City water, natural gas, electricity, ¼ mile from school, 2 miles from city. Ideal view. Alvon Emerson, 288 N. Broadway, Haverhill, Mass. Drake 4-9284.

100% ORGANIC 7 ACRE village farm, extremely fertile, stoneless. Ideal for health-minded retired couple. Lou Cleaver, River St., Avon, N. Y.

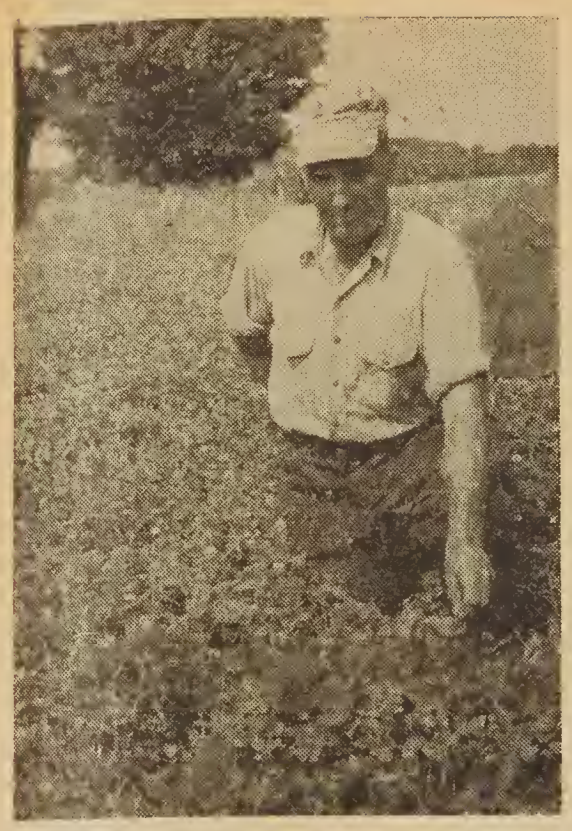
NORTHWESTERN VERMONT: 550 acres, 100 tillable, 8-room colonial brick house modernized, two pole barns, sugar bush, full line machinery, 175 sheep and lambs; $24,000. John Ward, East Fairfield, Vermont.

TRAVEL

HERE'S A CHANCE to have a summer vacation that will live in your memory forever and at the price of an ordinary trip. Your choice of three great "Trips For A Trifle." (1) Yellowstone Park and the Grand Tetons, plus the Grand Canyon, Tijuana Mexico, California. Leave Buffalo June 28th, 18 days. Only $298.00 plus tax. (2) Old Mexico via Florida, Havana, includes Yucatan, Mexico City, Guadalupe, Taxco and Acapulco. Return via New Orleans. 17 days, leave Buffalo July 26th. Only $298.00 plus tax. (3) Lake Louise, Banff, Canadian Rockies, plus Victoria, California, Tijuana Mexico and the Grand Canyon of Arizona. 19 days, leave Buffalo August 15th. Only $284.00 plus tax. For free leaflet on any of these wonderful tours: Shanly International Corporation, 528 Blue Cross Bldg., Buffalo 2, New York.

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)



MOW-CURES HAY

BILL NESTEL of Jeffersonville, Sullivan County, N. Y., is sold on mow-curing his hay. The July aftermath shown in the picture is one of the advantages of making the first cutting of hay in mid-June.

Professor John Layer of Cornell told a group of visitors at the Nestel farm last summer that the cost of mow-curing a ton of hay varies from $.75 to $1.50, depending on the amount of hay cured and other factors, including depreciation and the cost of electricity.

Bill listed other advantages as greater hay consumption and better milk production.

NEW YORK PLOWING CONTEST AUGUST 21

THE 1957 New York State Plowing Contest will be held Wednesday, August 21, on the E. R. Cotterill and Sons Farms at Harford, Cortland County. The starting hour is 10:30 a.m.

Co-chairmen of the event are: Ralph Barrett, president of the Seven Valley Farm Equipment Dealers Association; and Ira Blixt, Cortland County agricultural agent. In charge of the plowing contest will be Leo Hayes, associate state leader of county agricultural agents, and Carl Winkelblech of the Cornell agricultural engineering department.

Plans are being made for all day demonstrations, including tractor safety, fire prevention and soil conservation. Those who attend can also see a plot with 25 corn varieties, a plow-plant demonstration, and plots showing the effect of different fertilizers on corn.

At noon the church, the grange and the firemen of the town of Harford will provide a broiler barbecue.

There will be a speaker at noon. The committee is endeavoring to get a well-known national figure, but this name cannot be announced until he has definitely accepted.

— A. A. —

"FRIEND OF 4-H"

ONCE AGAIN Editor Ed's contributions to young people is being recognized. Along with nine other persons who have made outstanding contributions to the nationwide development of the 4-H Club program he has been named "Friend of 4-H", and will be honored during the 27th National 4-H Conference, to be held in Washington June 15 to 21.

The selections were made by the Subcommittee on 4-H Club Work of the Cooperative Extension Service. Engraved placques will be presented in the citation ceremony during the afternoon conference assembly of June 19. Emphasis will be placed upon each recipient's long and valued service to agriculture and to the progress of 4-H Clubs, whose membership now totals about 2,200,000.

It is gratifying to all of us to see Mr. Eastman recognized. But we who know his long devotion to and intense interest in projects for young people, especially those who live in the country, are not at all surprised. More power to him!—*I.M.L.*

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

I am an old man and have known a great many troubles, but most of them never happened.—Mark Twain

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

— A. A. —

EMPIRE OPENS 8th AUCTION MARKET

EMPIRE Livestock Marketing Cooperative last month began operation of its eighth New York State livestock auction sale at Dryden, New York, at the stockyards formerly operated by Dryden Livestock Sales, Inc.

"Empire has leased this stockyards for livestock sales at Dryden every Monday in response to a two-year study made by local livestock men in the counties of Cayuga, Cortland, Onondaga, Tompkins and other areas," said Raymond V. Hemming, general manager of Empire. The co-op also conducts seven other stockyards at: Bath, Bullville, Caledonia, Gouverneur, Greene, Oneonta and West Winfield.

Robert E. Rector, Empire's Supervisor of Markets, has been named manager of the Dryden Stockyards. O. Charles Koenig, the organization's farm sales supervisor, will serve as auctioneer at the new sale. Hubert Sharpe, who has been connected with the stockyards under previous management, will continue as office manager under Empire's operation.

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

SPECIAL Trial Offer, 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in beautiful ring-bound plastic album, only 25c 12-35c. Young Photo Service, 62C, Schenectady 1, New York.

PRINTING

500 NAME and address labels in plastic case, 75¢. Embassy Press. Box 1, Lynn, Mass.

PRINT YOUR OWN stationery, cards, etc. Press and type for sale. Sundell's, Ithaca, N. Y. 31563.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

BUY U. S. Government Surplus. Wholesale prices! Illustrated catalogue free. Box 22S, Thomasville, Penna.

THERE'S good money in the retail gasoline business. We have well located, modern stations, an excellent training program that helps you get started right. We will help finance your getting started in the business. For further details write Gulf Oil Corp. P.O. Box 454, Utica. N. Y.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

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CHAIR CANE, Basket Material. Genuine chair cane. Basket reed, bases. Catalogue dime. Cane instructions 25c. complete seat weaving book $1.15. Basketry-raffia instructions book 65¢. Fogarty's 207 River St., Troy, New York.

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RAISE EXTRA MONEY — Church groups, Grange, clubs. New exciting gifts. Some imported. Wonderful sellers. Write for liberal money-raising plan. Brisko Products, Shaftsbury, Vermont.

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MISCELLANEOUS

PROTECT your berry crops. Cheesecloth 100 yards by 52" in convenient 10 yard lengths, $7.00 prepaid. 50% less mill price. Hein, Thornwood, New York.

250,000 Products Wholesale! Appliances . . . sporting . . . clothing . . . etc. Tremendous discounts! Econ-O-Mart. Whippany 14, New Jersey.

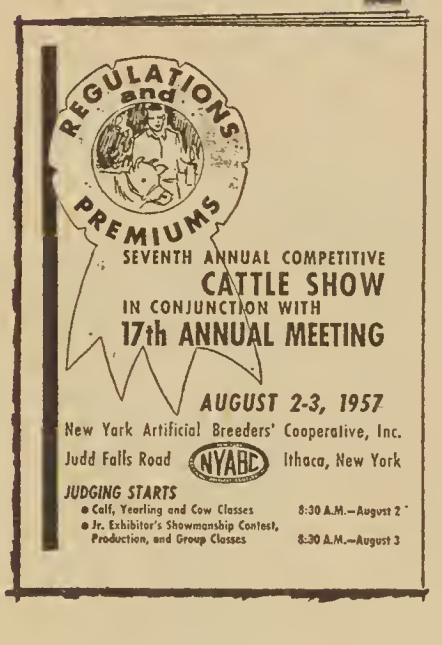
FISH: FOR FARM POND STOCKING. Live delivery. Minnows, frogs, bass, channel cats, bream, trout, perch, black cats, carp. Zetts Fish Hatchery, Drifting, Penna.

NO TRESPASSING SIGNS, samples, prices, free. Cassel, 65 Cottage, Middletown, New York.

ATTRACTIVE SIGNS for business or home are easily made with Signcraft Wood Letters. Durable, inexpensive, guaranteed. Write: Northland Products. Route 1282-AA, Rockland, Maine.

BUYING, SELLING—old catalogs, music boxes, shaving mugs, etc. Acme, Copley St., Auburn, New York.

get your free copy now



If you're planning to compete in the Seventh Annual NYABC Cattle Show, August 2 and 3 in Ithaca, you'll need a copy of the free Regulations and Premiums booklet. The rules are different in this year's show.

The booklet tells about production requirements, mileage reimbursement, health requirements, rules for judging, the Fitting and Showmanship Contest, awards and premiums, and many other facts you'll need to know.

Remember: entries for the show close at midnight, July 17. Better get your copy of the Regulations and Premiums booklet now. Ask your nearby NYABC technician for a copy, or write:

NEW YORK NYABC ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' COOPERATIVE, Inc.

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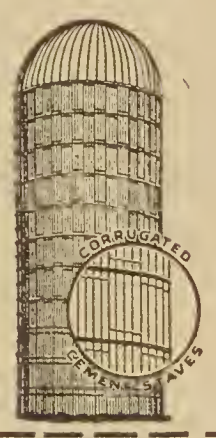
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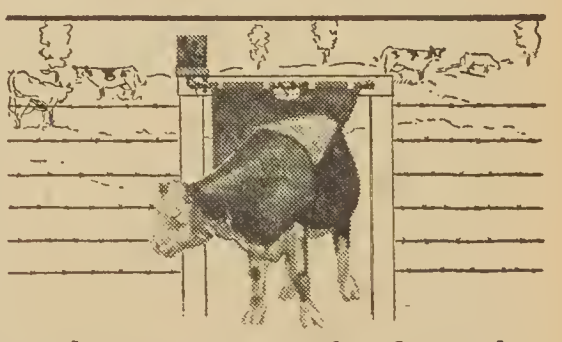
Friday, June 28, 1957 at 10:00 A.M.

On Peck Street, 4 miles West of Stamford, 2 miles off Route 23 on Oneonta Road, 2 miles from Jefferson, 25 miles East of Oneonta, New York.

REAL ESTATE — 70 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
FARM MACHINERY — HOUSEHOLD GOODS

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Good Eating with MILK

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON



EVERYBODY needs milk — from the youngest to the oldest in the family. Milk provides us with the calcium necessary for healthy bones during our entire life and also supplies us with generous amounts of riboflavin, one of the B vitamins. It is an economical source of high quality protein, too. Even if you are "weight-watching," milk is the basic food in the most successful reducing programs. It helps to keep us on a well balanced diet high in protein and low in calories.

How does **your** family score in the use of milk? Nearly 3 families in every 10 eat diets too low in calcium, usually because they do not get enough milk. If you live on a farm, however, you fare better than city families who need to purchase **all** their milk; farm families buy only about one-sixth of the milk they use.

Dairy products can make meal planning easy for you: simple salads with cottage cheese and heartier ones with Cheddar cheese; salad dressings with evaporated milk or whipped cream; snacks with cheese and milk drinks; sauces with cheese or sour cream; casseroles with cheese and milk; vegetables with butter or milk sauces; desserts featuring milk in puddings, pie fillings, ice cream and the like.

Here is a way to figure the amount of milk you receive in milk products and milk dishes plus the amount you drink. On the basis of calcium, 1 cup milk equals the following amounts of food: 1½ ounces of Cheddar cheese; 11 ounces uncreamed cottage cheese; 3 cups milk sherbet; 15 ounces cream cheese; 1⅔ cups ice cream. In foods which are prepared with milk, each serving can provide: ½ to 1 cup milk in creamed soups; ¼ to ½ cup milk in scalloped or creamed vegetables, fish, eggs, meat; ¼ to ⅔ cup milk in desserts such as puddings, custards, and cream pies.

If you buy the milk you use, you may be able to stretch your dollar by carrying home your own supply from the store. Also, take advantage of discounts offered when large amounts of milk are purchased regularly or when it is sold in larger than quart containers. And round out your supply with different forms of milk, like evaporated or dried milk. Use the alphabet way to care for milk: the 3 C's for **clean, cold** and **covered**, 1 D for **dark** (this preserves the riboflavin).

Although plain chilled milk is a delightful drink on a warm summer day, you may surprise your family by serving it combined with favorite flavors in milk shakes, frosted milks or floats. Serve with homemade or packaged cookies and watch their pleased expressions! The following chocolate sauce-sirup is made with milk and may be kept on hand in the refrigerator all the time:

CHOCOLATE SAUCE-SIRUP

1 cup light corn sirup
1 cup water
2 cups sugar
2 teaspoons vanilla
6 squares chocolate
1 tall can evaporated milk

Combine sirup, water, and sugar and cook with constant stirring until it forms a soft ball in cold water (236° on your candy thermometer). Add vanilla and chocolate and stir until melted. Add the evaporated milk slowly and stir until well blended. Pour into pint jars. Cool, cover, and store in refrigerator. Makes about 2 pints.

When using as a sauce, slightly warm the desired amount and pour over ice cream, desserts, cream puffs, cottage pudding, etc.

CHILLED CHOCOLATE MILK

1 quart cold milk
⅓ to ½ cup chocolate sauce-sirup or amount for individual taste

Combine milk and chocolate sirup and blend well. Beat to froth with rotary beater, if desired. Serve in a pretty glass pitcher. Makes 4 to 6 servings. If you wish, make a spicy chocolate milk by beating in ⅛ teaspoon ground cloves and ¼ teaspoon cinnamon with milk and chocolate. Or, make this a frost by adding to each glass a dip of chocolate, coffee, or vanilla ice cream.



You can make this pitcher of chocolate milk in no time at all if you keep on hand some Chocolate Sauce-Sirup. Serve with or without ice cream. —Photo: Baker's Instant



These children are having fun while getting their day's supply of calcium. For different ways of flavoring milk, see the recipe for Coolers on this page.

—Photo: National Dairy Council

FRENCH CHOCOLATE

For that cool day when you would like a hot drink, make French chocolate. Combine equal parts of the sauce-sirup, given above, and whipped cream. Place 1 rounded tablespoon of this mixture in each serving cup and add hot milk to fill.

MAPLE, COFFEE, STRAWBERRY, OR TANGERINE COOLER

1½ quarts chilled milk
6 tablespoons maple sirup, flavored with vanilla OR
4 teaspoons instant coffee and 4 teaspoons sugar OR
1 quart washed, hulled, crushed, sweetened strawberries OR
1 can defrosted frozen tangerine concentrate and ½ cup honey, flavored with vanilla
1 pint ice cream (vanilla, coffee or strawberry)

Combine cold milk with one of the above suggestions and blend well. Pour into 6 to 8 chilled glasses and top with the appropriate ice cream. Garnish as desired. If you wish, you may beat in the ice cream before pouring into glasses. Or, the coolers are even good without the addition of ice cream.

STRAWBERRY CREAM CAKE
("Centennial Cake")

2 cups sifted flour
1 cup granulated sugar
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup (½ pint) heavy cream
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 eggs

Sift flour, sugar, baking powder, and salt twice. Beat cream with vanilla in deep (1 quart) bowl with electric or rotary beater until just stiff. Add the eggs, beating until blended. Fold in the dry ingredients until just well blended. Turn into 2 paper-lined 8-inch cake pans. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) 25 to 30 minutes. Cool 10 minutes, remove from pans and when completely cooled put layers together with Strawberry Cream Frosting.

STRAWBERRY CREAM FROSTING

1½ teaspoons unflavored gelatin
1 tablespoon milk
1 cup heavy cream
4 tablespoons sugar
1 cup sliced strawberries
Whole berries for decoration

Combine gelatin and cold milk in a cup and stir over hot water until dissolved. Whip cream stiff and blend in the gelatin, and sugar. Fold in sliced berries. Place between layers and on top of cake. Decorate with whole berries. Chill. Serves 8.

(Note: You can substitute raspberries or peaches for the strawberries in the above recipe. Be sure fruit is well drained before combining with whipped cream.)

'ROUND THE SEASON BAVARIAN CREAM

1 envelope unflavored gelatin
1⅔ cups milk
2 eggs, separated
½ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla or ¼ teaspoon almond extract
1 cup heavy cream, whipped
⅓ to ½ cup chopped, blanched, roasted almonds OR Strawberries, raspberries or peaches

Soften the gelatin in ⅔ cup of the milk. Combine egg yolks, sugar, salt, and rest of milk and cook over hot water, stirring constantly until slightly thickened. Remove from heat and add softened gelatin. Add vanilla if you plan to serve the cream surrounded with fruit; add almond flavoring if using almonds. Cool until slightly thickened and fold in stiffly beaten egg whites and whipped cream. Fold in almonds now, if you are making the cream with almonds. Mold in large mold or in 6 to 8 small molds. Chill until firm and unmold on serving plate. Surround with the desired fruit or serve with a sauce made with one of the fruits.

SPRING SALAD
(National Dairy Council)

1 package lemon flavored gelatin
1½ cups boiling water
2 cups cottage cheese
1 package lime flavored gelatin
1½ cups boiling water
1 cup grated cucumber
½ cup diced celery
1 teaspoon minced onion

Combine lemon gelatin and boiling water and cool until slightly thickened. Fold in cottage cheese and half fill a mold rinsed with cold water or lightly greased with salad oil. Chill until firm.

Combine lime gelatin and boiling

(Continued on Page 20)

CRISP AND COOL



9273. Graceful dress for shorter, fuller figures. Printed Pattern in Half-sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Size 16½ takes 4¼ yds. 35-in. 35 cents.

9000. Neat side-buttoned sheath for half-sizers. Smart squared neckline, roomy pockets. Printed Pattern in Half-sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Size 16½ takes 3⅜ yds. 35-in. 35 cents.

4839. Add the pretty cape to this simple sundress for a "go everywhere" ensemble. Printed Pattern in Women's sizes, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50. Size 36 dress takes 3¾ yds. 35-in.; cape 1½ yds. 35 cents.







9370. Wonderful sheath with sleek, slim lines to trim your figure. Printed Pattern in Misses' sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18. Size 16 takes 3⅛ yds. 39-in. 35 cents.



9090. Empire-princess fashion with little fitted jacket. Printed Pattern in Misses' sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16 dress takes 5⅛ yds. 35-in.; jacket 1⅞ yds. 35 cents.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 35 cents for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York.

A MAN'S DISH

As Made by Tom Milliman

WITHOUT stirring up the old controversy about whether men or women are better cooks, beyond noting that men hold virtually all of the high priced cooking jobs, here's a man's dish. It took me about three years to get the good lady of the Milliman household to alter the proportions to the present ratio of 2 parts of cheese to 1 part macaroni.

The trouble with baked macaroni with cheese is usually the skimpy amount of cheese and sometimes the quality of the cheese. No processed cheese will do, instead use only New York State or Vermont old store cheese (Cheddar). Do not conclude that Wisconsin cheese is good enough, for it isn't; it lacks the inherent characteristic of New York Cheddar and it costs about the same.

Well, here goes: Take ½ pound of elbow macaroni and cook until tender, then drain off starch water. Cut up 1 whole pound of New York Cheddar Cheese in small bits and mix with the cooked macaroni. Spread in a greased, shallow baking dish and add whole milk to nearly cover the top. No dabs of butter are needed in this preparation as is the case when there is so much macaroni and so little cheese. Bake slowly in a medium to low oven and toward the end, step up the heat to crisp the top, if you like it that way.

Serve in the original baking dish. No meat will be required or asked for, and usually no bread is needed. Potatoes are optional. This is a man's dish in which women, God bless them, find equal enjoyment. Serves 4, no more; but figure how cheap it is compared to meat, bread and potatoes.

P.S.: An even better combination is 1 pound, 2 ounces of cheese to ½ pound of macaroni.



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HOT WATER
MARATHON

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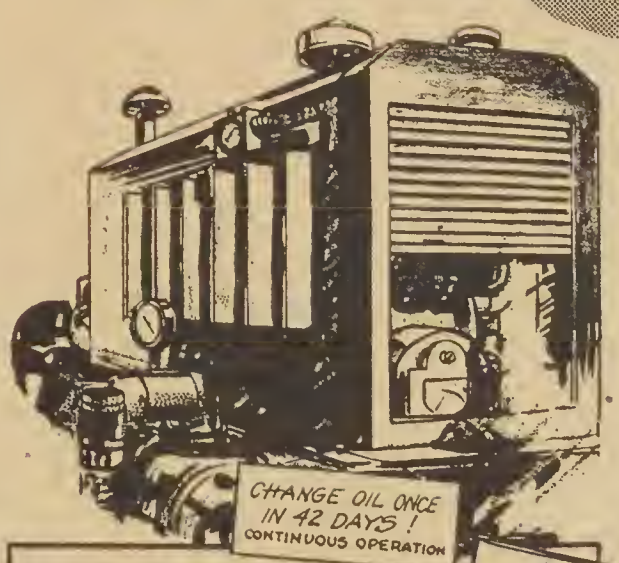
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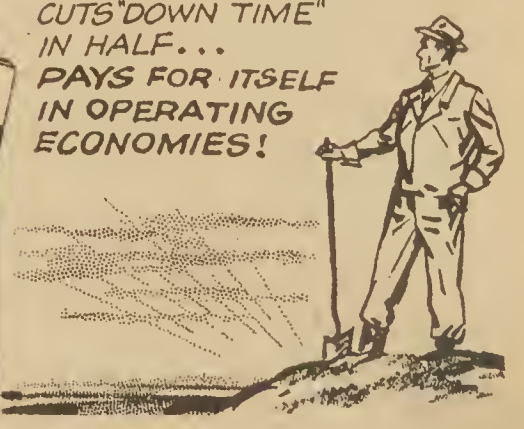
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"Aloha" From Hawaii

By KAY EICHELBERGER

(On leave from Cornell University)

"ALOHA" is my greeting to you from this colorful island of Oahu, Hawaii. Aloha means good morning, good evening or good-by. It is a term the Hawaiians use to express love in a friendly greeting.

These people of Hawaii are gay and warm-hearted and always have an "Aloha" and a "lei" for their guests. Leis are garlands of fragrant blossoms made of Hawaiian flowers, such as carnations, small orchids and plumarias. One also sees leis made of candy, shells, money and cigarettes. These leis are worn around the neck with the longest part extending down the back.

The natives, both young and old, dress in vivid colors. They fill the streets with their gay baskets and carts of cut flowers, leis, and jewelry made of shells and seeds. This is the colorful picture I saw early one February morning when I arrived at the Honolulu airport. A friend and former colleague, who is now on the staff of the University of Hawaii, met me. "Aloha," she said, and then presented me with two beautiful leis made of carnations and plumarias. From the airport into the city, the natives called out "Aloha" as we passed. They make one feel very welcome in this tropical setting of sunshine and hospitality.

Because it is so warm, with temperatures between 70 and 80 degrees, the houses are built with sliding doors; thus the sunshine and the beautiful gardens all become a part of the natives' daily life. The houses are very often built in the shape of a rectangle or like the letter C with the open side protected from the winds. This side also faces the garden and is furnished as a living room, usually with wrought iron furniture. Many houses are frame, made of redwood or fir, although some are made of concrete block. Since every piece of wood has to be brought to the Island from the United States, these places are costly. Roofs are of various bright colored tile. Floor plans are very compact, usually being just one story.

Many homes have "lauhala" mats on the floor; these are grass mats made from the "Hala" tree and are very cool. The walls are tinted with soft light colors or covered with textured grass cloth. Texture in decoration is emphasized here as it is in the United States. Curtains or draperies are usually of a solid color, textured material but, if all other decorations are plain, a floral pattern is sometimes used. Very often there is no decoration at all at the window except the bamboo screen or, occasionally, the Venetian shades.

The furnishings are very simple in design and show Japanese influence. They are frequently combined artistically with antique Japanese furniture and accessories. Much of the furniture is of wicker or wrought iron, sometimes painted white, with colored cushions. Also, one sees light weight upholstered furniture with wooden arms and feet, stained a natural color, and used in combination with furniture of dark wood. Scattered over the floors are low tables and cushions which are called "Zabutons." These are carry-overs from Japan and are bright in color.

Accessories such as pottery, china, pictures, are used sparingly, since they are changed from time to time according to the season. Everywhere are lovely flower arrangements—even in the bathroom and kitchen. Hanging on the wall of each home will be one very beautiful block print or a scroll with a Japanese painting.

The overall effect of these Hawaiian houses is simplicity—one really feels like relaxing and enjoying the beauty round about.

My next visit with you will come from Tokyo, Japan, where I look forward to studying the homes there and the culture.

Until that time, I say to you again, "Aloha."

E. R. Eastman, Editor
American Agriculturist
Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, the following itinerary (check one or both):

( ) European Tour, August 14-September 24.
( ) Hawaiian Tour, September 27-October 29.

Name _____

Address _____

Please print your name and address

GOOD EATING WITH MILK

(Continued from Page 18)

water, and cool until slightly thickened. Fold in the cucumber, celery, and minced onion and pour over top of cottage cheese mixture in the mold. Chill until set. Unmold on crisp greens, garnish with tomato slices or wedges, and serve with your favorite dressing. Makes 8 to 10 servings.

CHEESE FRENCH TOASTWICHES

Make the desired number of cheese sandwiches with either slices or grated American cheese. Cut in halves diagonally. Beat together 2 eggs, ½ cup milk, ½ teaspoon salt. Dip each sandwich into this egg mixture, turning to coat both sides. Brown on both sides in moderately hot fat in a skillet and serve immediately with variety of relishes.

LEMON SHERBET

1¼ cups sugar
⅓ cup lemon juice
Grated rind of 1 lemon
2 cups milk

Mix all ingredients until well blended. Pour into freezing tray. Freeze until mushy. Scrape into a bowl and beat hard until softened. Return to the tray and freeze until firm, with control set at coldest point. When frozen, set the control at normal.

Bulletin

The following bulletin is free upon request from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.: "Getting Enough Milk," Home and Garden Bulletin No. 57. This will tell you about all the different forms of milk on the market; how much each member of your family should have; how families with limited budgets can stretch their milk money; and it gives 40 recipes using milk from soup to dessert.

SPICE

Fresh-ground, pure spices and herbs as used by the world's best cooks. Gathered from all over the world . . . blended by experts . . . Taste and smell the difference in your own cooking.



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WAKE UP RARIN' TO GO

Without Nagging Backache

Now! You can get the fast relief you need from nagging backache, headache and muscular aches and pains that often cause restless nights and miserable tired-out feelings. When these discomforts come on with over-exertion or stress and strain — you want relief — want it fast! Another disturbance may be mild bladder irritation following wrong food and drink — often setting up a restless uncomfortable feeling.

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Find out how quickly this 3-way medicine goes to work. Enjoy a good night's sleep and the same happy relief millions have for over 60 years. Ask for new, large size and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!

Chocolate Milk

By KATHLEEN BERRESFORD
Nutritionist

YOUR article on Chocolate Milk in *American Agriculturist* was quite timely. Our Farm Bureau Women's Committee in Seneca County has tried to get greater consumption of milk in the schools.

We are trying to get chocolate milk in the school cafeterias of Waterloo, N. Y. They did put a dispenser in 1 of 3 schools; also, we got one in the Romulus school. The two dispensers sold 5,000 more bottles of milk in one month besides what was sold in the cafeterias.

Now I would like to know your ideas on chocolate and white milk in schools. Do you think there is too much sugar? Will the chocolate milk stop them from eating the rest of the lunch? How bad is it on teeth, and where do you get your answers from? Federal aid is given on chocolate milk in schools. Anything you can tell us will be appreciated by the school and Farm Bureau.—*D.K., New York*

I think your Farm Bureau Women's Committee has done a wonderful service to the children in Waterloo and Romulus by giving them the opportunity to drink 5,000 more bottles of milk in one month through installing milk dispensers.

Here are my answers to your questions about chocolate milk:

1. **Do you think there is too much sugar?** Ounce for ounce, chocolate milk contains less sugar than many desserts, canned fruits and other foods which children eat every day in cafeterias.

2. **How bad is it on teeth?** The cause of tooth decay has not yet been found. Sugar has been tested and the evidence shows that IF it contributes to tooth decay, it would be more likely to be the sugar in **solid** foods which are not rinsed out of the mouth quickly as milk is.

3. **Does chocolate milk stop children from eating the rest of the lunch?** In one study which I heard reported, the children did not finish all of their vegetables when drinking chocolate milk. However, children are more apt to need the calcium they get in the milk than any other nutrients they might get in a few spoonfuls of vegetables. Jelly, applesauce and sweet rolls are frequently served with meals, yet no one stops to think twice about their possible effect on appetite.

4. **Where do you get your answers?** For seven years I was on the staff of the School of Nutrition at Cornell and am now taking advanced graduate work in nutrition. I study research reports which appear in scientific publications and base my opinions on scientific evidence.

You are quite right in saying that the Federal School Lunch program approves of and will re-imburse for chocolate milk. A number of years ago there was some question about the loss of calcium in milk when combined with chocolate. But this was disproved at the University of Illinois. Possibly some people do not yet know that the first report was unfounded when applied to humans.

Growing children need energy foods. They also need some "pleasure" foods. I would rather see them get some calcium, protein and vitamins in a sweetened milk drink than go out and buy some flavored water.

I appreciate very much your writing me and hope your Farm Bureau group will be successful in making more milk available to more children.

— A. A. —

Buy hose or socks that fit. Too short hose can be as bad for the feet as shoes that do not fit.



Won first cooking contest three years ago

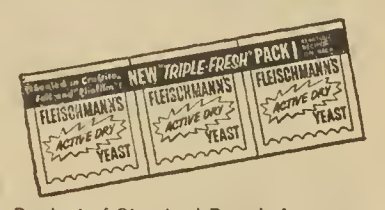
13-Year-Old Cook From Walden, New York Wins Prizes at Two Different Fairs

Ethel Comfort and her mother can be doubly proud of those ribbons. Ethel won them at *two* different fairs! Last year Ethel entered cooking competition at both the New York State Fair and at the Orange County Fair and she won a total of 8 top awards.

Teen-age Ethel agrees with older cooks' on the importance of good ingredients. That's why she uses Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "Fleischmann's helps take the guesswork out of cooking," says Ethel. "It always rises fast, and it's easy to use."

Why is it so many prize-winning cooks like Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast? Out of 10,000 prize winners surveyed, over 90% depend on Fleischmann's! That's because Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast is so fast rising, so easy to use. Convenient, too, stays fresh for months right on your shelf. With Fleischmann's always handy, it's easier to serve yeast-raised specialties to your family—and to make the new "Yeast-Riz" Main Dishes. When you bake at home, use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. Get a "Thrifty Three" strip today.

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N.F.L.A. P.C.A. FEDERAL LAND BANK LOANS

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By HUGH COSLINE.

Plans Carried Out, Bring Results

WHEN A man leaves a good job with a regular paycheck and buys a farm, he must have some good reasons.

When I asked Ralph Bays of Fabius in Onondaga County, New York, why he did it, he replied, "You won't believe me when I tell you, but it was the kids. When I was working as a salesman, I scarcely saw them in daylight. I was on a farm when I was young but poor health forced me off the farm in 1943. Our son and daughter liked farming and four years ago we decided that was the best place for them. We rented a farm for two years and then bought this place."

Soon after the Bays family moved to the farm, a letter came from the Onondaga County Extension Service telling them about a new plan called "Farm and Home Management." Feeling that it might help get answers to some of their numerous problems, the family enrolled.

Along with several neighbors who were also interested they sat down to talk over their farm problems. One of the first steps was to put down in black and white such figures as the size of the business, crop yields, milk production, feeding rates, fertilizer amounts and many others. These were compared with average figures to spot weaknesses in the business.

On the Bays' farm, the first sizeable weakness uncovered by the figures was low milk production.

"When we bought the farm," said Ralph, "it had been neglected so we had to do some remodeling, especially in the stable. Because we were anxious to get started, we moved too fast in buying cows and as a result we bought some 'stinkers.'

"D.H.I.A. figures showed definitely that some were losing us money. We had planned to enlarge the herd to 40 cows, in fact we had 36 milkers just about a year ago, but after studying the figures, we were ruthless in culling, selling thirteen or fourteen in about a year. We are now milking 27 cows.

"We bought a few better ones," Ralph continued, "but we decided to keep the size of the milking herd about where it is until we get satisfactory production from those we are milking now.

"The first year the herd averaged 8,700 lbs. of milk and 287 lbs. of fat. This year with two months to go we will come close to 10,000 lbs. of milk and 340 lbs. of fat. That's just a start. We are aiming much higher.

"For a time at least, we figure on culling the cows that are below the average of the herd in production. Meanwhile, we sold the bull and bred artificially from sires that we are sure will step up production. We are growing 27 heifers. Five are bred and the rest are yearlings and calves."

While the farm had been somewhat neglected, the land was naturally fertile and crop production was good but not good enough to suit Ralph. Pastures are hilly but are being improved as rapidly as possible.

One six acre hillside is being torn up with a Killifer Disc Harrow and will be seeded to a permanent pasture mixture, or perhaps birdsfoot trefoil. A farm pond has been built and will provide water for four or five pasture lot corners of which meet at the pond and which will be grazed alternately.

"Recently, we decided to put up dry hay instead of grass silage," said Ralph. "We have two silos, but one would require considerable repairs and I figure it wouldn't be worth the cost. Therefore, we will use the bigger and better silo which is 16' x 50' for corn and quit putting up grass silage. If I were feeding both grass and corn silage, I would want to feed them together rather than changing completely from one to the other as would be necessary if both corn and grass were in one silo."

"What about weather hazards?" I asked.

"Well, last year late haying wouldn't have helped because it rained about as much in July as it did in June. I just traded my chopper for a baler and eventually, I may make putting up baled hay easier by putting in a hay drier. I definitely plan to grow top quality roughage but I think I can grow it on fewer acres in the form of hay.

"Purchased grain is one of our biggest costs and I plan to keep it as low as possible. We will grow 27 acres of oats this year and figure they will provide about half the grain for the cows. I plan to sell the wheat from 10 acres.

"I feed one pound of grain testing 16-17% protein to 4½ or 5 pounds of milk. I am not sure that's the best ratio but I feel sure that a man can feed too much grain for the best profit."

When plans have been carried out, this farm will have an efficient sized herd of fine producers, feed top quality roughage plus a high proportion of home-grown grain and with high milk production per man. That's a formula that has brought profit and satisfaction to many dairymen and to their families.

Farm and Home Management as outlined by the Onondaga County Extension Service covers more than dollars and cents. I asked Ralph's wife, Helen, about home planning.

"We made out a budget," she replied, "and it tells us if we are spending too much here and perhaps too little there. We have a garden and I do most of the work with a garden tractor. We can and freeze plentifully; we have a small flock of hens and we use at least a quart of milk per person per day.

"My father sanded and refinished most of the floors in the house and we papered and painted. I wish I had known then about the help in home decoration that was available from the Home Demonstration Agent."

Another important angle of planning is family life.

Donna is graduating from high school and will enter the Morrisville State School in the fall, where she will study to become a laboratory technician. The farm poultry flock is her project and she gets the money from eggs not used at home.

Dale is a junior in high school where he is a student of vocational agriculture. He started raising calves years ago and now owns nine purebred animals in the herd. Each month he gets a part of the milk check, the size depending on the production of his animals. One of Dale's hobbies is hunting woodchucks.



Left to right: Dale, Mrs. Helen Bays, Ralph and Assistant County Agricultural Agent Bill Quinn.

Farm—Family—Community. These three, taken at their best, make an unbeatable combination.

The Bays attend the Pompey United Church. Ralph heads up a group that is planning a program of Evangelistic calling on prospective members. Helen is vice-chairman of a group called the Women's Christian Fellowship. Donna sings in the choir and Dale is vice-president of the young people's group.

With young people in school, there is attendance at athletic contests and other events. Helen teaches a class of 27 youngsters in religious education at the high school once a week.

Summing it all up, it is obvious that money was not the reason the Bays family returned to the land. It was the desire to live on the land and to give Dale and Donna the advantages of country life. Surely there is more to living than just making a living.

Strictly from a business point, it is obvious that there is much to be done. However, the accomplishments in two years are encouraging. The goals set have been met and further goals are being approached with confidence and enthusiasm.

My parting comment after a very pleasant visit was this, "After all, any farmer can do far more for himself than Uncle Sam can possibly do."

To this, Ralph gave emphatic agreement. What's more, he is doing it!

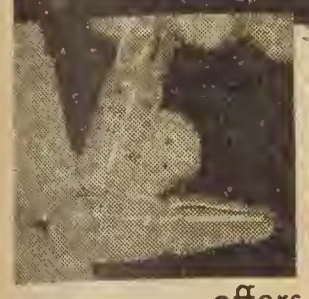


Dale and one of the purebred Holsteins he owns. He gets a portion of the monthly milk check.



The barn, silo and house on the Bays' farm.

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(Offer not good West of Mississippi)

Service Bureau

DON'T BITE

"I have received the enclosed in the mail a short time ago and showed it to a friend. He said it was some fake affair of someone trying to trace me and not from the government and he told me not to fill it out and return it but to send it to you.

"Will you please tell me what it means as I don't know of any money I have coming from there?"

A very official looking card from a concern with a Washington, D. C. address was enclosed with this letter. We have received several similar cards and inquiries in the past few weeks. They ask for information such as name, address, employer, etc. in return for which they promise to forward a small sum of money which they have on deposit.

Sometimes these cards are from so-called "skip-tracing" outfits which are seeking information to be used in collecting past due accounts. Doubtless several people with the same name received cards, and from those returned, the concern hopes to locate the one who owes money to a client.

Sometimes also they are getting information from which to compile mailing lists, often referred to as "sucker lists." The 'amount of money' promised is usually 10¢, or less, just enough to satisfy postal laws and to keep the operation from being illegal.

WORTH REMEMBERING

"Five years ago I bought an electric hot water heater from a local dealer, Mr. S. Shortly after the heater was installed it developed a leak and Mr. S. repaired it. However, later when it began to leak again I was told that Mr. S. was out of business.

"No help was available and the hot water problem is very important to a farmer, so we had to purchase another hot water system. We have since had some contact with the company that manufactured the heater but no definite settlement has been offered us. Meanwhile, the leaky heater is standing, useless, on the back porch."

As we suspected when we wrote the manufacturer, the ten-year warranty only covered replacement of the faulty heater at a decided discount. The company will not offer any kind of cash settlement on a replacement because our subscriber bought a different make of heater. Generally, that is the way the warranties read; we had a complaint just like this two weeks ago.

If you cannot get satisfaction from a local dealer for any reason, you should immediately write to or talk with the manufacturer's headquarters; or, if we can be of help, don't hesitate to write us. You complicate the situation and make it difficult to remedy if you go out and buy another heater of a different make.

ADDRESSES WANTED

Does anyone know the whereabouts of:

Florence (Flossie) Maltby, who was raised by a Mrs. Perkins, and became known as Flossie Perkins? She later married Lawrence Stalin.

* * *

James Crowder, born Nov. 22, 1914. He lived with a family named Yerdon, then is believed to have gone to Vermont, logging. His sister, who has not seen him for 26 years, would like to locate him.

* * *

Russel F. Lund, who was with the Conservation Service of Connecticut with addresses at Glastonbury and Pleasant Valley? He left the state service in 1939.

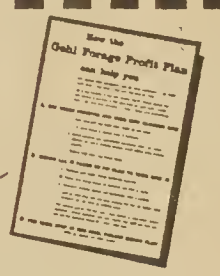
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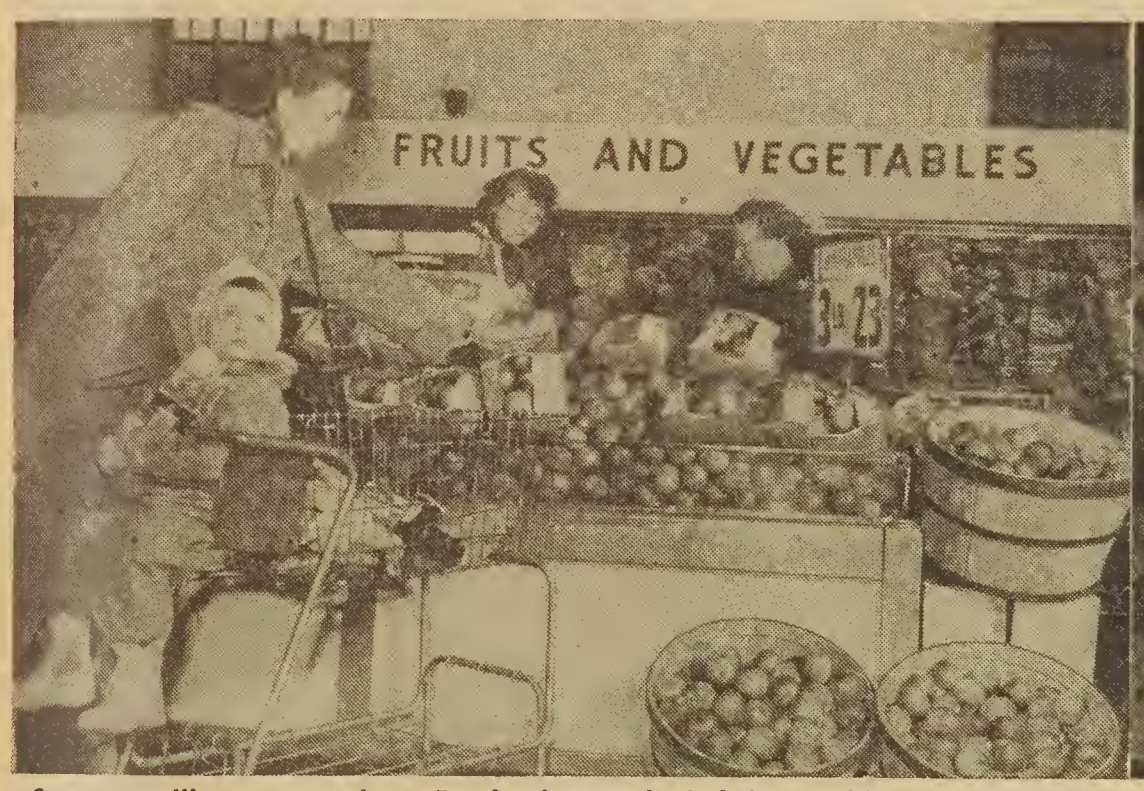
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

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Consumers like supermarkets. But buying methods bring problems to producers.



After production comes marketing which requires cooperation to get volume.

Super Markets Bring—

By DAN DALRYMPLE
Niagara County, N. Y. Fruit Grower

Easy Buying But Hard Selling

IN OUR rapidly expanding and changing economy one very evident and striking revolution has been the shift in food distribution from the small grocery to the self-service super chain, or super store. This change has created a "chain reaction." Consumers like super stores. Apparently the public thinks that it is saving money on food bills, and the convenience and atmosphere appeals.

Clever merchandising, and big money which has been attracted by the profits in the operation, have made efficiencies and stores even bigger. To many small businesses this transition is a disgusting development. For different reasons it is also disquieting to many farmers. This article is devoted to the fruit and vegetable aspects of the change.

Twenty years ago fruit and vegetable growers made direct contacts through the wholesale markets with their distributors and store managers. A grower's reputation for growing and packing produce meant something with his particular store operator. Now, for many farmers, the market they understood and worked with as individuals has disappeared. A remarkably few people now control sales outlets for our food, both processed and fresh.

As Carroll Miller of West Virginia says:

"More grocery business done by fewer stores means fewer buyers who must purchase in larger quantities. They must deal, practically, with salesmen having ample stocks in the wanted varieties, packages and grades. The grower without big stocks must usually hunt up and deal with the less desirable buyers."

Increasingly the chains are dealing with a new type of middleman, the buyer-packer. These buyer-packers consolidate the orders for the chains (in some cases they are commission merchants) and in addition many of them prepare the produce for market in consumer packages. A few chain buyers like to have several of these buyer-packers around so they can play one off against another. The individual buyer-packer desperately wants to hang on to his contact with a chain. This means that these buyer-packers are close, rough buyers. However, buyers from some chains would now rather deal with farm co-ops, and in some cases directly with a large grower.

Due to big volume, the fewer buyers if they are wrong in their analysis of the situation, may hurt a lot of people along with themselves. Some base conclusions for their own operations on wrong information. For instance, in the selling of apples, chains assumed that consumers would only pay so much for a package of apples and sold them in two pound lots. Research by Max Brunk of Cornell University demonstrated that consumers would take more apples in five pound bags than they would in two or three. It has been very difficult to change the two pound notion which was not based on fact.

"Loss leaders" has become an unpopular operation with the more enlightened operators who are looking ahead farther than the current quarter. The practice started by one chain of adding the commission costs through their own commission house was largely eliminated by the government. Chain operations are and will continue to be watched closely by our government for conspiracy in restraint of trade. Keen competition between chains usually keeps individuals from getting too far out of line, but on individual commodities there can be wide differences.

In fruit distribution, the change from individual operation to mass distribution has been hard for the apple itself to take. The pushcart operator could tell his customers "If you must pincha-da-fruit, pincha-da-coconut," and could (Continued on Page 21)

WHAT CAN GROWERS DO?

1. We had better recognize the fact that the change in distribution is a permanent one and may become even bigger and more difficult to deal with as individuals. We should also recognize that attempts to regulate these chains will not get popular support. Too many people think they are getting a bargain at the chains. This does not mean that vicious practices not in public interest should not be curtailed when and if they occur.

2. Small growers must either deal through an intermediary or packer and seller who has demonstrated that he is working for grower interests; or we must set up our own co-op and hire our own seller and operate much as does the Jersey co-op, the Lake Ontario Fruit Growers Co-op, and the Empire State Co-op in Poughkeepsie. Others are springing up all over. These co-ops have the advantage in that growers for the most part know that the fellow who is consolidating the supplies and dickering with the chains is working for their interest.

3. Growers and processors both must decide to promote their own products, and brands, and do a real job of it, if they expect to stay in business.

George Morrow of Clarks Summit, Pa. is **FARMING WITH G.L.F.**

Hit your Feed Bill with a HAYMAKER

Cows filled with nutrient-packed forage need less high priced grain. And T.D.N. in roughage costs only a quarter the price of its equivalent in feed grains.

There's no secret formula for growing quality forage. It takes only fertilizer, lime, the right seed and sound management practices.

You can get more of this high value forage through summer fertilization and liming. It's a prime opportunity for dairymen to cut costs and raise their net profits.

His Fields Tell The Story

George Morrow's deep stands of grasses and legumes are, as he says, "a standing advertisement of what lime and fertilizer can do."

A staunch advocate of grasslands practices, Mr. Morrow follows a regular soil test program to determine lime and fertilizer needs on his Lackawanna County farm. One wing of a Morrow barn is stacked with G.L.F. Super Plant Foods . . . 0-15-30, 0-20-20, 8-16-16 . . . grades based on soil test results. It's ready to spread this summer between cuttings and grazings, the best time to get on the fields.

The Haymaker Team

It takes both lime and fertilizer to get top yields from Northeast pastures and meadows. Plant foods do not work effieiently in soils that are heavily acid. Mr. Morrow applies suffieient lime to bring his soils to the right pH level, again using the soil test as his guide.

Clarks Summit G.L.F. Spreader Service, used by Mr. Morrow, is typical of the outstanding performance offered by hundreds of G.L.F. Service Agencies. Experienced drivers operate trucks built to G.L.F. specifications. They're designed to do a top-notch spreading job and to go nearly anywhere.

Your G.L.F. Service Agency will be glad to help you figure your grassland lime and Super Plant Food requirements. Ask them about direct-to-your-field G.L.F. Spreader Service. This summer put the G.L.F. Haymakers to work in your pastures and meadows.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.



George Morrow shows Walt Corpenter, spreoder truck driver for Clorks Summit G.L.F. Service, where to spread onother load of G.L.F. Lime.

Following stote college recommendations, he hos built the once depleted soil of his farm to a high level of fertility. G.L.F. Lime ond Super Plont Foods play an importont role in Mr. Morrow's grasslands program.

GLF Quality — Quality That Pays Off On The Farm

G.L.F Lime & Fertilizer



Irrigation is most profitable on high-value fruit and vegetable crops but many dairymen find it also pays off at the milk pail when used on meadows and pastures.

—(Photo: H. Armstrong Roberts)

New York Farmers Triple Irrigated Acreage in 5 Years

By C. KENNETH BULLOCK

(Director Commodity Dep't., N. Y. Farm Bureau)

THE acreage of irrigated crops in New York State more than tripled in the five years from 1949 to 1954. In 1954—the last year for which figures are available—slightly more than 59,000 acres were irrigated. The acreage has undoubtedly continued to increase since then and perhaps at an even faster rate.

Economic conditions are largely responsible for the rapid expansion in irrigation. The 14% increase in farm costs and 7% decline in prices received for farm products since 1949, has resulted in farmers looking for ways to lessen the cost-price squeeze. Irrigation is one of those ways because in most years it increases yield without a corresponding increase in cost. It also tends to improve quality and make crops more highly marketable.

Irrigation has proven to be most profitable on fruits and vegetables, the crops with highest value per acre. It's least profitable on low-value crops such as hay and pastures. An adequate supply of water is an absolute necessity to warrant the capital investment required to install an irrigation system, and is the most important problem facing farmers wishing to irrigate.

Suffolk Leads

In Suffolk County, where about half the New York State potatoes are grown, there is an excellent supply of ground water. Because of this and the high per acre crop value, the irrigated acreage quadrupled from 1949 to 1954 to a point where they now have over 60% of the state's irrigated acres.

Erie ranks second among the counties of the state and their irrigated acreage more than tripled over the same five years. Farmers in that county grow intensive vegetable crops and draw upon wells and streams for their supply of irrigation water.

The third ranking county, Monroe, had something almost unbelievable happen from 1949 to 1954—their irrigated acreage increased almost 30 times — from 88 acres to 2512 acres, according to the census. It is mostly vegetables, both fresh and for processing, that are irrigated, with some fruit also. Their water is derived from wells and streams and the Barge Canal.

The Canal provides an excellent source of water for farmers north of the canal, particularly along the Sixty Mile Level extending from Lockport to Rochester, and no doubt will continue to do so as long as surplus water is available. The state Department of Public Works which has jurisdiction over the canal has been highly cooperative with farmers in issuing to them water-use permits.

Soil conditions in this area along the Sixty Mile Level are generally well adapted to the growing of fruit and vegetable crops that best lend themselves to profitable irrigation. It is also in this area of the state where the lowest annual rainfall occurs, thus making irrigation more essential.

State Studies Irrigation

Due to increasing interest in irrigation and the problem of obtaining adequate and continuing supplies of water in many sections of the state, the 1955 Legislature established the State Commission on Irrigation headed by Senator Frank E. Van Lare of Rochester. This Commission has been studying the economic aspects of successful irrigation, the state laws relating to irrigation, the availability of water, the rights that people have to the usc of water, and general problems connected with irrigation.

General studies have also been made in connection with the development of irrigation projects in several areas included in Chautauqua, Erie, Yates and Ontario counties. Farmers in Monroe County are now in the process of organizing an irrigation cooperative, the first such organization ever developed in New York State.

A primary purpose of the Commission is to find out ways in which irrigation can be accomplished on a practical basis, as well as determining ways in which it cannot be done. It is not the purpose of the Commission to promote irrigation or to promote the development of irrigation organizations except possibly in a pilot manner to determine their practicability.

To Clarify Rights

The 1957 Legislature saw some Commission sponsored bills introduced for study purposes. These bills would provide for organizing irrigation districts in a manner similar to that provided in the present law on drainage districts; and for clarification of the rights of water users.

Irrigation is bound to increase in New York State because it is to the economic advantage of the state's agriculture. It will also help farmers of thc state grow crops of better quality and will keep them in a competitive position with other producing areas. It will also prevent crop failure due to drouth and in thc long run will reduce production costs.

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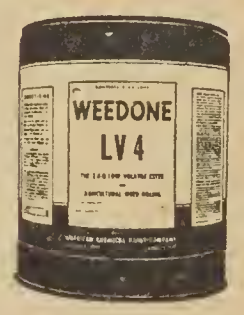
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

MEETING THE CHALLENGE

I AM assuming the task of editing AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST with deep humility, a keen sense of the tremendous responsibility, but also, I must admit, with much anticipation and considerable enthusiasm.

I have confidence in the future of northeastern agriculture.

We have the soil, the climate, the "know how", the markets, and the best farmers in the country. Our farmers are ready and anxious to adopt new farming methods, to cut production costs where possible. At the same time, through self-reliance and organization they will fight for their rightful share of the national income.

I believe in the farm organizations.

If there ever was a time when a farmer could "go it alone," that time is past. Farm organizations must continue to have forward-looking leadership, must continue to grow in membership, and members must take more responsibility for setting policies and seeing that they are carried out.

I believe in the American way of doing business.

As a people we are no smarter, we have no more natural resources than have other nations. We have prospered as no other nation primarily because men have been free to dream, and to work, secure in the knowledge that they could keep what they produced.

The future promises great opportunities, great challenges, and great rewards. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is owned by its readers through the American Agriculturist Foundation. No individual or group of individuals interested primarily in profits can dictate the editorial policy of your paper. That, together with the past record of your editorial staff, is your best guarantee of a publication that will meet your needs and merit your support. This is our pledge to work shoulder to shoulder with you in meeting the challenge and reaping the rewards of this year and of the years to come.

TWO GOVERNMENTS?

THE CASE against the man charged with masterminding the blinding of Victor Reisel, with acid has been dropped.

Why? Because threatened witnesses fear "the mob" more than they do the government and refused to testify!

It's a sorry spectacle in this land of freedom.

IT'S YOUR MOVE

By Hugh Cosline

EVERYBODY says taxes should be cut; few, if any, suggest how to do it. Some even throw in the sponge and say it can't be done. It can be done if a majority want it.

First. More people must demand reduced Federal spending. Most congressmen and senators want to be re-elected, and would vote for economy if convinced that a majority of the folks back home really want it.

Second. The recommendations of the Second Hoover Commission should be put into effect without further delay.

Third. Some government activities should be dropped entirely rather than shaving a million or two here and there, later to be restored. Government should get out of all business that competes with private concerns. Selling government property would reduce costs and put property back on the tax rolls.

Fourth. Congress could well overhaul thoroughly some continuing projects, started with small appropriations, but which call for continued (and often increased) spending year after year. This "foot-in-the-door" approach is a favorite way of encouraging government spending.

Fifth. New government activities should be considered with extreme care and mostly avoided.

These suggestions sound like a big order. They are. But remember this, if enough voters demand them they can be accomplished. Don't put all the blame for high taxes on Congress. Blame yourself and your brother and sister voters!

RIGHT TO WORK

GOVERNOR AVERELL HARRIMAN is quoted as saying that there will be no "Right To Work Law" in New York State as long as he is Governor.

Another way to say it is that some men in the Empire State will continue to be compelled to join a labor union in order to get or keep a job, regardless of whether or not they wish to join.

It is the right of every worker to join a labor union if he wishes, but it is also his right to refuse. Making membership a necessity for holding a job denies to a man one of his most precious rights, the right to work.

ANALYZE AND ACT

BE SURE to read Dan Dalrymple's article on page 1 of this issue. While Dan discusses an important situation from the viewpoint of fruit and vegetable growers, it really concerns all of you.

The decreased competition among buyers of farm products is here, and here to stay. But like most situations, there are actions that can be taken if those affected will use their ingenuity to analyze the situation.

Without blaming buyers, Dan suggests some ways to improve the situation.

UNDERPRIVILEGED DOGS

I OWNED MY first dog when I was ten. We called him a "shepherd," which he mostly resembled. Proudly I brought him home sitting beside me on the seat of a red one-horse wagon used to haul the milk to the cheese factory. I named him "Duke." As a cow dog he left much to be desired, but as a companion for a small boy he was "tops."

Only this morning, a half century later, I realized that he was actually an underprivileged dog. On the TV I saw a sleek, aristocratic "pooch," and heard his mistress tell how a dog should be treated.

"Don't expose him to too much sun. Dogs can get sunburned."

"Bathe him often with _____ dog soap."

"Kill fleas with _____."

"Feed him _____ dog food."

Duke was exposed to the sun plenty. He ate scraps from the table. He took his own baths in the creek. Surely he led a dog's life. But fortunately neither he nor I realized that he was underprivileged. We just had fun.

Come to think of it, modern sociologists might think I was "underprivileged" too!

WELL DESERVED

THE TRIBUTE paid to Dr. Everett Case at Syracuse June 6 was well deserved. At a dinner staged by the Empire State Chamber of Commerce, outstanding representatives from dairy business and industry joined in honoring a man whose patient efforts went far in securing essential agreement of dairy groups on the proposed milk marketing Order.

Dr. Case performed a helpful service, and in addition pointed the way to future advances. Let's not forget the lesson. Let us minimize our differences between farm organizations and concentrate on the objectives on which we can agree. Therein lies the road to progress.

THE CARIBBEAN FOR REST

IN JANUARY of 1956 Mrs. Cosline and I took the first A.A. Caribbean cruise. We never had a more restful, interesting, or pleasant vacation.

American Agriculturist's third Caribbean cruise will leave New York January 6, 1958, returning January 20. Coming issues will carry complete details.

Next January seems a long way ahead now, but to make sure that there will be room for you who want to go, your reservations must be made early, most of them by the first part of September.

Why not drop us a postcard, addressed to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department T, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., telling us of your interest in this delightful cruise. Just as soon as itineraries are ready we will send you one, which will give you full information, including the cost.

FREEDOM OR CONTROLS?

WHEN THE Northeastern Poultry Producers Council took a survey recently, there was a decided split in opinion between large and small poultrymen.

Fifty per cent of those keeping 20,000 or more layers voted for some type of Federal help, while only fifteen per cent of those with 1,000 birds or less thought government assistance a good thing.

In general the same split in opinion showed up between large and small broiler producers and between large and small turkey growers. However, in the case of turkey producers, more than half the big ones still favored freedom from the government controls that inevitably follow government help.

There should be a moral here. If there is, I'll let you find it.

They Say - - - - -

"Farmers will not accept, legislators will not vote, and from a practical standpoint, administrators cannot impose the kind of controls which, at the price objective specified by law, would be necessary to bring production into line with market outlets."—*Ezra Benson, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture.*

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MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

MILK: The uniform price for May milk shipped to the metropolitan area was $3.67. This was 12 cents higher than May a year ago, and 30 cents below the April 1957 price. May milk production was up slightly due to higher production per cow; consumption in the market area was up 1.46 percent. The number of dairy cows in the milk shed is the smallest in 33 years of records. Milk prices are averaging above the same month the previous year for the third consecutive year.

U. S. milk production for May was 2% above May last year, and 6% above the '46-'55 average for that month.

The result of the vote on amendments to the Milk Order was announced too late to be included here. It was expected to be favorable.

FEEDING WHEAT: Much talk about legalizing unlimited wheat production where used on the farm for seed or feed has brought little action. Senate Bill No. 959, reported out by the Senate Agricultural Committee, would do this, and would refund penalties assessed for overplanting wheat back to 1954. **Take time to write your senators and congressmen urging prompt passage of this Bill.**

CROP PROSPECTS: The '57 WHEAT crop, winter and spring, is forecast by USDA at 971 million bushels, 3% below last year and 14% below average. **The decrease is far less than the decrease in acreage,** again indicating the difficulty of effective production control. New York winter wheat is forecast at 17% below last year, and 24% below 10-year average. The prospective yield per acre is highest on record.

U. S. PEACH crop is forecast at 2% above last year, 11% above average. But in New York, peaches are forecast at only 17% of the 1956 crop.

The New York SWEET CHERRY crop is 1800 tons (larger than last year, but 55% below the 10-year average). U. S. sweet cherry estimate is 31% above last year's short crop, only 7% below average.

POTATO production to date has been plentiful, indicating that the market will be amply supplied, and that prices are likely to drag. The early spring potato crop was 4% bigger than last year, and indications are that late spring crop of potatoes will be 20% bigger than last year, with early summer production about the same as last year.

U. S. APPLE crop is predicted as larger than last year in eastern states, slightly smaller in the central states, and substantially larger than last year's short crop in the West. Total U. S. crop is predicted as slightly above last year.

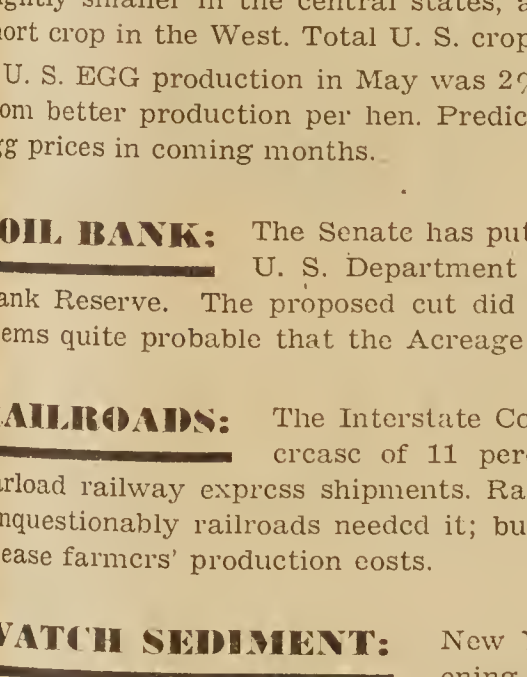
U. S. EGG production in May was 2% above May last year, mainly resulting from better production per hen. Predictions generally indicate improvement in egg prices in coming months.

SOIL BANK: The Senate has put back into the appropriation bill for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the money for the Soil Bank Reserve. The proposed cut did not affect the '57 program, and it now seems quite probable that the Acreage Reserve will be with us in 1958.

RAILROADS: The Interstate Commerce Commission has granted an increase of 11 percent to eastern railroads on less-than-carload railway express shipments. Railroads asked for a 15 percent increase Unquestionably railroads needed it; but also unquestionably it will tend to increase farmers' production costs.

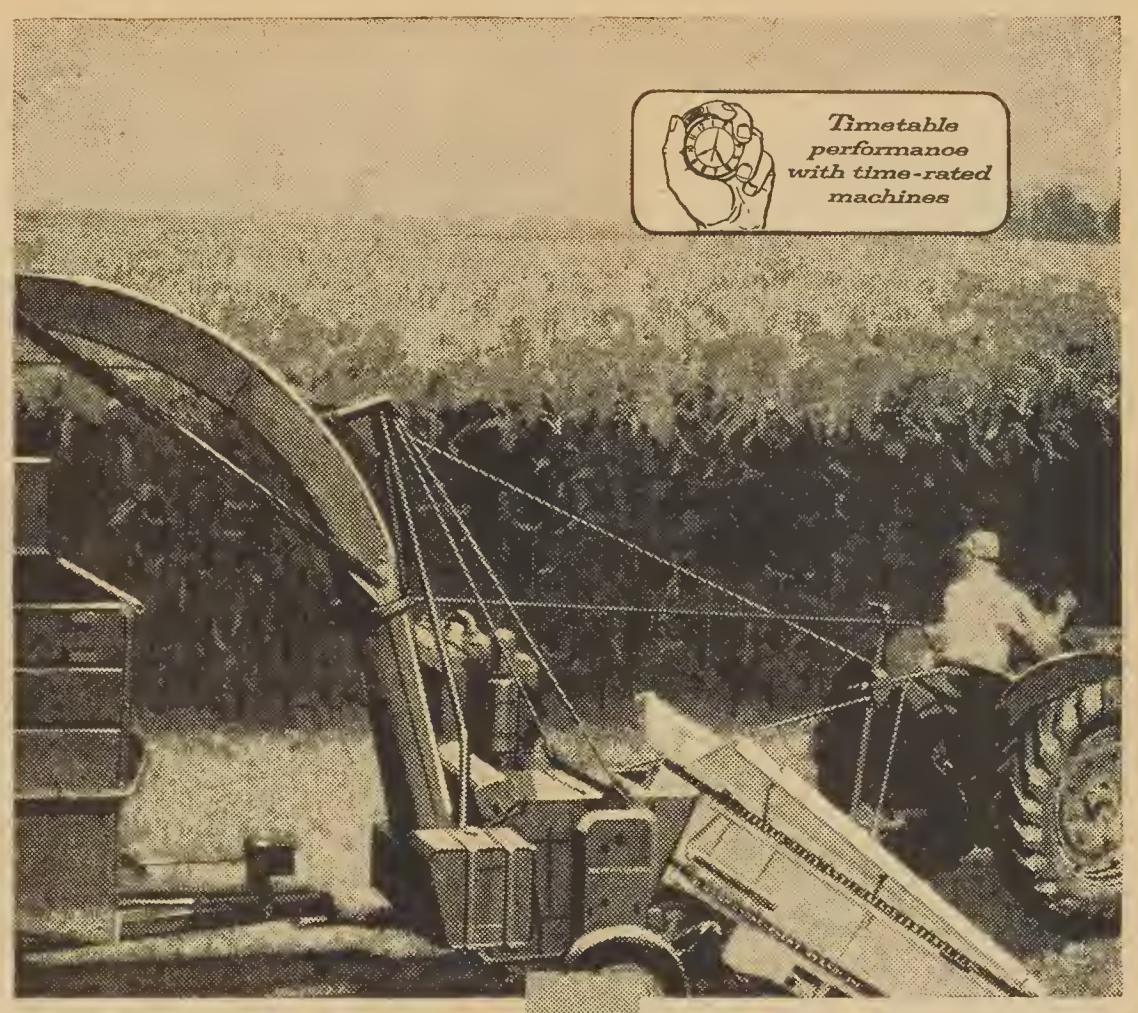
WATCH SEDIMENT: New York City Health Department is tightening up on milk sediment regulations. Any dairyman shipping to New York whose milk is found dirty on two consecutive tests can be excluded from delivering milk until conditions are corrected. A dairyman so excluded will lose hard cash, and will suffer much inconvenience.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

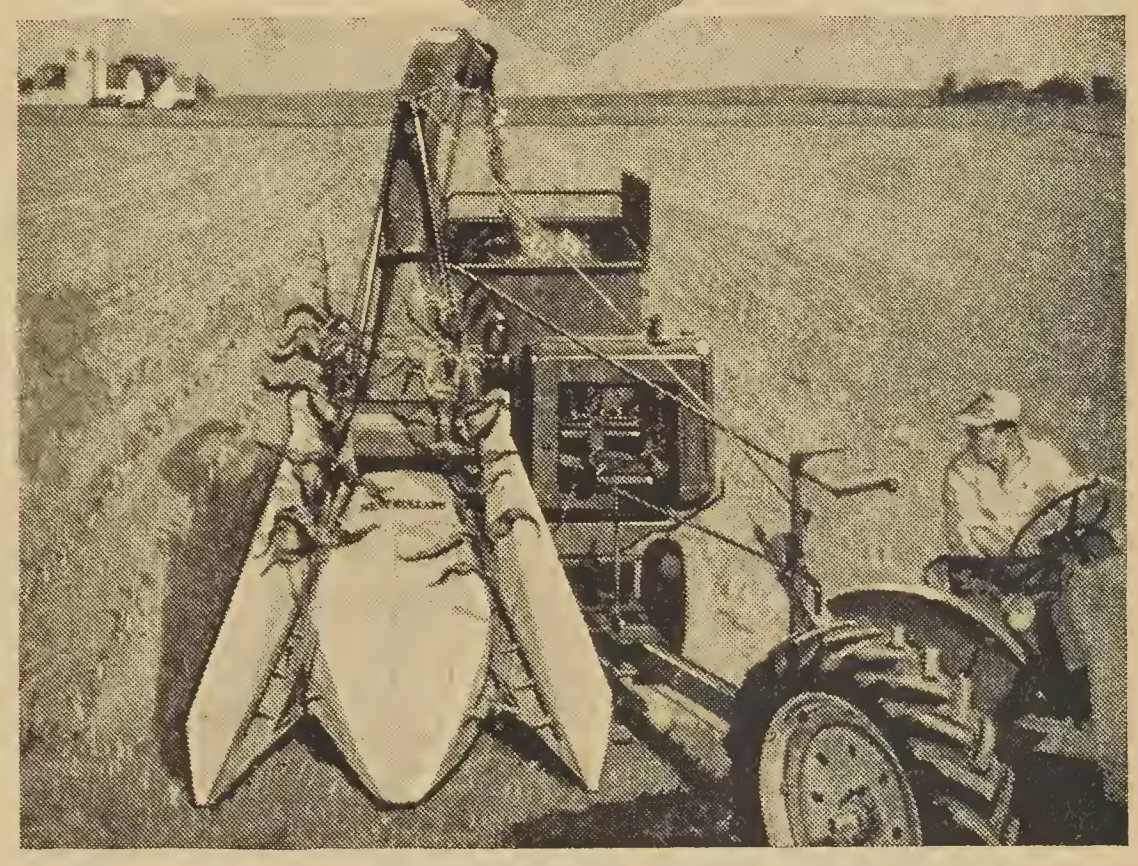


IT MAKES me laugh when neighbor raves 'bout how his teen-age son behaves. I've never seen, he says to me, such irresponsibility, especially with the family car with which that kid roams wide and far. When there's an errand to be run, the auto's gone and so's the son; if this makes neighbor growl a bit then junior's mother throws a fit. Of course, says neighbor, I'm a crank if I suggest he fill the tank; if that poor bus should need repair, it's junior who's the last to care, and I'm considered mighty mean if I tell him to keep it clean.

Well, neighbor won't get sympathy for his misfortunes out of me, 'cause I remember what he did when he himself was just a kid. That guy was always on the go, he loved to put on quite a show by chasing 'round and acting big in his poor father's fancy rig. He'd bring that horse and buggy home, then hand his dad the curry comb and never worry his young head 'bout how or when that colt got fed. The only diff'rence I can see 'tween now and how things used to be is that delinquency today is fueled on gas instead of hay.



6 hours and 15 acres later



THAT'S a big day's work in any farmer's book! It's more, perhaps, than you're ever likely to set for yourself. Yet, it's easy for New Holland's mighty "800" —the world's fastest forage harvester. Even if you're putting up a good 10 tons of silage to the acre, your "800" chops at barely half its rated 45-tons-per-hour capacity.

This tremendous capacity gives the "800" plenty of power and stamina for the toughest jobs. It will chew through wind-flattened corn or a tangled growth of broadcast sorghum and sudan grass—*and keep right on going.* That means, the great New Holland "800" saves you time . . . lets you schedule operations to harvest your crops at their peak food value *every time!*

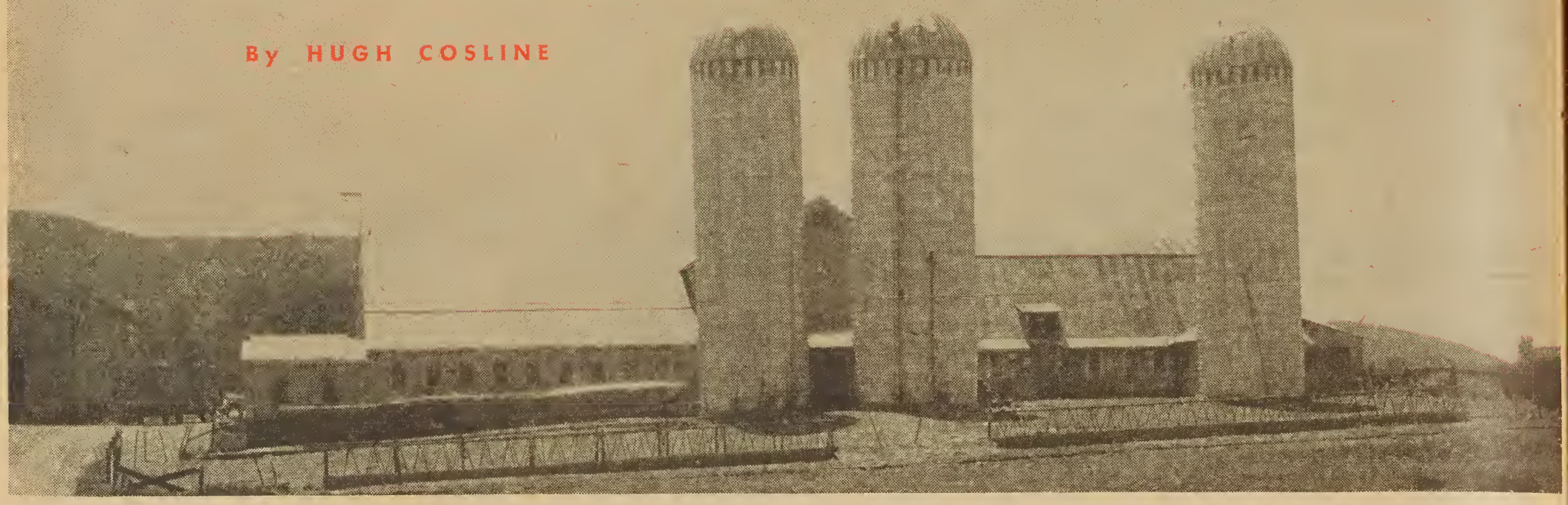
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NEW HOLLAND

"First in Grassland Farming"

Editor Visits Schoharie County

By HUGH COSLINE



Dairy Cows -- and Vegetables

DOWN IN Schoharie County, New York, near Middleburg, on the farm of Roger Barber, I saw some alfalfa down and about ready to bale on May 29. It was a field of DuPuits alfalfa seeded in 1956 with peas. When it was cut, a crusher was used to permit the stems to cure about as rapidly as the leaves, which saves one day of curing. The field was cut on May 25, there had been no rain since, and Roger was planning to bale it the next day, May 30.

This past spring Roger turned his cows on pasture unusually early, on April 18. The pasture of 11 plots is rotated, 5 plots being on flat, cultivated land, and the remainder on a side-hill which is less precipitous than most of the hills along the valley. The cows are left on each plot about four to five days and then moved. On this farm no grass silage is put up.

While Roger prefers to bale his alfalfa rather than put it into the silo, he is enthusiastic about oat silage, which gives him excellent supplementary feed in summer. He is sure that he gets more value than he would from grain, and just cannot understand why any dairyman would bother to combine oats.

I mentioned the weather hazard in baling hay so early, to which Roger replied that in some years, particularly 1956, he had better haying weather early in June than in July.

Along with the dairy the Barbers have a roadside stand with sweet corn as one of the staples. The sweet corn stalks are made into silage. In addition to the sweet corn (and, incidentally, some sweet corn was about 4" high on May 29) Roger grows tomatoes, six acres of potatoes, squash, and melons. He says he never sells sweet corn even to stores at less than 2 cents an ear. When it gets cheaper than that he thinks it is worth more as silage. On the other hand, he never charges more than 4 cents at stores, figuring that it is better to keep people eating corn (and wanting more) than it would be to get more money even when corn is scarce.

Being naturally curious, I asked Roger if he could grow as few as six acres of potatoes efficiently. "Well," he replied, "I have a one-row potato planter, a power take-off duster, a power take-off digger, and a grader. I'll admit that if I were selling on a wholesale market I'd be out of the potato business tomorrow. But selling them at the roadside market, I didn't take less than $2.00 a bushel this past year. At that price I figure it's good business to grow them."

The combination of good land, good cows, and good management, and retail prices made possible by a roadside stand, have helped to develop the Barber farm into a well balanced farm enterprise.

These three concrete silos on the Westheimer farm once held silage for the dairy herd. Now they hold corn grown as a cash crop.

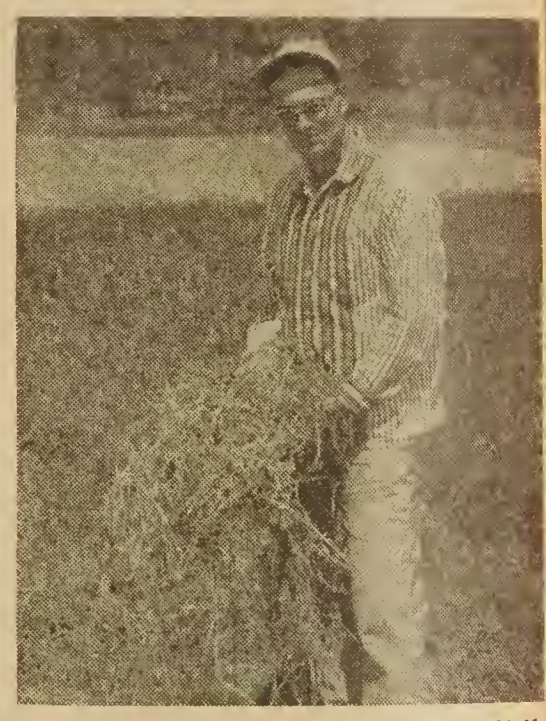
ANHYDROUS AMMONIA FOR SIDE-DRESSING

AROUND Middleburg in Schoharie County, New York. a number of farmers grow corn as a cash crop. There are dairy farms in the neighborhood, too, but the hills bordering the valley are steep and, as one farmer put it, there just aren't any permanent pastures. The hills are too steep, and where cows are kept, the pastures are rotated between crops and grass.

The Westheimers, Julius and his son Paul, ran a dairy farm until recently, when they sold the cows and are now growing cash crops, principally corn. Three concrete silos, instead of holding silage, now hold corn.

Obviously, to store corn this way it must be dried, and the Westheimers have a drier that uses heat, an elevator to put the corn into the silo—maybe I should say "corn crib"—and a corn combine to harvest the grain.

When I visited the farm recently, Paul was cultivating corn and also side-dressing it with anhydrous ammonia. He was putting on about 80 lbs. of actual nitrogen per acre, which meant he could cover 20 acres with a ton. "Also," Paul remarked, "we save considerable time. Where it took 10 minutes to fill the tank on the cultivator with enough anhydrous ammonia to cover 4 acres, it would have been necessary to fill a fertilizer distributor much more often if we had been using ammonium nitrate." Also, the cost of the anhydrous ammonia was somewhat less. Paul was paying $175.00 a ton for anhydrous ammonia containing 82% nitrogen.

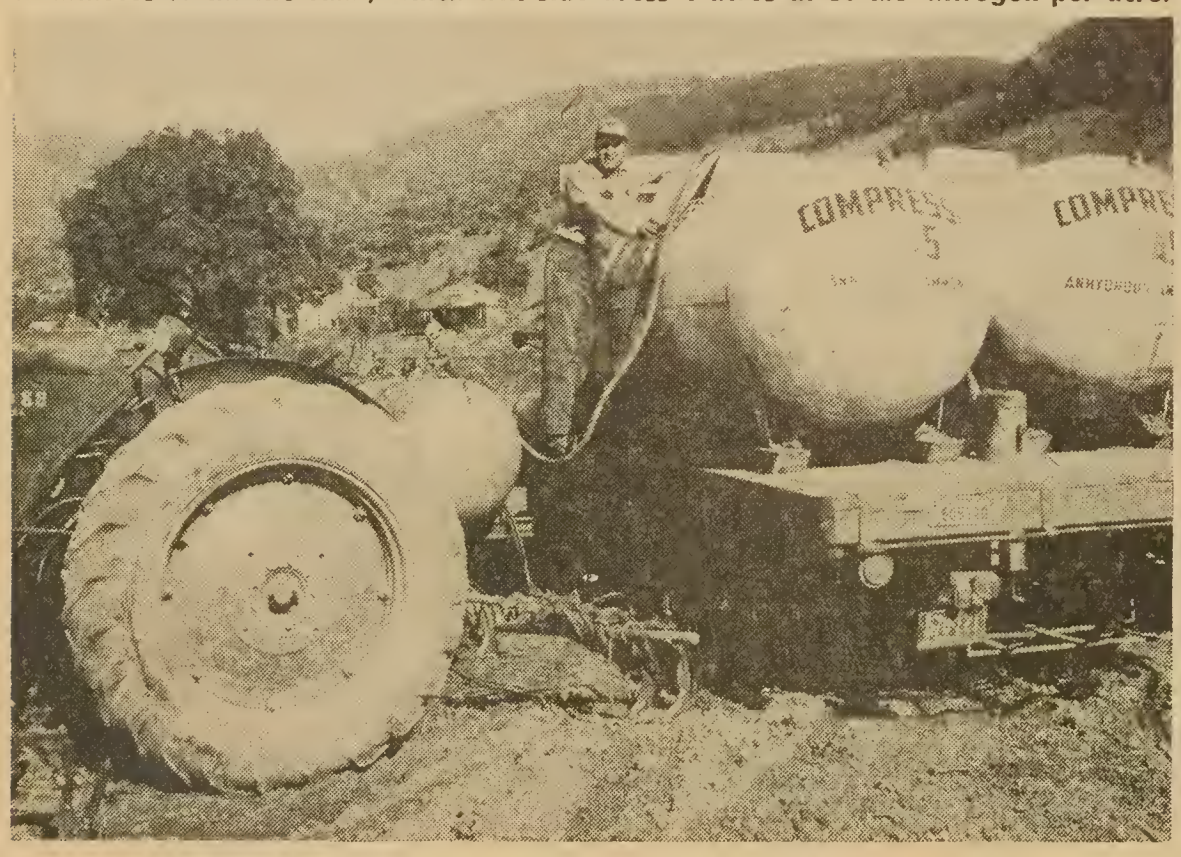


Roger Barber and some DuPuits alfalfa which was ready for baler May 30.

Twenty acres of corn was treated the following way: Two hundred lbs. of 0-0-60 per acre was plowed under; then, when the corn was planted, 200 pounds of 11-48-0 was put on, with additional nitrogen as I have just outlined.

This was in the nature of an experiment. On the balance of the corn acreage 500 lbs. of 10-10-10 was used at planting time, to be supplemented later with a side application of anhydrous ammonia.

Paul Westheimer filling the tank on the tractor with anhydrous ammonia. It takes 10 minutes to fill the tank, which will side-dress 4 acres at 80 lbs. nitrogen per acre.



This corn crib on the farm of Bob Keith, neighbor of the Westheimers, is 34x150. Built for easy conversion to dairy barn, it will hold 30,000 bushels of corn.



I WAS JUST FIGURING...

—by Cy Watkins



Up to now you've been playing the old hen to a buneh of fragile little ehieks . . . hoping they'll grow up to be good, profitable layers. You've got a lot of money tied up in them . . . somewhere between a dollar or two per hen, depending on how mueh you paid for the ehieks, how much you paid for the feed and how many died on you.

If you bought good birds, and fed the right layer-building feed, you'll be finding some pullet eggs any day now . . . and when that day eomes, you should be ready to get those birds into the laying house, pronto. In another 3 to 4 weeks they'll be ready for full produetion, and by then they should be "at home" in their new surroundings and used to their new layer mash.

Now everybody has their own particular pet ideas on poultry management, and most of 'em seem to work. Some like deep litter, some don't. Some sell off every old bird when the new ones are ready to go, some work in the new ones as replacements. A lot of things like that. But here are several proven points of management that I think you should consider.

1. **The new birds should be wormed before you house them.**
2. **Give 'em plenty of floor space. Light breeds need 250 sq. ft. per 100 birds. Heavy breeds need 350.**
3. **Make it easy to eat. If they have to fight to get feed, I ean promise you, you'll lose money. Make it 40 linear feet of feed hopper spaee per 100 layers. Also ½ ft. of grit hopper spaee and 1 ft. for mineral oyster shell mixture per 100 birds.**
4. **Water is the eheapest part of the egg. Make it easy to drink. Figure one 8-gal. gravity tank waterer per 100 birds. Or one round automatie or jet flow waterer per 150. Or eight linear feet of trough space per 100.**
5. **Roost spaee. 50-75 feet per 100 birds depending on breed and climate.**
6. **Nest spaee. Make it easy to lay. 20 individual nests per 100 birds, or two 2' x 6' eommunity-type nests per 100. (When you gotta go, you gotta go.)**
7. **Hens will work 13-14 hours a day if you'll light for it. Figure one 60 watt bulb 7' from the floor for eaeh 200 square feet of floor.**

One more thing that I think is mighty important . . . the feed. I think it should be a highly fortified "all mash" in the medium energy-protein-fiber ratios. All the evidence Watkins has ever found indieates that this makes the most efficient, profitable "egg makings." Watkins has the "fortifieation," the Min-Vite for Layers that lets you "mix your own from grain you own." Why not talk it over with your Watkins Dealer.

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MAILBAG

THE EDITORIAL *"It's Now Up To You"* in the June 15 issue stimulated much comment. A few, like "R.A.", were opposed, but enthusiastic approval was expressed by an overwhelming majority.

RINGS THE BELL!

I AM writing to tell you how much I appreciate your foreeful editorial which appeared on the eover page of the June 15 issue. This editorial is most eonstructive. It is concise. It pulls no punches and it lets the dairy farmers know that it is up to them to decide what the future will be.

I do not know just what the eirculation of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is but it must go to practically every farm family within this milkshed for I see it wherever I go and hear it quoted when subjeets relating to milk marketing are up for discussion.

I wish that I had words to tell you how much everyone owes AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for services rendered throughout the years. Would that we had more publieations with the high regard for the responsibility that goes with a publication! Your editorial rings the bell. It is a masterpiece. — *J.Y., New York*

* * *

DISGUSTED

"AFTER the good issues you have had against socialism and the loss of free enterprise, I was very much disgusted with the editorial by Hugh Cosline in your last issue on the Milk Marketing Order whieh is soon to be foreed on most of New York State.

"This order has been put aeross by the large milk companies as a 'grab' to get control of all the milk. They could not compete with the small, well-managed milk distributors in the smaller cities over the state. When they have control of all the milk they can eharge the consumer more and thus make enough to pay their union help and their highly paid officers.

"We have been selling our milk for years under the Golden Guernsey trade mark. Under the proposed pool, the plants will have to pay into the pool about what they have been paying their producers. Then we produeers will get the blended price less all the expenses of the inspectors and bookkeepers. The blended price is hardly half as much as the producer should reeeive, yet the consumer will have to pay more. Like the labor unions, the higherups will take all the profits."

—*R.A., New York*

EDITOR'S NOTE: It is true that consumers in some up-state cities will be paying more for their milk than they have been paying. They should. The big improvement is that all dealers in the market area will have to pay the full class 1-A price.

Speaking of Guernsey milk let's not forget that the order Class 1-A price is a MINIMUM price. Any group can still bargain to get premium price for a quality product.

* * *

PLEASED!

THE FRONT page editorial in the last issue is eertainly a preview of what we may expeet. You have certainly laid it on the line and done it effectively. I am sure many dairy farmers will be influenced to right action. I thoroughly support all that you have said.—*E.M., Ohio*

Here's What Keeps SURGE Pipe Lines Shining ...and YOU Smiling!





This is the way you are likely to be milking cows .... sooner than you may think.

A new Surge Siphon parlor or stanchion pipe line, cleaned in place at the touch of an ELECTROBRAIN dial, may turn out to be the fastest milker and greatest step-saver of all. Thousands of Surge owners tell us it is true.

Transparent Surge breaker cups let you see Surge TUG & PULL get that last profit pint from every cow.

You'll be proud to keep your Surge shining clean . . . inside as well as out. Just set the ELECTROBRAIN to rinse-wash-rinse-sanitize the pipe line automatically, and go to breakfast.

And Organized Surge Service makes sure you keep on smiling year after year, every time you throw the switch to milk your cows.

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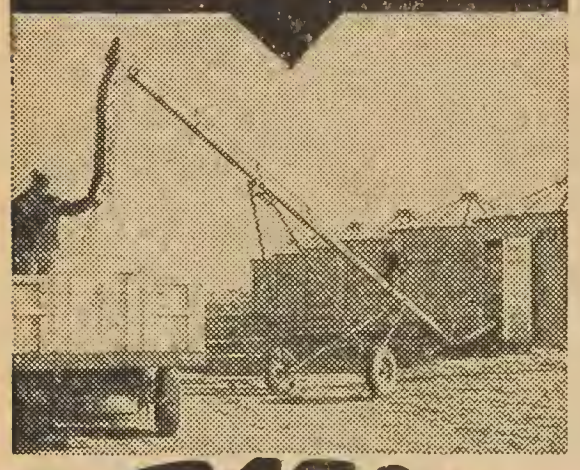
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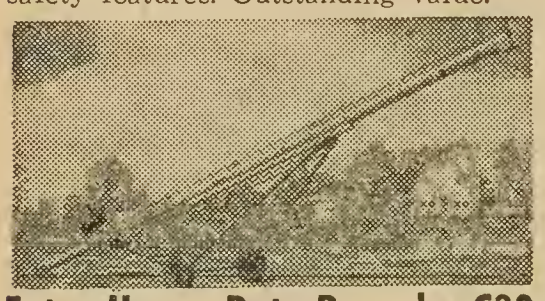
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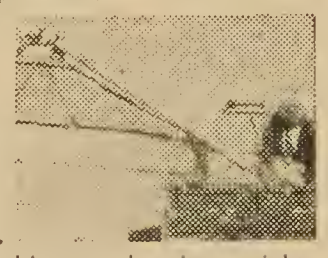
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4" Super Scooper



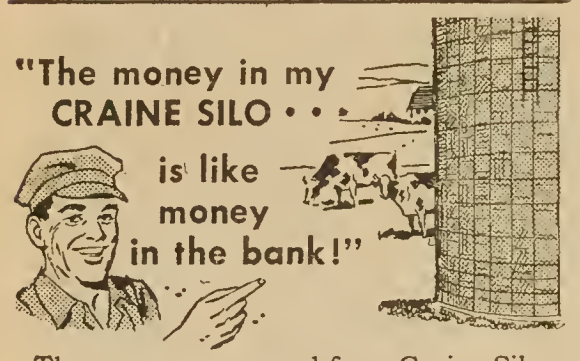
Basic 11 foot, 33 pound unit with sealed head bearing and extensions to 21 feet. Complete with swivel bracket and carrying handle, $24.95.

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Cribbs to Head Eastern Milk Producers Co-op for Third Term

AT THE annual meeting of the Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Association, in Syracuse June 5, the delegates rejected a resolution that Eastern investigate the feasibility of a strike if no substantial price increase is forthcoming in the immediate future.

A resolution to investigate the possibility of working with the National Dairymen's Association was passed, as was one calling for a study of participation in a federation of all bargaining cooperatives in the New York milk shed.

Principal speaker at the annual banquet was J. K. Stern, President of the American Institute of Cooperation. Mr. Stern discussed the necessity facing farmers of achieving equal bargaining power with those who buy farm products. Mr. Stern said:

> **"I have a feeling that, if we stopped this investment in expansion of production facilities and invested the same money in marketing machinery, or advertising, or merchandizing of our products, the net income of our farmers would be higher, and they could work fewer hours."**

At the business meeting, Eastern's President, J. Thomas Cribbs, urged members to work for longer range programs, because dairying is a lifetime enterprise. "Programs that will last," he said, "have to be carried out under governmental regulations."

In the afternoon session Daniel J. Carey, New York's Commissioner of Agriculture, expressed the hope that dairymen would present a united front, indicating that it should be done through the milk marketing Orders. "Dairymen," he said, "should not concentrate on fighting crusades, but remove the cause for the crusade. I cannot believe boycotting is the answer. Destruction of property will not be tolerated in this state. But," he added, "anyone has a right to withhold his milk if he wishes and no one can interfere with that right."

Philip Alampi, New Jersey's Secretary of Agriculture, reported that New Jersey producers still favor a separate Order for northern New Jersey. "It is generally conceded," he said, "that many New Jersey producers are going to face lower returns. That is the price they are paying for whatever degree of stability this single comprehensive Order will bring to our market."

Dr. William L. Henning, Secretary of Agriculture for Pennsylvania, warned that "the 'bigness' of the recommended single milk marketing Order for northern Jersey, New York City and upstate New York areas might contribute to greater efficiency at the cost of farmers' independence."

Officers re-elected at the annual meeting were: J. Thomas Cribbs as president for his third term; Robert J. Edmunds of Delevan, New York, vice president, and Gilbert H. Cargin of East Meredith, New York, treasurer. Francis Sullivan of Towanda, Pennsylvania, was elected secretary; Lorton Blair of Columbia Crossroads, Pennsylvania, was elected as director from District No. 1.

Poultrymen's Get-Together At Cornell, July 9 and 10

THE "Poultrymen's Get-Together" will be held at the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, July 9, 10, 1957. The program should be one of the most interesting from the standpoint of the producer, since it is designed from suggestions made by about 170 egg producers, broiler growers and turkey growers.

The feature presentation July 9, will be a panel discussion entitled "The Poultry Industry at the Crossroads." Participating will be: H. H. Alp, Director of Market Development, American Farm Bureau Federation; Dr. Alfred Van Wagenen, Managing Director of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council; and Richard Larkin, economist from the USDA.

Other highlights are: "The Wise Use of Credit" given by Nicholas Jamba, Norwich banker; 4-H demonstration on "How to Tell a Laying Hen," presented by Donald Terhune of Albany County.

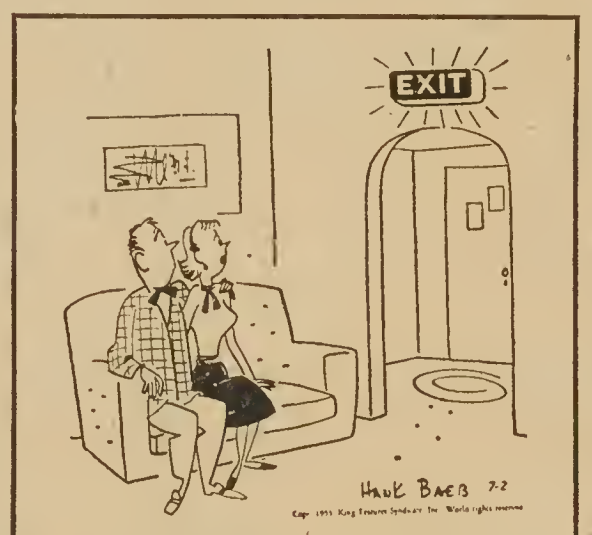
Most of the afternoon will be devoted to separate sessions for egg producers, broiler growers and turkey growers. Egg producers will hear a panel discussion designed to answer many of their questions regarding increased income from marketing eggs on a graded basis. Other topics for egg producers are: "What's Ahead in Inter-Regional Competition," and "Laying Cages in the Northeast," both given by nationally known experts.

So that the broiler growers will better understand their competition, and how chain stores buy, price and merchandise their poultry meat, the following topics are to be presented by specialists: "Costs in Producing Broilers in the South", "Competition for Tomorrow", and "Merchandising and Pricing Poultry Meat".

Turkey growers will hear "Problems in Random Sample Turkey Testing" by J. Robert Smyth, Jr., of the University of Massachusetts. They will also hear a panel discussion designed to give advantages and the problems encountered in developing a retail turkey business.

The evening program will be: a turkey barbecue sponsored by the New York State Poultry Council and the turkey growers; entertainment; and the selection of the New York State Poultry Queen.

July 10 will be devoted to "Progress Through Research," and poultry diseases. These sessions are for all producers. It is an opportunity for producers to hear the latest developments in research and in the prevention and treatment of prevalent diseases from the research staff at Cornell and from visitors, such as Dr. M. Savoian, of the University of Massachusetts. The topics to be discussed include—"Research with the Hen", "Chronic Respiratory Disease"; "Infectious Hepatitis and Synovitis", and a panel discussion on "Progress Through Research".



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Active Acres Bessie, above, has set a new World's Record for butterfat production. Bessie's production year total was 1,544.72 lbs. butterfat; 31,166 lbs. milk. Shown with her are owner Fred E. Schluter, Roland Walker and Alvin Bainbridge.

Brown Swiss Sets New World's Record of 1,544 Lbs. Fat

ACTIVE ACRES Bessie, a Brown Swiss cow born and raised on Fred Schluter's Active Acres Farm, Titusville, New Jersey, has set a new world's record for butterfat production. Officials of the Brown Swiss Breeders' Association and of Rutgers University were at the farm to record the final milking of the record-breaking year.

She finished the year with a total of 1,544.72 lbs. of butterfat and 31,166 lbs. of milk to establish her fat world's record for all breeds. The previous record was held by a Holstein-Friesian cow in Illinois with a record of 1,523 lbs. of butterfat in a year.

To produce all this butterfat, 12-year-old Bessie ate 30 to 40 pounds of grain, 35 pounds of hay and 9 pounds of beet pulp a day and of course, all the water she could drink. This is the first time in 50 years that a cow born and owned in New Jersey has been the world's butterfat champion.

Active Acres Bessie was milked by both hand and machine. Her dam is Bessie M.B. also owned by Active Acres. (Bessie M.B. is a daughter of Maiden's Betty Boy.) Bessie's sire is Jane's Royal Ambassador of Vernon. Bessie weighed 2,000 lbs. before calving and about 1,700 lbs. now.

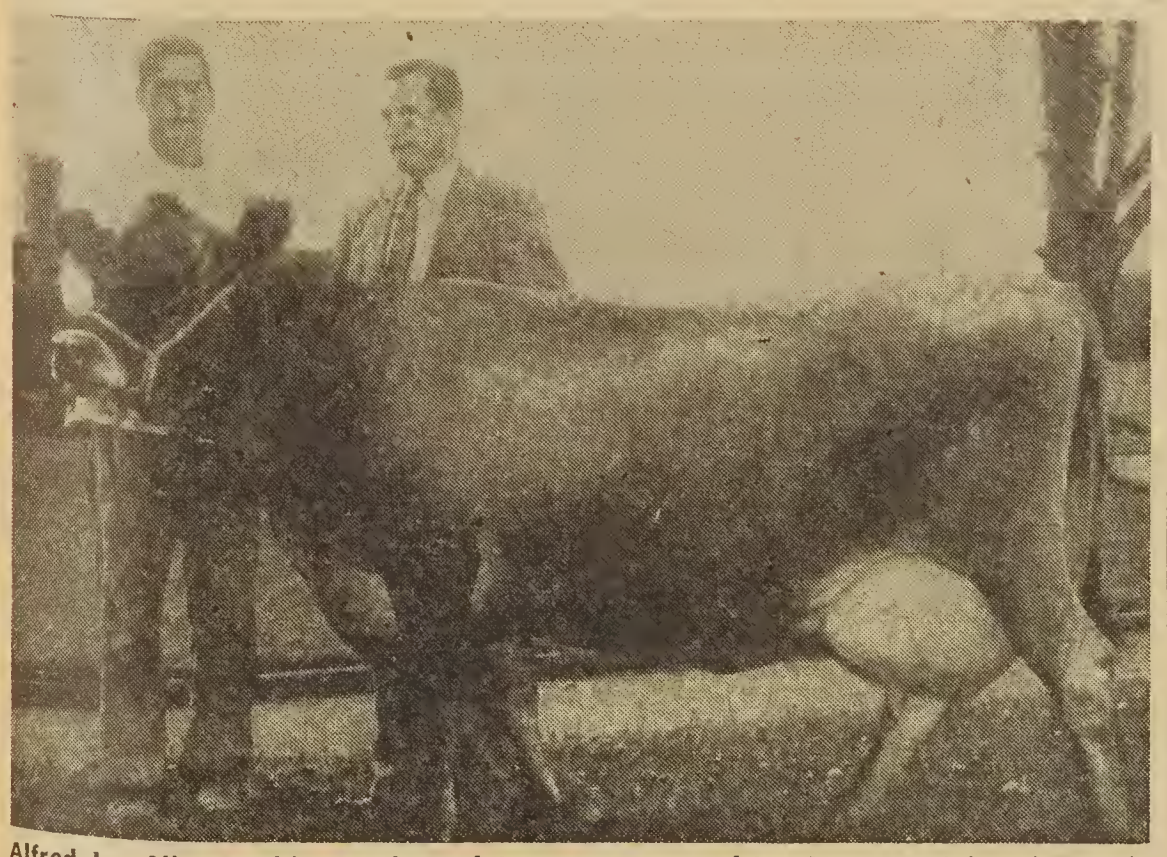
Attending the last weighing for the record were: Dr. John Bartlett, head of Animal Husbandry at Rutgers; Dr. William Martin, Dean of the Agricultural College; Fred Jackson of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture; Fred Idtse, secretary of the Brown Swiss Association; Paul Bennetch, former president of the Brown Swiss Association and representative of the Pure Bred Dairy Cattle Association.

— A. A. —

WOOD-USING INDUSTRIES

The New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University recently published a bulletin giving information on "The Wood-Using Industries of New York State." It lists over 1300 wood-working establishments, grouped in 53 separate qualifications. The bulletin also gives the amounts of lumber used and grown within the State for present and past years.

The bulletin, which has 124 pages, with 11 full page illustrations, is available, so long as the supply lasts, at $1.50 per copy. Send your money direct to the Extension Department, N.Y.S. College of Forestry, Syracuse 10, N. Y.



Alfred Jap Alice Bambi, a registered Jersey cow owned by the State University Agricultural and Technical Institute at Alfred, New York, was recently rated a "tested dam" by the American Jersey Cattle Club. Shown with the cow are Herdsman Frank Thomas, left, and Prof. Charles Cameron of the Animal Husbandry Department.



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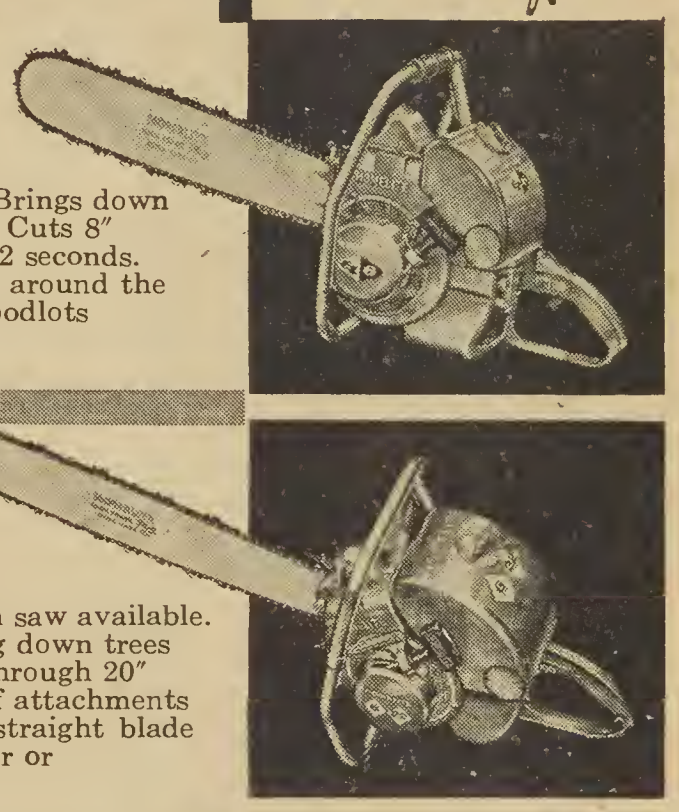
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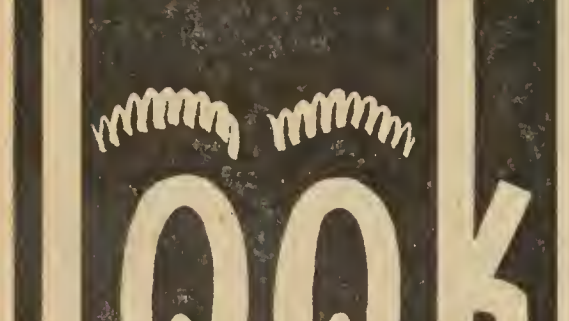
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By TOM MILLIMAN

Positions Reversed

DIVERSIFICATION in farm income was a principle taught by Dr. George F. Warren 40 years ago. Moreover, in Cornell surveys of farmers' income, he proved it to be then the soundest and most profitable. A dairyman had a second line, say cash crops if his location permitted, or poultry or something else where cash crops didn't fit. And so on. The evidence in favor of farm diversification was overwhelming.

At the same time, industry was highly specialized. Some companies made only one thing, and made it well. We can think of companies which made only plows, or typewriters, or phonographs, or one food product, such as Jello.

All this is changed. The farm has become specialized—in milk alone, or in eggs, or in broilers—in fruit—or all vegetables. Seabrook Farms uprooted 1,000 acres of prime orchards to make room for vegetables, and also totally eliminated cattle feeding on vegetable waste by returning the residues directly to the land.

Industry, on the other hand, has for a generation been diversifying its products and risks.

To the housewife, the name Sunbeam suggests a fine electric frypan. But to a cattle owner, Sunbeam means an unusually effective electric calf dehorner, and also a cow clipper.

The American Cyanamid name suggests to doctors, veterinarians, and mothers the life-saving antibiotic called Aureomycin. But to farmers, the same name suggests several forms of fertilizer, including atmospheric nitrogen from Canada and phosphate products from Florida.

To many men, the name Sperry-Rand suggests the Remington electric razor, an effective mowing machine for the face. But to me, Sperry-Rand means a New Holland hay rake, bought in 1955, for Hayfields.

To many women, the name Avco Manufacturing Corporation suggests the much-to-be-desired American Kitchens, all shiny, packaged, gadgeteered, and ready to set against the walls. But to me, Avco Manufacturing Corporation means a 125-bushel, power-take-off, big-wheeled New Idea manure spreader. I bought one 120 days ago.

Possible Causes

Why have farmers and industry changed places on diversity of products? With typical farmers, cost of equipment for several lines of activity is almost certainly prohibitive. The equipment we do have is costly, which means we must use it a great deal to get our money back. With big machines and installations, we are able to produce more per man; but with farms still fairly small, there is not room for several enterprises on the usual acreage we have under one management.

Rather reluctantly, Hayfields has in 30 years dropped out of production of eggs, potatoes, cabbage, dry beans and peas. In recent years we've sold only milk, discarded dairy cows, bob calves, a little wheat, some sweet corn, sometimes surplus grain corn, and occasionally surplus hay. It is a dairy operation, basically. Economic forces, rather than my planning, brought about the changes. Hayfields merely adjusted.

What about industry, especially the companies changing from one product 30 or 40 years ago to many lines today? Spreading the risk is no doubt a part of it, when perhaps if markets for one thing are glutted, good demand for others may exist.

Isn't there more to it than that? Financial management may be a factor, for it has been found that one money pool in the hands of a skilled man or group can serve many lines with real economy of effort and cost.

Still beyond is the enormous problem of labor. If a company has everything in one plant making one product, and a strike occurs, production completely stops and the company slides downhill. Some have been ruined by a single strike. When a company is in several lines at widely separated points in the U.S.A., a struck plant at one spot is not likely to wreck or seriously damage the whole concern.

Single-product companies now remaining, such as the steel mills, are so big and of such vital concern to all that Government intervenes to keep wheels turning while arbitration grinds out a settlement.

SCREENINGS

Nature, with man's help, dealt gently with winter grains. The 1957 yields of Genesec wheat and Hudson barley may be highest in history. Hayfields, for the first time in years, has no barley, but our nitrated Gencsee whcat is heavy. New York, with 1¼% of the nation's wheat, leads all statcs in yield per acre, thanks to plant breeders Lovc and Jensen, and to fertilizer.

* * *

The first third of the pasture season has been first-class, which is another way of saying that any old pasture has outdone itself. Now comes the test—July to November. At Hayfields, we have slightly less than ¾ of an acre for each milking cow, plus no more than 1/6 of an acre aftermath. Will it do? Not without summer rain, I fear. We have and want no Sudan grass. Will report.

* * *

On the surface, it would scem that so limited an acrcage of pasture for a high-producing herd is an act of recklessness in a rcgion of such scant summer rainfall as wcstern New York. It would be, except for grass silage. That's the pasture reserve in case it's needed. We feed a little dry hay throughout the grazing season anyhow.

* * *

Cornell's commercial farm figures on cost of raising a heifer to freshening ($300-plus) caused Hayfields to completely withhold grain after age 8 months. On Empire birdsfoot back pastures, the heifers all look good and are of normal size, except one. She looks terrible. Dr. J. W. Bartlett of Rutgers, a recent visitor, asked if she had worms. We don't know, and the men haven't time to round her up.

* * *

Harry Morrill, on sharcs at Hayfields, has caught the idea of dcpending upon Empire birdsfoot to put big frames upon young stock while clothing thcm with a decent covering of firm flcsh. Acting upon it, he turncd out a half-blood Angus steer whose dam is a dairy cow, and thus saves 15 lbs. of grain a day. This black fellow will get a quick grain finish in thc fall, and then the axe at 20 months.

* * *

The Angus blood makes for early fattening, even when dams are big dairy animals. Not so with straight dairy steers. They just grow, and won't fatten much until grown. We had one such, half Holstein, half South Devon, an enormous 4-year-old red steer who earlier converted everything to growth and little to fat. We're eating him now and he's good, though expensive. To commemorate my folly, I'm having his hide made into a rug, with hair on.

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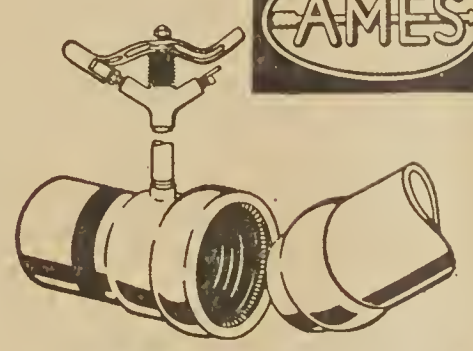
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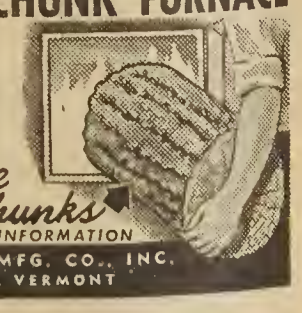
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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

RABIES!



By
B. L. MASTERS, M. D.
Fremont, Mich.
(For the Council on Rural Health, American Medical Association).

RABIES is one of the many virus diseases which can befall both man and beast.

It is sometimes called "hydrophobia" because it was early observed that animals suffering from the disease feared water.

The virus of rabies is most commonly carried in the saliva of dogs, but it also may be transmitted to man by cats, wolves, skunks, bears and many other animals. Fortunately, the disease is not widespread because great effort has been expended in recent years to control it.

It should be remembered, however, that in areas where inadequate public health programs exist, rabies may break out at any time.

The rabies virus enters the body through a break in the skin, such as an animal bite, and is carried to the brain along nerve pathways. For this reason, bites about the head and face are more dangerous, the distance to the brain being shorter.

The incubation period—in other words, the time required for the disease to develop after an infected bite —may vary from 10 days to two years. The average time is 50 to 60 days, but in severe bites the period is likely to be much shorter.

It is important to remember that both animals and man may have the active disease. In animals it takes one of two forms: (1) "Furious," in which the animal is agitated and vicious, then quickly becomes paralyzed and dies; or (2) "Dumb," in which the animal is quiet, drools at the mouth excessively and then dies.

Don't Shoot Animal

"Foaming at the mouth"—the traditional symbol of a "mad dog"—is not a reliable sign. It does not always occur and does not always help with the diagnosis. So a dog which has bitten someone cannot be considered "safe" just because he is not foaming.

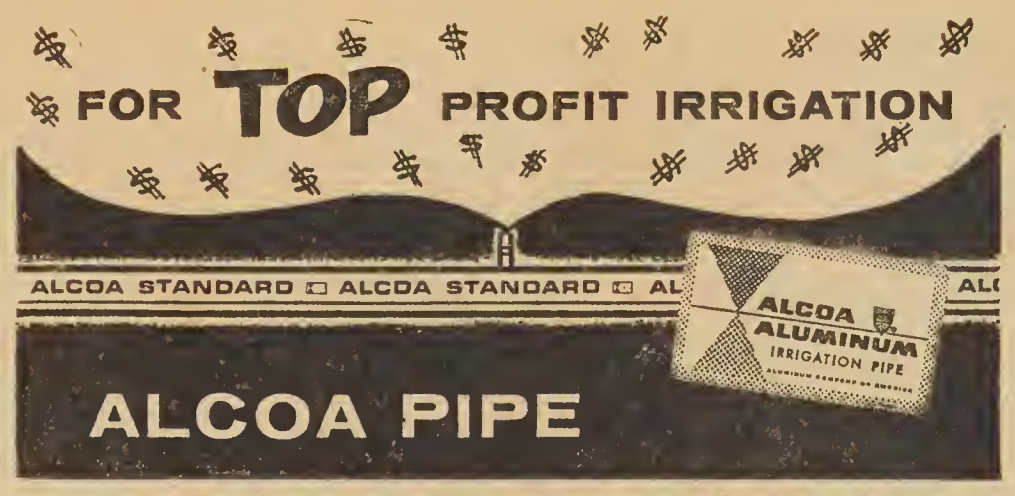
In man the disease causes mental depression, restlessness, aching and fever. The restlessness increases and excess saliva forms. Spasms of pain hit severely at the neck and throat muscles. So much so that the person will not drink water because this, or even a small breeze, may cause the pain. Even though thirst is extreme, water will be refused. Death usually occurs within 3 to 5 days, and it is inevitable once the disease has established itself.

Rabies can be prevented if the diagnosis is made soon enough. The important thing in any dog bite, or any other animal bite, is to observe the animal for two weeks. Don't shoot the animal, as then there would be no way of telling whether or not it was infected with rabies virus.

If the animal has rabies, it will develop symptoms and die within a two-week period, during which he should be kept penned and isolated. A postmortem examination by a veterinarian will confirm the diagnosis.

Treatment then can be given to the person bitten in time to prevent the disease. This treatment consists of a series of injections, and it is a rigorous experience but an effective one in most cases. Your family doctor should know about any animal bites suffered at your house.

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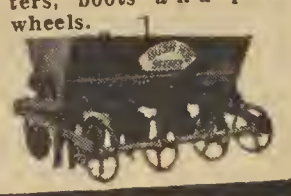
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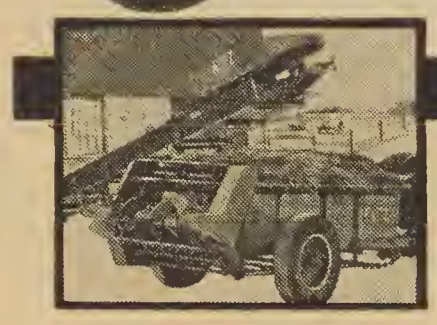
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1956

Value of services of cooperative associations recognized by the United States Supreme Court as being beneficial to all producers, and that all producers should share equally in paying for the services rendered by these cooperatives for the benefit of all producers. (The Grant Case decision 1956.)

1938

Incorporation of the fundamental principles of milk marketing, created by the Dairymen's League in 1923, in a Federal-State milk marketing order with an administrator to see that order was applied evenly on all milk handlers and returns distributed justly among all producers. This order sustained by the United States Supreme Court.

1937

Organization of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Inc. 1937 (created as the place and for the purpose of allowing all cooperative associations within the Metropolitan milk marketing area to come together and work for a better milk marketing program).

1937

Federal and State legislation enabling cooperative associations to work together in developing marketing program.. (Rogers-Allen Law and Federal Marketing Act).

1923

Fundamental principles of milk marketing developed by the Dairymen's League 1923 (pricing milk as to utilization and equalization of returns among all members).

1919

Dairymen's League Inc. reorganized March 1919 under name of Dairymen's League Cooperative Association Inc. so as to meet the requirements of dairy farmers in marketing and pricing their milk.

1916

Dairy farmers established undisputed right to set price for their milk under leadership of Dairymen's League 1916.

1907

Dairymen's League Inc. was formed August 25, 1907 to represent dairy farmers in pricing their milk.

For half a century, New Yo[illegible]egional lines have been erased, Milkshed dairymen have be[illegible]ifferences have been compro-striving for united action [illegible]ised, and a realistic view of the working to raise the price level [illegible]ilkshed as a single, interde-milk and to improve the livi[illegible]endent produeing area has been standards of dairymen. [illegible]aken.

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Hostages To Fortune

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XI

WHEN BILL saw Laura the Saturday afternoon of that week-end, he wondered why after all the years they had known each other he felt so formal and shy. Maybe Laura has the answer, he thought, for she acts the same way.

"I've thought about it, too," she answered his question. "Up to the time we fell in love we just took one another naturally, and for granted. But now that we know we are entering on an entirely different personal situation, it makes us feel differently. I suppose pride has something to do with it, too," she added. "Until we promised to give ourselves to each other our individualities were our own. Now they aren't."

"Such a lot of wisdom from a little girl," he laughed. "But the philosophers say that when love comes in wisdom flies out of the window. And I say let it go." Then he took her in his arms,

SYNOPSIS

TWO great basic themes run through Mr. Eastman's novel, Hostages to Fortune. First, there's the eternal struggle between the old and the new, represented by young Bill Graham and his grandfather, John Macdonald. The other theme is whether or not Bacon, the philosopher, was right when he said in effect that marriage and family interfere with the career of a man or woman.

Although Laura Bliss admitted that she loved Bill Graham, she at first refused to marry him because she said she had trained herself to be a home demonstration agent and marriage would interfere with her career. Bill loved and respected his grandfather but was impatient because John Macdonald liked old ways best and was opposed to "book farmin'," to the centralization of schools, and to other "new-fangled" notions.

But now, as the story develops, Laura is coming to realize that love is more important than anything else. Also, Bill and his grandfather come closer together in seeing that both are partly wrong and partly right.

and after a long breathless moment stood back to glory in her lovely, flushed face.

"If I remember correctly," he said banteringly, "you were getting off another piece of so-called wisdom about 'hostages to fortune.' You quoted Lord Bacon. Only you twisted it around to mean that a career girl who married also gave hostages to fortune because she had to give up her career. How about it now?"

"Oh, stop it, you big ninny. I haven't a shred of pride when I tell you"—she stepped back into his arms, pulled his head down and kissed him—"when I tell you," she repeated, "that I wouldn't trade that kiss for all the careers in the world."

"But we still have to have teachers," said Bill. "And women do have to work outside of the home." Then to tease her he added, "Not all of them are as lucky as you are."

"You big monkey! You're the one that's lucky."

"To that I'll subscribe. Come on now, there has been too much big talk. Come sit beside me and let's talk about some of the plans that just concern you and me."

"Better still," she said as she dropped on his lap, one arm around his neck, "let's not talk at all. Sometimes it isn't necessary."

A little later Laura said, "It's too bad for one to wish any part of their life away, but much as I like my girls, and the other teachers, in fact everybody in Freetown, I hate going back again and start marking off the days on that old calendar."

"I feel the same," said Bill. "When I got your letter telling me about your calendar, I got one and started doing the same thing. Then I quit and took it down. The watched pot never boils. With me it made the days go even more slowly. I'll tell you something else I did that helps. Maybe it will you. The psychologists say that when one has a great joy, a great sorrow, or any great problem, it is good to talk it over with a close, understanding friend. So I told my pastor about you and me. I hope you don't mind."

"Of course not. What did he say?"

"He said that love and marriage are the most beautiful things in life. When I quoted Bacon and asked him if he really thought that there was any truth in his statements about hostages to fortune, he said:

" 'That's all nonsense. I've read Lord Bacon's writings a lot. He was a great philosopher, but he surely got his sights all wrong on that. What is fortune anyway? What is success? Is it accumulation of a lot of money—or a position of power?' Then he answered his own question by saying, 'True success comes from the happiness in the achievement of the soul. And a part of that is certainly love and marriage.' "

"How beautiful," the girl said. "I'd like to know your minister."

Mrs. Bliss came in to invite Bill to stay to supper.

Warmed by her cordiality and by the prospect of more time with Laura, Bill promised to stay. Around the table later Mr. Bliss asked Bill what he knew about the plan being talked of on centralizing the local schools into one big school at Westford. Here Bill was on thin ice. Like Bill's grandfather, George Bliss had years before opposed the building of a hard-surfaced road through the neighborhood, and he had been very slow to accept and practice new farming methods. Undoubtedly he wouldn't be in sympathy with centralizing the schools. Yet, because of Laura, Mr. Bliss was just about the last man in the world with whom Bill wanted to have an argument.

On the other hand, Bill's sense of honesty and natural forthrightness forced him to speak out. "Yes," he said, "there is talk of centralization, and I guess quite a few are for it."

"I'm not," said George Bliss, shortly. "The only ones I know who would be for it are those in the village. Of course they want to get us farmers to help pay their taxes."

"From what I know about it," said Bill mildly, "centralization would increase the aid from the state, so there wouldn't be much if any increase in taxes."

George was warming up. "I've heard that story before about other new-fangled things. All I know is that every time I get a new tax bill it's higher than the one before."

Laura touched Bill's foot with hers under the table. He recognized it for a signal for him to change the subject, so he tried. He asked her father how his cows were holding up production during the winter.

"Not very good," was the brief answer, and George Bliss came right back to his bone. "What good would consolidation of our schools do anyway?"

Again Laura's foot pressed Bill's warningly. But Bill couldn't see how he could avoid answering the question. He made his answer as indirect as he could. "Some say," he replied, "that centralization would help the enlarged district to build a new schoolhouse with modern equipment, hire better teachers, and in general give children better educational opportunity."

That set the older man off in earnest. His face turned red. He pounded the table, making the dishes rattle. "Now, Dad," Mrs. Bliss remonstrated, "don't get excited." But he paid no attention.

"That's not all consolidation will do," he barked. "It'll take our schools right out of these neighborhoods so that we farmers won't have a darn word to say about 'em. You talk about more opportunities. I went to a school—to teachers—right here in our little district that's got teachers nowadays beat all hollow."

Bill was mad, but he laughed and said soothingly, "Maybe you're right, Mr. Bliss. Good teachers are born, and I'm sure many of the ones you knew were excellent."

Calmed by Bill's unexpected agreement, and perhaps a bit ashamed of his outburst, Bliss changed the subject. Later, when they were alone together, Laura said, apologetically: "Don't mind Dad, Bill. His bark is worse than his bite." Bill smiled and kissed her, but he was worried. How was the world ever going to make progress when there were so many like his grandfather and Mr. Bliss who seemed to be against everything new? What was of even more importance to him personally, how was he going to continue to keep on good relations with his future father-in-law?

The following Saturday Bill went to see Tom Allen. Tom was the farmer member of the board of education, living in the Westford district on a big farm just outside the village limits. It was always good to visit with Tom. Kindly and understanding, he always dove right to the heart of a problem. More than anyone else, Tom had been responsible for getting the vocational agriculture course started in the high school, so Bill had gotten in the habit frequently of talking over both school and farming problems with him.

On this Saturday Tom said: "Come on, Bill, the weather has warmed up, and I was just about to do a little pruning in the orchard." He laughed. "I was trying to find an alibi for not working and you're it. So we'll pass up the pruning a little while longer if you'll walk through the orchard with me and let me show you my trees. I'm real proud of them."

As they walked through the long rows of beautiful healthy young trees just coming into bearing, Tom talked about the outlook for apple producers, stopping at nearly every tree to note and point out its growth, often laying a hand almost caressingly on trunk or limb. Bill laughed at him. "I declare," he said, "one would think that those trees were alive, and that you thought of them like a dairyman thinks of a good cow."

"What's wrong with that?" demanded Tom. "Trees are alive, and why shouldn't a fruit grower think just as much of his orchard as a dairyman does of his herd?"

"Of course," agreed Bill. "I grew up with cows, so I just hadn't thought of a tree that way."

"I believe," said Tom, "that it's that last little touch of care that a farmer gives his cows, his crops, or his orchards, that makes the big difference in whether or not he makes a profit."

"Now that you speak of it," remarked Bill, "I know a poultryman who tells me that even though he has good help he hates to be away from home and his flock for even a day or two because the hens slump in production for lack of what you call that last touch of care that the hired help fail to give."

Tom grinned. "Maybe I'm too optimistic, but I'm aiming to take care of these trees, feeling pretty sure that they'll take care of Sarah and me when we get too old to work so hard. Who knows," he continued, a far-away look crossing his face, "who knows but what maybe this orchard may sometime help Sarah and me go to see some of the places we have dreamed about?

"Well, how did I get off on that tack? Must be the feeling of spring in the air. Nice and mild today." He climbed up to sit on the fence and motioned for Bill to join him. "Always seems good when the days begin to get longer."

Bill nodded, then said: "I'm a bit worried, Tom. I really came up today to get your reaction to the centralization idea. Of course the board of education and the principal are for it, but I'm afraid there is going to be a lot of opposition."

Tom was silent for so long that Bill wondered if he had heard him. Then he said:

"Sometimes the value of a proposal is assured by the opposition. Didn't we learn somewhere in school that reaction is just as natural as action? I have often thought of Fulton's steamboat. Nearly everybody called him a fool, and the boat itself they named 'Fulton's Folly.' But the crowd that gathered on the banks of the Hudson prepared to jeer were astonished to see the contraption actually move up the stream **against** the current. 'She moves! She moves!' was the cry. So it is always. Opposition is a good thing. It keeps us from moving too fast, so we don't have to back up too much."

Laughingly he added: "I didn't need to make a speech to assure you that I'm in favor of centralization. But I agree that it will make a lot of trouble in the community. At least for a while. By the way, don't you know a young farmer down your way by the name of Gordon? I think his first name is Jay."

Bill looked up quickly. "Yes, why?"

"What kind of a fellow is he?"

"I'm not the one to ask. I never liked him. When we were boys he was a bully and a show-off, and I don't think he has changed much. His people have some money, and they have set him up in farming. But from what I hear he doesn't work at it much — or at anything else. Why, do you know him?"

"Not personally. But I hear that he's going around talking against centralization—and he must be a pretty good talker, for the people are listening, and I guess agreeing with him, some of them at least."

The trouble with all good causes is that the crackpots get busy while those who might be on the constructive side are too busy with their own affairs.

"The board is calling a special meeting in a few days, Bill, open to everyone in the districts that would be centralized. There will be someone there from the State Department of Education to help present the facts. The farmers around here," Tom continued, "have a lot of confidence in you. So the board is going to ask you to talk briefly at this meeting about why you think centralizing our schools will be good for this farm community."

Bill felt worried. As a member of the board Tom was really one of his bosses, so he didn't want to tell him that he wouldn't speak at the centralization meeting. But, having Laura's father in mind, he said:

"Tom, do you think it wise to risk our vocational agriculture work in the school by my getting out in front in this argument?"

Tom gave him a keen glance. "We had exactly the same situation on a smaller scale when we put in the agriculture course. Some of us have to get

(Continued from Opposite Page)

out in front, as you put it, or there never would be any progress. I have a neighbor who won't speak to me because I stood for a vocational agriculture course. But," he paused for emphasis, "we got the course. And your boys are profiting by it."

Regretting that he might have given Tom the impression that he lacked courage, Bill said quietly, "All right, Tom. I'll do the best I can."

On a Saturday evening two weeks later more than 600 people from the districts in the proposed centralization crowded the local theater to hear the board of education, a representative from the State Education Department, the school principal, who presided and, feeling very small and insignificant, Bill Graham. Laura Bliss, her father and mother were in the front row of the big audience, and farther back was Bill's grandfather, with his mother and sisters.

Bill had little experience with crowds, but some inner sense told him that this one was tense and emotional and that there might be trouble ahead. Principal Pratt called the meeting to order, explained its purpose—simply to acquaint the people with the facts on the proposal for the centralization of the schools. He said that while an informal expression of opinion might be taken later, no formal vote was contemplated at this meeting. Then he presented Dr. Squires, from the State Education Department. Squires spoke briefly and to the point. He said:

"I want to make it very plain that the State never approves nor orders a centralization without a majority consent of the voters involved."

Then he went on to explain the exact procedure that must be followed, how the centralization would be financed, what part the State would pay and what would have to come from local taxes. The audience listened quietly, but there was only light and scattered applause when Dr. Squires concluded, and as he took his seat several members of the audience were up asking to be heard. Principal Pratt said: "I will recognize Mr. Bliss." Bill wondered why he picked out Laura's father when he had other choices, and then concluded that he had forgotten the connection with Laura.

Bliss started to speak. There were shouts of "Louder! Louder!" The chairman held up his hand for quiet and then invited Bliss to come to the platform. Here is where we get a blast, thought Bill. But it wasn't as bad as he had expected. For one thing, Bliss mumbled his words so that the crowd kept interrupting, calling on him to speak up. Bliss did make one point, however, and he got a hand on it.

"This man from the Department of Education," he said, "told us that we wouldn't have to centralize except by a vote of the majority." He raised his voice so all could hear him and shouted: "What majority? The majority in my little district don't want to consolidate, but we can be outvoted by the other districts, especially by the village. What's fair about that?"

Then he concluded: "That's what is happening all over in every way. It's getting so we Americans have no rights left. Maybe our little school doesn't have a lot of newfangled notions, but at least it's ours, and we neighbors have something to say about how it is run."

When Bliss finished Dr. Squires asked for permission to say a word or two again. "The gentleman who just spoke," he said, "has a real point, and we in Albany are very sympathetic to it. Like the New England town meeting, the little red schoolhouse was a symbol of pure democracy."

Apparently changing the subject he said suddenly: "Ladies and gentlemen, how many farmers here have tractors?"

Over half of the hands went up. The speaker nodded. "I was raised on the farm when we had good horses. I loved them. I hated to see them go. But they are going, and fast. A farmer who has a good tractor knows that. Times change and we must meet change with change, and that applies to our schools. What was good enough for our fathers is not good enough for our children. And were our fathers here, most of them would agree."

When Squires sat down again several in the audience were nodding their heads. He had made a telling point.

Principal Pratt then called on the president of the board of education. Mr. Hall said that the board fully agreed with Dr. Squires, that of course there could be no centralization unless the people voted it in the American way. He pointed out that every community adjoining Westford had centralized, that in fact most of the State had done so, and that the principle of centralization must be right if so many other communities had adopted it. He concluded:

"The Westford board of education therefore feels, ladies and gentlemen, that we would be negligent indeed if we did not give you all the opportunity to consider the facts, the advantages of centralization of the schools in this community."

After Mr. Hall sat down the chairman said: "We have one more speaker whom we have asked to comment briefly on this subject, then the meeting will be open for discussion. I'm now going to call on our teacher of agriculture, William Graham. Bill is known to many of you both as a farm boy and more recently because of the fine work he is doing with your boys. We have asked him to speak tonight because you do know him, because he has the interests of the rural people at heart, and because as a teacher he knows, better than almost anyone else, how badly school facilities are needed for the rural people of this section."

When Bill got to his feet his knees were trembling and his throat was dry, and he wondered how he was going to get out a single word. It didn't help a bit, either, to know that his grandfather was in the audience, probably disapproving, and Laura Bliss' father was surely on the other side.

Then he caught a glimpse of Laura's face. She was sitting forward in the seat, and somewhow he knew that she was and always would be with him and for him, right or wrong.

As he said, "Mr. Chairman," a raucous voice, from the rear of the room yelled "Louder!" That made Bill a little mad and, with Laura's encouragement, was all he needed to forget his nervousness and go into his subject.

(To Be Continued)

— A. A. —

MUTUAL SUPPORTS MILK FOR HEALTH

JACOB PRATT, president of Milk for Health, Inc., and Edmund F. Cooke, general manager of the Mutual Federation of Independent Cooperatives, Inc., jointly announced last month the appointment of William D. "Bill" Allen of Van Hornesville, New York, as a delegate director to Milk for Health, Inc.

Allen is a director of Mutual representing the Van Hornesville Milk Producers Cooperative. A graduate of Cornel, he has had 10 years' experience as a county agricultural agent in Yates and Lewis Counties. Today, Allen manages the 250 acre farm of Richard Young, of the Owen D. Young family, at Van Hornesville, New York. He is a member of the New York Farm Bureau and the Holstein Club.

With the designation of Allen as a delegate director, Mutual joins with ten other farm and producer groups in sponsoring Milk for Health, Inc., an organization through which over 36,000 Metropolitan New York dairymen contribute one cent per hundredweight of the milk they produce to milk sales promotion.



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FOR SALE: ONE 1949 CASE grain thresher, size 28.47. Just like new. Abram Nevelezer, Williamson, N. Y. Phone 4282.

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PATZ BARN Cleaners. Silo Unloaders, Manure Spreaders. Famous for their high quality and longer life. Engineered for buyers who demand the best. Used trade-ins of other makes, silos, low cost steel buildings, grain bins, cribs. Barn equipment. Easy terms. Free literature, no obligation. Some dealer territories available. Nold Farm Supply, Rome, New York.

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THE FAMOUS 900 ACRE CLOVERDALE FARM —300 tillable, 300 pasture, 300 sugar maple and timber. Tics 100—will sell with 70 milkers, 2 Diesel tractors, combine (raise dairy feed for $1 per hundred), 19 miles Burlington. 3 barns, silos, 3 houses, concrete pig house. All hay, grain, earth working equipment excellent condition. Two sugar houses (one made 96 gal. syrup in one day!) Price $84,000. 275 acre dairy farm, ties 64, steam heated 14 room house. 69 Holsteins, 2 tractors, sugar place, all equipment. Bank will lend $25,000. Total price $39,000 stocked! Sheepmen look! 550 acre brand new modern sheep ranch. 2 new pole barns, Remodeled colonial brick house in your own isolated empire with good flock 200 sheep and all equipment for only $25,000. Whatever you want — if it's the "Good Earth" we have it! Farm, live and invest in the heart of the ski country. J. R. Hunt, Belvidere, Vermont.

100 ACRE PA. FARM, between Rome, Pa., and Nichols, N. Y., commuting distance to new IBM plant at Owego, N. Y., 10 room house, 3 story poultry barn, immediate possession, $7500, terms. Werts Real Estate, Johnson City, N. Y.

68½ ACRE BARE FARM, 4 room house, 20 stanchion barn, near Harpursville, N. Y. Broome County, $5,000, terms, Werts Real Estate, Johnson City, N. Y.

WANTED, ALL TYPES FARMS, village, rural and city dwellings and other types of real estate for sale, phone or write Werts Real Estate, Johnson City, N. Y.

WANTED, STOCKED AND EQUIPPED Dairy Farm by young, experienced dairyman. Best references, no smoking or drinking. Can pay $5,000 down. Possession Sept. 1. Cleo Ford, Cook Rd., Grand Blanc, Michigan.

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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WANTED TO BUY: FARMHOUSE, land, where boy and dog can roam. Antique furnishings. Mrs. Herman, 302 Stone Rd., Rochester, N. Y.

POOLVILLE, MADISON COUNTY — 140 acre dairy farm. Abundant water. Excellent buildings, including 10-room house. Modern conveniences. All livestock and equipment to operate farm. Suitable terms. Near school, church. Box 514-CM, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

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SPECIAL Trial Offer, 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in beautiful ring-bound plastic album, only 25c 12-35c. Young Photo Service, 62C, Schenectady 1, New York.

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GETTING MARRIED? Free samples invitations, napkins, everything. Wedprint, 1223 Springarden, Pittsburgh 12, Pa.

NYLON STOCKINGS, 3 pairs for $1.00. Beautiful seconds. All Sheer Mills, 636-D East State Fair, Detroit, Michigan.

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BAKE NEW GREASELESS doughnuts in kitchen. Sell stores. Free details. George Ray, 3605 South 15th. Minneapolis 7, Minnesota.

DISCOUNT CATALOG. NAME BRAND gifts, appliances. Free delivery, double S & H Green Stamps all purchases. Send $1. refundable. Akron Distributors, 12 Cedar, Akron, New York.

GOOD MONEY IN WEAVING. Weave rugs at home for neighbors on $89.50 Union Loom. Thousands doing it. Booklet free. Carlcraft Co., Adams St., Boonville, New York.

REVOLUTIONARY NEW DISHWASHER. Lightning seller. Ends dishwashing drudgery. Dishes gleam. Send no money. Just your name. Kristee 109, Akron, Ohio.

STAMPED LINENS FOR EMBROIDERY or painting. Buy direct from manufacturer and save. Send for free catalog. Merribee, 16 West 19th St., Dept. 382 New York 11, N. Y.

QUILT PIECES! BEAUTIFUL COLORS! 1¼ lbs., $1.00; 3¼ lbs., $2.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ward, 42-A Manchester, Springfield 8, Mass.

PASTEL RIBBON REMNANTS, 100 yards $1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Exchange, Box 211, Whitman, Mass.

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PROTECT your berry crops. Cheesecloth 100 yards by 52" in convenient 10 yard lengths. $7.00 prepaid. 50% less mill price. Hein, Thornwood, New York.

250,000 Products Wholesale! Appliances . . . sporting . . . clothing . . etc. Tremendous discounts! Econ-O-Mart Whippany 14, New Jersey.

PAINT, SNOW WHITE titanium lead and oil. Money-back guarantee won't peel. $4.95 value, factory price, $2.25 gal. Free sample. Snow White Co. AA. Toledo 2, Ohio.

VIOBIN WHEAT GERM OIL—Natural source of vitamin E. Helps heart action, increases physical endurance. One pint jar sent anywhere postpaid $5.45. Receive one pound of 100% pure wheat germ free with order. Write for free booklet. Mail orders to Jean Testa, Springs Rd., East Hampton, Long Island, N. Y.

NO TRESPASSING SIGNS, samples, prices, free. Cassel, 65 Cottage Middletown, New York.

100 FOREIGN STAMPS, MIXED, $1.00. 100 U. S. stamps, mixed $1.50 Brownlee, Woodville, Mass.

KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST RENEWED.

DIAZINON NOW APPROVED FOR USE ON FRUIT

DIAZINON insecticides, noted for their outstanding control of resistant as well as non-resistant houseflies and cockroaches, are now approved for use on fruit, according to an announcement by the Geigy Agricultural Chemicals Division of Geigy Chemical Corporation.

Diazinon has been thoroughly field tested throughout the United States and Canada over the past four years and sold in Europe for control of fruit insects for two years. Diazinon controls practically all major fruit pests on apples, pears and cherries, including certain insects difficult to control with other insecticides. It may be applied up to 14 days before harvest on apples and pears and up to 10 days before harvest on cherries. Residue tolerance is 0.75 parts per million.

The insecticide may be used alone or in combination with 50% wettable DDT. A Diazinon-DDT schedule permits the use of sprays containing DDT up to a 14-day limit on apples and pears. Normally, full strength DDT sprays cannot be used closer than 40 days before harvest on apples and 30 days before harvest on pears.

On Apples—Diazinon provides outstanding control of Apple Maggots and Codling Moths, including those Codling Moths resistant to chlorinated insecticides. It effectively controls Rosy Apple Aphids, Green Apple Aphids, Woolly Apple Aphids, San Jose and Forbes Scale Crawlers.

On Pears—Diazinon effectively controls Codling Moths, Pear Psylla, Aphids, San Jose and Forbes Scale Crawlers.

On Cherries—Diazinon gives positive control of Cherry Fruit Flies, Black Cherry Aphids, and San Jose Scale Crawlers.

Suppresses Mites

In addition, Diazinon or Diazinon-DDT schedules recommended for control of the above insects tend to suppress the buildup of mites so that application of a miticide will often not be necessary.

Diazinon is relatively safe to humans and domestic animals in comparison with the highly toxic organic phosphate insecticides. However, the precautionary measures shown on the labels should be followed closely.

Due to the effectiveness of Diazinon formulations against such a wide variety of insects, the Diazinon-DDT fruit insect control schedule is one of the most effective and economical fruit spray programs available. Since this combination controls practically all the major fruit insects and also suppresses mite infestations, it is not necessary to use several different insecticides to control the various insect species attacking fruit. This means a saving in pesticides, time and labor, which in turn means lower fruit production costs and, therefore, increased profits.

—A. A.—

INTERNATIONAL AT CHICAGO OCT. 9-15

NEARLY $47,000 in cash awards await winners in the coming 5th annual International Dairy Show Oct. 9 through 15 in the International Amphitheatre of the Chicago Stock Yards. This is the largest purse yet subscribed for the big dairy exhibition, according to W. A. Wentworth, president.

Prize lists and entry forms are now obtainable by addressing show headquarters, Chicago 9, Ill. Jerseys, Holstein Friesians and Milking Shorthorn groups have all contributed generous awards for state herds. Junior competitions for boy and girl exhibitors will distribute $1,500 to state herds.

3 dates to remember

july 15
Entries close for NYABC Dairy Queen Competition. Winner gets wardrobe, $100. cash, free trip for two to Toronto, Canada National Association Artificial Breeders Convention August 11-14. See your NYABC technician, or officers of local NYABC associations for complete contest details.

july 17
Entries for NYABC Cattle Show must be postmarked by midnight. Thousands of dollars in prizes, plus championship ribbons open to daughters of NYABC dairy sires. See your NYABC technician for Regulations & Premiums Booklet, Entry Blanks.

august 2-3
SEVENTH ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW — 17th ANNUAL MEETING
61 classes—Junior Showmanship Contest—Free Milk—Meet the NYABC Dairy Queen—the Distinguished Service Award Technician. See Your Headquarters and the Sires in Service. Dairy Exhibits—Entertainment for Children.

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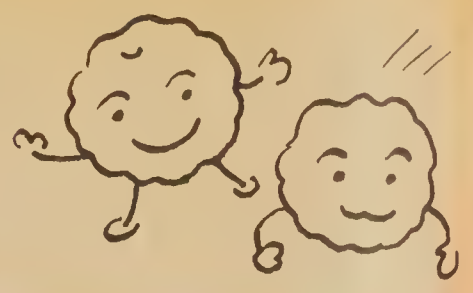


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Be Sure It's Safe!



By PROF. KARLA LONGREE
New York State College of Home Economics
at Cornell University

AN AMENDMENT to the New York State Sanitary Code, effective last April, requires that all foods prepared in quantity, if not refrigerated, must be kept as hot as 140 degrees Fahrenheit **up to the time of serving.** This applies to community meals such as church and Grange suppers, as well as to restaurants, hospitals, and other public places when food is served in quantity.

The law is a good one—designed to protect you and others in your community from food poisoning. Even under the most sanitary conditions it is impossible to prevent some contamination of food by organisms which, in small numbers, are relatively harmless. Food may look good, taste good, and smell all right, yet still contain enough food poisoning organisms to be dangerous. This happens when the food is not kept really cold, or hot, from the time it is prepared until it is served.

The danger zone is between 50 and 120 degrees. At these temperatures bacteria multiply so fast that foods containing them can become unsafe to eat in a matter of hours. Under conditions favorable for bacterial growth, a single cell can multiply to 4,000 in four hours and produce millions in 12 hours.

Last year 27 outbreaks of food poisoning involving 1,100 individuals were reported in upstate New York. According to Dr. Robert Albrecht of the State Health Department, there probably are great numbers of outbreaks annually which do not come to the attention of the Department.

Ways to handle and prepare foods so that they will be safe to eat when served in quantity have been the subject of continuing research at the New York State College of Home Economics, Cornell University.

Take the matter of refrigerating a large quantity of food, for example. Experiments have shown that even when refrigerated at 42 degrees Fahrenheit it takes as long as 24 hours for a four-gallon batch of white sauce to cool to 50 degrees in the center. By dividing the sauce into several smaller batches, and by pre-cooling these in cold running water before they are placed in a refrigerator, the cooling time can be reduced considerably. Thinner mixtures can be cooled faster, but greasy ones and mixtures containing chunks of solid food materials take a long time.

Turkey, chicken, and ham—popular meats for community meals—should be served entirely within four hours after cooking. If this isn't possible, and they cannot be held at 140 degrees during the interim, they should be chilled and refrigerated as soon as they are cooked. The same rule applies of course, to left-overs. **Keep them hot or cold.**

A great deal has been written about the danger of cooking large turkeys with the dressing inside. The danger is that the heat which penetrates to the very center of the bird will not be great enough, or of sufficient duration to inhibit the growth of any bacteria which may be there. The safest rule when preparing large birds for quantity serving, is to cook the dressing separately.

In addition to keeping food hot, or cooling it rapidly and keeping it cold, it is advisable to keep foods separate up to serving time. Research has shown that bacteria multiply faster in meat, eggs, fish, peas, beans, and corn than they do in some other foods. When any of the above are mixed and held for serving, the chances for trouble increase. Many "combination" dishes can be mixed as serving time approaches. A considerable amount of research has been done to devise recipes adaptable to community meal service. Many of them are listed in the book, "Quantity Recipes," published by the Home Economics College. (To order, see below.)

Bulletins

There are many other factors involved in safe handling of foods—clean utensils and work space, and personal hygiene are among them. Bulletins covering these subjects and others relating to community meals have been written by specialists at the New York State College of Home Economics, and can be ordered from the Mailing Room, Dept. AA, Stone Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. They include:

Quantity Recipes $1.00; no free distribution.

E783 **Meals for paying guests,** 5 cents; free to New York State residents.

E925 **Hot breads for your community meals—baking with New York State pastry flour,** 5 cents; free to New York State residents.

E962 **Desserts for your community meals—baking with New York State pastry flour,** 10 cents; free to New York State residents.

E970 **Cookies for your community meals,** 5 cents; free to New York State residents.

S16 **Camp Food Service Management,** 25 cents; no free distribution.

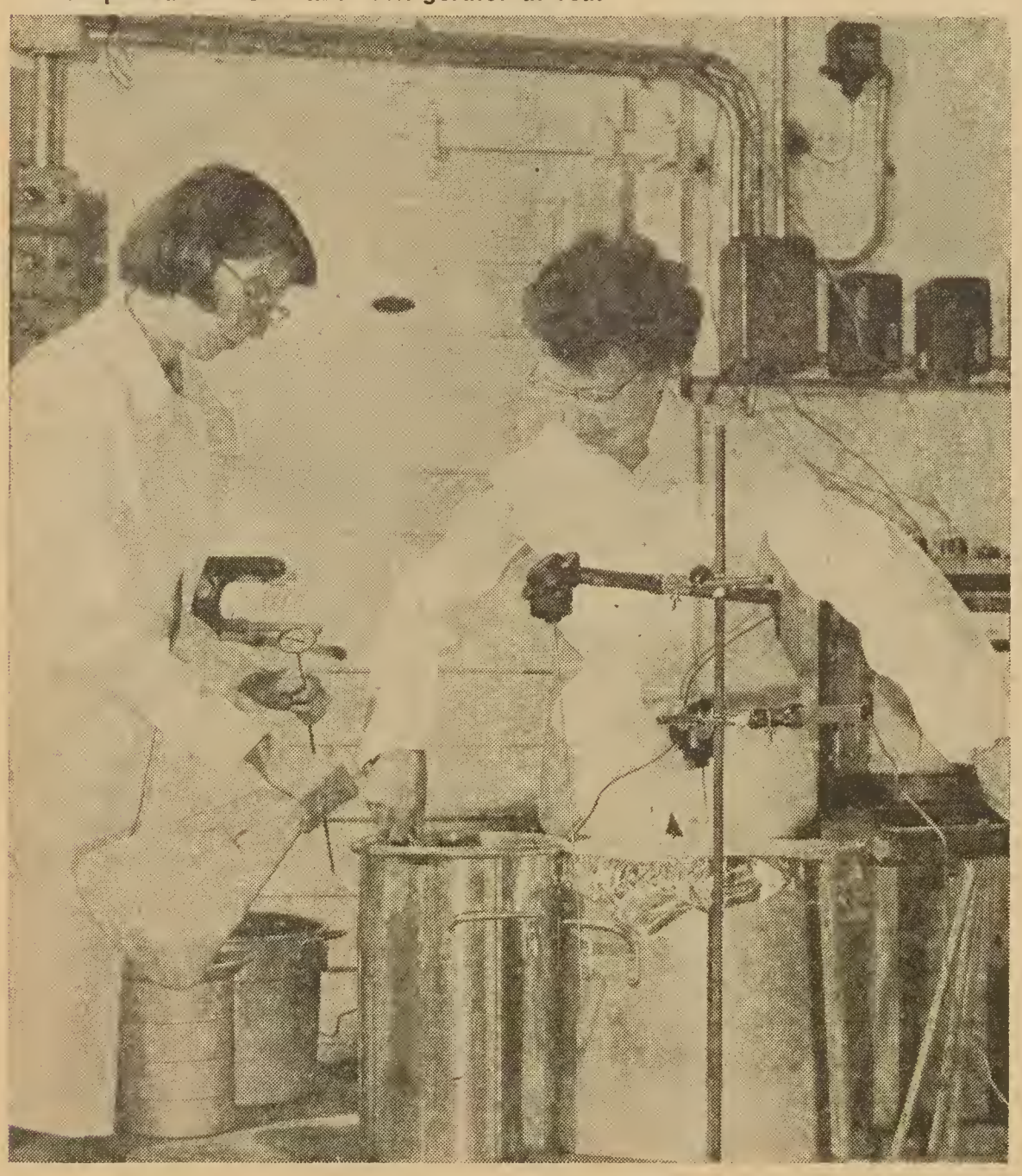
E803 **Purchasing food for fifty,** 5 cents; free to New York State residents.

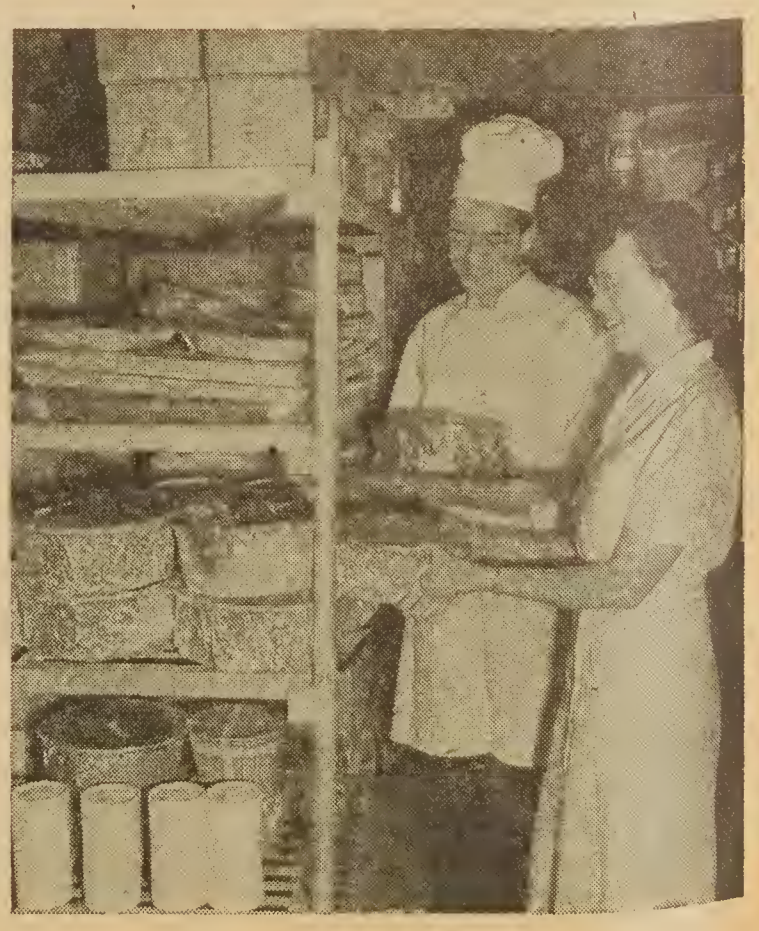
E844 **Sanitary food handling in church, community center, and camp,** 5 cents; free to New York State residents.

E856 **Selecting equipment for your community kitchen,** 5 cents; free to New York State residents.

Buying Food for Your Camp. Buying Food for Your Nursing Home. (Food Marketing Leaflets). Free to everyone.

Prof. Karla Longree, right below, and Linda Schaumann, research assistant, prepare for an experiment which demonstrated the length of time required for a four-gallon batch of white sauce to cool to 40 degrees all the way through when placed in the walk-in refrigerator at rear.





Cooks in the cafeteria at the New York State College of Home Economics can prepare volumes of food in advance and store it in the freezer.

An American Tradition

By MABEL HEBEL

THERE's something special about a church supper. When friends and neighbors sit down together to break bread and share salt, they renew a pledge of community strength, just as the family, sitting around the table at the end of the day reaffirms its unity.

There's something satisfying, too, in helping to "put on" a supper — preparing a dish to be served — arranging flowers to brighten the occasion. Even the "drudgery" of cleaning up afterwards is made lighter because many hands pitch in willingly.

And there's something very special in the memories the little folks store up from these home town get-togethers—memories of the warmth and belonging that come from being part of a big, jolly community of families.

Community meals have been a part of American tradition since the early days. Happily, in this age of shifting, growing population, they're still an integral part of every community—whether it be a new community made up mostly of people who were strangers to each other a few years, or a few months back; a community of oldtimers who have grown up together; or a mixture of both.

From all over the Northeast we hear of churches, Granges, community centers remodeled, or in some cases built partly from the proceeds of community meals. This is a wonderful thing, so let's not take any chances with the food we serve there. Professor Longree's article, "Be Sure It's Safe!," might serve as a reminder in your town to any group preparing community meals.

Smart and Cool

9171. Neat button-front bodice, easy skirt, a becoming style for shorter, fuller figures. Printed Pattern in Half-sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Size 16½ takes 3¾ yds. 35-in. 35 cents.

4792. Graceful summer dress with high empire bodice, smooth fitted and flaring silhouette. Little bolero for perfect cover-up. Printed Pattern in Misses' sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16 dress and bolero take 4¾ yds. 35-in. 35 cents.











9377. Sheath-slim front; softly bloused back, above flaring paneled skirt. Easy sewing with directions printed on each pattern part. Misses' sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16 takes 4¼ yds. 35-in. 35 cents.

4840. Playtime set for daughter. Sew-easy with our Printed Pattern. Children's sizes 2, 4, 6, 8. Size 6 top and shorts take 1½ yds. 35-in. 35 cents.

4580. Cool, graceful sundress with cover-up jacket—a flattering ensemble for shorter, fuller figures. Printed Pattern in Half-sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Size 16½: Dress 5¼ yds. 35-in.; jacket 1½ yds. 35 cents.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 35 cents for EACH pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Send order to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y.

Going on A Picnic?

OUTDOOR COOKING

ONCE going on a picnic meant having sandwiches and potato salad or a hot dish, thickly wrapped in newspapers to prevent it from cooling off. Now it can mean anything from steaks and roasts to frankfurters and hamburgers, prepared right on the spot.

Portable charcoal grills make the whole outdoors your kitchen. Although most people use their grills mainly for backyard cooking, home economists have found that increasing numbers of persons are taking the grills to parks, beaches, and on vacations. Cooking over charcoal has become commonplace in every outing.

Most grills have removable or folding legs and take up very little space. Ideal for use by campers in wooded areas, they lessen the danger of destructive fires caused by carelessness. Charcoal will not shoot off sparks and the metal bowl keeps the fire closely confined.

GRILLED STEAK

CORNELL specialists tell us that when you choose a steak for a charcoal broil, you should look for an even, red color, and fat marbled in with the lean. This means juicy goodness.

You have four broiling-type steaks to choose from. The **porterhouse** is usually the most expensive but has the most tenderloin—a wedge-shaped piece on one side of the bone. The **T-bone** steak is often labeled "porterhouse" at the market, but is a smaller edition of the real porterhouse. It, too, has a good amount of tenderloin.

A **sirloin** steak makes for mighty fine eating, too. It doesn't have as much tenderloin, nor as much bone either. Because of this, you get more servings to a pound.

Club steaks, the smallest of the lot, are often used for individual servings. Roughly triangular in form, they have very little, if any tenderloin.



"Why Don't Electric Companies Compete?"

Two friends, one of them an electric utility employee, have been discussing at lunch time, the obligations a Public Utility has to its community and how its rates are under the control of a New York State government body.

"You asked me if it wouldn't be better if there was competition in selling electricity."

"Yes, I did."

"All right. Let's say that free competition between two companies replaces regulation—each company trying to get the electric business of any customer in the community. Right?"

"Right!"

"Then they're going to compete for the business that will give them the biggest profit. And some large users might benefit by playing one against the other."

"Yes, I guess that's so."

"But what about the small customers? Are the two companies going to be bidding for their business?"

"Well, not as actively, I guess."

"You bet they won't. Once you take regulation away, you take away the small customer's protection. Because under regulation, the local power company must sell him all the power he can use at a fixed and guaranteed rate without any discrimination. Without regulation, his supply is uncertain and he will pay more."

"Then is that the reason why two electric companies don't compete—because it's not in the interest of the consumer?"

"Yes, but it's not the only reason. It's not to their own interests either."

"What do you mean?"

"Take a look at these figures in the Rochester Gas and Electric's Annual Report. Take first the amount of money we have invested in plant. Its original cost exceeds $208,000,000. Then look at our operating revenues amounting to $57,500,000. And then consider the number of employees, 2463. See anything unusual in these figures?"

"Your cost of plant is very high for the amount of revenue."

"Right. Most industries turn over plant investment several times each year in sales volume, but in a utility like ours it'll be almost four years before our revenue equals plant investment. That's why it's not good economics for two service companies to operate in the same area. They'd go broke competing with each other. Then look at this third figure,—the number of employees, and relate it to the cost of plant. It amounts to $84,000 per employee before a single dollar has been taken in. This figure is many times more than the ratio in other industries, but is normal for gas and electric utilities."

89 East Avenue Rochester, New York

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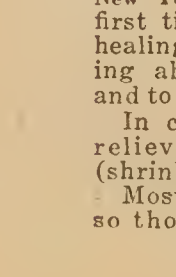
Monarch Fully Automotic Oven, 6757.5 CUBIC INCHES, with "twin-lite' oven control, automatic pre-heot push button, clock-timer, "Smokeless" broiler, removable oven ports and extra heavy wiring and insulation throughout. What's more, control knobs are ABOVE the oven to give perfect eye level control. Divided top or clustered top surface units. Controls con be mounted safely on wall out of reach of children. Write for informotion.

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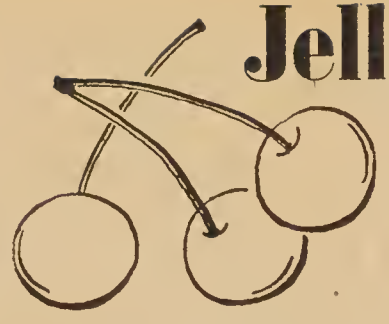
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Jelly, Jam and Cherry Treats



By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

TO TURN out row upon row of clear, bright-colored jellies, Grandma had to depend mostly on those fruits that had enough natural pectin and acid in themselves to jell; and she had to cook them a long time with just the right amount of sugar. Today, however, we can use practically any fruit, even fully ripened, because we have liquid or powdered natural fruit pectin; modern jelly recipes are carefully worked out and call for much shorter cooking times, too.

If you still prefer to make your jellies without added pectin, choose fruits like crabapples and other sour apples, currants, cranberries, grapes, gooseberries, blackberries, quinces and sour plums. You will need to add homemade or commercial pectin with fruits like apricots, blueberries, cherries, elderberries, peaches and strawberries.

To Make Jelly and Jam

Thoroughly wash and rinse jelly glasses and covers. To keep them hot until needed, cover them with boiling water or place on a towel-covered tray in a warm oven (250° to 300°).

Wash the fruit. Discard all stems except for those on currants. Crush soft fruits; cut hard fruits into quarters. Add about ¼ cup water for each 1 quart of berries, currants or grapes; 1 cup water for each 1 quart apples; and 2 cups water for each 1 quart of quinces. Boil berries and grapes about 10 minutes; other fruits about 20 to 25 minutes. Strain through a wet jelly bag or two layers of cheesecloth. For absolutely clear jelly, do not squeeze bag. If you do squeeze it, strain juice through another clean, wet bag. 2 pounds prepared fruit will give you about 1 pint of juice, which will make about 4 to 6 glasses of jelly.

Without Pectin

To make jelly without added pectin, use ¾ to 1 cup sugar for each cup of juice. Don't try to cook more than 4 cups of juice at one time. Stir over low heat until sugar is dissolved and mixture rolls off side of spoon in a sheet. Remove from heat, skim quickly and pour into hot glasses to about ½ inch from top. Cover immediately with ⅛ inch layer of hot paraffin; slant glasses slightly to make good seal around edge. Cool, cover, label and store in a cool, dark place. If you use the new straight-sided, half-pint jars that have the dome or two piece metal caps, omit paraffin.

To make jelly with commercial pectin, follow manufacturer's directions exactly. Do not double or interchange recipes, as each one has been especially adapted to that particular fruit.

No recipe is necessary for a simple fruit jam. Use ¾ cup sugar for each cup of chopped or crushed fruit, and cook until clear and thickened.

You may want to can fruit juice during the summer to use for jelly later on. Extract juice as usual, heat almost to boiling point and fill hot sterilized jars to top. Adjust jar lids and process in boiling water bath 5 minutes for either pints or quarts. As soon as you remove jars from canner, complete seals if closures are not of self sealing type.

RED RASPBERRY AND GOOSEBERRY JELLY

1½ quarts fully ripe gooseberries
1½ quarts raspberries
1 box powdered pectin
7 cups (3 pounds) sugar

Crush thoroughly or grind gooseberries. Add ½ cup water, cover and simmer 10 minutes. Crush fully ripe raspberries and, combine the two fruits. Place in jelly bag and squeeze out juice. You will need 5 cups or 2½ pounds. Measure sugar for later use. Combine measured amount of juice and pectin in a large saucepan. Cook and stir over high heat until mixture comes to a hard boil. Stir in sugar. Bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard for 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat, skim, and pour at once into hot sterile glasses to ½ inch from top. Cover with ⅛ layer of hot paraffin. Makes about 12 medium glasses. Cool, cover, label, store.

STRAWBERRY PRESERVES

2 quarts firm, ripe strawberries
6 cups sugar
2 tablespoons lemon juice

Wash and hull berries and drop into boiling water for 2 minutes. Drain and combine with 4 cups of the sugar in a large saucepan. Bring to boil and boil 2 minutes. Set aside until boiling stops and add the other 2 cups sugar. Bring to boil and boil 5 minutes. Add the lemon juice. Pour into shallow dishes and allow to stand over night. If you like plenty of sirup with your berries, place in sterile jars and seal. Otherwise, skim out berries, bring juice to boil, boil about 5 minutes to thicken, add berries and put into jars. Makes about 3 pints.

BESS' CHERRY PUDDING

½ cup sugar
½ cup water
½ cup cherry juice
1 cup pitted sour cherries
1 tablespoon shortening
½ cup sugar
1 egg
1 cup all purpose flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
½ cup milk

Boil ½ cup sugar and water 5 minutes. Add the cherry juice and cherries and keep hot. Cream shortening and other ½ cup sugar and egg together. Add the flour sifted with the baking powder alternately with the milk. Place the batter in a greased 8x8-inch baking dish. Pour the hot cherry mixture over the top of the batter. Bake in moderate oven (350°) about 40 minutes or until it tests done. Serve warm with a pitcher of sweetened milk. Serves 6 to 8.

CHERRY PIE WITH LATTICE TOP

Pastry for two-crust pie
(2 cups flour, ⅔ cup shortening, 1 teaspoon salt, about ¼ cup water)
4 cups pitted sour cherries
4 to 5 tablespoons flour OR
3 tablespoons quick cooking tapioca
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon almond flavoring, if desired
1 to 2 tablespoons butter

Line 9-inch pie tin with half the pastry. Combine cherries, flour or tapioca, salt, and flavoring, if used, and fill pie pan. Dot with butter. Roll out second piece of pastry and cut in ½ inch strips. Moisten edge of pastry with water. Place about 6 or 7 strips across pie in one direction and weave remaining strips in other direction. Press firmly around edge, trim, push up pastry and make a fluted rim. Bake in hot oven (425°) about 40 minutes. Serves about 7. Instead of the lattice top, you may cover pie with a top crust. Cut slits in it to allow steam to escape.

Note: For a delicious pie and something different, use half sweet and half sour cherries. Some folks like an all-sweet cherry pie, in which case reduce amount of sugar and serve warm with ice cream.

CHERRY COBBLER

2 cups pitted sour cherries
½ cup water or cherry juice
¾ cup sugar
1 tablespoon cornstarch
1½ cups flour
2 tablespoons sugar
½ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons baking powder
3 tablespoons shortening
About ½ cup milk

Combine cherries, water or juice, ¾ cup sugar and cornstarch and place in bottom of a greased 1½-quart baking dish. Place in a hot oven (400°) while you prepare topping, or until it just bubbles. Sift flour, the 2 tablespoons sugar, salt and baking powder and cut in shortening until mealy. Stir in just enough milk to moisten as for drop biscuits. Drop by spoonfuls on top of cherry mixture. Finish baking until biscuits are done, about 15 minutes. Serve warm with milk or cream or ice cream. Serves 6 to 8.

If you wish, roll out dough to fit top of dish and place over cherries, cutting slits in top, Or, roll out dough and cut into rounds or squares for topping. Or, you can use your own favorite cottage pudding recipe for topping.

— A. A. —

1957 Tours

ARE you thinking about joining our European Tour this summer? We have just 4 spaces left and can take you along if you make your reservation now. You'll visit seven different countries and cross the Atlantic both ways on the Queen Elizabeth.

We still have space on our Hawaiian Tour, too; but if you are planning to come with us, we urge you to make your reservation very soon. Why not clip out the coupon below and mail it to us today? We will send you a free copy of either itinerary which will give you pictures and a day-by-day description of the trip, with the cost of an all-expense ticket. It's lots of fun and easy to travel with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Just try it yourself!

E. R. Eastman
American Agriculturist
Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, the following itinerary (check one or both):

( ) European Tour, August 14—September 24.

( ) Hawaiian Tour, September 27—October 29.

Name _____

Address _____

Please print your name and address

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This substance is now available in *suppository* or *ointment form* under the name *Preparation H.** At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

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Easy Buying

(Continued from Page 1)

make it stick because he usually had one customer at a time. Self service stores first started dumping out apples in bins and letting the customer help himself. Housewives were not gentle in the way they handled their favorite fruit, apple. They loved them too much but not wisely. At the end of the day the open bins were and still are a disgrace.

Recent changes have helped this situation considerably and have increased the sale of apples and other fruits. Pre-packaging has prevented individual handling of apples although consumers and store help still bump the bags around. Refrigeration in some cases has helped maintain condition, and higher standards set up by many chains have resulted in better apples being purchased. Another improvement in handling has been more direct delivery by packers of apples to the stores instead of sending them to a warehouse. However, the bulk of apples still go through a warehouse and are still not as carefully handled as eggs.

While self-service and chain operations have made many real savings, some apparent savings are only a shift of costs to brokers, to processors, to growers. Chain stores have been able to push many of their costs **which the retailer used to assume** on to the grower, the processor, and even the consumer. (Occasionally a smart broker or middleman can put one over on the chain buyers and make some money for himself, but not for growers.)

The pre-packaging operation is increasingly the responsibility of the grower or the processor. Most chains find it very expensive and inefficient to pre-package their fresh fruits and vegetables in the back room. With their terrific purchasing power they allow the grower or the processor who wants their business to assume packaging costs.

With very careful scheduling and warehousing and fast delivery set-up, the chains are able to keep the percentage of their produce in transit or in storage to a very low level, particularly on perishables. While this is highly desirable and much more profitable in the use of buildings, labor, capital and transportation, and in reduced spoilage, additional warehousing facilities and their costs must be assumed by the canner, freezer or grower.

Unfortunately, our apples and vegetables do not ripen each month of the year. Anyone who is packing apples for a large chain knows they expect delivery **yesterday** for apples they ordered **today.** Their split-second timing means that the growers or whoever packs the apples must be willing to work nights, Sundays and holidays to meet the whim of the purchasing public. The chain store manager assumes no responsibilities other than guessing at needs and telephoning orders.

True, some of the chains do their own pre-packaging at country points but a good share of it is farmed out. Some growers who are making direct delivery to chains from their own packaging operations feel kindly toward this operation because it makes it possible for them to maintain quality right through to the consumer. They also maintain their identity as growers through to consumer and when they are producers of high quality products, this is important.

Another big cost which the chain operation has passed on to the public has been the **elimination of credit sales.** One of the big losses taken by the corner groceries resulted from their tendency to accommodate their customers with credit. The personal relationship between the smaller operator and his customers was based on too much sympathy for the modern business world.

All sales made by chains are on an impersonal cash basis. While there is probably some stealing both by customers and employees, this is insignificant compared with the credit losses taken by many kindly delicatessen operators.

The chain stores are also assuming less and less cost of **promoting** or **preselling individual products.** Many of them have stated publicly that their primary objective is to furnish display space for pre-sold, pre-packaged products and that they will do less advertising of any brands in the future.

Growers, packers and processors are called on to collect funds for joint advertising which builds volume for the stores. Chains allow one processor to bid against another, or one group of growers against another, and display and sell the products which are most promoted.

Both growers and processors are recognizing that promotion is important in this changing system of distribution and both are attempting to raise more funds through the New York and New England Apple Institute, the Western New York Apple Growers Association, the National Apple Institute and the Processed Apples Institute.

I think it is clear to most of the readers that unless the smaller grower works with his neighbors, first in producing uniform quality fruits and vegetables, then in selling as a group rather than individually, he is going to be increasingly confused and kicked around.

Sam Cherr, in a recent article in the U. S. Horticultural Society News Letter, said that the farmers are about the only people left who are "naive enough to think that they can do everything well, including selling." It is almost asinine for an individual grower to think that he is smart enough or has time enough to compete with a chain operation which is dedicated to money making and the interest of the buying public.

It is even sillier for individuals to talk about restricting the chain system of buying and selling. The public is all for a system which reduces the cost of distribution. They are not interested in how savings are made. The profits on sales which chains take, according to the latest figures I saw, average somewhere around 1.7% on sales. This is remarkably low. When it gets down to about .07%, the chain usually changes management.

The returns on dollar investment in the chains, of course, run considerably higher. In fact, the returns per dollar invested run so high that it is not difficult to get operating capital and many chain store stocks are closely held.









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Western hospitality starts here!

You'll feel wonderfully welcome the moment you step aboard the Vista-Dome North Coast Limited . . . because Northern Pacific's famous train offers you so many extras that make traveling a pleasure.

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3 Traveller's Rest, an incomparable new buffet-lounge serving beverages and budget meals. In the dining car enjoy famous Northern Pacific food and luxury service.

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For free copy of NP's illustrated train and where-to-go booklet, "Northwest Adventure", write to G. W. Rodine, 332 Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

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Ed Eastman's Page

ON THE editorial page in the last issue I told you that I had suggested to the American Agriculturist Board of Directors and the American Agriculturist Foundation, which represents you in the ownership of the paper, that Hugh L. Cosline succeed me as editor and that A. James Hall take Hugh's place as associate editor. These suggestions were approved.

It was also suggested that I continue my duties as president of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and that I write at least two pages for you in every issue, one of which would be the serial story. It was agreed that one of the two pages I would take over would be the page Ed Babcock first established under the title of "Kernels, Screenings and Chaff." Tom Milliman will continue to write elsewhere in every issue under the same title.

You will note in the title of this page that I am calling it ED EASTMAN'S PAGE—because I want to continue to write and work for you informally, like I have in the past, as a close personal friend.

So you see I have not resigned or retired but will continue with the rest of your employees to work for you. As a teacher of agriculture, county farm agent, and as editor, I have been working for you quite a spell now, well over forty years in fact, and what a grand and glorious experience it has been.

To be sure, there have been difficulties. What job doesn't have them? I like to think that I have had some small part in helping you settle your problems and in making farm and country life better for you.

Naturally, I have been giving much thought as to what I could visit with you about on this page. In one sentence it is, anything in this wide world that I think will interest you.

As your editors—Hugh Cosline, Jim Hall, Home Editor Mrs. Mabel Hebel, and I have often pointed out, we have long had three basic editorial policies. The first of these is to help you make a living. We do this by taking all of the huge amount of information that comes over our desks and that we get from personal contacts, re-writing it, interpreting it, and applying it to the problems of northeastern farming and rural life.

Leaf over any issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and you will find it full of articles on how to make a living. We keep them short, practical, down-to-earth on the newest and best practices, and we take the findings of the researchers in experiment stations, in industry, and best practices of farmers and pass them on to you. I might add, that under this policy of helping you to make a living, we have always encouraged and supported farm cooperatives in order to keep your costs down and your prices up.

Of course it should go without saying that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST supports the great organizations of the Grange, the Farm and Home Bureaus. horticultural societies, poultry associations, and the potato, vegetable and other organizations. In fact, we actively support all farm organizations that are doing a good job socially and economically for farmers and other rural people.

Under Hugh Cosline's, Jim Hall's and Mabel Hebel's editorial leadership, we will of course continue to give you a paper that will help you in your business, for if you can't make a living on the farm, you can't stay there.

The second, or another of our basic editorial policies, is to emphasize the principles of good citizenship, the need of keeping government close to the grass roots, to oppose big government with its resulting high taxes. and, above all, to fight to maintain the principles of free enterprise and liberty which made this country great.

Also, another basic belief of mine, which is one of the editorial policies of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, is the fact that there's not much use in making a living or in accumulating material things unless we learn how to live, how to get some happiness out of life for ourselves, our families, and for people in general.

So, on this page I plan to talk with you frequently about the principles of free enterprise, good government and citizenship. In particular, I want to visit with you on the philosophy of how to live in order to make our lives happier and more useful to ourselves and to others.

THE CHANGES we have been making lately in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST got me to thinking about the long and truly wonderful history of the paper. Men may come and men may go, but like Tennyson's brook, a great institution like AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST goes on forever, or at least for generations. It is always a pleasure to receive letters, as we often do, from our folks in whose family the paper has been read even as long as one hundred years.

In our offices here in Ithaca there is a copy of every issue ever published since 1842, 115 years ago. Those old issues are intensely interesting. You would laugh if you could see one of them. The pages are about 6" wide and 10" long, not much over half of a page of the issues which you now get. The print was so small that I don't for the life of me see how our grandfathers, with their poorly fitted glasses, could read it.

At first there were no pictures at all. After awhile, there began to be an occasional woodcut. Much of the writing was good — sometimes better than we do now — and many of the farm practices, strange to say, were equally as good as those of today.

Believe me! those issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, published in 1842 and for many years later, were thoroughly read, for one reason because there was little or no competition. There wasn't much of anything else to read.

It is difficult indeed, for any young person born since the First World War, to understand the world we used to live in. Even when I was growing up at the turn of the century, it was still definitely the Horse and Buggy Days. There were no cars, no telephones in country districts, no phonographs and, of course, no radios or television. Thousands of country boys and girls, like myself, were starved for fun. A circus was a tremendous event in our lives. In all my early years, I never saw more than two.

I loved to read. We had a few good books and a few magazines like Youth's Companion, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and the county paper, but there were no dailies in the rural districts, no bulletins. no Farm Bureau news—nothing in the way of reading like we have today.

A journey to the county seat, ten miles away and back, with the farm horse and wagon was a long day's job. The mail in our country neighborhood was delivered to a farm kitchen post office from a stage which operated up and down the valley, to and from the county seat every day.

We talk about our poor roads today. Old-timers will remember the dirt roads, usually laden with dust in the summertime and deep with mud or snow the rest of the year.

Well, those times when I was a boy were not greatly different from what they were in 1842 when AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was started. Oh yes! there was a little farm machinery, a mowing machine, a drop-leaf reaper, a threshing machine, hauled and run by a traction engine (what a big event that was when we saw the threshers coming). But still much of the work on the farms of 1900 was done by hand. You could hire all the help you wanted for a dollar a day. Mind you! that was for a day, not for an hour.

Then suddenly, along about 1914 when the German legions began to march in the First World War, the world turned over—and it has never been the same since. Whether you realize it or not, that was the beginning of the greatest revolution of our way of life in the history of mankind.

Unfortunate indeed, therefore, is the man, institution, or publication that can't adjust fast enough to meet all these changes. And they have only just started. Our children will live in a day as different from ours now as ours is different from 1900, or 1842 when AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST began its service to rural people.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

When opportunity knocks—you have to open the door yourself.
—Martin Vanbee

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

One point of this discussion is that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been quick on its feet to meet change with change, and to continue to serve you, and your fathers and your grandfathers before you, through all of the ups and downs of the tremendous changes of the last 115 years. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been able to stay alive when most publications have long since been forgotten because it recognized the basic principle for either individuals or for institutions that we get by giving. Some of us seem to have forgotten that great truth.

An employer said to me recently that when young men and women come to him now for a job, many seem more interested in side privileges like the hours per week, the vacations, and the coffee hours than in making good on the job. They wanted, this man said, to get without giving. It can't be done!

I don't believe that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST could have lasted 115 years if it had been interested only in getting. In looking over old issues, it seems clear that no matter who the leaders of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST were at any particular period, they always did an outstanding job for readers. This has resulted in a farm paper that is excelled by none.

I don't believe in living in yesterday nor even in tomorrow. The only time you and I have is Now. The past is useful only as a guide for today. So, as president of your AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, speaking for our entire staff and for myself, I pledge you to keep your great institution, the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, marching on better than ever.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

Stub Davis, well known AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST field representative, recently called on a family back in the hills and asked the hillbilly girl if he could speak to her father.

"Naw, sir," said the girl. "Daddy's in the pen."

"Well, then," said Stub, "What about your mother?"

"Mamma's in the county sanitarium," said the girl. "She was seein' things."

"Perhaps I could speak to your brother," said Stub.

"Naw, he's away at Harvard."

"Oh," said Stub, brightening. "That's fine. What is he studying?"

"He ain't studying nothin'; they're studying him."

SERVICE BUREAU

JUST A REMINDER

"I am enclosing two cards I received in answer to a letter I sent to this outfit regarding an advertisement. Their ad read as follows: 'Women to address circulars at home'—something to that effect, in our local paper. Since I answered it, it hasn't appeared. I guess they thought they had found a sucker.

"I have answered dozens of these ads, all ending up wanting money. I thought you would like to have these cards so that you could warn the people about these fakers. Your paper has helped many a person who would have fallen for it. Keep up your good work—and good luck."—*Mrs. K.H., New York*

MERCHANDISE CLUBS

Several subscribers have asked for a report on merchandise clubs. Frankly, we have hesitated to give advice. Here is why:

Some of the clubs are new. Doubtless they were started with the best intentions but that does not insure their success. If they fail you may lose. Even though they are successful, there is a weak link which deserves some thought. In two different instances subscribers have told of failure to get the merchandise they ordered and investigation has shown that the secretary of their club did not turn in the money to the company. Here, too, it is possible that the secretary had good intentions but a pinch came, the money was spent and could not be repaid.

On the other hand, some readers are enthusiastic about merchandise clubs. They join because friends have had satisfactory dealings with the club and because they have absolute confidence in the secretary.

GOOD MONEY AFTER BAD

"Over a year ago I sent a lady a large pup and she agreed to pay me $10 down and $10 a month, which she paid for two months. Then she wrote that she wanted more pups and that she would send me a check for them and would continue to send $10 a month until the balance was paid. The check came O.K., dated ahead, but just before the date to cash the check she sent a telegram asking me not to cash it because of no funds. She now owes me $115 and I wish you would try to collect it."

We will gladly try to adjust this complaint. However, it very seldom pays to extend further credit in a situation such as our subscriber describes.

SERVICE BUREAU CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED

NEW YORK

Mr. Harold C. Smith, Ouaquaga (settlement of claim)	$7.35
Mr. Wm. E. Miller, Nassau (payment on account)	12.50
Mrs. Ivan Cole, Hobart (refund on order)	50.74
Mr. Dennis J. Phelps, E. Pembroke (refund on insurance)	187.20
Mrs. M. Evans, Ithaca (refund on merchandise)	17.30
Mrs. Beatrice Goldsmith, White Sulphur Springs (insurance settlement)	599.75
Mr. G. S. Simonson, Sidney Center (refund on book)	2.50
Mr. Elmer R. Spies, Lyons (payment for hay)	63.00
Mr. Lyman A. Langdon, Canton (settlement of claim)	14.05
Miss Clara Habicher, Manlius (payment for land rent)	65.00
Mrs. Paul Hope, Hurleyville (refund on merchandise)	21.17
Mr. E. W. Nusbaum, Castleton (payment on account)	48.40

NEW JERSEY

Mr. Norman C. Bloom, Pittstown (refund on merchandise)	22.50
Mrs. C. Allen Patrick, Salem (refund on insurance)	93.00
Mr. John S. Hoffman, Lebanon (refund on merchandise)	5.00

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mrs. Theresa Zolkos, Pelham (refund on dolls)	14.85
Mr. E. M. Annis, Suncook (payment on account)	54.00

VERMONT

Mrs. L. A. Peak, Lyndonville (refund on order)	2.00

ADDRESSES WANTED

Does anyone know the whereabouts of:

Any relatives of William Jerolds who was born October 18, 1858 and died December 5, 1954? He was placed in a Rochester orphanage, presumably by an aunt, at the age of four and was taken from the orphanage at the age of ten. The orphanage and all records burned later and the only information known is that it was believed he was born in Canada. His granddaughter would like to get in touch with relatives.

* * *

Helen Bennett or Mrs. Sidney Brink, formerly of Johnson City, N. Y., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Bennett, formerly of Wysox, Penna. Her sister is anxious to contact her.

$25.00 REWARD FOR PENNSYLVANIA SUBSCRIBER

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SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N.Y.

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April 23 1957

PAY EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF

Mr. Wendell Bracken
Dushore Hotel
Dushore, Pa.

$ 25.00

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.
E R Eastman
PRESIDENT

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA
ITHACA, NEW YORK

The Case of Mr. Kaupp

"A while ago you published a letter I wrote to you about a Mr. Kaupp who posed as a cattle buyer and was passing bad checks and borrowing money. He has just finished serving a 90 day sentence at the county jail in Sullivan County, Pa. Mr. Kaupp has now been transferred to Montrose, Susquehanna County, Pa., to be tried for more bad checks and other charges.

"The danger of this man bothering any other farmers has passed, for as I understand it officials of New York State are waiting for him after he is released in Pennsylvania. I think everyone should be thankful to your magazine for your co-operation in helping bring this man to justice."

—*W. R. Bracken, Dushore, Pa.*

This story was written up in our January 19 and February 16 issues and we know you will be interested in the outcome. Since Mr. Kaupp served over 30 days in jail (it looks as though it will be well over 30 days!), we are happy to send Mr. Bracken our $25.00 Service Bureau Reward check; and we wish again to express our appreciation of the co-operation of the State Troopers.

To repeat what we said in a previous issue: "The history of this case shows the importance of getting information immediately both to American Agriculturist Service Bureau and to State Troopers when a swindle occurs or is attempted in your neighborhood."



ST. BERNARD ATTACKS POLICYHOLDER

Mrs. Flansburg went next door to her son's house to see their parakeet birds. When she reached up to the cage to admire the birds, their family dog suddenly attacked her. He savagely dragged her around the room, chewing her left arm. Struggling, she managed to get her head and shoulders under the kitchen table. No one was in the house at the time.

Her husband, who was working in the woods, came home for some tobacco. Seeing his wife was not there, he went to his son's place. Why, he did not know. There he found his wife bleeding badly. He rushed her to the hospital where amputation of her severely torn left arm was necessary. The seven-year-old dog, which had always been kind and friendly, was destroyed.



Mrs. Bertha Flansburg, Ohio, N. Y. receives from agent, Ellis Smith of Richfield Springs, a check for $550.00.

"I wish to express my deep appreciation and gratitude for the prompt and kindly manner in which the North American Accident Insurance Company made payment of my claim for loss of left arm because of being bitten by a dog."

Bertha Flansburg

Keep Your Policies Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago

APPRECIATION DEPARTMENT ITHACA, N. Y.

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PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

JULY 20, 1957

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

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Farm Credit *Is A Tool!*

....Its Wise Use Requires Careful Planning ....



In the accompanying article, Frank Beneway suggests that young men should work for sound, steady gains over the years rather than something spectacular. Good records will help weed out any weak spots in farm program.

THE time has come for farm people and their leaders to brush away the cobwebs and steer their thinking in the right direction. But not along the line of vertical integration as has been done in the poultry broiler industry. This could happen more and more as farmers are squeezed in the economy nutcracker.

Contrary to a lot of editors who say that inefficient and small farmers are being plowed under or squeezed out, farmers are not going to quit the land and run for other jobs as long as they can get financed. This is a day of integration. The meaning of the term "integration" as here used is to determine all the facilities available to do a particular job. We are already going forward in mechanization, education, and the use of better seeds. Now we need better to integrate our farm credit policies with farm management on the family-sized farm. All big business is doing it. However, the farmers or their institutions should do it for themselves.

Huge surpluses of basic crops in government hands have held down the farm product price level. However, I, for one, do not believe that the general relatively low prices for farm products are entirely due to surplus. Surplus has been the whipping boy for all the farmers' troubles. I would suggest that some day we are going to find out that concentrated buying power of the large food chains along with excessive labor and tax costs have also contributed to placing the farmer in the price-cost squeeze.

How to Get Started

In this era of inflation and high costs the question is often asked, "How can a young farmer without capital get started in farming?" In spite of the fact that the credit needs of farmers have skyrocketed from a few thousand dollars to many, it can be done because it is being done!

I propose to give a positive answer to this question and also to provide a clear-cut pattern that farmers may follow in order to know what to expect from the lending agencies that supply their credit needs. The plan will also permit lending agencies to make loans with more assurance that they will be repaid.

Such a planned program is unique to my knowledge and could result in considerably more security in farm life in the pattern of the family-sized farm, as well as more business for cooperative credit, local banks, individuals, or other agencies willing to lend to farmers. And let's not forget another source of credit—Dad or some other member of the family, either in a partnership or outright sale!

By FRANK BENEWAY

Wayne County, New York, farmer

Buying A Farm

If a young man is buying a farm there are about five main points to consider. If he already owns a farm the same points will affect his business. They are:

1. Climate
2. Soil
3. Good roads
4. Good markets
5. Size of the farm

1. Climate cannot be changed. If you select a farm on a high frosty elevation with frosts in June and September, you are limited to a dairy with possibly some buckwheat and cabbage. Of course, if the farmer is a specialized cattle breeder, he can succeed.

2. Good soil is essential. However, a poorer soil lacking lime and phosphorus can be changed by supplying the minerals needed.

3. Good roads are a great asset. They lead to good markets.

4. Good markets are usually in relatively nearby cities. However, if one grows good quality produce, buyers will come a long way over good roads to buy.

5. The size of the farm and the farm business should be large enough to develop a good diversity. I don't mean a little of this and that. Make each enterprise large enough to produce volume to compensate for the mechanization required for best efficiency. There is no definite number of acres for the family-sized farm. Some may be large and some may be smaller according to the type of farm business and operator.

Managerial or executive ability is also extremely important. It is often born in one, although it can be developed through experience in management as the years go by.

In choosing a farm you will not usually find that all these points are favorable. However, except for climate you can succeed if most of them are favorable, because the others can be changed.

Preparing a Farm Map

Make a farm map with sufficient detail to show the following:

1. Soil Type
2. Soil analysis
3. Drainage analysis
4. Fields numbered by legend

A study of this map will allow you to select a number of crops suitable to the climate and region. Number the fields by legend according to the type of soil suited to a particular crop. For example, if five fields on the farm are more suited to apples they should be numbered from one to five under the legend "Apples."

(Continued on Page 11)

G. L. F. *Weatheramic* PAINTS





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"I'm interested in a white paint that stays white. My husband wants a paint that eovers in one coat. That's why we use Weatheramic Super White. Walt says it has something to do with the pigment—titanium, a particular titanium that ehalks fast enough to keep houses nice and clean in areas where there's no dense faetory smoke. Yet Super White ehalks slowly enough so that it stays on the wood, in good condition, a long, long time. This means that Weatheramie eosts less over the years, and of course we're both interested in that."



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GLF *Quality*

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A New Caribbean Cruise!

Haiti *Puerto Rico* *Barbados* *Trinidad* *Curacao* *Jamaica*

DO YOU like to travel to far-away places? Would you care to spend several weeks during mid-winter in the sunny islands of the Caribbean? Do you ever feel that you owe yourself a vacation? If so, you will be delighted to know that once again the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the Travel Service Bureau of Needham, Massachusetts, are offering you a cruise to the Caribbean.

The party will leave New York City on January 6, 1958, aboard the S. S. Homeric and will return on January 20. Everyone who has traveled on this luxurious liner knows how comfortable it is in all kinds of weather. Air-conditioned rooms offer you relaxation in warm climates; moreover, each stateroom is equipped with individual temperature controls. From the moment you step on board ship you'll be happy and at ease with not a worry in the world. For fifteen days you will enjoy the Homeric's friendly service and some of the most delicious meals you have ever eaten. Ship board entertainment will permit you never a dull moment. In addition, the informality of life on a cruise ship will give you a complete change from the daily routine of your life at home.





This is the resort section of San Juan, Puerto Rico. Many fine hotels are located here by these sun-swept beaches.

The natives of Haiti still keep to their ancient customs. In comparison to ours, their music and folklore are mysterious and exotic.

Six Land Trips

This latest cruise of ours will include six land trips. One of our first stops will be at Port-au-Prince in the Republic of **Haiti.** There we will see a country that is a strange mixture of Spanish, French and native cultures. The land itself is mountainous with peaks rising to an altitude of 8,000 feet, and swift streams forming rivers which run into the sea. The mountains are in sharp contrast to the tropical setting of the coastal areas.

On the Island of **Puerto Rico** we will be in a community of more than two million people who are American citizens but with a background that is Spanish, and therefore foreign. Columbus discovered Puerto Rico in 1493 and took possession of it in the name of Spain. Ponce de Leon, who discovered Florida, settled Puerto Rico and was its first governor. He was buried there in the Cathedral of San Juan. Today the Commonwealth is a part of the United States, similar to any state in the Union; it elects its own governor every four years.

At **Barbados,** we will find ourselves on the most easterly of all the islands of the West Indies. It is often referred to as the health resort of the West Indies, for it is a land of sunshine tempered by the North-East Trade Winds. It is surrounded by silvery beaches with the Atlantic Ocean to the east, the Caribbean to the west. At the present time, Barbados is thoroughly English in its scenery and in the customs of its people. But it has much to remind us of the early days when pirates and adventurers from Portugal, Spain and England flourished and grew rich there.

Trinidad, too, is a British possession, yet includes people of every nationality. Because of its truly cosmopolitan air it is one of the most interesting spots of the Caribbean. We will enjoy its mile upon mile of palm-fringed beaches and scenic, mountainous country. Its wild life is particularly abundant and includes sixteen species of humming birds alone! It has wild orchids, flowering trees, and fields where sugar, cocoa and citrus fruits are all cultivated in a naturally rich soil.

In contrast to the other islands, **Curacao** will surprise us by being altogether Dutch. Its ancient buildings have the gabled roofs and narrow lines of Dutch colonial architecture. At Willemstad is the oldest Protestant church of the Islands, and in the residential section are many beautiful and well-kept gardens.

At **Jamaica** it will be possible to explore by car miles of sugar cane, coconut groves and rolling hills, for the island is criss-crossed by many fine roads. It is a paradise island, one of the most beautiful. At Kingston, the capital, we will find shopping at its best, souvenirs of our trip at bargain prices.



Folks in our tour party will stop at the beautiful Castleton Gardens on the Island of Jamaica—truly a paradise of the tropics. —Photo: Jamaica Tourist Board.

Make Reservation

To enjoy this latest cruise, we urge you to make your reservation as soon as possible. Our cruises sell out at such an early date that we cannot always accommodate everyone who wishes to go. Of course, like all American Agriculturist tours, this is an all-expense trip with everything paid for in advance. There are no "extras."

The price of the ticket includes transportation on the Homeric, stateroom accommodations, meals, entertainment on board ship, the services of our cruise escort and staff; landing and embarkation facilities at ports of call; all taxes including Port Taxes; deck chairs, cushions and rugs; all tips on land. You will be amazed to find how much is covered by the price of just one ticket. In short, every detail is arranged for by experienced tour conductors who are glad to help you at any time.

Friendly Group

One other feature of the American Agriculturist tours is the friendly congenial group that always seems to join up. They are people who, like yourself, enjoy companionship as well as fine service, who look forward to seeing the sights in company with some of the nicest folks in the world.

Itinerary

To receive a free copy of our itinerary, you need only fill out the coupon below with your name and address and send it in. The itinerary is illustrated and gives a day-by-day account of the tour. It also contains the rates of the different accommodations offered—we have all kinds. Of course, first come, first served; so again we urge you to make your reservation as soon as possible.

A deposit of $200 will hold each reservation. If you find later that you are unable to go, we will refund your money. We do ask you, however, to give us notice of your cancellation within a reasonable time so that we may assign the space to someone else.

You will have no regrets if you go along with us on this tour. You'll never believe a vacation could be so wonderful! A whole world of pleasure at a reasonable price is yours for the asking. Why not join up and see?

Mr. E. R. Eastman, President
American Agriculturist
Box 367-C, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary for your Caribbean Cruise, January 6-January 20, 1958.

Name _____

Address _____

Please Print

Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



"LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP"

WHEN AN unfair situation continues to affect an individual or a group, irritation develops and increases. That is natural and understandable.

Take farm prices in general, and milk prices in particular. Since the end of the war, labor, industry and business have continued to enjoy relatively prosperous times, while farm prices have declined around 20 per cent. No group could be expected to be happy under that situation.

But when action to correct the situation is proposed, the disagreement begins. Some want the government to correct the situation. But more and more people are realizing that government efforts so far have failed completely, and are likely to continue to do so.

In the case of milk and some other products, many believe that marketing orders, set up and administered by government cooperating with producers and their organizations, are a partial answer. We have an example of that in the improved milk Order for New York City, northern New Jersey, and upstate New York. Even without that improvement, in recent months milk prices have been above the same months last year. And bringing all milk under regulation under the amended Order will add an estimated 23 cents a hundred to dairymen's checks. Moreover, the improvement is built on a solid, permanent base.

Still others—a distinct minority—argue that we can depend neither on government nor established farm organizations, but that dairymen must force high prices by labor union methods—a strike—backed up by intimidation and force.

While we believe that the orderly way provided by the Federal-State Milk Order is the best way to improve the milk price, I—and your entire editorial staff—will continue to defend your rights, including your right to strike and to withhold your milk (if you are not under contract to deliver it). The argument is not over the right to strike, but over the results. I also will defend with equal vigor your right to deliver milk if you decide it is the wise course to follow. It is my firm belief that no strike, either in country or city should ever be called without a "yes" vote by a substantial majority.

The natural tendency in people suffering from an injustice is to strike out at someone or something, often the wrong thing or person. The more profitable way to reach a conclusion is to listen carefully to all the facts, consider them calmly, and decide on the right, most profitable course of action. Then follow it, and persuade your neighbors to do likewise.

FUNDAMENTALS DO NOT CHANGE

I HAVE ALWAYS thought of the United States Supreme Court as the guardian of my freedom and my rights as a United States citizen. Therefore, I am troubled when I seem to see a decided change in the philosophy back of decisions rendered. In particular, I have been disturbed when the court splits 5 to 4, and I realize that a change in one man's thinking would have reversed the decision completely.

Three recent Supreme Court decisions seem to:

1. Make bigness, rather than monopoly, a crime.

2. Make Communism legal as long as there is no outright attempt to overthrow the government.

3. Sharply limit the power of Congress to make investigations.

History indicates that one branch of our government tends to outrun others in power and influence. Once it was Congress, then the chief executive; now it may be the Supreme Court. It has been charged that the Supreme Court is, in effect, usurping the lawmaking function of Congress.

From time to time, "liberal" thinkers claim that the Constitution must be re-interpreted to keep government in tune with changing times and with the changing wishes of citizens. But principles do not change. Truth is eternal.

FOR MORE ROCKING CHAIRS

STRESS and strain are often thought of as the exclusive possession of the big business executive who suffers from stomach ulcers and who comes to an untimely death from a heart attack.

To many, on the other hand, the farmer, nourished by fresh eggs, milk, and vegetables, and tanned by the sun, rides his tractor back and forth across the fields without a single care, and as the sun goes down falls into bed to sleep soundly until the rooster awakens him at the first sign of a rosy dawn.

It's a pretty picture—but it just isn't so. You know full well that you have as many cares, as many decisions to make daily as does the business executive, and that you are quite as subject to ulcers and heart ailments as he is.

Both you and your city cousin have problems. Both of you must live with them, must plan, and adjust plans to meet changing conditions. However, being in close contact with nature, you are likely to have more faith in the future and in your own good judgment.

One thing that might help both you and your city neighbor is more rocking chairs. Some claim that there is nothing like a good "rock" to relieve the tension built up either in the office or riding the tractor. They say you just can't worry in a good rocker. How about it?

HOW MUCH GRAIN?

THE New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets reports that, in 1956, dairymen in the Empire State averaged to feed their cows 30 pounds of concentrates for every 100 pounds of milk produced. Among dairymen the rate of feeding varies widely, therefore a considerable number must have fed more heavily than average.

Surely there is no one feeding rate that will be most profitable on all farms. But it is obvious that the quality of roughage on many dairy farms has improved greatly in recent years. I am wondering, therefore, if the figures don't indicate concentrate feeding at a rate higher than is profitable on many dairy farms?

Thought given to the question of what feeding level is most profitable on your farm may yield good dividends.

FARM PRODUCTS IN INDUSTRY

FOR months the President's Commission on Increased Industrial Uses of Agricultural Products has been studying the question, and on June 15 made its final report.

The Commission's answer to the question of whether industrial markets can absorb enough excess farm production to minimize or possibly eliminate costly restrictions, supports, and surplus-disposal operations is a definite "yes," if the following action is taken:

1. *Increase participation by public and private institutions in an effective research network.*
2. *Greatly expand basic research on use of farm products.*
3. *Increase use of grants, fellowships, and scholarships to increase the Nation's supply of scientists.*
4. *Place more emphasis on government-industry sharing of research costs.*
5. *Expand research and development work with new crops.*
6. *Make wider use of commercial-scale trials of new products.*
7. *Offer economic incentives to growers and processors to bridge the gap between research and established industrial uses of crops.*

On behalf of himself and about thirty other senators Senator Curtis, Nebraska Republican, has introduced Bill No. S2306 to carry out the recommendations of the Commission.

Unfortunately, past industrial research has found cheaper raw materials than those grown on farms. Past research has shown definitely that farm products can be used in industry, but too often not economically. Continued and intensive research may bring answers.

WHOSE MONEY?

THERE are two kinds of planning. One is the kind done by individuals, by families, and by communities. Usually it is down-to-earth, practical, and based on conditions as they are. The other brand is often the result of committees, including many "experts" who gaze dreamily into the future and propose remedies for problems yet to come—if ever!

In trying to figure out the essential difference in the two kinds of planning, I decided that right planning is usually done by the folks who must put up the money.

So, before you endorse a plan to solve a difficulty, ask whether the proposer plans to use his money or yours.

They Say - - - - -

DURING recent years farmers have tried to hold up their income by adding more cows, more acres, and more production facilities. I have a feeling that if we stopped this investment in expansion of production facilities and invested the same money in marketing machinery, or advertising or merchandising of our products, the net income of farmers would be higher, and they could work fewer hours.—*J. K. Stern, President American Institute of Cooperation*

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MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

POULTRY: During the first 5 months of 1957, 18% fewer chicks for layer replacements were hatched. Partially to offset this were more eggs in storage and more old hens held over. However, EGG prices are expected to improve from now on.

August BROILER prices are predicted as better. Production will about match August '56, but demand will be greater.

Fall TURKEY prices are estimated at a few cents lower than '56. Number of turkeys is estimated at 7% above last year; also more of them are of big variety.

Senator John Williams of Delaware points out **that while USDA spent $12 million to buy eggs to bolster prices, six government agencies in recent years loaned at least $35 million to finance poultry expansion.**

HOGS: Prices should be good this fall and next spring. While big increase in '57 fall farrowing has been expected, farmers now indicate intention to raise only 1% more pigs than last year from fall farrowing. U. S. 1957 spring pig crop was about the same as '56. In New York State 1957 spring pig crop was 12% below year earlier. Fall farrowing in New York is indicated as 13% below year ago.

APPLES: New York and New England Apple Institute recently sent duplicate pledge blanks covering 1957-58 membership to all growers on their list. **Why not help your own business by signing and returning promptly.** National program for apple promotion will cost $116,000, compared to $47,000 spent last year.

WOOL: Incentive payments for wool will be 40% of the amount received for wool sold in the 1956 marketing year. On unshorn lambs it is 71¢ per cwt. of live weight sold to compensate for wool on them.

MILK: Administrator Blanford estimates that the July uniform price for milk shipped to the New York metropolitan market will be 16 cents above July a year ago, $4.08 per cwt.; last July $3.92.

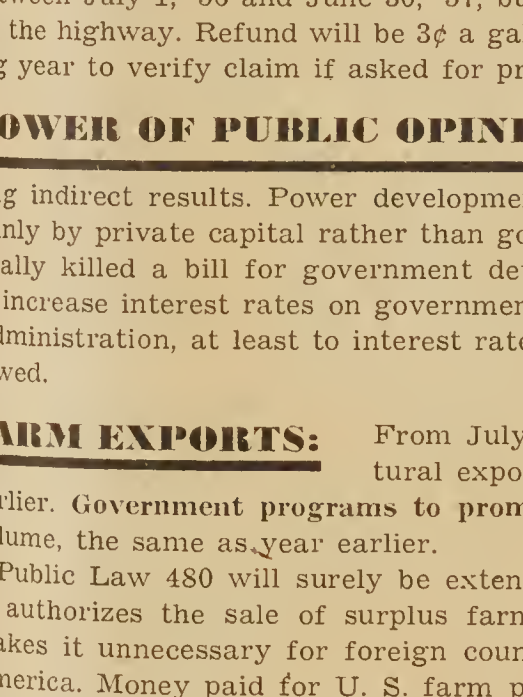
FEDERAL GAS REFUND: On Federal Form 2240 (also booklet "Farmers' Gas Tax Refund Guide"), which you can get from your county agricultural agent or from the Internal Revenue office where you pay your income tax, apply for Federal gas tax refund before September 30. Refund is available on gas bought to use on farm between July 1, '56 and June 30, '57, but not including gas used in farm trucks on the highway. Refund will be 3¢ a gallon. Keep records of gas bought in coming year to verify claim if asked for proof.

POWER OF PUBLIC OPINION: Verbal revolt by taxpayers against Federal budget is getting indirect results. Power development at Hell's Canyon will be almost certainly by private capital rather than government. A House subcommittee practically killed a bill for government development. Serious move is being made to increase interest rates on government money loaned to Rural Electrification Administration, at least to interest rate which government pays on money borrowed.

FARM EXPORTS: From July 1, 1956 to May 31, 1957, U. S. agricultural exports were 40% above same period a year earlier. **Government programs to promote exports** accounted for 41% of this volume, the same as year earlier.

Public Law 480 will surely be extended a year, with $1 billion to be spent. It authorizes the sale of surplus farm products for foreign currencies. This makes it unnecessary for foreign countries to sell products of equal value in America. Money paid for U. S. farm products stays in the country that buys. U. S. may barter for products made there, or may loan the money to the foreign government. Situation explains in part why it is so difficult to sell farm products abroad.

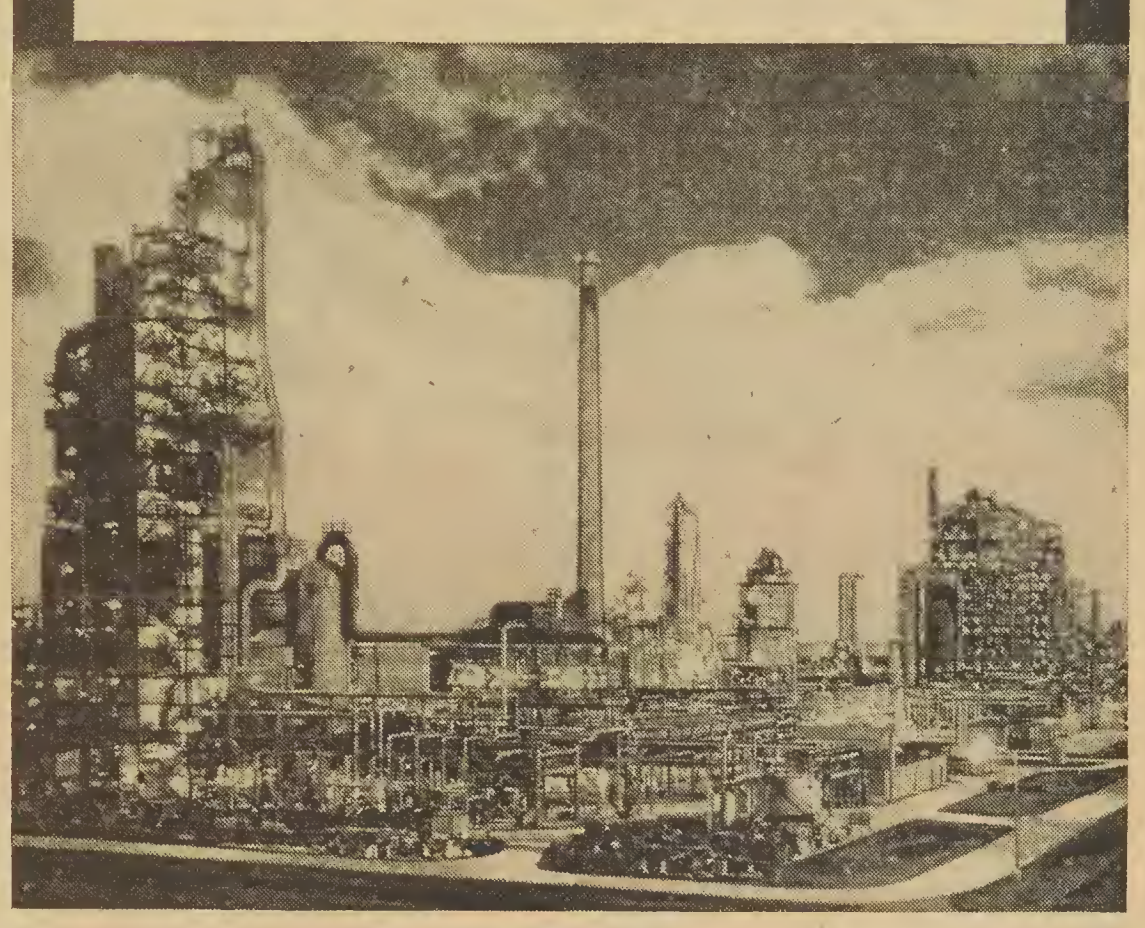
The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR claims if only he could choose again he'd never be a farmer 'cause, for piddling pay, the life's all work without no play. He says he'd get a job in town where now and then he could sit down, an eight-hour day and five-day week is just the kind of deal he'd seek. With neighbor I must disagree, 'cause farming's just the life for me; he's prob'ly right that better pay would come to us some other way, it's true the hours can be quite long, especially if you plan things wrong, but town would be a total loss 'cause someone else would be my boss.

A farmer has to tend his stock but doesn't have to punch a clock; I do not have to feed a steer exactly right at 5:03, a cow needs milking but she'll wait if I must be a little late. When choretime suffers some delay because the fishing's good that day, my pigs may squeal but they will not be apt to fire me on the spot. If I should oversleep a bit, nobody throws a big fit except Mirandy Jane, and she will never take my job from me; and you can bet I won't resign, 'cause loafing right here suits me fine.

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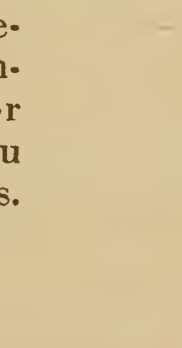
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Alfalfa Weevil Spreading In East

By GEORGE G. GYRISCO

Professor of Entomology, N. Y. State College of Agriculture

IN EARLIER articles in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, I called your attention to the presence of the alfalfa weevil in New York and warned of its dangers. Now I want to bring you up to date on its latest spread in New York and in parts of the Northeast.

The insect was first found in New York at Westtown in Orange County on June 27, 1955. Further surveying the next day showed the insect to be present at South Centerville and near Port Jervis. In two days of intensive surveying by C. S. Koehler, H. H. Neunzig and myself, only 7 specimens were taken. Further surveying outside of Orange County in that year failed to turn up any more wecvils.

During the spring of 1956, an extensive survey was made in the Hudson Valley from New York City to Saratoga and in various other random locations throughout the state. This survey failed to disclose any new infestations outside of Orange County. In Orange County weevils were found in the alfalfa fields where they were found the previous year and others were taken as far as Goshen. Only 10 to 20 specimens were taken in a hundred sweeps of a net, a standard practice of sampling where a beating net is brushed back and forth across the tops of the alfalfa plants.

Weevil in 12 Counties

While the alfalfa weevil was almost impossible to find in 1955, by May 1957 it had built up to damaging levels in several counties of New York.

In a survey conducted in May 1957, alfalfa weevils were taken as far north as Cook Falls in Delaware County, at Beechford in Ulster County, near Hannacroix in Greene County and at Livingston in Columbia County.

These locations represent the furthest northern and western extension of the weevil infestation. All the area to the south and east of these areas, including all of Long Island, was found to be infested. The counties now known to be infested include Greene, Columbia, Ulster, Dutchess, Delaware, Orange, Rockland, Sullivan, Putnam, Westchester, Nassau and Suffolk.

In general the infestation in the counties about New York City and including all of Long Island was the heaviest. In such areas 1 to 5 larvae and adults could be taken per net sweep. Such an infestation will cause noticeable but not serious damage to the plants. However, since each female can lay up to 1,500 eggs or more a year, one can expect very serious damage to alfalfa in those areas in 1958.

The counties of Greene, Columbia, Delaware, Northern Ulster and Northern Dutchess will probably have little serious damage until 1959 or 1960. Further spread at the rate of 40-60 miles per year can be expected.

In Other States

Reports from other northeastern states indicate that the weevil has spread in Connecticut in areas adjoining New York and also has been found in New Haven County by Dr. R. J. Quinton. In Pennsylvania it has been taken from Wayne, Wyoming, Sullivan, Lycoming, Centre, Cambria and Somerset Counties as well as those to the south and east of those counties. Very heavy damage to the first cutting has been reported from New Jersey and parts of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia. How did you fare?

Farmers should become familiar with the alfalfa weevil, especially the larvae, so they can watch for it in their fields of alfalfa.

Since the adults feed largely at night they are not readily seen as are the larvae. The larva when fully grown is about a half-inch long, grass green in color with a wide white stripe running the length of its back. Two fine white lines are present on each side of the wide one. The larva is legless and has a black head. (The head color is important as the clover leaf larva is very similar except that it is generally larger and has a light tan head.)

The larvae are found on the growing tips where they feed. When touched they curl up and remain motionless for a moment. When "walking," the larvae hump like a caterpillar, then stop and lift their heads and body which they swing from side to side like a snake before humping along again. These habits are characteristic of the alfalfa weevil larvae.

The adult is a tan weevil with a dark brown area on the head, thorax and abdomen.

Most Prevalent in Fall

During the heat of summer, the weevil will largely disappear from the fields into wooded areas to hide from the heat of the summer. These vacationers come back in the fall in time to feed on the late aftermath and to lay their eggs in the stems for next year. Some eggs are even laid in the old stubble. Larvae and adults can both be found in the fall, especially just before frost.

Can Treat in Fall

It is possible to treat for them in the fall after the cows have been removed from grazing the aftermath. If no more hay is to be removed the alfalfa can be treated with dieldrin, heptachlor, chlordane, endrin or aldrin. A dosage of 1.5 to 2.0 pounds per acre of active ingredients has shown itself to be practical. Such treatments can be applied as well in very early spring before the start of new growth without incurring the risk of residues.

Granulated insecticides have proven very promising in early tests in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, but are much more expensive than spraying later. In the spring, if damage is severe, two applications of an insecticide may be needed.

Control Necessary

Unless the alfalfa is controlled, little to no hay will be harvested from the first cutting if weevil infestation is very heavy. Frequently the second cutting will also be retarded or badly injured.

All legumes grown for forage are attacked although alfalfa is the favorite host plant. Other host plants include soy beans, kidney beans, lima beans, potatoes, vetch, sweet pea, cabbage, raspberry and black medic.

— A. A. —

TO ILLINOIS

PROFESSOR SAMUEL R. ALDRICH of the Agronomy Department at Cornell University left July 1 to assume a new position as Extension Professor of Soil Fertility at the University of Illinois.

Professor Aldrich, who had been a staff member at the New York State College of Agriculture since 1942, was a frequent contributor to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. His most recent articles were on the development and testing of the plow-plant method of growing corn.



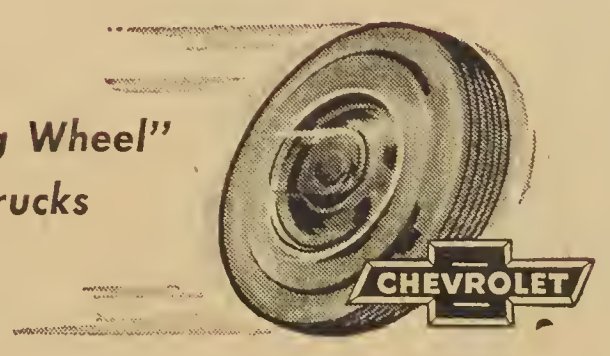
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Charles C. Jones, Indiana, Champion in 1-row class at National and Indiana contests, 1956.



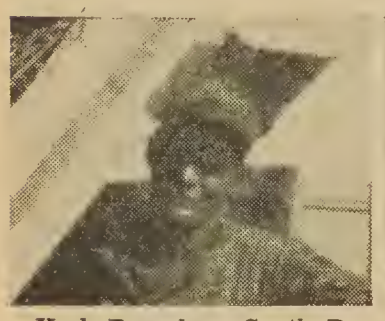
John Dakin, Missouri, 1955 National and Missouri 1-row Champion, third in 1956 National 1-row contest.



H. Lyons, Canadian 1-row Champion 1955.



E. A. White, Canadian 2-row Champion 1955, using a mounted picker.



Herb Ranschau, South Dakota 2-row Champion 1954, 1955.



Art Niedfelt, Nebraska 2-row Champion 1955.



Bill Friessen, South Dakota 1-row Champion 1952, 1953, 1955. National 1-row Champion 1953.

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2. In 1956, 1-row pickers swept National. NEW IDEA 1-row pickers placed first, second, third, fourth, sixth and seventh in the National Corn Picking Contest.

3. You get more corn from the field. In 1956 contests, average corn loss by NEW IDEA 1-row and 2-row pickers combined was less than average corn loss of all other pickers.

4. Farmers tell us, too. Most folks know that more farmers use NEW IDEA pickers than any other make. Why? Because they pick cleanest and husk cleanest. But more important — farmers tell us that when it comes to picking in down or frozen corn, there's no picker like NEW IDEA —because NEW IDEA gets more down corn.

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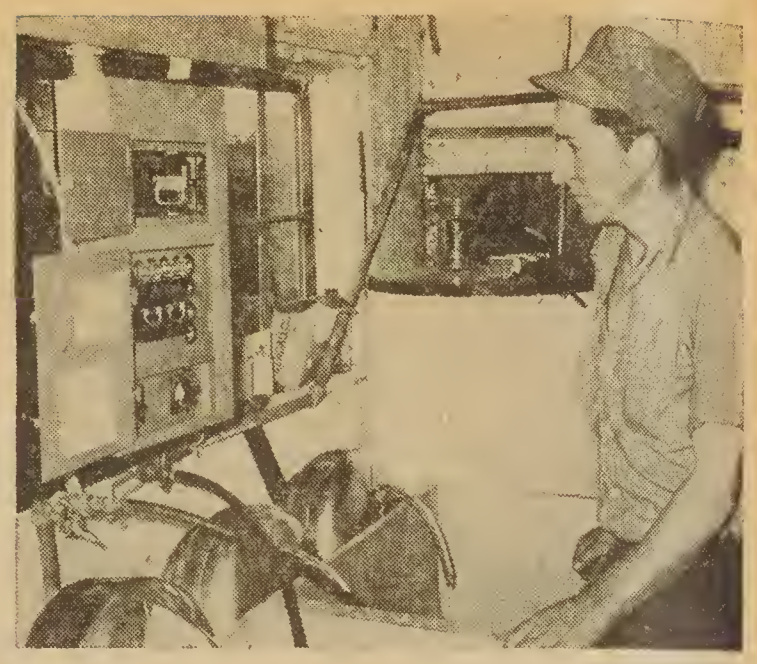
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This 100-ampere box handles the equipment in the barn of Carl Yunker. There is a channel where a second box can be installed as needed.

Outside, on the corner of the barn, is a box with a 200-ampere service, the type usually installed on a pole.



Your Editor Visits *Genesee County*

By HUGH COSLINE

RE-WIRING FOR SAFETY AND CONVENIENCE

"I'VE been re-wiring my farm buildings. I felt that the old wiring was unsafe—and that it wasn't adequate to handle all of the equipment I wanted to install."

The speaker was Carl Yunker of Elba, New York, when I was visiting his farm recently. "The basic plan," continued Carl, "was worked out by a representative of the power company. Then he and I went over it with the contractor.

"I was fortunate in that the contractor was willing to allow me to do a lot of the minor work myself while he handled the more complicated parts. In that way I saved quite a bit of money.

"The old wiring was barely handling the present load, and we frequently blew fuses. Since the new installation I have put in a hay drier with a 5-horsepower motor, and I have a bulk tank bargained for which will be installed soon. Also I have a welder which helps to keep the farm equipment in shape."

Uses Heat Lamps

Carl showed me his calf barn—once a hog house, later a chicken house. He houses the calves there until they are four or five months old. When the temperature gets low in the wintertime he has heat lamps over each pen to keep the temperature above freezing.

The electrification of farms all over the country, but especially in the Northeast, is pretty well completed. However, the amount of current used per farm is certain to increase, and this will mean, as in Carl's case, re-wiring on most farms.

It has been estimated that a dairy farmer could use from 600 to 800 kilowatt hours per cow per year to do a large part of the work connected with producing milk. A poultryman, it is estimated, can use 4 kilowatts per laying hen to feed, water, ventilate, light, grade and pack eggs. Other types of farming will find an increased use of electricity equally profitable.

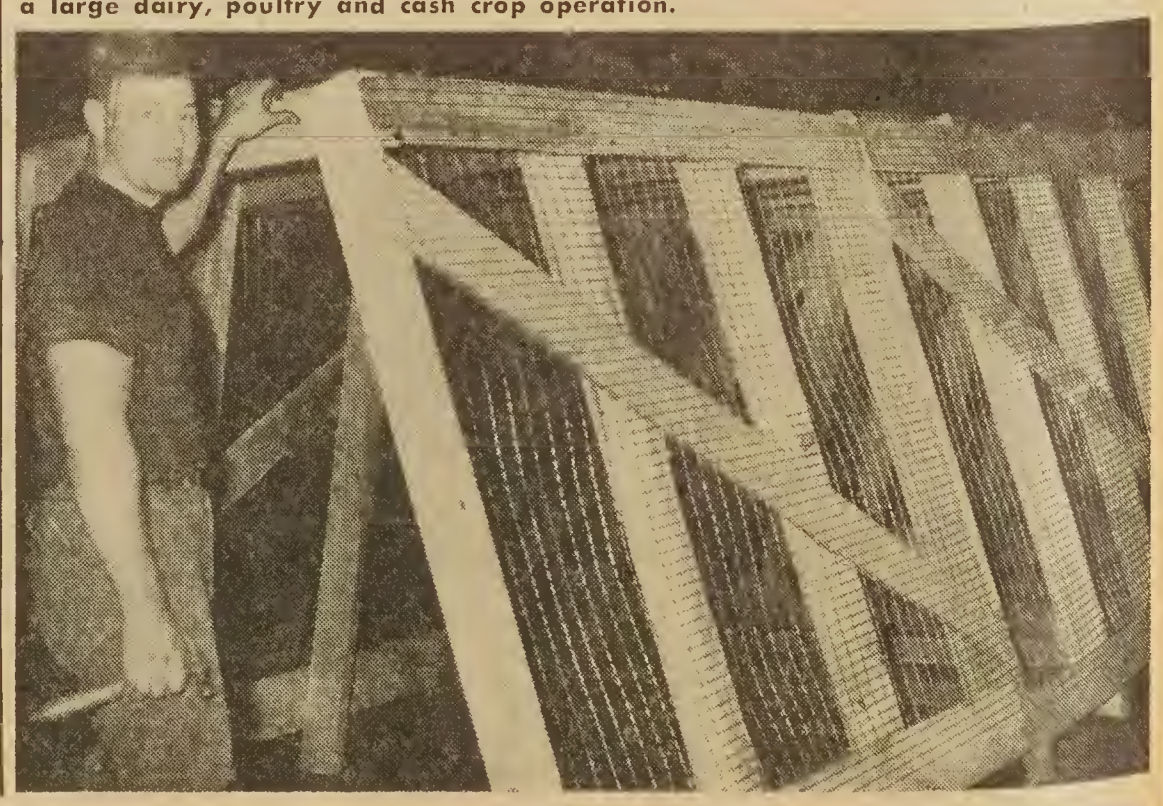
INSTALLS DUCTS FOR NEW HAY DRIER

ON A RECENT trip to western New York, three of several farms visited were installing hay driers. For example, on the farm of Bob Call and Sons, at Batavia, a chute on which hay was to be piled was being constructed.

For a number of years this was a cash crop farm. Now there is a 60-cow dairy, which is fed by the zero grazing method, that is, the grass is chopped and brought to the cows. About 150 tons of grass silage is put up and the dry hay is crimped when cut, then baled and dried. Sweet corn silage is also available.

This big family-size farm is operated by Bob and his two sons, Bob, Jr., and Dick, shown below. In addition to the dairy they have 7,000 laying hens, grow beans, beets, and peas for canning, and wheat, Hudson barley, and Garry oats for seed.

Dick Call of the Bob Call and Sons farm at Batavia, is shown putting the finishing touches on a duct built for their hay drier. Bob, with sons Dick and Bob, Jr., have a large dairy, poultry and cash crop operation.





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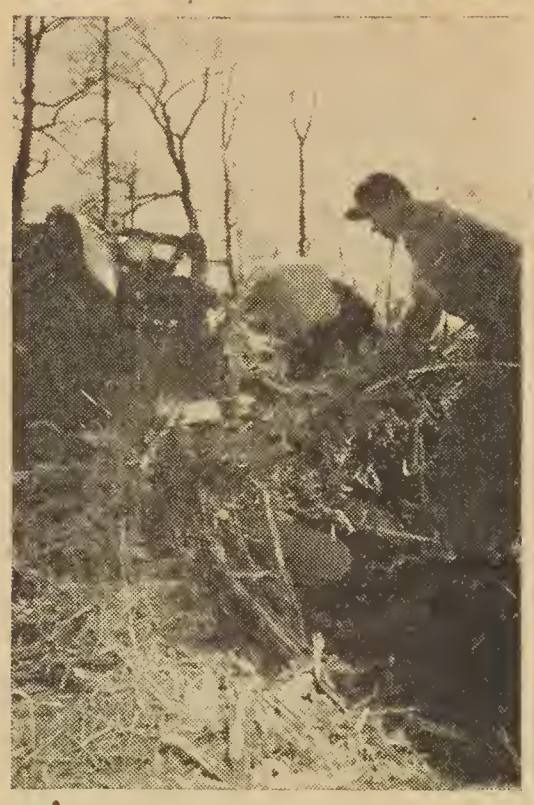
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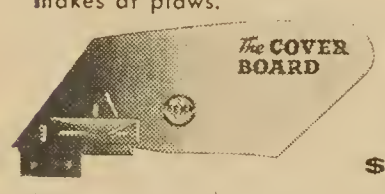
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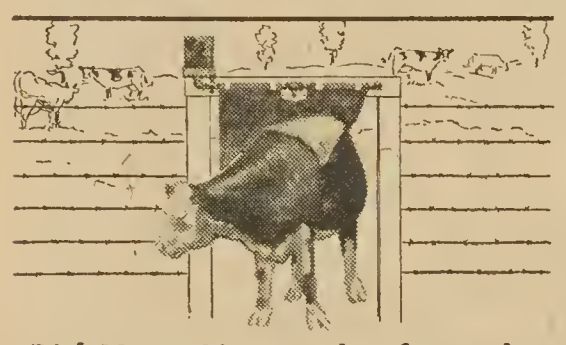
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AT HAYFIELDS — *Milepost 372* — N. Y. THRUWAY

By TOM MILLIMAN

Shortsighted Answer

THE shortsightedness was mine. In the discussion following a talk I'd made last winter to professors and others at Cornell, plant breeder A. A. Johnson asked me to name a practical way in which to get all the first cut hay put away at the right stage of feeding value, which, means early harvest.

There is no way for the commercial farm to accomplish this in time to capture the highest feeding value, said I, adding that grass silage helps by permitting an earlier start, but no farmer has sufficient labor or equipment to get, early enough for silage, most of the first cutting, and neither does he have enough silo space. I said that barn drying, while increasing, is considerably more expensive than published figures indicate, for the reason that cost of removing the bales from over the dryer and storing elsewhere is universally ignored. Any farmer knows that "horsing" bales from a position of rest in one spot to a position of rest in another is tiring, expensive, and excessively time-consuming. The published cost figures on hay drying are misleading, for this reason.

When giving such a negative answer to Professor Johnson, I was reflecting my own frustration and feeling of defeat, which still continues. The answer should have been "not yet" and then should have gone on to point out the following, which I've heard about for 3 years.

Pelleting is the hay-making method of the future. But don't place too much reliance on a current article on a pelleting method that uses steam in the field. The cost is excessive.

On the Way

No less than three major farm equipment companies have for years been at work on the development of pelleting hay without steam at a moisture level of 30 to 40%! Both stationary and mobile pelleting machines are being worked on. Let's consider the mobile machine, put to work when hay in the windrow contains around 30% moisture. It is a one-man operation, with the man on the tractor up front. Immediately behind him is the field chopper, with its own engine, set to cut fine. As the chopped hay is blown out, it falls into the hopper above the trailing pelleter, a two-wheeled machine operated by its own powerful engine. In chopping, the hay loses little moisture, and it loses much more from the friction heat of pelleting. The pellets, 1½ by 3 inches or smaller, fall into a conveyor which dumps them into a trailing self-discharging wagon. When the wagon is full, the tractor driver unhitches and hooks to an empty wagon.

Out from the barn comes a man on another tractor, who hooks to the loaded wagon and, at the barn, places the little electric motor which unloads the wagon into a long conveyor and thus, by another motor, into the barn mow at a safe moisture content. No man in the barn, and only two men for the whole haying operation.

When to expect it? At what cost? At what tonnage per hour? Custom service available? How much greater feeding value? Except for the last one, these are all questions for the future. As for the feeding value—it will be very much greater and the hay more palatable.

The above is penned from various sources, chief among them being E. W. Hamilton of Madison, Wisconsin, recently retired from a lifetime in the farm machinery business. *When this is read on July 20, at least one-third of northeastern hay will still be standing in the field, gone or going to pot nutritionally!*



BUY FROZEN SOUR CHERRIES

HERE, handsome Bob McCarthy is offering pretty Carol Gibson a taste of pie made from frozen sour cherries at the cafeteria of the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell. Both were 1957 Seniors in Cornell's Hotel School. The cafeteria uses cherries in earnest, 4 cups when making a 10-inch pie, and that is the recommendation (2 lbs. or 4 cups) for one pie. Would that bakeries and restaurants followed! They will when the public demands it. The sour cherry crop is now being picked in Wayne County and the rest of the western New York fruit belt. The picture appears as a reminder that frozen sour cherries are wonderfully good, plentiful and cheap. Should large-sized frozen packages not be easily available, write Fred Corey, Secretary, N. Y. State Cherry Growers, 272 Alexander St., Rochester 7, N. Y.

SCREENINGS

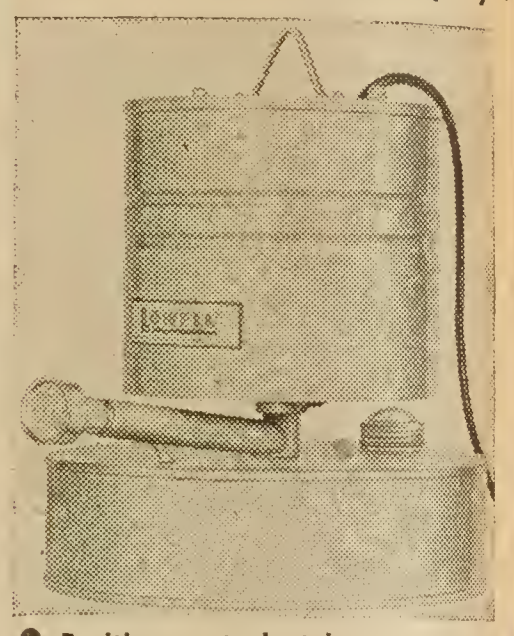
With a few less cows, Hayfields' May and June milk production was the highest in the farm's history. There are reasons which might be set down percentagewise—25% credit to breeding, 25% credit to land management (pastures and hay), and 50% credit to Harry Morrill, 1957 operator. Which reminds me again of Elbert H. Brigham's statement that farming consists of 4/8 business, 3/8 art, and 1/8 science. Mr. Brigham of St. Albans, Vermont, is my nominee for best dairyman in North America. His cows are Jerseys.

* * *

Ezra Taft Benson gave me 1½ hours of his time on June 18, on matters unrelated to price supports. More than any other Secretary of Agriculture in 40 years, and I've met them all, this man has had the courage to stand up against political expediency. He believes, and so do I, that farmers are best served when government action is confined to research, education, sales promotion, market building, credit, land and water conservation, and moderate price supports, if any, designed only to prevent disastrous drops in prices.

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Babcock's HEALTHY CHICKS MAKE GREAT LAYERS

Babcock's New Advance Order Discount is now in effect. Please write and tell us how many chicks you want and when you want them. We'll book your order to take advantage of this new money saving advance order discount. Also, we'll mail you our new catalog. Sincerely, Monroe C. Babcock, Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc., Route #3G Ithaca, N. Y.

ARE FARM CREDIT SOURCES ADEQUATE?

POINTING out that it takes $5 of capital to operate a farm where $1 was once required, a friend recently made the flat statement that present farm credit sources are inadequate. Here are some of the statements made in the discussion that followed:

Local bankers in both the Land Bank and Production Credit are too conservative.

Many commercial banks use snap judgment in making or turning down loans.

FHA is one of thc best sources of loans.

The government should keep out of the money lending business.

A young farmcr should be able to get the credit he needs in one place rather than in several.

A farmer should expect to do business on credit, with other people's money, just as a corporation does.

I am not saying whether the opinions are right or wrong. The fact remains that they were expressed. Times have changed. The idea that a young man should buy a farm when young and spend his life paying for it is out of date.

Well, what do you think? Arc present sources of credit for buying and operating a farm adequate? How much credit should a young farmer have available? Could a well trained young farmer pay interest on the capital he needs and still make a satisfactory profit?

These are important questions, ones that farmers are thinking about. Give us the benefit of your experience and ideas, and we will print some letters in a coming issue.

—H. L. Cosline

FARM CREDIT IS A TOOL!

(Continued from Page 1)

Keep Adequate Accounts

An accounting system is essential. It should not be too complex, but adequate to supply figures for income tax purposes and for future cropping plans. Simple labor and cost records must be kept to determine the profit-yielding crops and the crops best suited efficiently to employ the labor force.

Sometimes a certain crop does not yield a good profit but it can fit in to help carry the overhead expense and keep labor well employed until one needs them later on. We need to do some research in our own farm accounting systems and our credit folders. Better ones than we now have can be devised.

Figuring Credit Needs

The credit objective should show a progressive plan toward some fixed goals. Over a long-time outlook there should be less emphasis on dollar standing and more emphasis on efficient production. There should be more consideration to overall credit rather than the individual lender's position. Of course, there should also be a major warning to avoid excessive credit. However, any good credit risk must first prove that he can save some money for himself.

We now have in the farm credit system varying loan terms to meet the various credit needs. I list them below:

1 year operating loans; 30-month capital loans; 60-month term loans—Production Credit Associations.

10 to 33 years real estate mortgage loans—Federal Land Bank.

Therefore, it seems to me that with all this credit experience along with all the experience the colleges have had in farm management studies, we ought to be able to plan a long-time farm management-farm credit plan for a young farmer and his wife. This plan could be set up in five year goals:

1. The first five years could be used to straighten out basic production problems and learn the ability of the business to produce.
2. The sccond five years could be used to better mechanize for efficiency and expansion within a sound credit policy.
3. The third five years could be utilized in reducing the mortgage debt and improving the farm business.

The whole plan as here outlined is not to expect excessive nct worth gains in any one year. Sound steady gains over the years are less spectacular but have more merit.

The remaining years could also be utilized in building a partnership with your son or your successor, and in learning better to enjoy your life in your declining years.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The reason why the Ten Commandments are short and clear is that they were handed down direct, not through several committees.
—Dan Bennett in the Saturday Evening Post

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★



TOO LATE

THERE OUGHT to be laws to prevent the doings of some cattle buyers. I read the comment in the June 1 issue about not selling brucellosis reactors cheap. But it was too late. I had already listened to a slick dealer who made a day's wages off me in ten minutes.—*R. W., Pennsylvania*

EDITOR'S NOTE: Maybe more laws isn't the answer! Everybody buys as cheaply as possible; everybody sells for as much as possible. Why not know prices before you sell; or consign to a licensed livestock auction?

— A. A. —

WANTS LEAFHOPPERS BRILLIANT YELLOW

JOHN C. PAGE, agricultural agent in Bennington County, Vermont, is advising farmers in his area that it will pay them to spray for leafhoppers to protect the second cut of alfalfa. He recommends a half pound to one pound of methoxychlor per acre.

John says, "Leafhoppers arrive in early July and are something. If you folks would worry just half as much about controlling the leafhoppers (which you can easily do) as you do about "yellow rocket," (which you can't easily do yct) you would be money in the pocket. It's too bad that leafhoppers too, don't color the field a bright yellow. I prefer "rockct" to "hoppers". You take your choice.

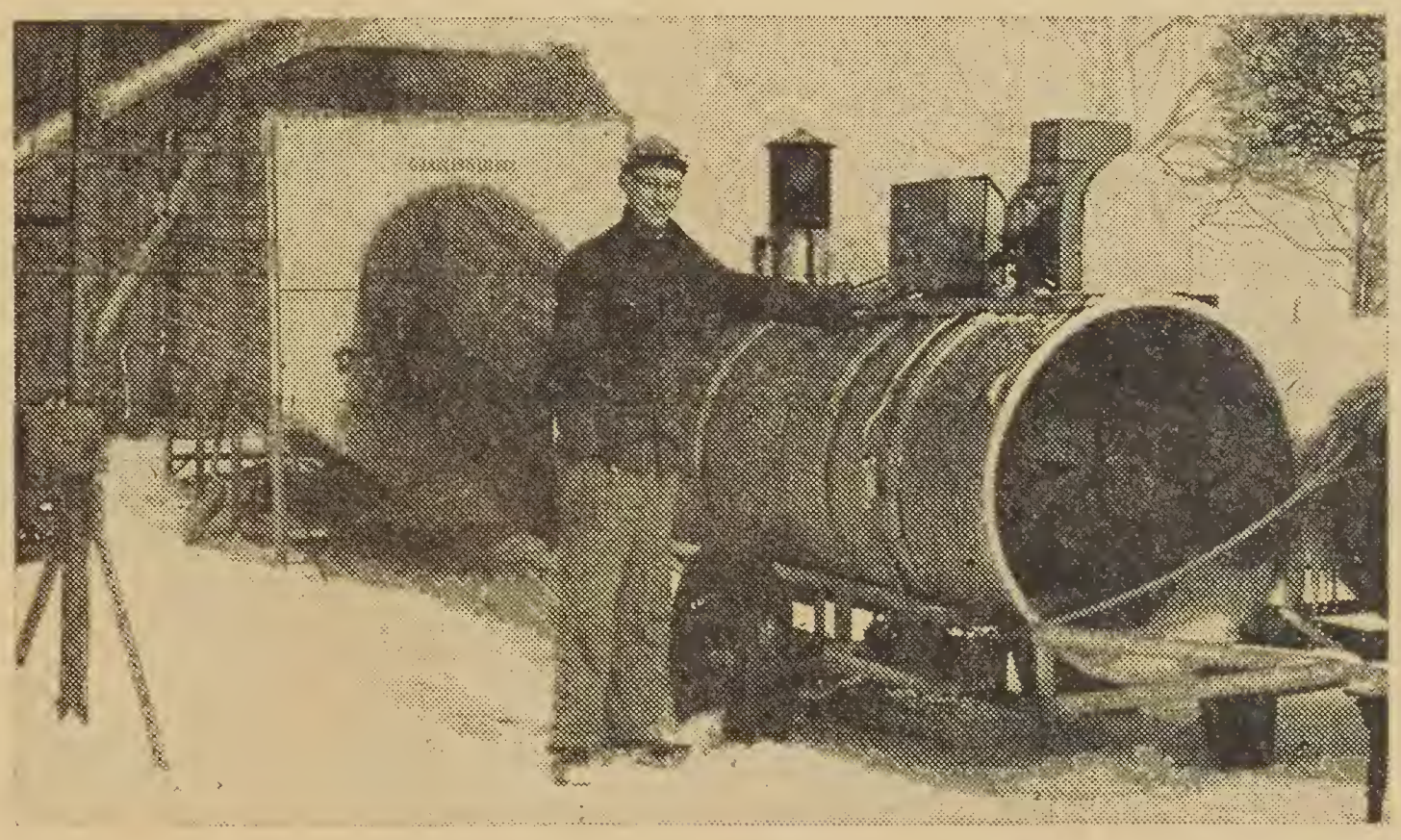
It is safe to harvest forage seven to ten days after applying methoxychlor. It is the safest and least poisonous of our common chemicals," says John.

— A. A. —

ELECTRIFIED CORN GRINDER

I had an old fashioned family grindcr that turned with a hand wheel. I removed the hand wheel and replaced it with an electric pump pulley wheel and added an electric washing machine motor and found that it makes a lot less work and grinds much faster. Perhaps some of the readers have those old corn grinders and didn't think of the possibility of clectrifying them.

—G.B., N.Y.



WE CAN GROW FIVE TIMES AS MUCH CORN since we installed our grain dryer!

The use of a grain dryer enabled Herbert Call and his father, Irving, to increase corn acreage five fold on their Genesee Co. farm near Batavia, N. Y.!

The grain dryer lets them store shelled corn in cheaper storage units than ear corn needs, lets them start to harvest earlier, so they've jumped their corn acreage from 20 to 100 acres! Now the Calls have a better product, with fewer weather worries!

The dryer uses an oil burner to warm the air, a large electric fan to force the air through the corn, wheat, oats or other grain. Bins may be used for drying, or the crop can be dried right on the wagon!

Your Niagara Mohawk farm representative can give you all the details on crop dryers and the many other ways electricity can help you live better, and farm better, electrically. Why not contact him, through your nearest Niagara Mohawk office?

Live Better . . . Farm Better . . . Electrically

NIAGARA MOHAWK

HERE'S WHY 96% OF THE MILKSHED DAIRYMEN UNITED TO GET THE NEW MILK ORDER

Under the amended Order, all milk sold in the new marketing area (see map), *regardless of where the producer lives*, will be subject to regulations of the Order. *All milk sold in the area is priced and will be paid for according to its use.*

The enlarged marketing area erases city and state boundaries and creates one natural market, where every dairy farmer will have a market for all his milk. All fluid milk sales priced I-A.

The seasonal dumping of unwanted surpluses from other markets into the New York market-wide pool will be eliminated. A better balancing of production to fluid milk demand will be made possible.

The fundamental principles of milk marketing are maintained under a Federal-State Order. The administrator sees that the Order is applied evenly on all milk handlers and returns distributed justly among all producers.

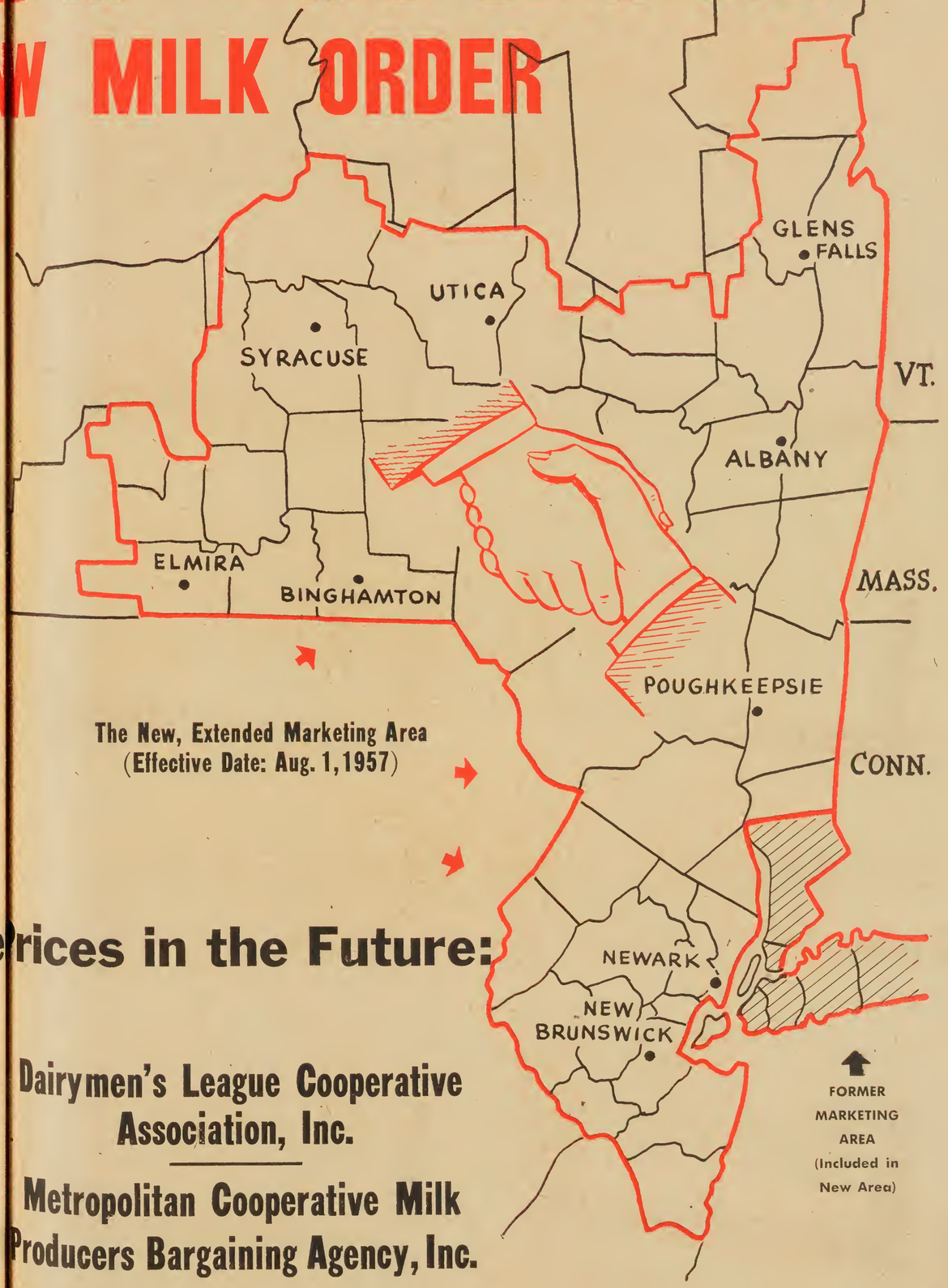
. . . and Here's the PROVEN Way Dairy Farmers Can Work For Better Prices in the Future:

As weakness in any provision of marketing Order appears, it can be corrected by orderly hearing procedure and only by such method. By all groups pulling together, quick improvements are possible.

Only by working together through our established, experienced cooperatives can we win future gains for all dairy farmers. There is no shortcut that will bring benefits.

Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.

Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Inc.



The New, Extended Marketing Area (Effective Date: Aug. 1, 1957)



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Hostages To Fortune

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XII

"BECAUSE I was a farm boy," Bill began at the centralization school meeting, "I could not get the educational opportunity that boys and girls have in cities, and more recently in the many eentralized and consolidated districts in this and in other states. I am a teacher," he said, a little proudly. "Older people frequently talk about what good teachers they had when they were young—in the little red schoolhouses. I am sure some of these teachers were good, and those are the ones you remember. They stand out in contrast to the large number of poor teachers. Most of them must have been poor, because teaching is a profession that one has to train for just as he does for any other profession. The old-time teachers were not so trained, and therefore it stands to reason that many of them were not good. Also, we know that the best oncs used the schools as stepping stones to some other trade or profession. A majority of the good ones got out of the teaching business just as soon as they could."

WHAT HAS HAPPENED

IN "HOSTAGES TO FORTUNE," E. R. Eastman has taken a country community with all of its modern problems, such as up-to-date farming methods, cooperative marketing, the teaching of vocational courses in agriculture, and has dramatized the problems with opposing personalities.

Through it all runs a tender but tempestuous love story well illustrating the old saying that true love never runs smoothly. The author has personalized these problems and situations with the men and women like those you have always known.

There is Laura Bliss, who refuses to marry young Bill Graham because she wants to be a career girl; there's Bill's grandfather, John Macdonald, who thinks the old ways are the better ways; and inevitably there's a struggle between the old and the new which Bill meets at every turn.

To add to Bill's problems, there are emotional and bitter arguments over centralization of schools in which Bill is caught in the middle. Even George Bliss, Laura's father, tries to quarrel with Bill about it.

Now take up the story anywhere and see how well these events fit into the life of your community.

He paused, and it went through his mind that whether or not the audience agreed with him they were giving him their attention. That helped. He glanced at Laura, and her lovely face, concentrated on what he was saying, helped still more.

"Then there is this matter of taxes," he resumed. "Since I was a small boy, I've heard my grandfather worry out loud about how he was going to meet his tax bill. Like him, I am concerned about what the rapidly mounting taxes are going to do to America. Generally spcaking, taxes are the result of big government, too mueh government; and too much government is a result of the people themselves asking government to do the things that they should do themselves."

He stopped again, and then proceeded in a lower conversational tone of voice. "Now, maybe you folks will think that I am trying to carry water on both shoulders when I say that school taxes are in a different category. Long before the Declaration of Independence, many of our forefathers were determined to give their children a better education than they had had themselves." Bill's voice deepened. "Education has always been in the very air that we Americans breathe. It's a part and a partner of our freedoms. Without it there could be no true republic."

His voice changed again. "Of course, we should be sure in spending money for schools to watch out for extravagance. Because men are human and make mistakes, and sometimes use poor judgment, there will be some extravagance in providing school facilities." With great emphasis Bill added: "Generally speaking, money for the schools is not an expense. It is an investment in our boys and girls and in the future of Amcrica.

"Now let's bring this tax problem right down to this community. As you know, two or three districts in the proposed centralization are fortunate in having a railroad run through them. Because that railroad pays a good hunk of taxes, the tax rate in those districts is much lower than it is in some others. Before the centralization of schools was started in this state, the tax rate in some districts was ten or more times higher than in others. It's easy to understand that small districts with such a high tax rate just cannot afford to pay for as good a school as the rieh districts. That situation isn't fair either to the taxpayer or to the children.

"One of the good results of centralization is the equalization of taxes, and no man can speak from his heart and say that that is not right. Furthermore, it is true that the state does increase financial aid to centralized districts.

"Many of you parents," Bill continued, "who live outside of the village district are already sending your boys and girls to the village high school. You are either paying tuition for them, or your district contracts with the high school. You have no representative on our board of education and, therefore, no part in the direction of the policies of the school your children attend. Under centralization, you would elect members of the board."

He paused again as if considering whether or not he should say what more was in his mind. Again his voice deepened.

"My friends, I know that I am young." He laughed a little. "And I'm glad I am. But I realize that because I am, I sometimes may, like the rest of my generation, rush in where older and more experienced men would go more slowly and carefully. My grandfather, to whom I owe so much, and I have oftcn disagreed, chiefly, I think, because of the eternal conflict between youth and age, between the old ways and the new. Recently, because I hope I have acquired a little more sense, some toleration and respect for experience, I have come to realize that my grandfather was often right, or that there were conditions and handicaps which I did not understand which prevented him from agreeing with me. Also, I hope, and I believe, that Gramp concedes that there is something in some of the things in which I believe.

"It seems to me that most differences of opinion among men and even among nations are due to intolerancc, our refusal to try to understand the other fellow's point of view and to compromise when it isn't a matter of principle." He laughed. "So many of us talk about principle when we really are confusing it with our own selfish desires.

"Another basic trouble with the whole human race is that too often we think with our emotions and not with our reason, and that always muddies up the waters. After all, this whole question of whether you centralize your schools or not comes right down to one thing. It is not taxes, important as they are. It is not the transportation of your children. It is not even the loss of your little one-room school. It is the welfare of your boys and girls. When all of the discussion is over, if and when you come to a vote, the real qucstion is, 'Will centralization increase the educational opportunties of your children?' If you think it won't, then you will vote against it. But if you think it will give your ehildren and your neighbors' children a better education and thereby a better future, then you will be for eentralization, no matter what your opposing reasons may be."

There was some applause when Bill finished and it was apparent to those on the platform that his sound arguments and deep sincerity had made an impression on the crowd.

When Bill sat down, a voice from the back of the audience ealled out: "Why don't you people in the village mind your own business and let us mind ours?"

A murmur ran through the audience. The principal rapped for order. "We welcome discussion, but let's do it in a friendly, neighborly fashion."

A man in the front stood up. "If you're telling the truth," he said, "about welcoming discussion, then let me come up there and speak to this crowd."

"Yeah!" someone else yelled. "Let's hear him." Other voices shouted: "Let him speak! Let him speak!"

Pounding the table for silence, the principal waited for the crowd to quiet, then said to the man, "Of course you can speak. Come up here where they all ean hear you."

When the man approached the platform, Bill Graham was astonished to see that he was Jay Gordon. Without bothering to address the chair, Gordon started in. He hadn't gone far before Bill realized that whatever Gordon's faults, he possessed a sense of the dramatic, and was a rough and ready but an effective speaker.

"These fellows," he said, "have been talking about facts. Let me give you some. We've been told that there'd be no consolidation of our schools except by a majority vote. **What majority?** I agree with what has already been said here tonight. The people in my district don't want to be gobbled up by these town fellers who want us to help pay their taxes, and who want to run our school business instead of letting us run our own. If we should take a vote in our district, we'd have a big majority agin it. So I ask again, what majority? Of course, the town people can outvote us. Now, you heard that feller from Albany talk about taxes. I can prove that taxes in my district would be double what they are now.

"Then what about our kids? Our farm kids? Riding the school busses to school every day with no time left to help with the chores, but with plenty of time during the noon hour to play around in the pool rooms or raise the devil with the village kids who have nothing else to do."

Furious as Bill was, he still had to smile to himself when Gordon began to tell what a good school they had in his neighborhood when he went to school. It wasn't hard to remember that Gordon was always a trouble-maker and a poor scholar. It was he who always led the boys in such devil-tries as climbing on to the schoolhouse roof to cover the chimney, which caused the old pot-bellied schoolroom stove to smoke children and teacher alike out of the room.

What possessed such a man, Bill wondered, not only to be always on the wrong side himself, but to try to get others to his wrong way of thinking and doing?

Then he came quickly out of his thoughts to listen intently to what Gordon was saying.

"You folks," said the speaker, "ought to get wise to what this board of edueation is trying to put over on you." Then Gordon made a bad mistake. "Look at this man, Hall, the president of the Board of Edueation. He probably never paid a cent of taxes in his life, probably never had to get right down and work like anybody else, has had everything given to him."

The crowd stirred uneasily. No man in the whole community was more loved or better respeeted not only by the people in his ehureh but by everybody. But Gordon plunged on.

"All Hall and the other members of the board are interested in is to spend your money and get control of your schools."

A murmur of disapproval ran over the crowd. Sensing it at last, Gordon turned his attack to Bill Graham. "Not daring," he continued, "to say too much about the seheme themselves, the board members turned their dirty work over to Bill Graham. Here's another one that knows nothing about taxes, always living on somebody else, even got his so-called college edueation free. Now he is a tax eater, a teacher of agriculture. That makes me laugh!"

Suddenly there was a commotion in the audience and Bill was astonished to see his grandfather get to his feet. "Mr. Chairman! Mr. Chairman! I rise to a point of order."

The chairman recognized him. "State your point, Mr. Macdonald," he ordered.

"We came here," John said, "to listen to facts, not to attacks on personalities."

Suddenly the audience clapped loud and long. When it was quiet again, the chairman said, "The point is well taken, Mr. Macdonald." John sat down.

Turning to Gordon, Pratt said, "You will now confine further remarks to the faets." Again the crowd eheered. Its temper had entirely changed. Gordon had defeated his own purpose. Realizing this, he mumbled two or three more sentences and walked back to the rear of the hall. There was not a single handclap.

Bill knew that, while perhaps not many of those who opposed centralization had changed their minds, at least they were more willing to think fairly about the subject.

Bill was due for another surprise. Again he saw the tall, straight figure of his grandfather arise to ask the chairman if he could say a few words. "Certainly," Principal Pratt agreed. "Come up to the platform, Mr. Macdonald, where all of us can hear."

Macdonald began haltingly in a husky voice, apparently struggling to eontrol his embarrassment and to find the right words. Soon, however, Bill was amazed at the old man's ability to handle himself and at what he said.

"Ladies and gentlemen, it takes many of us a good part of a lifetime to realize that in many ways we have been traveling the wrong road. Those of you who know me will realize, I am sure, what it eosts me to stand on my feet now and tell you what I am going to say. For I have my pride, which can be an accursed thing, and I have held emphatic beliefs and prejudices which are hard or impossible to ehange. If you will permit me, I would like to be a little personal," he smiled, "something which is usually out of character for me.

"As many of you know," John continued, "my daughter Mary, her two daughters, and my grandson, Bill Graham, have always lived with me on the farm." He turned a little to face Bill on

(Continued on Opposite Page)



The J. I. CASE COMPANY recently announced a new "420" two-row corn picker for use with Case "400" and "DC" tractors. Among the new features are short turning, easy attaching and detaching and 5-minute servicing.

A new extra-length elevator has been added to the complete line of crop handling equipment manufactured by SMOKER FARM ELEVATORS, INC., of Intercourse, Pa. Designated as Model SPW48, the new Smoker Elevator is designed to handle baled hay or ear corn with equal ease. It boasts an overall length of 48' and provides a range of elevation from 15' to 39'.

A "New Super 100 Self-propelled All-Crop Harvester" was recently announced by the ALLIS-CHALMERS COMPANY of Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin. The company will be glad to send you a pamphlet showing the details of this machine on request.

MAYRATH, INC., Dodge City, Kansas announces the addition of a new single head sprayer to their line of crop sprayers. The single head sprayer, which is designed for complete spray coverage, evenly sprays a broad swath up to 52 feet wide. Sprayer is complete with two-barrel rack, Hypro pump, Delavan Regulator, pressure gauge, relief valve, strainer and hose. Mayrath's two factories are located at Dodge City, Kansas and Compton, Illinois.

In each "THRIFTY-THREE" package of FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST you will find a copy of the new "YEAST-RIZ" main dish recipes.

A record 169 Future Farmers of America chapters in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania have entered the 1957 FFA Crop Demonstration Program sponsored by COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, of Ithaca, N. Y., and G.L.F. RETAIL AGENCIES.

G.L.F. retail agencies provide up to $30 of free materials to participating chapters for their demonstrations. Awards of $50 go to those judged in the top 10 per cent finishing demonstrations in each state. Second 10 per cent receives $25. Every chapter successfully completing a demonstration receives a framed certificate of participation.

If you raise turkeys, don't fail to get the bulletin, Turkey Management and Farming. All you need do is drop a postcard to WIRTHMORE TURKEY SERVICE DEPARTMENT, 61 Washington Street, Malden 48, Massachusetts.



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER trucks are this year celebrating their 50th Anniversary. It was in 1907 that a high-wheeled, two-cylinder "Auto Wagon" pictured above, first bounced over the rutted, muddy roads of America and put International Harvester in the motor truck manufacturing business. Today more than a million International trucks are on the highways ranging from pickups to giant 46-ton off-highway haulers.

POTATO FIELD DAY SET FOR AUG. 8

PLANS ARE nearly completed for the 24th Annual Field Day of the Empire State Potato Club Thursday, August 8, at the William Jackson Farm and Packing Plant three miles east of Savannah, Wayne County, New York, at the junction of Routes 31 and 414.

The site overlooks more than 1,000 acres of potatoes, and unlimited land is available for demonstration purposes. There will be a very large exhibit of tillage tools and many special machines. Some of these tools have never been exhibited before. The fertilizer and chemical companies will also be there in force.

The ladies will have their annual potato peeling contest and the Potato Queen for the ensuing year will be selected. Any girl, 17 to 25, inclusive, who is unmarried and is directly connected with the growing of potatoes will be eligible as a candidate.

Cornell men will be available to answer questions throughout the day and the Trade Show will be set up so that a minimum of walking will be required to cover the exhibits. There will be plenty of tents, refreshment stands and food.

— A. A. —

HOSTAGES TO FORTUNE

(Continued from Opposite Page)

the platform. "I had no sons so from the time you were born, Bill, I pinned my hopes on your working with me on the home farm and taking over when I was through."

John paused, took a breath, and then he said, "But I made a mistake. No person in this world, no matter how close he may be to another, can live his life for him. Nor should he try. I know now that I tried to live my grandson's life"—he smiled—"but even as a small boy, Bill had ideas of his own. I had

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

It may not be good etiquette to walk between your wife and the shop window, but it's smart strategy.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

mine. They did not always run together. I believed in farming much the same way my father and grandfather farmed. They had made a living for their families. So had I. So why change?"

Again John took a deep breath. "But I was wrong—or at least partly so. I still don't believe that all these changes are good. I still wonder if people weren't happier and more content in the old days than they are now. But what I didn't realize is that the old days and the old ways are forever gone. Those of us who resist the changes, are butting our heads against a stone wall."

John paused for a moment and Bill found it difficult to swallow the lump in his throat. Then John went on. "Ladies and gentlemen, the old order changeth. Maybe I have outlived my time." Then he smiled, threw back his shoulders, "But I don't really think so. I may be stubborn and set in my ways but I can still change, just as man has to in these changing times or get run over." Again he laughed a little and said: "I don't intend to be run over."

He took a step toward the front of the platform, then in a brisk, matter-of-fact tone, he continued, "Now on this school proposition, I'm still not sure what is right. But a man is known by the company he keeps, and the right or wrong of a proposition can sometimes be determined by those who support or oppose it. I have listened to some of the arguments against centralization tonight. I am beginning to wonder if this school centralization is not right." He was interrupted by the laugh that swept over the crowd. Everyone knew that John was referring to Jay Gordon.

"Anyway, we owe it to ourselves and our children to consider this matter with an open mind." Then abruptly he said, "Thank you for listening to me," and went back to his seat.

Bill was sure that the temper of the crowd had changed and that if the proposition of centralization of schools had been put to a vote, it would have been carried, at least by those who were present.

Except when Laura had promised to marry him, Bill Graham had never been so happy in his life. It was not so much over the outcome of the school meeting, important as that was, but rather because he saw, as never before, that his grandfather was the greatest man he had ever known.

(To be continued)

— A. A. —



CHARLES McGINNIS

McGINNIS TO SERVE JERSEY BREEDERS

W. CHARLES McGINNIS has been named field representative of the American Jersey Cattle Club for the Northeast according to an announcement by J. F. Cavanaugh, executive secretary of the national dairy breed organization.

The appointment of Mr. McGinnis to the position formerly held by the late Richard W. Duncklee was effective June 10.

McGinnis was born and raised on a farm in North Carolina and was active with Jersey projects while engaged in 4-H Club and FFA at North Carolina State College, where he got his degree in agriculture. He was a member of the dairy cattle judging team and tied for high individual in judging Jerseys at the 1956 National Inter-Collegiate Dairy Cattle Judging Contest at Waterloo, Iowa.

He worked most of his way through college as milker at the college dairy farm and later did HIR and DHIA testing of dairy herds on weekends and free afternoons. One summer he was employed by the Curtiss Candy Company Farms to work with their show herd.

Mr. McGinnis and his wife, Frances, moved in June to Springfield, Vermont where the Jersey field office is located.

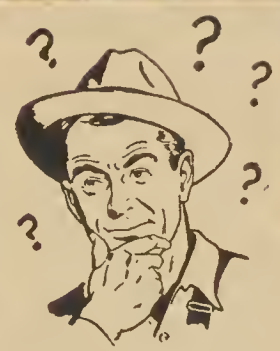
4-H SCHOLARSHIPS

FOUR HIGH school graduates with a genuine interest in forestry and three years or more of 4-H Club work may each receive a $1600 college scholarship next fall to be applied to undergraduate work in forestry. Candidates will be recommended by the State 4-H Club office.

Donor of these valuable awards is Homelite, chain saw manufacturer, Port Chester, New York. The winners will receive the award during the national 4-H Club Congress in Chicago next December.

Further information regarding application for the scholarship may be obtained from the State 4-H Club office or the county agent.

WHY FROZEN SEMEN?
a fair question and a TIMELY one!



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Because of this latest development in artificial breeding American Breeders Service brings you —

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- Still greater proved sires
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306 N. Cayuga Ithaca, N. Y. Phone: 9208

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Sept. 7 Issue.....Closes Aug. 23
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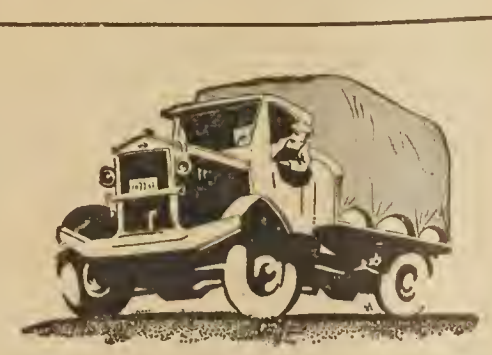
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NYABC Annual Meeting and Cattle Show, August 2-3

THE New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative 17th annual meeting and 7th annual cattle show will be held at Ithaca, New York, August 2 and 3.

This year NYABC adds to its regular designation of Grand Champions in each of the five dairy breeds entered in the show, an "NYABC Dairy Queen" to be selected from young ladies entered by the 70 local NYABC affiliated associations.

Last year some 6,000 people saw the sixth annual cattle show where 432 head competed for some $5,413 in cash prizes.

Rules in this year's cattle show have been changed so that cash awards, made under the Danish system of judging according to an individual animal's merit, will go only to blue and red ribbon winners. New classes have been added for a total of 61, with an important addition for each breed being "three best females bred by an exhibitor."

Competition will be heavy, also, in the selection of the NYABC Dairy Queen. The winner will receive a wardrobe, an all-expense trip for two to the annual meeting of the National Association of Artificial Breeders August 11-14 in Toronto, Canada, and $100. Two attendants will get $50 each. The queen will be announced at a dance for young folks, Friday evening, August 2.

The Junior Showmanship contest will give folks under 21 an opportunity to top their breed competitors, then compete for the coveted C. Hadley Smith trophy, awarded on the basis of ability to fit and show an animal.

Prof. John Morris, University of Maryland, will judge Holsteins; and Dr. Hilton Boynton, University of New Hampshire, Guernseys, Jerseys, Ayrshires and Brown Swiss.

All the free milk anyone can drink, special exhibits, a parade of animals by sire, and a special service for those who want their children entertained while they watch the show competition, are some of the special features of the event.

At the annual meeting, the evening of August 2, delegates will elect four directors to fill expired terms of Alex Rabeler, Sr., Bovina Center; J. Stanley Earl, Unadilla; Lyle Wicks, Oxbow, and Harold Harter, Jordanville. Erton Sipher, Gouverneur, N. Y. has been recommended for nomination to succeed Wicks, who declined. The other three have also been recommended.

On the nomination committee are: Andrew Livak, Rutland, Vermont, chairman; Ernest Bagg, Attica; James Nedrow, Ludlowville; Wallace Johnson, Oneida; Hugh Mills, Franklin; Alden Ecker, Johnstown; Eldon Schell, Evans Mills; and Austin Hull, Durham.

— A. A. —

IDEAL FARMS COW SETS BREED RECORD

THE American Guernsey Cattle Club announced last month that Ideal's Beacon's Betty Lue, eight-year-old registered Guernsey owned by Jacob Tanis, Ideal Farms, Augusta, New Jersey, is the new milk producing champion of the breed on her record of 28,371 pounds of milk and 1,339 pounds fat.

Betty Lue's unprecedented milk production—over 14 tons—was made in a single year on three-times-daily milking. Her fat total of 1,339 pounds also ranks as second high for the breed. This great Guernsey was bred to meet calving requirements, and is expected to freshen again this month.

Betty Lue was sired by the famous Guernsey bull, Ideal's Beacon. Her dam was Welcome Lane's Betty Lue, that posted a five-year-old production of 18,841 pounds milk and 909 pounds fat.

— A. A. —

LAMB MARKETS

THIRTY-ONE special lamb sale days will be conducted at four New York State locations this year. At these special markets, lambs are sold according to accurate grades and weights.

The establishment of such lamb pools, where the producers get paid for the quality of their products, came about through the cooperation of the State College of Agriculture Department of Animal Husbandry, County Extension Services, Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative and producers. In the past, these markets have always provided a good outlet for lambs, usually well above the Chicago market.

A producer also has the advantage of watching the grading and weighing and comparing his own crop of lambs with other producers'.

The dates and places for special markets this season are as follows: Watkins Glen: July 31; Aug. 14, 28; Sept. 11, 25; Oct. 9, 23, 30; Nov. 6, 13, 27; Dec. 18; Jan. 15, 1958. Bath: July 19; Aug. 9, 23; Sept. 6, 20; Oct. 4, 11, 18; Nov. 1, 15, 29; Dec. 13. Oneonta: Sept. 13; Oct. 11; Nov. 8; Dec. 6. Gouverneur: June 28; Oct. 18.

—Warren F. Brannon

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CONCRETE STAVE

REGISTERED BROWN SWISS MILKING HERD DISPERSAL

45 COWS — 10 BRED HEIFERS
12:00 Noon, D.S.T., Thurs., July 25
HILLCREST FARM
929 Ives St., Watertown, N. Y.
John B. Harris Jr., Owner

Bangs certified—animals eligible to go anywhere on all healthy requirements. Sale due to housing developments. Herd founded 1932 and are descendents of former National Record cows including Swiss Valley Girl 10th, Greenwood Valley Lass, June's College Girl & Jane of Vernon. D.H.I.A. Records. Heifers sired by and cows bred to N.Y.A.B.C. Sires. Many cows and all heifers due this fall.

Auctioneer: TOM P. WHITTAKER, Brandon, Vt.
FOR CATALOGUE WRITE SALE MANAGER:
FRANK L. JEWETT, West Road, Oneida, N. Y.

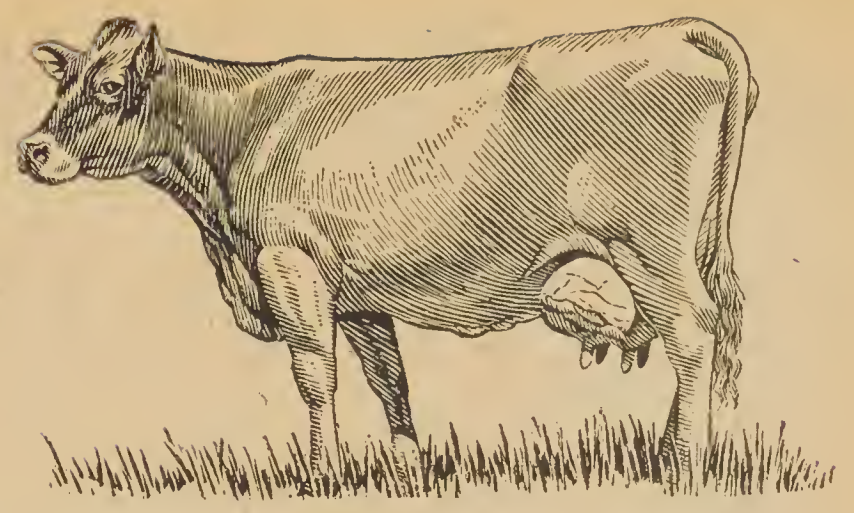
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MILKING HERD — 70 HEAD for
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MON., AUG. 5th. at 12:30 P.M., D.S.T.
At the Myron Foster Farm on Cottage St.
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55 COWS — 15 BRED HEIFERS

The heifers are all bred for fall. 10 cows fresh in May, June & July; 7 due in Aug.; 4 in Sept.; 6 in Oct.; 6 in Nov.; others later. Herd maintained in 2 units under very practical conditions. Good H.T. records.

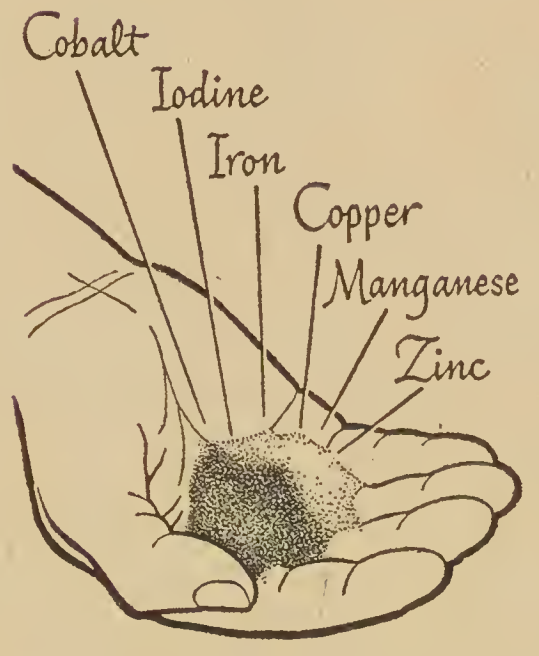
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For others they'll make a lot more milk than they make for us. Here's a sample—at Vista Grande, River Run Bright Eyes, made 17,267 M 4.3% 741 F at 3-9 yrs. Act. 14 Top Quality Polls are included.
HEALTH: Herd is T.B. Accred., Calf. Vacc., due to be Bang's Certified. T.B. and Blood Tested within 30 days.
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Save This Schedule. .

For the August 2 and 3 NYABC CATTLE SHOW and ANNUAL MEETING . . . . . .

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2

8:30 a.m. . . . Judging of cattle starts with calf classes, followed by yearling, cow classes and Championship Awards. Judging will be completed by 5 p.m.

12:00 noon . . . Chicken barbecue at $1.50 per plate.

6:00 p.m. . . . Dinner followed by business meeting for local association delegates.

9:00 p.m. . . . Dance for young folks at Ide's Drome (Across road from NYABC headquarters)

11:00 p.m. . . . Crowning of NYABC DAIRY QUEEN at dance.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3

8:30 a.m. . . . Junior Exhibitors' Showmanship Contest starts, followed by judging of Production, County Herds, and Three Best Females Bred by Exhibitor classes.

12:00 noon . . . Chicken barbecue at $1.50 per plate.

1:30 p.m. . . . Parade of animals by sires.

ANYTIME, AUGUST 2 and 3

● DRINK FREE MILK ● SEE DAIRY EXHIBITS ● VISIT THE BULLS
● Special Entertainment for Children

Plan Now To Attend the Cattle Show

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Arranging Flowers for Your CHURCH



Very tall tapers in tall candlesticks look well behind a horizontal mass arrangement.

By DOROTHY WELTY THOMAS



—Photo: C. Hadley Smith

A symmetrical composition where the flowers enhance rather than compete with the crucifix. Professor Ray Fox of the Department of Floriculture, Cornell University, made this arrangement for the First Baptist Church in Ithaca.

TASTEFULLY arranged flowers from your garden or the florist can add measurably to the setting for a worship service whether it be in a large sanctuary or a small chapel. The blooms and necessary greens should be carefully chosen and cut with stems long enough to create a proper sized arrangement. Until I started arranging flowers regularly for my church I had not realized how much more material it takes for a church than for an ordinary sized living room. Stems should be from fifteen inches to two feet long and sometimes you can use them as long as thirty inches. Flowers with large solid heads are to be preferred to feathery ones. Zinnias, roses, peonies, chrysanthemums and the like create solid masses of color that hold their own against any sort of background. If, however, you have a table on your altar backed by a plain panel against which the arrangements will be seen, you may be able to display successfully berries, buds, feathery material and the like.

Greens

Flowers are usually enhanced with greens and there is a wide choice. Through the winter I keep a "bank" of evergreens handy in the church kitchen from which to draw if I need them. Juniper, taxus and magnolia are all good to have, as are other evergreens such as spruce, arborvitae and fir. Autumn foliage should be gathered fresh as you do flowers. Peony leaves are nice either when they are green in the summer or when they get to the mahogany stage after a light frost. Experiment with any foliage that is convenient for you to use. It should be pliable and capable of turning in several directions for easy arrangement. Oak leaves are beautiful!

Summer and Fall Flowers

Among the garden flowers which have worked out successfully for me in the late summer and fall are zinnias (large or giant), dahlias, various kinds of lilies, chrysanthemums, roses, hydrangeas, gladiolus, and combinations of these and other materials. Either deliberately have a medley of color, or choose one color for your theme, and use only those others which enhance it. When hydrangeas start to turn pink they are lovely with giant pink zinnias. Try yellow and orange marigolds or yellow, orange and rust zinnias with dark green leaves. Field flowers can be beautiful, too. Masses of daisies and black-eyed Susans are effective with glossy green.

Containers

Wide-mouthed containers are the most practical. If you get any florist material throughout the year, save the papier-mache containers that are so popular and use them again and again. They can be used as is; you can paint them; or you can wrap them with crepe paper or foil. They are waterproof. I discovered metallic gold crepe paper one day last winter and wrapped not only the container but a pair of cheap glass candlesticks with it. Glass and pottery containers in various shapes may be used, but you will prize a low, rectangular shape. Use needlepoint holders with the smaller, shallow containers. There is a combination one that comes apart and can be extended for an extra long arrangement; or use two of these together. Secure them to the bottom of the container with a twist of floral clay. Chicken wire can be rolled or crumpled inside a large container for a holder. Evergreens stuffed in a deep container will also support stems.

Making the Arrangement

If possible, cut your flowers and greens the night before and plunge them in deep cold water overnight. This hardens them and helps keep them fresh longer. Perhaps you will send the flowers to shut-ins after the service; then it is important to choose blooms that will stand up for two days at least. When arranging, lay them out carefully on a table and place them one by one in the container. Begin with one long and two shorter stems to establish height. Then fill in gradually, working from side to side. Be sure to cut some short enough so that the heads overlap the lip of the container, which softens the line. The chances are the flowers will be seen above the eye level of many persons, therefore work with your arrangement on a high table. Add greens judiciously but avoid a stuffed look. You may want to introduce the greens early in the procedure and count on them to help support the flower stems. Most altar bouquets are viewed from the front or sides but not from the back. Work from those sides.

When flowers are used with a crucifix be careful not to let the flower arrangement be taller than the cross, nor in any way conceal it. The height of the crucifix may determine your stem lengths, but of course you can elevate the crucifix with blocks of wood which may be concealed with foil, crepe paper or drapery. A length of white satin, or green, purple, blue or gold velvet are all assets for the flower arranger in a church. A soft draping of fabric around the base of a stiff container can soften lines. I have used a basket of white glads on the floor of the altar raised by a series of wood blocks over which was draped crushed white satin.

Other Suggestions

Try not to be narrow minded in your conception of arrangements for your altar. Examine the architecture and see if you can discover more than one place for a bouquet. Vary your placement from time to time and study each one for its possibilities. For a special occasion you may want to work in more than one arrangement, building up to a focal point. At any rate, suit the arrangement to the place. If you plan to arrange the flowers at home and bring them to the altar the last few minutes before a service, it is a good idea to keep out two or three blooms and some leaves to place carefully where most needed after the container is set in place. Most flowers will stand a little twisting and bending to make a better design. Stand back and view the results of your labor from a distance. Give yourself enough time to do this final adjusting and you will be better pleased with the results.

Candles not only lend charm but give an opportunity to add to the vertical line or to extend a group horizontally. Three tall tapers (the middle one the tallest) will give height to a pair of vases filled with roses. Arranged on each side of a bouquet, a pair of candlesticks can widen a small decoration. If you wish to use plant material with both crucifix and candlesticks, keep your flowers low and to the back, or arrange them around the base of the candles. A horizontal container could be filled with leaves only and made into a fan-shaped spread behind such a grouping.

Save money and nerves by buying the best quality of candles and long ones. They are less likely to drip and splatter candle grease (and thus will save the church carpet); and they can be used twice and even three times. I use them first in the sanctuary, and then for subordinate arrangements in the social room, and last in low holders down the middle of long banquet tables. Keep your left-over candles sorted and be careful not to let the charred wicks mar the pristine loveliness of a white or pastel candle. Steel wool is an excellent cleaning agent for glass or brass candlesticks, and a beautiful candle deserves a clean holder. Shop for the loveliest colors, those that are just right for your beautiful flowers.

Bibliography

Flower Arrangements for Churches, by Adelaide B. Wilson. Published by M. Barrows and Company, 425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. $4.00.

Flower Arrangements —Anyone Can Do Anywhere, by Matilda Rogers. A Signet Book, published by The New American Library. 25¢.

Public libraries usually have several books on flower arrangements that can give you many practical tips and help you work out your own ideas for your church.

Summer Fashions

4654. Sew-easy sundress for shorter, fuller figures. Lovely slimming lines. Printed Pattern in Half-sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Size 16½ takes 3 yds. 39-in. 35 cents.

9355. Princess lines for the not-so-slender figure. Cool neckline, airy little sleeves. Printed Pattern in Half-sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Size 16½ takes 4⅛ yds. 35-in. 35 cents.

4889. Wonderful "go everywhere" fashion for summer. The soft lines adapt to both casual and dressy fabrics. Printed Pattern in Misses' sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16 takes 4⅛ yds. 35-in. 35 cents.



4695. Smart sun separates for the larger figure—neat and slenderizing. Printed Pattern in Women's sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48. Size 36: Blouse 1⅞ yds. 35-in.; shorts 1¼ yds.; skirt 3¾ yds. 35 cents.

4652. Dainty scallop-trimmed ensemble—ideal for summer. Easiest sewing with our Printed Pattern. Misses' sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16: Dress 4⅝ yds. 35-in.; bolero 1¾ yds. 35 cents.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 35 cents for EACH pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Send order to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y.

USDA Survey

THE USDA Household Food Consumption Survey is the most comprehensive study ever done on some 6,000 households. From it we learn that American eating habits during the past 20 years have shown great improvement. In 1936, ⅓ of the households rated poor. Today, as few as 1/10 rate poor. The improvement is due to rising incomes and a greater understanding of the importance of food. Enrichment of bread and flour has increased iron, thiamine, riboflavin, and niacin in the diet. Greater milk and meat consumption has added calcium, protein, and the B vitamins. One-third of the households did not use enough milk; and ¼ showed low consumption of vegetables and fruit, rich in ascorbic acid.

Fruit Cream Pie

HERE'S a good recipe to top off a light salad meal:

Mix ¾ cup sugar, 6 tablespoons flour, ¼ teaspoon salt, a little of 2 cups of milk. Add rest of milk and cook over low heat, stirring until thick. Add a little of the hot mixture to 2 beaten eggs, pour back, blending slowly, and cook a few minutes longer. Remove from heat and add 2 tablespoons butter and ½ teaspoon vanilla. Chill and pour into a cooled, baked pie shell or crumb shell. Chill. At serving time, spread with sweetened whipped cream and berries of the season or sliced peaches. A layer of fruit may be placed in bottom of pie shell before adding filling. Save this recipe for banana cream pie after fresh fruits are gone.

—*Alberta D. Shackelton*





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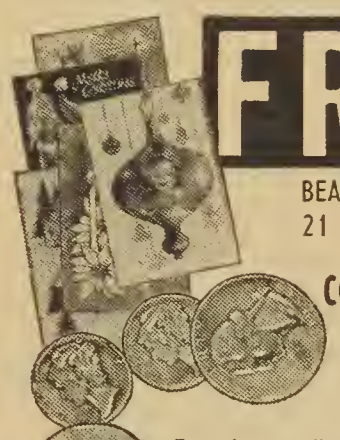
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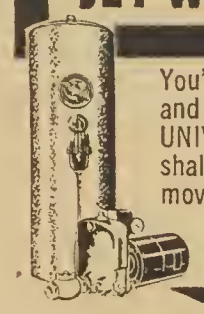
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Science Finds Healing Substance That Does Both—Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

New York, N. Y. (Special) — For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in *suppository* or *ointment form* under the name *Preparation H.** At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Bread Baking Contest News

THE big statewide Bread Baking Contest sponsored by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the New York State Grange this year is well under way. 17 counties thus far have held their Pomona Grange contests. Competition is keen as Grange members eye the wonderful prizes they might win. As you remember, we showed you these prizes in our May 18 issue. By fall, all 53 counties will have picked their champions who will then compete in the finals at State Grange annual meeting next October 29.

Mrs. Charles D. Wickham, R.3, Cattaraugus, is a young looking grandmother of ten. She and her husband live on a farm of 152 acres. Both the Wickhams are State and National Grangers.

Mrs. Earl Peterson, R.1, Pine City, a winner in the Oatmeal Cookie Contest 2 years ago, is a housewife and a partner with her husband in the chicken business.

Cortland's winner, Mrs. Kenneth Cross, R.3, Marathon, has been teaching bread and roll making to 4-H groups for 11 years. A mother of 4, she and her husband live on a dairy farm of 465 acres and 90 head of cattle.

50 Year Member

The winner in Orange County, Miss Mabel A. Knapp, R.1, Goshen, has been a member of Goshen Grange for 50 years! She is the seventh generation of the Knapp family to have lived on her farm.

Otsego's winner, Mrs. Jennie Sega, R.2, Worcester, not only finds time to aid her husband with the farm chores, but also enjoys using the tractor to plow, drag, mow, etc. Her hobbies are baking, cooking and helping her neighbors. If any of them need a baby sitter, house cleaning done, a washing or a supper fixed, a cleaning bee or what not at the Grange, Jennie is always there.

Mrs. Mabel O. Van Patten, R.2, Scotia, is the "Master's wife" of Charlton Grange. Her husband was very proud indeed when she won the Saratoga County contest!

It is thrilling to hear from all the Pomona Service and Hospitality Committee chairmen who have charge of the county contests. One notes that several of the women had never baked any bread before now. Another says, "I believe the men must be hungry for homemade bread from comments I overheard." They all report that the contests are a lot of fun, with nearly every Grange in their county represented. Although bread baking may be a lost art to some, there are hundreds of women (many of them young homemakers) who are interested right now in producing one of the winning loaves. After all, the prizes in this contest are mighty appealing!

Here is a list of the county winners to date:

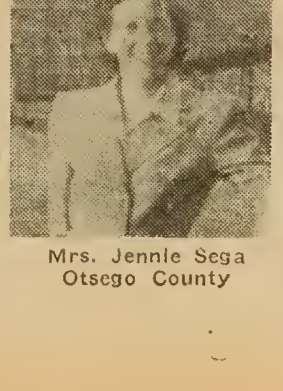
COUNTY WINNERS

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Allegany	Cuba	Mrs. Frances C. Hunt
Cattaraugus	North Otto	Mrs. Chas. D. Wickham
Chemung	Seeley Creek	Mrs. Earl Peterson
Chenango	Otsenango	Mrs. Blanche Gregory
Clinton	Champlain	Mrs. Albert Sharpe
Cortland	Freetown	Mrs. Kenneth Cross
Franklin	Westville	Mrs. James D. Wilson
Genesee	Pavilion	Mrs. Thomas Hamilton
Greene	Jewett	Mrs. Clarence Johnson
Oneida	Pleasant Valley	Mrs. George Rockwell
Orange-Rockland	Goshen	Miss Mabel A. Knapp
Otsego	Worcester	Mrs. Jennie Sega
Saratoga	Charlton	Mrs. M. O. Van Patten
Schenectady	Scotch Church	Mrs. Ellen Tuft
Schoharie	Seward Valley	Mrs. Charles F. Holmes
Tompkins	Enfield Valley	Mrs. Harold Laue
Wyoming	Curriers	Mrs. Dorothy M. Hudson

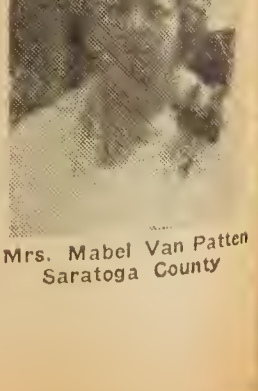
Twelve AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers will make the awards to winners in the State contest. (There are some prizes, too, for county winners.) These companies are: the Malleable Iron Range Company, Speed Queen Corporation, Tappan Stove Company, National LP-Gas Council, Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, International Salt Company, Quaker Oats Company, American Molasses Company, Ball Brothers Company, R. B. Davis Company, Hazel-Atlas Glass Division of Continental Can Company and Robin Hood Flour Company. In addition, State winners will receive cash awards from State Grange and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

When we say the prizes are wonderful we mean just that, for they include an electric range and a gas range; an automatic washer or an electric dryer; a set of four tires or a picnic table and chairs; jars for canning and freezing; a set of silver salt and pepper shakers; and grocery products that any woman would just love to have. These will all be on display during State Grange Annual Session. We hope you plan to be there to see the prizes, to hear the winners' names announced and to smell some of that homemade bread!

Pictured here are 6 of the winners.



Mrs. Charles Wickham
Cattaraugus County



Mrs. Earl Peterson
Chemung County

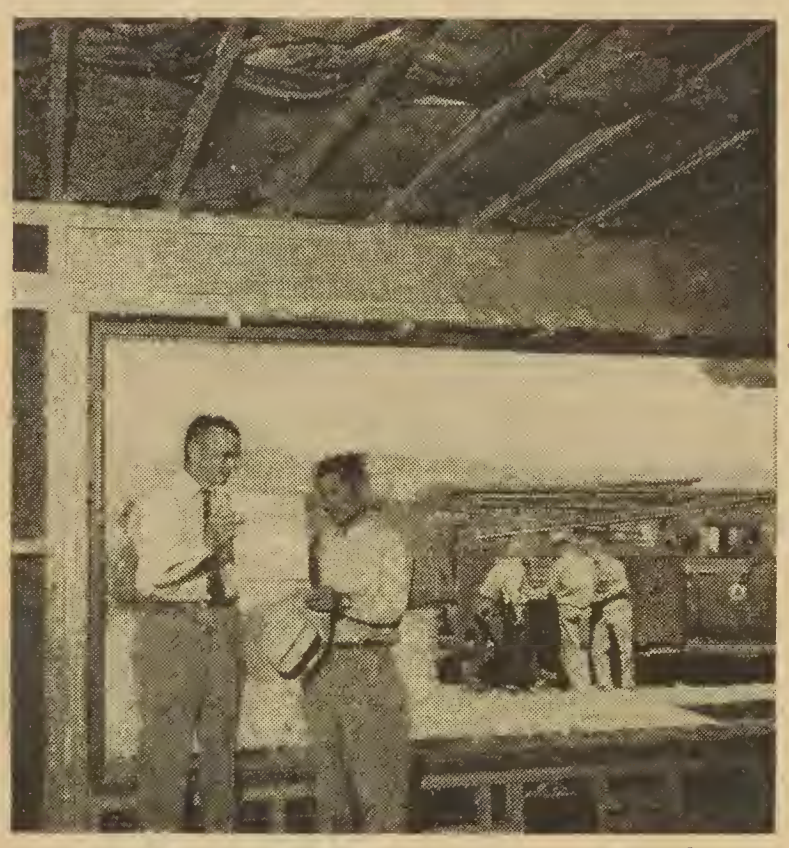
Mrs. Kenneth Cross
Cortland County

Miss Mabel Knapp
Orange-Rockland Co.

Mrs. Jennie Sega
Otsego County

Mrs. Mabel Van Patten
Saratoga County

How many telephone calls to an acre of lettuce?



Telephone Manager Hangas reviews plans for the telephone service being installed in Mr. Tashiro's new farm home.

That's an important question for Matt Hangas, telephone manager in Las Cruces, New Mexico, where lettuce, cotton and other produce are the main crops.

Under Matt's guidance, rural telephones have doubled in the last seven years. Matt works constantly to improve service for his farm customers.

Take the case of Harry H. Tashiro. Managing his 400-acre farm takes a lot of telephone calls . . . to contact shipping points, to make irrigation arrangements with Elephant Butte Dam and to get prompt service for his machinery.

Matt arranged telephone service in keeping with Harry's needs. It includes an individual line and a number of additional phones in handy locations.

In Bell System rural areas, there are thousands of telephone men and women like Matt Hangas who plan for tomorrow while they fill the needs of today. In that way, telephone service is improving continually in their home communities.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



It takes a great many telephone calls before lettuce from Harry H. Tashiro's farm in the Rio Grande Valley reaches the nation's dinner tables.



This field on the J. Stanley Earl and Son Farm, Unadilla, N. Y., yielded 130 bushels of shelled corn per acre. In picture, Stanley's son, Jim, is showing stand to Prof. Reeshon Feuer of the State College of Agriculture. At right are: Otsego County Agent, W. Dale Brown (with hat) and Assistant Agent Earl Feinman.

Less Milk May Bring More Money

By J. STANLEY EARL

Otsego County, N. Y. Farmer as told to Hugh Cosline

MILK production figures from DHIA, plus some study of figures in a cost account club last winter convinced me that the highest producing cow isn't necessarily the most profitable. I had been thinking along that line for some time, but now I am convinced. I'm not talking about poor cows, but the 10,000-pound cow may be better property for a dairyman than the one that gives 12,000 or 15,000 pounds of milk obtained through excessive feed costs.

It all boils down to the cost of producing a hundred pounds of milk. One angle in that cost is the amount of milk produced per man employed. Ed Babcock started that trend of thought, and his goal was 100,000 pounds of milk per man per year. Any good dairyman can do that now. The goal now is nearer 400,000, and some are even approaching 500,000. We just put in a bulk tank which we think will cut down some on labor of hauling and handling cans.



J. S. EARL

Hickory Shade Farm is a large dairy and poultry operation operated by J. Stanley Earl near Unadilla. Earl who is a charter member of the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, has served continually since 1946 as a director and its president. He is also president of the national association of Artificial Breeders. He is a director of the Farmers' Production Credit Association, the Sidney National Farm Loan Association and has been a director of Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative since it was organized in 1946. He is a member of the Grange, the Dairymen's League and the national and state and local Holstein organizations.

No "Fussing"

You can't get high production per man employed if you are going to do a lot of fussing with, and pampering of, individual cows. A man with 50 cows must have cows that do not require extraordinary care. We just feed, bed, and milk them.

Aside from labor, the other big cost of producing milk is feed. We tackle the problem from three angles: growing all the grain we can on the farm, feeding less grain per one hundred pounds of milk, and putting up top-quality roughage.

Last year we grew around 8,000 bushels of corn and 12 acres of oats. We grow some corn on the same ground year after year, manuring rather heavily and cutting the stalks with a rototiller after the corn is picked, and plowing them under to maintain humus. We use ground corn-on-the-cob with a supplement for the milk ration.

Less Grain

Jim, my son, who takes care of the cows, feeds 1 pound of grain to 5 pounds of milk in the wintertime, and much less in the summer, although we do give them about all they'll eat.

We recently changed over from making grass silage to baling all hay. At the same time we put in a fan drier, without heat. It is true that such a drier is less effective when you need it most, that is when the air is full of moisture, but even then it keeps the hay cool and in good condition so that it will dry when the weather improves. The drier permits us to put up hay early, and we like it better than we did the grass silage.

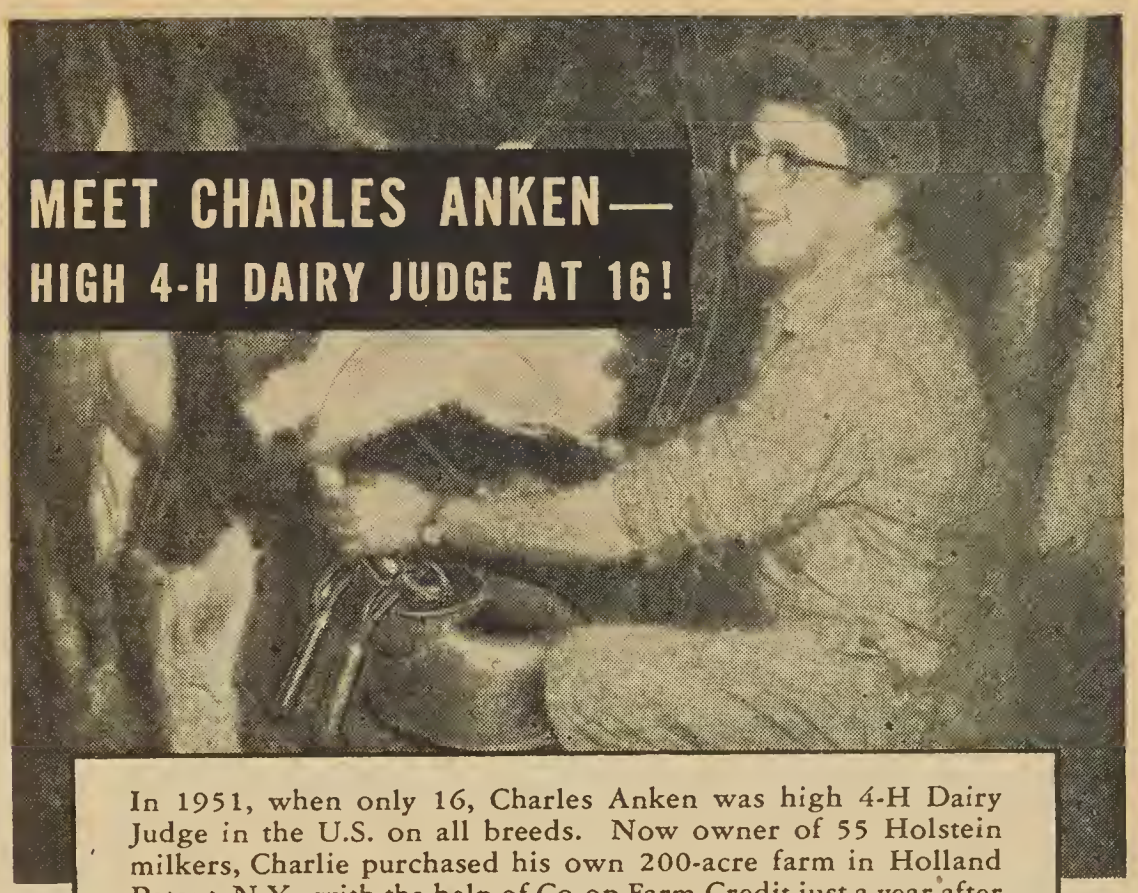
We have not seeded timothy for several years. The mixture we have for hay is alfalfa and brome grass, plus a small amount of ladino.

Corn Silage

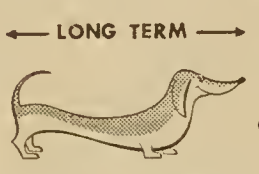
We feed hay three times a day and corn silage twice. In addition to corn for grain we fill 4 silos with corn, and have enough to feed silage the year round.

Pasture, of course, is equally as important as roughage. We have about 45 acres of permanent pasture that we plowed up and re-seeded, some to ladino and orchard grass, which is good if you can keep it under control. We manage pretty well, and if it gets too tall we mow it. We have a lot of hen manure, most of which we put on pasture and corn ground.

For night pasture we have about 20 acres of ladino which we have divided into 6 plots, and rotate, leaving the cows on each plot only two nights. With reasonable rainfall and clipping of the pastures we get good use from the land which is near the barn.



In 1951, when only 16, Charles Anken was high 4-H Dairy Judge in the U.S. on all breeds. Now owner of 55 Holstein milkers, Charlie purchased his own 200-acre farm in Holland Patent, N.Y., with the help of Co-op Farm Credit just a year after high school graduation. A fine example of young, aggressive leadership in agriculture, he credits much of his success to the interest and help given to him by the local association office at New Hartford, N.Y.



FEDERAL LAND BANK MORTGAGE LOANS thru your local National Farm Loan Association



THRIFTY OPERATING LOANS thru your local Production Credit Association

See your local associations or write: Dept. A-100, 310 State Street, Springfield, Mass.

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25 for $2.00 250 for $10.00
50 for 3.25 500 for 18.00
100 for 5.00 1000 for 30.00

ONLY 5¢ A PLANT IN LOTS OF 100

Each plant yields 6 pints a year!

Thousands of Giant Berries
Most amazing new strawberry: NOW READY!—Stern's miracle "EMPIRE"! Enormous producers—each plant averaged 6 pints a year. They resist drought—actually thrive in hot dry weather. Magnificent flavor! Big, firm, sweet, extra juicy and red!

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Dept. M-2, Geneva, N. Y.

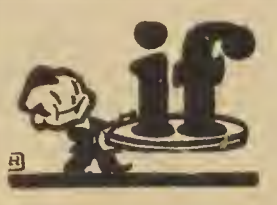
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If you plant these now, you'll have berries in Spring 1958

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☐ 1000 for $30.00

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Ed Eastman's Page

We Can Trust the Future to Them

DURING THE third week in June, I went to Washington. D. C. to attend some of the sessions of the TWENTY-SEVENTH NATIONAL 4-H CONFERENCE. In the conferencc were over 200 top 4-H'ers from nearly every state in the Union. In attendance also were over 100 adult leadcrs from thc different states with representatives from the extension forces of the United States Department of Agriculture. The names of the boys and girls who represented the northeastern states are given in a box on this page.

In addition to their regular sessions, the group visited the White House where President Eisenhower talked to them; the State Department where they met Secretary Dulles; and several other places of national interest including the United States Supreme Court. Without a doubt those boys and girls learned more about the operation of their government in one week than they would have in a long time in school.

The following week it was my privilege to attend the THIRTY-FIRST NEW YORK STATE CLUB CONGRESS in Bailey Hall at Cornell. In the New York State meeting there were over 1,000 4-H'ers with their adult leaders. If you haven't heard that number of young people together, "You ain't been nowhere or seen nothin'" Before the meeting started or when they applauded any part of the program. they almost literally raised the roof. I wished I had cotton in my ears. But when they settled down for business. they were as quiet and appreciative an audience as I have ever seen. Their programs were largely of their own making, and their adult leaders are very wise in keeping in the background to make sure that the young people preside and manage the activities. It is a wonderful training in leadership.

No one can attend a 4-H or other youth meeting without being impressed with these young people's skill in leadership and their marvelous musical and acting talent. Their poise with the right kind of confidence. almost to the last individual, are beyond anything I remember with boys and girls when I was young. On the other hand. 4-H'ers are very quick to detect sham or any other form of hypocracy and you are not long in finding out how they feel about it.

How 4-H Was Born

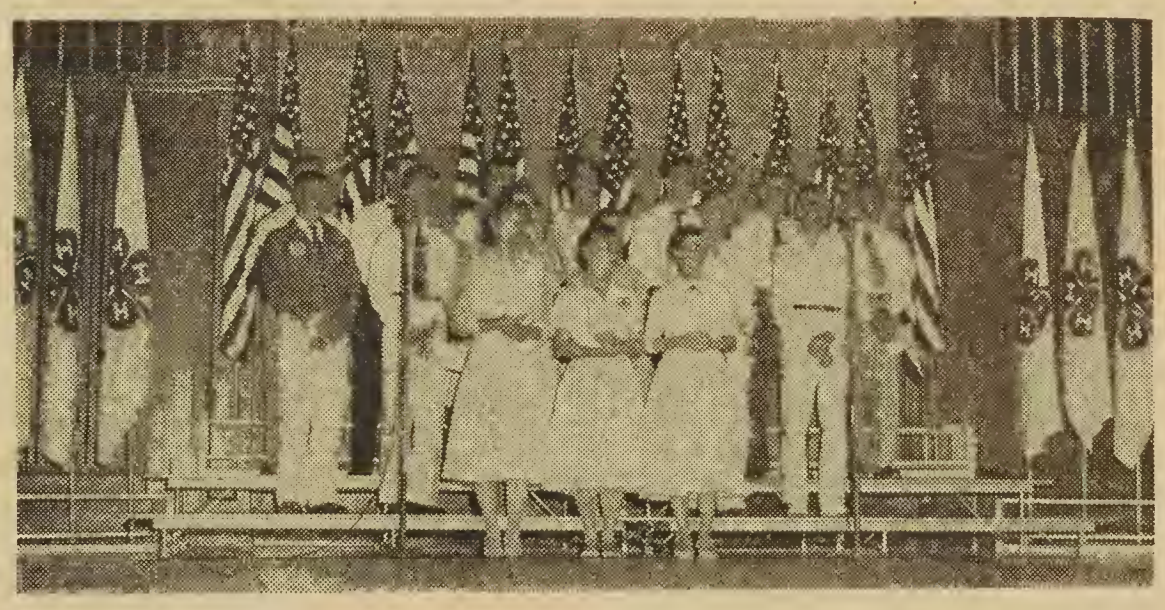
Because of the great need to impress upon young country people the importance and dignity of farm and country life, there sprang up in the early 1900's various clubs and local organizations. Finally the United States Department of Agriculture took notice of this growing club work and brought into the Department the late O. H. Benson of Iowa to organize the junior club work on a national scale. Mr. Benson was selected because as early as 1904, as a country superintendent of schools in Iowa. he started to make the country school something more than a place to teach the three R's. In his county. he organized a club in every rural school with regular meetings held with the teachers and with demonstrations or projects conducted by the boys and girls at home.

To each package of seed corn offered for sale by the boys and girls in the corn clubs was attached a three-leaf clover label. and from this trademark developed the four-leaf clover and pledge that has become the accepted 4-H club emblem throughout the United States.

4-H work is neither a college nor a school enterprise. Instead it goes right into the community and the home. It gives boys and girls technical instruction in farming and homemaking, community life and citizenship and above all, a sense of responsibility which every citizen needs. Like the Future Farmers clubs, 4-H proposes to learn by doing. Moreover, it makes it fun to learn. By actual practice, it teaches the love and appreciation of nature and of country life, impresses on young people the need of research and the need of developing a scientific attitude toward the problems of the farm and home. 4-H covers the need of cooperative and group action. How all of us need that today—the ability and willingness to work together.

As I sat on the stage in the big audience in Washington at one of the 4-H meetings and also on the platform of Bailey Hall here in Ithaca at the State 4-H meeting, I had the opportunity of looking into the faces of two of the finest audiences which it has ever been my privilege to see.

The girls in Washington all wore light green dresses. 4-H color. and the boys wore white shirts with light green ties. The health. enthusiasm, and spirit reflected in the faces of those young people gave me an inspiration I shall always remember. At Ithaca, I told them in a brief talk that I wondered if they knew and appreciated what their greatest and most important asset is. That is, just being young in this day of wonderful opportunities and looking forward, fifty years or more in their lives. to what will undoubtedly be the most interesting period in human history.



ONE OF THE most impressive parts of the program at the New York 4-H Club Congress the other night at Cornell was the citizenship ceremony conducted by Wilbur Pease, New York State 4-H Club leader. After Mr. Pease talked briefly on the subject of "The Challenge of Citizenship," the new 4-H voters took the following pledge:

"We who have just taken the pledge of citizenship, will strive each day to live up to the obligations and responsibilities for which citizenship in a democracy stands.

"Today probably more than at any other time in world history we should be aware of our heritage of free speech, a free press, and free religious choice. We aim to stimulate and understand democratic living and practice tolerance, cooperation, and mutual self-help in our homes and in our communities. We have faith that by so doing we will live up to today's challenge of intelligent, loyal and courageous participation in the affairs of the Nation."

At the conclusion of this pledge, each new voter was presented with a beautiful copy of the United States Constitution.

4-H'ERS AT WASHINGTON

Here are the names of our 4-H boys and girls who represented our northeastern states in the National Conference in Washington in June.

NEW YORK—John T. Porter, Claude Phillips, Jeanette Kolbow, Peggy Pratt.

NEW JERSEY—Howard C. Squire, Dennis Dalton, Betty Muller, Mary Anne Blair.

PENNSYLVANIA—Fred A. Strouse, James A. Hess, Nancy Heath, Sylvia Salinshick.

RHODE ISLAND—Kenneth Olson, Curtis H. Potter, Janice A. Hall, Sandra Keyes.

CONNECTICUT—Merrill Moore, Edward E. Duhamel, Helen Pepper, Prudence B. Brown.

MASSACHUSETTS—David W. Cheever, C. Clinton Leonard, Bernadette Ares, Betty Thomas.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Raymond Strout, Fred Fenton, Ann Scribner, Rogene E. Weed.

VERMONT—Orin Adams, R. William Daniels, Georgia Buzzell, Barbara Ann Fallon.

MAINE—Graham L. Nuite, William R. Currier, Pauline Small, A. Sylvia Harris.

4-H CLUB PLEDGE

I pledge

My head to clearer thinking,

My heart to greater loyalty,

My hands to larger service, and

My health to better living

For my club, my community, and my country.

Two Million Strong

I pointed out that they are citizens of America. the greatest nation on earth and that they. above most other young people, had priceless opportunities of education and membership in such organizations as the 4-H clubs. In America there are more than 2,000,000 4-H'ers represented by the 200 at the Washington meeting. In New York state there are 57,405 4-H'ers represented the other night by the more than 1,000 who attended the State Congress at Cornell.

As I looked at these young people. I thought of all the others whom they represented. I thought also of the other marvelous youth organizations. like the. Future Farmers, the Young Cooperators, the Juvenile Grangers. and the Boy and Girl Scouts totaling many millions of organized young people marching toward higher goals in life.

We hear much about delinquent boys and girls. There are some. But while these splendid youth organizations continue to instruct and inspire our youth, I am sure that the future of America. especially rural America. is safe.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

My friend. Charles J. Spiker. Branchport, N. Y. writes as follows:

"I have been sitting out on my front porch this evening in the dark, dreading to come into the warm house. While there I remembered a story I heard some twenty years ago which might please you."

It has pleased me and it will you. Here it is:

A maiden lady of uncertain years was sleeping for the first time in her life in a pullman berth. When the porter made up the berth. she looked at it a moment. then shook her head and said,

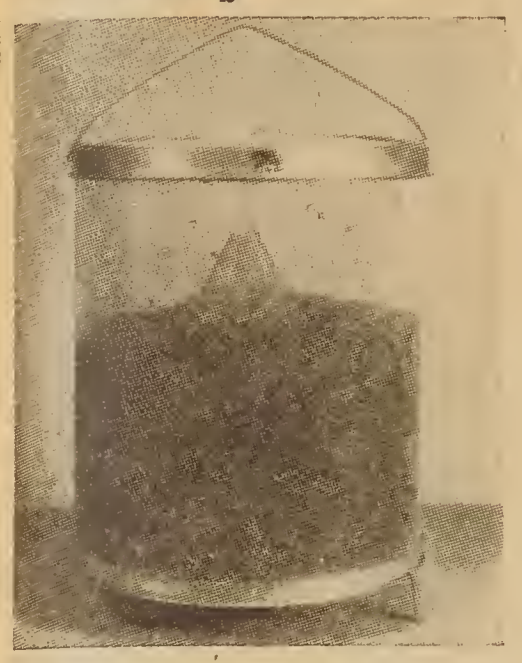
"I can't sleep in that thing; I'm too long. And I won't sleep with my knees drawn up under my chin."

The porter said, rather facetiously,

"Well, lady, I don't know what you can do unless you sleep with your feet out the window."

Well. it was a warm night and the lady after a little while decided she would do that very thing. So she slept soundly all night with her feet hanging out the window. When she pulled them in in the morning, she had picked up two mail-bags and three red lanterns.

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Pleased users throughout the country are our best salesmen. They testify to this PROVEN method of fly control which rids flies outdoors by the millions where sprays do not reach.

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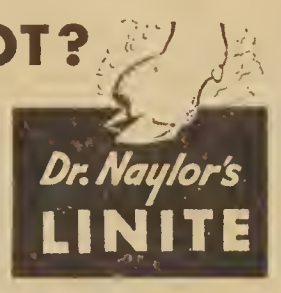


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CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SERVICE BUREAU

FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED

Several times we have mentioned the septic tank racket and, as a result of a recent teletype message from the New York State Troopers, we think another warning is due.

Early in June a man, who drove a black Chevrolet pick-up truck with a tank on the body and who called himself Seth Smith, stopped at a farm in No. Norwich, N. Y. and offered to clean the septic tank for $25.00. When he finished, he asked for $60.00, claiming it was more work than he had expected. The lady of the house paid the bill but Smith did not give her a receipt. He said he would call the next day and leave it, which, of course, he never did.

As we understand it, the tank was not cleaned at all because Smith only had a 4-foot length of hose on his truck and it would take about 10-feet of hose to reach the septic tank.

Smith is described as about 25 years old, 5'6", 160 pounds, black hair and a 3" scar over the left eye. He talked with a southern accent. If he is caught, the Troopers will issue a warrant for his arrest, so if he approaches your farm notify us or the nearest State Troopers.

It is wise to be cautious about making any deals with itinerant workmen; many have been caught by this same racket. There is usually an experienced septic tank cleaner in your own locality—one who will be nearby if you have any complaints.

AN OLD, OLD STORY

"Last summer two salesmen came here demonstrating a vacuum cleaner. They went into a long 'spiel' about just coming in to this territory and said they needed the names of prospects. They promised that, if we gave them a list of names, they would give us $5.00 off on our cleaner for every cleaner they sold as a result.

"This sounded good and we agreed. They made out a regular contract because they didn't have anything to cover this kind of a deal and they took our old cleaner for the down payment. My husband signed the contract without reading it and they left. We made out a list of about 200 names but the salesmen never came back. A few weeks later we received a payment book where we have to make 14 payments of $10 each.

This promise of commissions is an old story. It is a good sales argument and apparently too many people fall for it, but we never heard of anyone who got any appreciable amount of commission from such a deal.

We haven't seen this contract but we feel sure the company would not make any adjustment simply because promises made by the agents were not authorized. Most contracts contain a clause that the company is not responsible for any verbal promises or statements made by representatives. That is why we cannot repeat too often the importance of reading a contract carefully.

AMBITIOUS CLAIMS

The Federal Trade Commission has prohibited the Life-Long Battery Manufacturing Company of El Segundo, California from making false claims in their advertising, concerning the quality of the Life-Long batteries or the guarantees it gives with them. They are also prohibited from claiming that testimonials are unsolicited and unbiased.

The company's president, J. M. Watt, who is named in the order, has been connected with a number of battery or auto accessory ventures, the latest of which seems to be the Waterless Battery Corporation, Los Angeles, California.

ADDRESSES WANTED

Does anyone know the whereabouts of:

Anyone related to John Drew or Sadie Houck of Emmetsburg, Iowa? A cousin would like to locate them.

* * *

Matt Reiner, age 69, who came to America in 1905 and when last heard from was in Bloomington, Illinois in 1910? His brother is trying to locate him.

* * *

Edwin Smith, about 50 years old, half Indian, who was in the class of 1921 at Redfield School in Pittsfield, Mass.?

* * *

Henry Fidardo, wood sculptor, now about 80 years old? Was last seen in Paramus, N. J., when on his way to Baltimore in 1929.

* * *

Clarence Crandall Gokay, 32 years of age, who did live in Rutland, Vt.?

* * *

Walter Billings, who left North Woodstock, Maine, 50 years ago? His cousin would like to locate him.

* * *

Any descendant of William Johnson whose sons were Aaron, Israel, Obadiah, Richard and one daughter, Carolyn? It is believed they lived in Cherry Valley region of New York State.

$25.00 REWARD GOES TO DELAWARE CO., N. Y.

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Stamford, New York

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E. R. Eastman
PRESIDENT TREASURER ASST. TREAS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA
ITHACA, NEW YORK

WE WERE happy to send our most recent reward to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Tompkins of Stamford, N. Y. Fortunately, our representative, F. H. Davis, posted a Service Bureau membership sign on their property on the very day their car was stolen.

The boy who stole the car was a youthful offender and had stolen at least five cars in and about this section. The Tompkins called the police when they missed the car and again notified them when they got evidence of where it was found. Much credit is due the troopers and the Delaware county sheriff for their promptness in solving the crime and making the arrest. The boy was sentenced by Judge Terry and spent about three months in the Delhi jail. We understand this was his second offense.

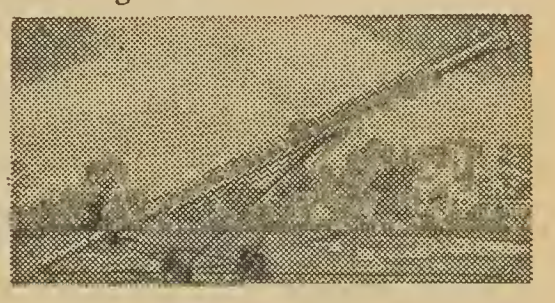
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Full 4", 11' Super Scooper

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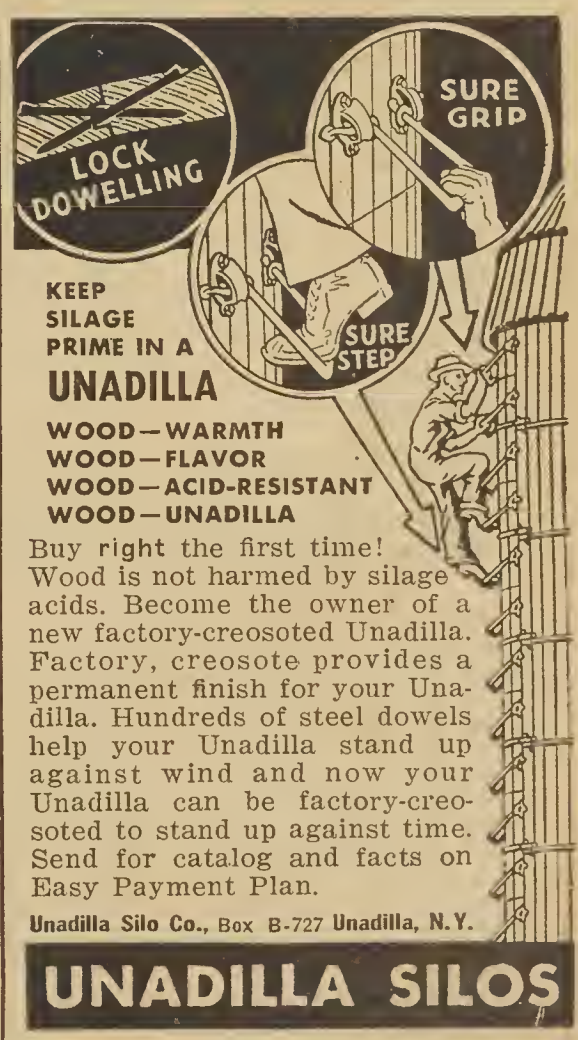
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Choline Bitartrate	31.4 mg.	Vitamin B_2	2.5 mg.	Iron	30 mg.
Inositol	15 mg.	Vitamin B_6	0.5 mg.	Cobalt	0.04 mg.
dl-Methionine	10 mg.	Vitamin B_{12}	1 mcg.	Copper	0.45 mg.
Vitamin A	12,500 USP Units	Niacin Amide	40 mg.	Manganese	0.5 mg.
Vitamin D	1,000 USP Units	Calcium Pantothenate	4 mg.	Molybdenum	0.1 mg.
Vitamin C	75 mg.	Vitamin E	2 I.U.	Iodine	0.075 mg.
Vitamin B_1	5 mg.	Folic Acid	0.5 mg.	Potassium	2 mg.
		Calcium	75 mg.	Zinc	0.5 mg.
		Phosphorus	58 mg.	Magnesium	3 mg.

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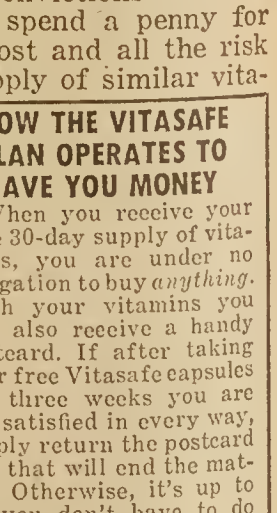
We offer you this 30-day free trial of valuable VITASAFE C.F. CAPSULES for just one reason. So many persons have already tried them with such astounding results . . . so many people have written in telling us how much better they felt after only a short trial . . . that we are absolutely convinced that you, too, may experience the same feeling of health and well-being after a similar trial. In fact, we're so convinced that we're willing to back up our convictions with our own money. *You* don't spend a penny for the vitamins! All the cost and all the risk are *ours*. A month's supply of similar vitamin capsules would ordinarily cost $5.00 retail.

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When you receive your free 30-day supply of vitamins, you are under no obligation to buy *anything*. With your vitamins you will also receive a handy postcard. If after taking your free Vitasafe capsules for three weeks you are not satisfied in every way, simply return the postcard and that will end the matter. Otherwise, it's up to us—you don't have to do a thing—and we will see that you get your monthly supplies of vitamins *on time* for as long as you wish, at the low, money-saving price of only $2.78 per month.



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Please send me free a 30-day supply of the proven VITASAFE CF (Comprehensive Formula) Capsules, under your money-saving plan. I am not under any obligation to buy additional vitamins, and after trying my free sample supply, I may accept the monthly benefits and substantial savings offered by the VITASAFE Plan, or if not fully satisfied will reject them simply by returning the postcard provided with my free supply. In any case, the trial month's supply of 30 VITASAFE Capsules is mine to use free.

I ENCLOSE 25¢ (coins or stamps) to help pay for packing and postage.

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PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

AUGUST 3, 1957

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

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We Like Farming

By

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Lawrence



READY FOR CHURCH AND SUNDAY SCHOOL

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Lawrence and family of Corfu, Genesee County, New York. From left to right: Carol, 11; Mrs. Lawrence; Betty Lou, 4; Kenneth, 6; Glenn, and Sandra, 9.

THERE are many reasons why we like farming, chief among them is the fact that it offers private enterprise, family living, an atmosphere of co-operation in a community, and a healthy and spacious setting to carry on an all-important business. To us there is no better way to spend life than engaged in the business of agriculture, which is the basis for the economy of our nation in the world. The very existence of all people is dependent on agriculture and the farmer.

The country cannot be equalled as a place to bring up children and really enjoy life. Working together as a family gives our children the opportunity to know and enjoy their father a great deal more than city children can; their projects bring a sense of responsibility and build self-reliance. We are so close to God through nature that the country is a natural place for happiness.

The vast space of the open country is there for the farm family to enjoy. Fresh air and sunshine are available in unlimited quantities.

It wasn't easy for us or for any young couple to get started in farming. A large investment is necessary in real estate, machinery, and labor. But many farms need reliable hired help, and this is an excellent way for an ambitious young couple to break into the farming game, if they cannot take over the home farm, or lack financial backing to start out on their own.

To us the future of agriculture looks good. People must eat, therefore there will always be a demand for food. The population is increasing by leaps and bounds, and as the cities grow, and more homes are built in the country, the potential food-producing land is being swallowed up. That means that smaller acreage and fewer farmers must carry the load of supplying a larger population.

There is always opportunity for advancement in farming, too. There is no time clock to punch, and any extra effort made rebounds to the benefit of the individual instead of the employer. Farming offers the opportunity for experiment and research. There is ever the challenge to "make the best better."

Some day government supports will be a thing of the past. It is foolish to expect government to continue storing surplus goods and at the same time reduce taxes. The sooner this nation's agriculture can get on to a supply-and-demand basis, the better off we all will be. We who are engaged in farming want to keep it a free enterprise occupation, and not let ourselves become so tied up with programs and agencies that we no longer can operate our business as we please.

Glenn started farming in 1941 by purchasing the home herd of registered Holstein cattle and renting the farm. With $225 saved from 4-H projects he bought a herd sire, and purchased the home farm completely the following year. He credits the encouragement and financial backing of his parents with getting him started. This year he was chosen by the Empire State Junior Chamber of Commerce as the Young Farmer of the Year in New York State.

In addition to managing a sizeable farm business, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence find time for active and effective participation in their church and other community activities. They are strong supporters of their farm organizations, feeling that the knowledge and strength so developed among farmers make these organizations one way through which farmers can be in position to bargain and compete with labor unions.

Announcing a

ONE MILLION DOLLAR REFUND to G.L.F. Members

THE G.L.F. Board of Directors has declared a patronage refund of approximately $1,000,000 on purchases by G.L.F. members during the year ending June 30, 1957.

This has been a good year. Our general manager, C. N. Silcox, has reported the third highest dollar volume in G.L.F. history, up 3 percent over last year. Unit volume also is higher than in 1955-56. This means increasing use of G.L.F., the best possible way to take advantage of one of our most important farm tools.

The close pricing policy instituted two years ago has been continued. Increased volume, market appreciations, and efficient operations are responsible for earnings estimated at $5,650,000.

Distribution of Earnings

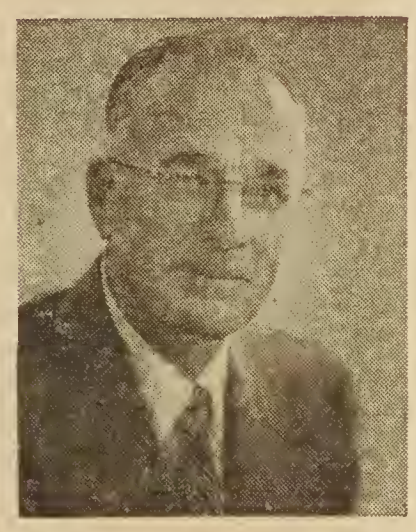
Our first obligation is to our stockholders. Dividends on preferred and common stock amount to $1,250,000. Federal income taxes will require $2,300,000. The Board voted to return $1,000,000 to members as a patronage refund and put the balance, $1,100,000, in reserves.

The patronage refund this year is the first paid by G.L.F. Exchange since 1952. However, special member discounts totalled $620,000 in 1955 and $770,000 in 1956. In the intervening years your Board felt it best to use earnings for improvement and expansion of facilities and services. These are in good shape for the period ahead.

This year's refund will be paid on purchases by members during the year of formula feed, formula fertilizer, chemicals, seed and farm hardware.

In addition to refunds and dividends from the G.L.F. Exchange, users and stockholders will receive approximately $1,075,000 in patronage refunds from local G.L.F. cooperatives and bulk petroleum plants and $490,000 in dividends on stock in these local service agencies.

Thus, total cash payments to users from both G.L.F. Exchange and local G.L.F. Cooperatives will total over $3,800,000. Farmers' ownership and use of G.L.F. has proved to be sound.



J. C. Corwith

Seventy Million Dollars Returned

G.L.F. is entering its 38th year. Since 1920 it has provided quality feed, seed, fertilizer, farm hardware, and many local services to members. It has provided markets for eggs, beans, and grain. It has served as a pacemaker, exerting continuous pressure for higher standards in the farm production supplies industry. *In addition, G.L.F. has returned to farmers a total of $70,000,000* in patronage refunds and dividends.

I am proud to speak for the Board of Directors in this report to you—and proud as a farmer to be associated with G.L.F.

Sincerely yours,

J. C. Corwith

J. C. Corwith, President
Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

The G.L.F. Board of Directors

Henry W. Bibus, Jr., Wrightstown
Roy S. Bowen, Wellsboro
Earl B. Clark, North Norwich
J. C. Corwith, Water Mill
Harold L. Creal, Homer
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Harold G. Soper, Geneva
Clayton G. White, Stow

GLF Quality

COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC.



Selecting A Used Corn Picker

By MELVIN E. LONG

IN these times of reduced farm income and increased operating costs, many farmers have found that a good used piece of machinery will do the job satisfactorily, and at a considerably reduced cash outlay. Corn pickers are one of the machines to which this often applies.

Here are some of the points that you will want to consider if you are thinking of a used picker:

In general, your choice of make of a mounted picker is controlled by the tractor with which you plan to use the picker. However, there are some exceptions to this rule. For instance, any one of several popular makes of tractors can be used with a mounted picker manufactured by one independent company. Or, some pickers built by tractor manufacturers can be fitted to competitive tractors. This may require only a readily available adapter kit, or it may require extensive rebuilding. In any case, it's well to check into the attachability of any picker that you're considering.

In selection of pull type pickers, of course, you have much more choice. As long as the PTO arrangement is satisfactory, you can hitch any color picker behind any color tractor.

In considering a specific picker, look for these items:

Sheet Metal: In addition to being important to proper operation, the general condition of the sheet metal will give you an indication of the care the previous owner has given the machine. If it is badly dented, with most of the paint weathered off, the chances are the previous owner wasn't particularly "kind" to it. In this case, inspect the rest of the items rather carefully.

Bearings: A picker has a large number of bearings that require frequent lubrication. Check all the bearings and shafts for signs of wear. Any bearing that has a grease fitting in a particularly inaccessible place should be carefully checked. The previous owner may not have bothered to grease the bearing very often.

Gear Boxes: Open all the enclosed gear boxes and check the condition of the gear teeth. Replacement of these gears can often get quite involved.

Rolls: You will want to check the condition of the snapping rolls as well as the husking rolls. Smooth snapping rolls can be roughened very easily with the aid of an arc welder.

If the husking bed has a combination of steel and rubber rolls, you will want to check whether the rubber rolls are in need of replacement.

Chains: Plan to replace the gathering chains if the links show any appreciable signs of wear. The cost of new chains is minor compared to the value of the time required to repeatedly repair old chains.

The link chains used for the elevators should also be checked carefully for signs of link wear.

Excess wear on the roller chains used for power transmission is more serious. Wear on the sides of the links generally indicates that the sprockets are out of line. Check to see if the sprocket alignment can be corrected. Replacement of the roller chains will generally be more costly than the steel link chains. If the sprockets are worn excessively, they will probably have to be replaced, also.

Slip Clutches: Ideally, these should show that they are free to open if necessary, but yet, have not been slipping excessively. If the faces are rusted together, they have not been giving protection and other mechanical parts beyond the clutches may have been damaged.

On the other hand, if they have been slipping continuously, some part of the picker beyond the clutches has not been working properly.

PTO Shafts: On the pull type pickers, you will want to check the condition of the entire drive line, including the coupling, bearings, and telescoping shafts. Some mounted pickers also use a short PTO drive to the first set of gear boxes, while others use belts driven by the tractor PTO shaft. So, check into the type of drive arrangement used on the picker being considered, and inspect the condition of the various parts.

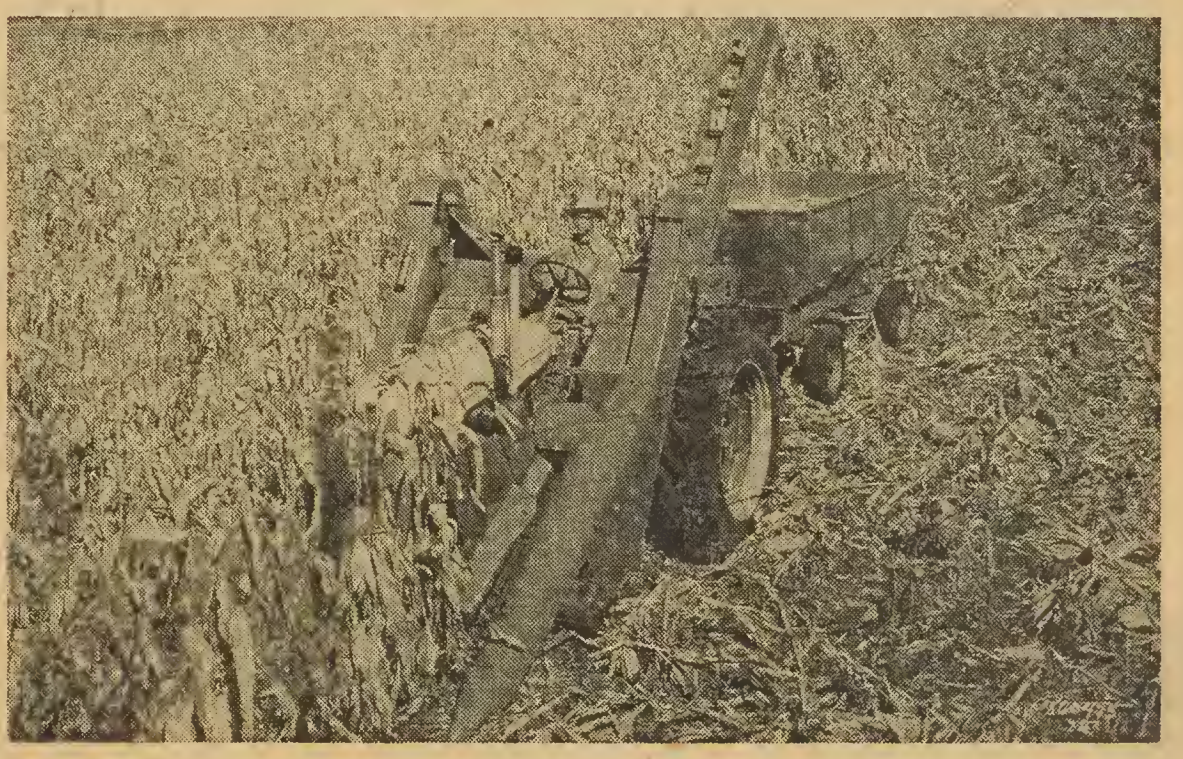
Belts: The number of belts used varies with the make of picker. Inspect these carefully, and plan to replace all of them if the machine has been stored out of doors between seasons, with the belts not removed.

Trial: Any reputable dealer should be willing to arrange a demonstration or a field trial if he considers you to be genuinely interested in buying. In the case of a machine used seasonally, such as the picker, it may be difficult to arrange this very far ahead of the time that you will need the machine. However, you may be able to locate someone in your community with some early corn, or you can pick a few rows of your immature corn.

Risk: It's well to remember that purchasing a used piece of equipment generally involves somewhat more risk than purchasing a new machine. That's one of the reasons for the reduced price. But, careful investigation, inspection, and consideration on your part will greatly reduce this risk.

Three of several popular makes of corn pickers are illustrated on this page. In choosing one, first be sure that it's adaptable to use with your tractor—or that an adapter kit is available.





Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



OIL AND WATER

AN occasional dairyman tells me that labor unions have gotten better wages for their members (thereby increasing the cost of what farmers buy), therefore dairymen must either join up with a union or form a farm organization to operate as labor unions do. Such a conclusion overlooks certain fundamental facts.

Farmers should not tie themselves to an existing labor union for three reasons:

1. **Labor unions are interested primarily in cheap food, not in fair prices to producers.**
2. **In any such combination, food consumers would always outnumber food producers. Any aid toward better prices given to farmers would have its price. Eventually, if not immediately, it would be a stiff one.**
3. **A majority of farmers will never approve of such labor union tactics as the closed shop, intimidation and violence, or boycotts of innocent third parties, in order to win a strike. To do so would imply support for such tactics in industry.**

Actually, labor unions are far from unmixed blessings even to members. What about the dues of members used for unauthorized and questionable purposes, as uncovered by the Senate Committee? What about the worker who prefers not to join a union but must do so to get a job? What about the union member who can't cast a secret ballot against an unwise strike?

I sincerely hope farmers never get into a position where their freedom to run their own farms vanishes. Government production controls have taken away some of that freedom, but I consider union organization of farmers, or close cooperation with existing unions, a far greater threat.

What is the alternative?

Bigger, better and stronger cooperatives and other farm organizations, built voluntarily by farmers, in order to match the bargaining power of buyers. Such organizations will use all legitimate means (including Federal-State Marketing orders) based on the approval of a substantial majority of members.

This way may be slower, but results, built on a solid foundation, will be far more lasting.

IT'S NO "GIVE-AWAY"

ALWAYS, when private industry proposes to develop a natural resource, for example, water power, a howl goes up from certain quarters that something belonging to the people is being "given away" to selfish interests. How silly can we get!

Let's analyze the situation. A natural resource cannot be used until it is developed. It costs money to develop water power; mine and refine minerals; turn trees into lumber. Who will do the job? There are just two ways:

1. **An individual or a corporation invests money, management and labor in the hope of making a profit.**
2. **Government taxes you and me to get the money to develop the natural resource.**

Let's compare the results of the two methods. When private enterprise does it, management must be efficient or competition will result in financial ruin. As costs are cut, the consuming public gets part of the saving in lower prices. As profits are made, taxes are paid to help run the government.

Under government operation, management can be and often is lax. If money is lost, more can be appropriated by Congress. Where consumers get cheap products, as for example, power, the cost is subsidized so consumers pay twice, once when they buy and again with their tax bill. Government owned and developed natural resources pay no taxes.

The "give-away" argument just will not stand analysis. Don't fall for it!

GOING FISHING!

THERE'S much more to fishing than just catching fish. For example, there's a little lake in Canada where the bass are plentiful, though not too big. And there's Bill, the guide, who in addition to running the "outboard" and frying the fish (if any) for lunch, dishes out common sense and homely philosophy at the slightest provocation.

Usually it's a question of keeping the bigger fish and putting the adolescents back into the clean, blue lake for seasoning. But there came a day when the fish just weren't interested in any kind of bait, natural or man-made. After trying all his favorite spots without success, Bill pointed across the lake to an unlikely-looking area and said: "We'll try it over there. I know the fish aren't there, so maybe that's where we'll find them."

They weren't there! We didn't get many fish that day—but who cared? Worries and troubles slipped away in that beautiful setting, and somehow things that had seemed very important in the city didn't really matter at all.

Coming to understand the relative importance of things — material things, human values, thoughts and ideas—that is one of the chief values of going fishing.

SOIL TEST PAYS

GREAT PROGRESS has been made in testing soil to determine the amounts of fertilizer and lime that will be most profitable. This testing is usually done at the state college of agriculture, in some states without cost, in others at a relatively low cost. Also, some fertilizer companies have assumed the cost of soil testing for their customers.

Some farmers make a map of the farm, divide it into fields, have periodical soil tests made, and record the results on the map along with the crops grown each year.

One problem of soil testing laboratories is the peak demand usual just ahead of planting time. You can help both the laboratory and yourself by taking soil samples and sending them in soon. You can learn exactly how to do the job from your county agricultural agent or the agronomy department of your own state college.

Past tests have shown that many fields seeded to alfalfa have not received sufficient lime, that most orchard soils have less lime content than recommended, that some soils have a build-up of phosphorus to an extent that none needs to be added, and that in some cases more potash has been added than the crop needs.

The net result of soil tests is more return for each dollar spent for lime and commercial fertilizer.

COURAGE

MANY virtues are worthy of cultivation, and not the least of them is courage. Courage takes many forms. Courage in the face of physical danger is admirable, but the courage to face adversity without weakening is equally important.

It is human to wish; it is easy to imagine how rapidly we could make our way in the world if we could start from where we wish we were instead of where we really are. Courage is the willingness to take things as they are, the confidence that you can take care of yourself and your family, that you can meet trouble and overcome it.

Courage never gives up, always fights back. Admire it in others. Cultivate it in yourself.

TELLING THE WORLD

RECENTLY I was discussing the need for sound farm leadership with a young farmer who has shown much ability in that direction. He was reticent about talking of his experiences, but I was persistent, and finally he commented about as follows:

"Some years ago I sat in farm meetings and listened, assuming that the officers knew all of the answers. But eventually I found myself disagreeing with some of their actions, and later events proved me right.

"Right then I resolved that when I had a firm opinion I would express it, even though everyother man disagreed with me."

I suspect that the communities in which we live, and the organizations to which we belong, would profit if more of us would make a similar resolution.

MOST IMPORTANT

TODAY I watched (I hope unnoticed) a delightful American family. They were enjoying a picnic near us in one of our beautiful state parks.

Three children had been swimming and were drying off in the sun. They were laughing, joking, and occasionally arguing in a good-natured way, while Mom set the picnic table and Dad was pridefully cooking hamburgers and hot dogs, and preparing coffee at a nearby fireplace.

In this typical American family it was easy to see love, self confidence, enjoyment, mutual respect, firm but reasonable discipline. Truly, the family is the most important institution in the world today.

They Say - - - - -

THERE is only one thing which will really train the human mind, and that is the voluntary use of the mind by the man himself. You may aid him, you may guide him, you may suggest to him and, above all, you may inspire him; but the only thing that is worth having is that which he gets by his own exertions; and what he gets is proportionate to the effort he puts into it.—*H. W. Prentis, Jr.*

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MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

CROP PROSPECTS: July 1 government crop forecast is for 3,119,-012,000 bushels of CORN as compared to 3,451,-292,000 a year ago. OAT forecast, 1,374,304,000 bu. compared to last year's crop of 1,152,652,000.

Changes in previous estimates are: total WHEAT, 940,093,000 bu., a drop from the June forecast which was 970,533,000. There was also a drop in the estimated PEACH crop, July 1 estimate being 67,740,000 bu., compared to June estimate of 71,398,000.

In New York State the acreage of TOMATOES for fresh market is 16% below a year ago, and the acreage of tomatoes for processing is lower by the same percentage. Again in New York, the DRIED BEAN acreage is 12% below last year.

POTATOES: Dry weather from Maryland north through Massachusetts is cutting potato yields seriously. In New Jersey the estimated reduction is 50 cwt. per acre; Long Island, 30 cwt.; Rhode Island, 25 cwt.; Pennsylvania, 30 cwt.

Late summer production in New Jersey and Long Island is estimated at 5,-885,000 cwt., compared to 7,670,000 cwt. last year, part of the decrease resulting from decreased acreage and part from weather.

New England potato acreage is estimated at 169,000, 5% below the acreage harvested in '56. In New York, the upstate potato acreage is 11% below last year, and Long Island acreage 2% below.

BOSTON MILK PRICES: Estimated blend of prices for the remaining months of 1957 in the Boston market have come from T. M. Adams, Vermont Extension Economist, as follows:

	1956	1957		1956	1957
August	4.80	4.90	November	5.39	5.45
September	4.79	5.00	December	5.11	5.25
October	5.12	5.40			

For the last six months the Boston blend price is expected to average 16 cents above the same months a year ago. By next fall the Class I price is predicted as rising to a new high of $6.51 a hundred.

The following, also from the Vermont College, is a comparison of average blend prices of 3.7% milk:

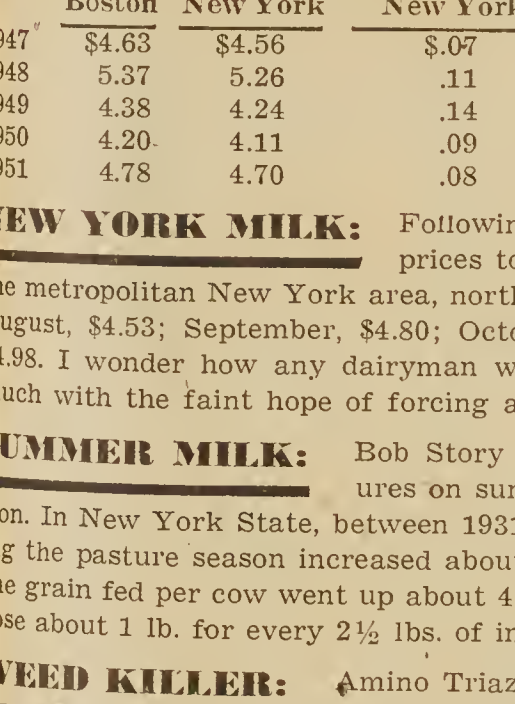
	Boston	New York	Excess of Boston over New York		Boston	New York	Excess of Boston over New York
1947	$4.63	$4.56	$.07	1952	$4.98	$4.76	$.22
1948	5.37	5.26	.11	1953	4.38	4.34	.04
1949	4.38	4.24	.14	1954	4.28	4.10	.18
1950	4.20	4.11	.09	1955	4.45	4.07	.38
1951	4.78	4.70	.08	1956	4.47	4.20	.27

NEW YORK MILK: Following is one careful estimate of uniform milk prices to producers under the amended Order for the metropolitan New York area, northern New Jersey, and upstate New York: August, $4.53; September, $4.80; October, $4.90; November, $5.12; December, $4.98. I wonder how any dairyman would consider dumping milk worth that much with the faint hope of forcing a higher price?

SUMMER MILK: Bob Story of Cornell reports some interesting figures on summer milk production and feed consumption. In New York State, between 1931 and 1956, milk production per cow during the pasture season increased about 1.5% per year. During the same period the grain fed per cow went up about 4% per year, and milk production per cow rose about 1 lb. for every 2½ lbs. of increased grain fed.

WEED KILLER: Amino Triazole, a relatively new chemical weed killer, has been approved by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for use on fields to be planted to corn. About two weeks before planting amino triazole is sprayed on the land and kills weeds.

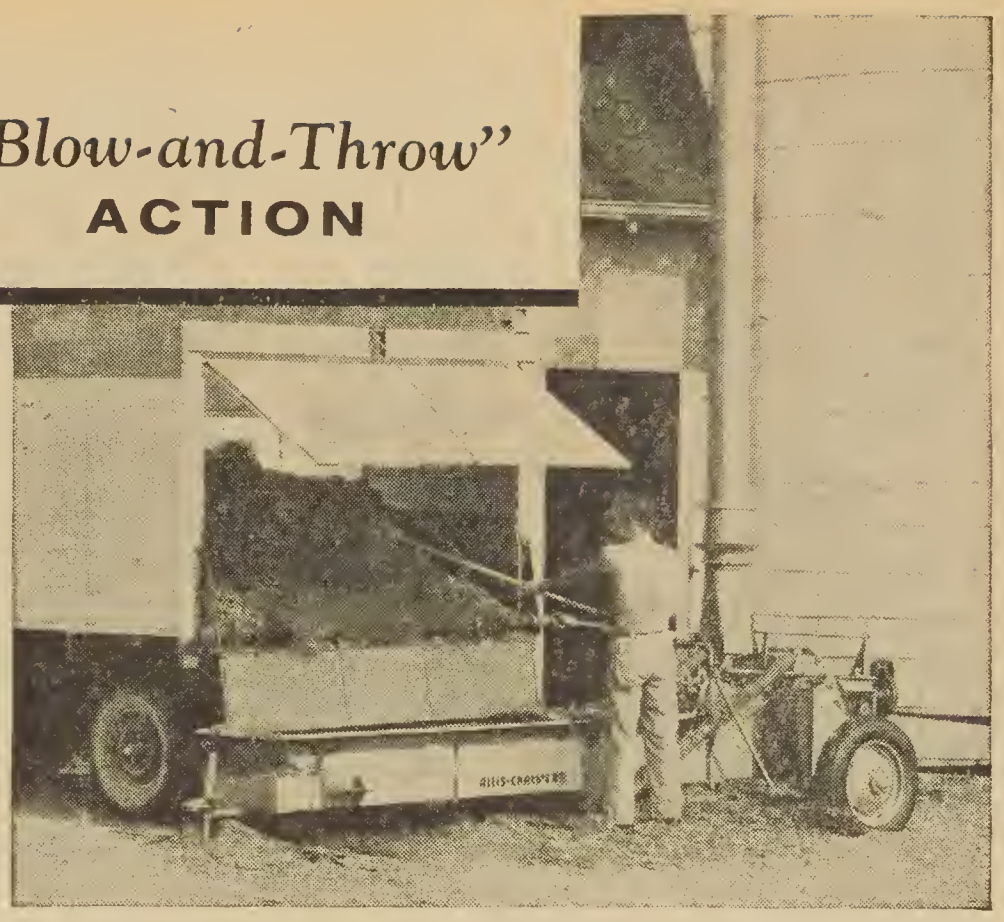
The Song of the Lazy Farmer



IT PAINS some folks an awful lot whene'er it gets a little hot. To them, the kindly, warming rays caressing us on cloudless days aren't welcomed as a summer treat, instead they're called "infernal heat." The beauties of a bright, blue sky are lost upon the crabby guy who grumbles from a down-turned mouth, "Looks like we're gonna have a drouth." Then when we get a sodden day, with showers and a sky of gray, this same bird hollers louder yet because his brow and shirt are wet. "The heat," he says, "don't bother me, it's this consarned humidity"

The trouble with these suff'ring gents is just that they don't have much sense; they violate 'most ev'ry rule for keeping calm and staying cool. When temper'tures start climbing high, it's silly for a man to try to keep on doing ev'rything he did back in the cool of spring. I never suffer from the heat, I've got the August weather beat. It's simple; all you have to do is take your chair or hammock to a place where there's a bit of shade, supply yourself with lemonade, and leave all work to other men 'til weather's moderate again.

"Blow-and-Throw" ACTION



BIG TONNAGE • LESS POWER

Here is a big-capacity, low-power-requirement blower with every feature a farmer could ask for. Handles every kind of chopped forage — fresh-cut silage, dry hay, straw — also loose grain — with controlled delivery to upright or trench silos, stacks, mows or bins.

"Blow-and-throw" fan blades and big 9-inch pipe deliver high-volume tonnages with less power.

Convenience, too. Quick clamp-ring pipe connectors speed setting up. New, adjustable distributor hood controls delivery as desired. Just out! New Bisulfite attachment accurately adds dry preservatives to grass silage.

ALLIS-CHALMERS, FARM EQUIPMENT DIVISION, MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN

ALLIS-CHALMERS A-C

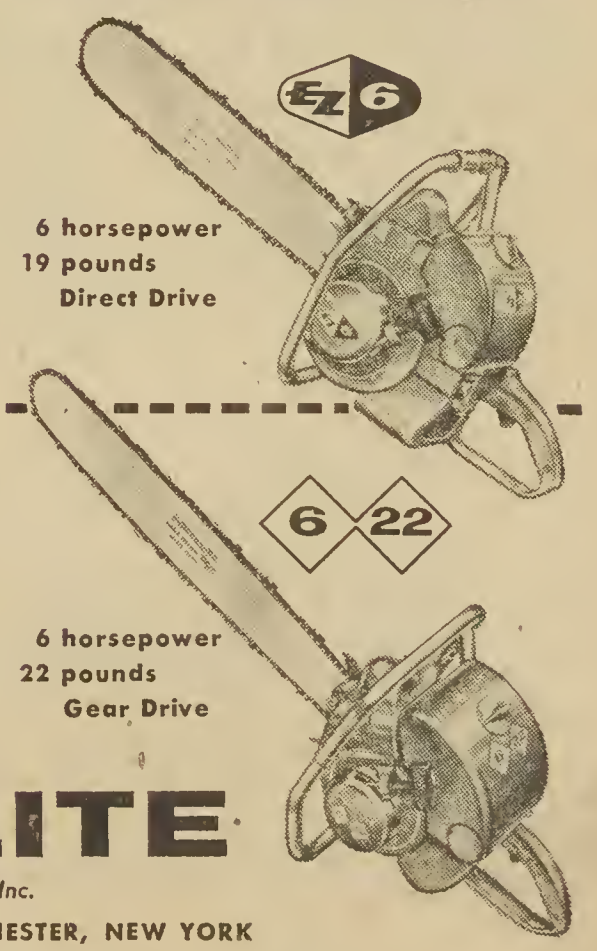
Win a HOMELITE Chain Saw Every Year for Life

- One entry makes you eligible for all the Homelite prizes!
- Just try the two new Homelite Power Twins while the dealer fills in your entry blank.

You have up to 3 chances to win

Grand prize of a free Homelite Chain Saw every year for life, PLUS 25 chain saws given away by Homelite District Offices, PLUS hundreds of Homelite chain saws being awarded by dealers in their own local contests! Register now! This contest is limited to residents of the United States and subject to local, state, county and city laws.

And see the new Homelite Power Twins. Both 6 horsepower! Both with short-stroke, high-compression engine. Direct drive EZ-6 weighs only 19 pounds, cuts through 8" oak in 4 seconds, 18" pine in 12 seconds, fells trees up to 5 feet in diameter. Gear drive 6-22 is a light 22 pounds, brings down trees up to 7 feet in diameter, cuts 20" trees in 18 seconds. See them both and choose the one that's best for you!



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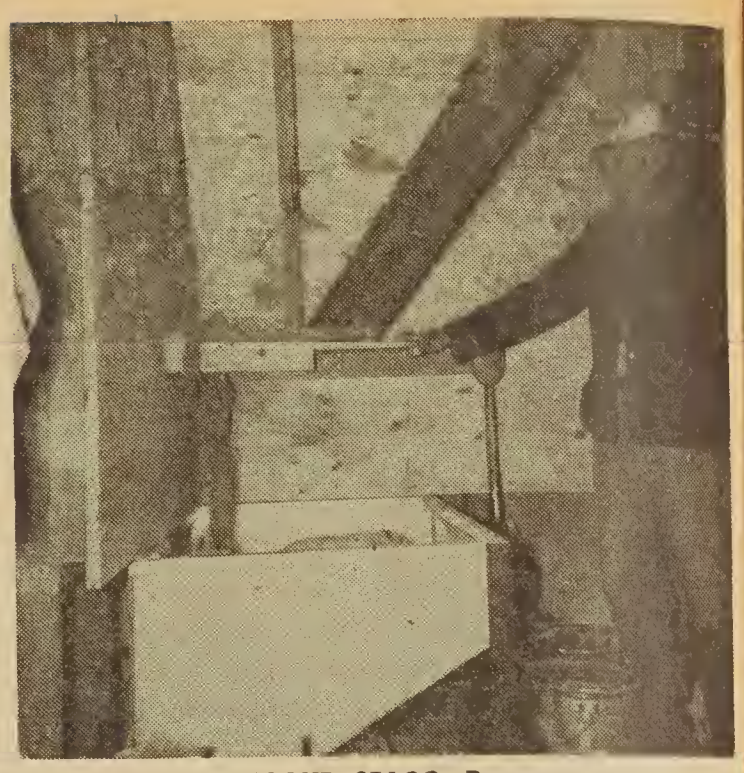
Homelite builds and sells more chain saws than any other company in the world.



EDWARD PETERS, Laconia



ROBERT O. BLOOD, Concord



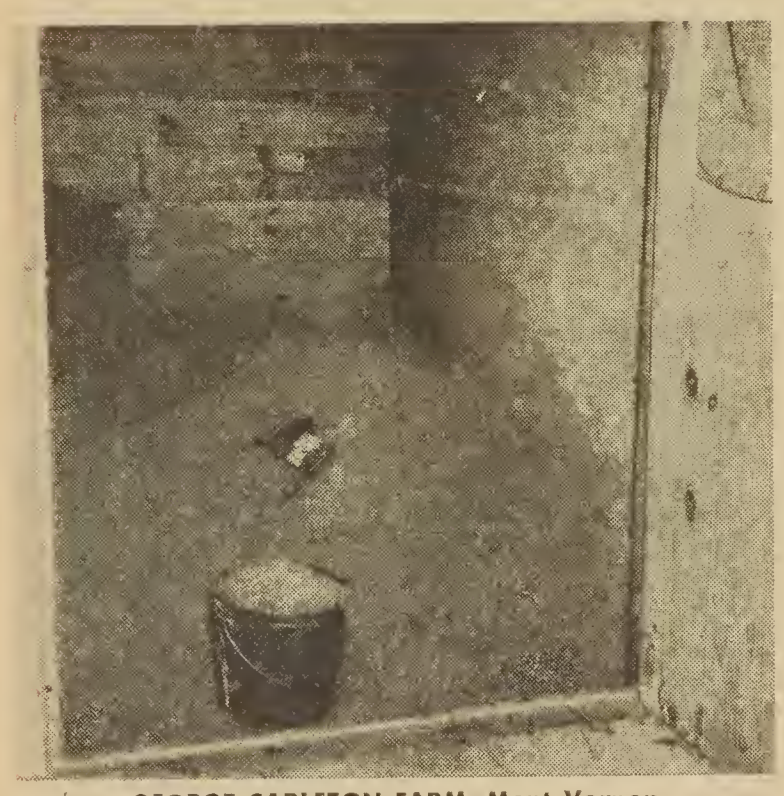
LLOYD STAGG, Derry

These New England Dairy and Poultrymen Like BULK FEED

By JIM HALL



PAUL KORPELA, Lebanon



GEORGE CARLETON FARM, Mont Vernon

THE cheapest power on the farm is one that too few of us use. It doesn't eat anything, it doesn't need gasoline, oil, water, electricity, windmills, levers, pulleys or gears. The supply cannot be used up, it's available to everyone and is absolutely free!

It's the power of gravity, of course—a simple law of nature that can save ruptures, backaches, labor and other costs for any of us who can figure a way to use it.

We can't all have bank barns like one man I know who can drive into his barn loft and dump hay down into the mows, but there are many other ways of using gravity. One of the most important of these is for handling poultry and dairy feeds.

Ideally, and to get the most all-round savings in both money and labor, feed in bulk should be handled by gravity all the way from the mill to the cows or poultry. However, your dealer can hardly be expected to lay out many thousands of dollars to convert his facilities and buy bulk trucks, etc. if only a few customers are able to buy in bulk.

But gravity feeding can be put to use profitably in many buildings even when the feed has to come in bags. Some dairymen have arranged barns to drive trucks onto the main floor and empty the feed from bags into bins that feed it by gravity to the cows below. Others use elevators. They save bag damage charges and lifting even though they can't get any discounts there may be for buying bulk feed. Once there are enough customers ready for bulk feed on a route, the feed company or dealer will, if he's got an eye on profits, get bulk trucks because he, too, can save cash and labor if there is the demand.

Thanks to the Merrimack Farmers' Exchange of New Hampshire, we have pictures on this page showing how some of their feed customers use bulk bins to save work and money in poultry and dairy operations. The Merrimack operation is bulk all the way from where the ingredients come into the mill. It's mixed and elevated to bulk bins built over a big truck platform scale. The truck sits on the scale while loaded by gravity from overhead and the correct weight recorded on the customer's slip as soon as the feed is drawn. Trucks in the bottom picture are waiting their turns to drive on scale and load.

In the upper left hand picture, Edward Peters shows how his bulk bin saves time and labor on his Laconia farm. Dairy rations are drawn from the bottom of his bin directly into a feed cart. His bin opening is 18 inches square which is considered about right for dairy feeds. (Poultry feeds require a spout at least 10" across.) Mr. Peters uses a steel plate for a shut-off slide. To make sure that the gravity power is not shut off by feed bridging in the bin, two sides are straight but the side at the rear in picture is built at a 65 degree angle and the side to the left at a 45 degree angle. These angles insure the free flow of feed.

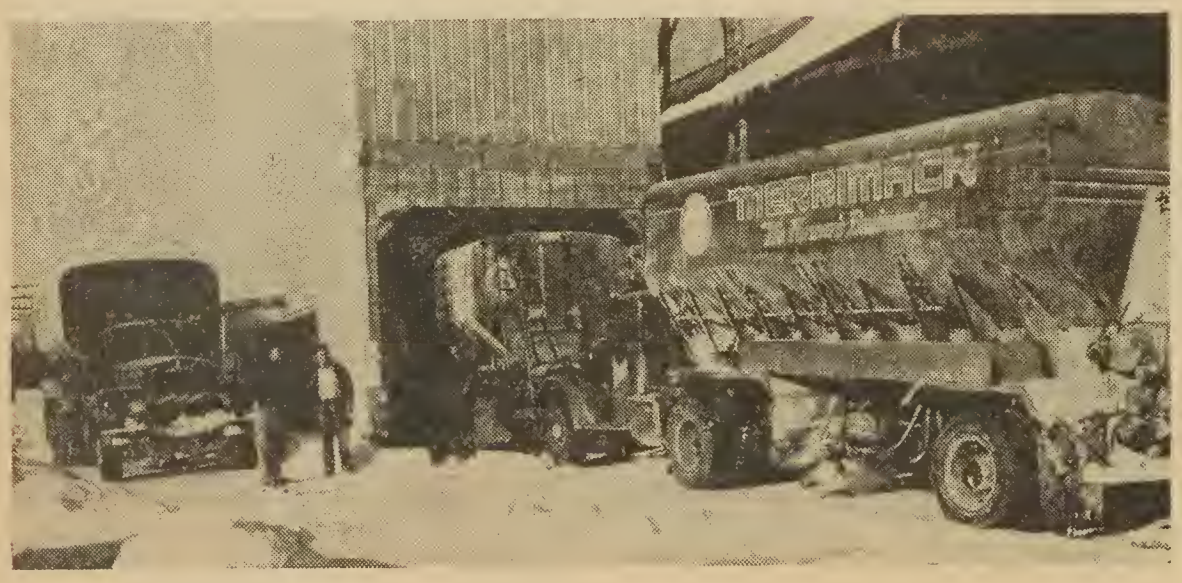
In the center picture, above, Fred Carter of Merrimack, and Robert Naverman check on the first load of dairy rations going into a new bulk bin at Dr. Robert O. Blood's Crystal Spring Farm near Concord. This modern truck blows feed up into the bin. Some use augers or mechanical elevators.

At right in top row of pictures, is Lloyd Stagg of Derry whose bin is built so that he can draw poultry feed directly into his automatic feeder. His system completely eliminates feed handling and is just about the most convenient setup a man could have. Mr. Stagg agrees that bins should be big enough to hold a reserve supply of feed to tide you over during bad weather when mud or snow may delay delivery a day or two. Some men have two bins in order to clean one completely before refilling.

To the left is a picture of Paul Korpela who, with John operates a father-son dairy farm at Lebanon. The chute is delivering dairy pellets from the bin to the milking parlor. This lets them feed grain to two cows in the parlor without taking a single step. A second chute from the bin delivers pellets to the other two cows in the parlor.

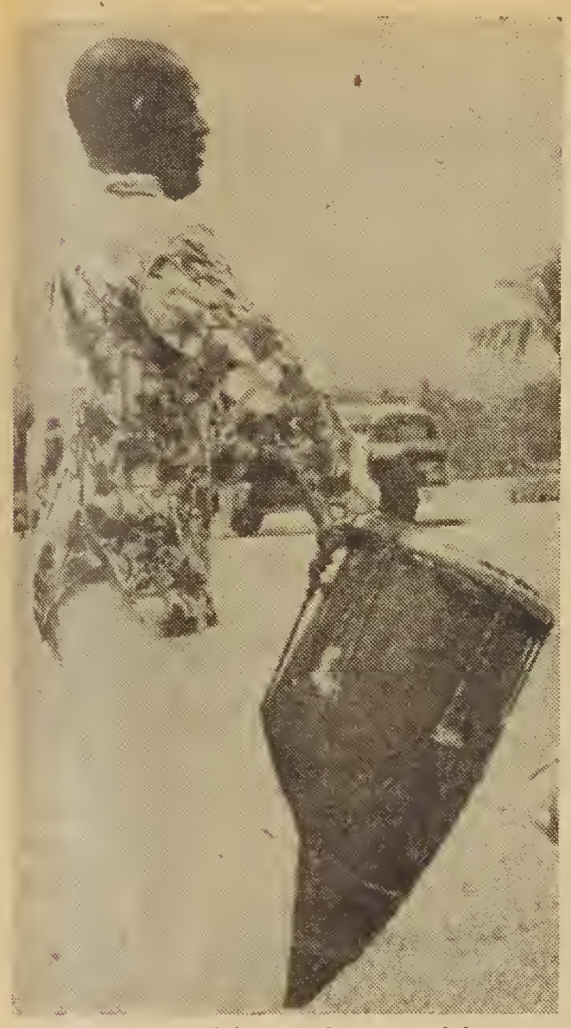
Just below Korpela's picture is one of a very economical bulk bin on the farm of George Carleton of Mont Vernon. He simply partitioned a corner of his stable formerly used for storing bagged grain. He has a little lifting to do but the grain is so near his feed alley that there's not too much labor involved scooping up bucketsful and delivering it to the cows. At least he has no heavy bags to lift or open and no empty bags to care for.

Those interested in the possibilities of money and labor savings often possible through the use of bulk feed may want to check the idea with their county agent or an area extension engineer. Most of the agricultural colleges have free booklets or plans for bulk bins on dairy and poultry farms that may be had for the asking. Oftentimes your feed will cost less in bulk if you are equipped to handle at least a couple of tons in one delivery. You should feed out enough to use up a delivery within a month to avoid any deterioration in the feed.



Bulk bins are built over scales and feed flows into bulk trucks sitting on the scales. In picture, truck at left starts out with bulk feed orders while other two wait their turn to get loaded. Weights are recorded on customers' slips before trucks leave scales.

—Photos: Merrimack Farmers Exchange



This Haitian musician welcomes visitors to his island: he beats out a rhythm on his native drum.

CARIBBEAN CRUISE

ON JANUARY 6, 1958, a boatload of happy, fortunate people will sail out of New York Harbor for a 2 weeks' vacation in the Caribbean. This **"Good Neighbor Cruise"** to the West Indies is another that the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has planned for you in cooperation with the Travel Service Bureau of Needham, Massachusetts. Everyone who has been on our tours knows what a perfect job the Travel Service Bureau does.

The S. S. Homeric is a real floating palace and it could be your home for these 2 weeks! That means wonderful food and perfect service, entertainment, movies, three orchestras aboard, deck games—everything possible is prepared for your pleasure. There are land trips scheduled for 6 of the islands: Puerto Rico, Barbados, Trinidad, Curacao, Jamaica and Haiti. You will see things there that you will never forget. It is a part of the world where summer lingers all year round, where life is quite different from our own.

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To find out more about this wonderful cruise, you need only fill out the coupon below and send it to us. We will then see that you receive a copy of the itinerary, which will give you the details of the tour and the prices of the different staterooms. Our minimum rate is $500, and this includes every expense from the time you leave New York City until you return. The one exception is the tips to cab drivers on our land trips. This amounts to only $3 and must be given personally.

Please don't delay in making your reservation, otherwise we may not be able to give you exactly what you wish. Because this is a very popular cruise, it sells out quickly. January may seem far away now, but how happy you will be when it rolls around to find yourself a member of this American Agriculturist tour party!

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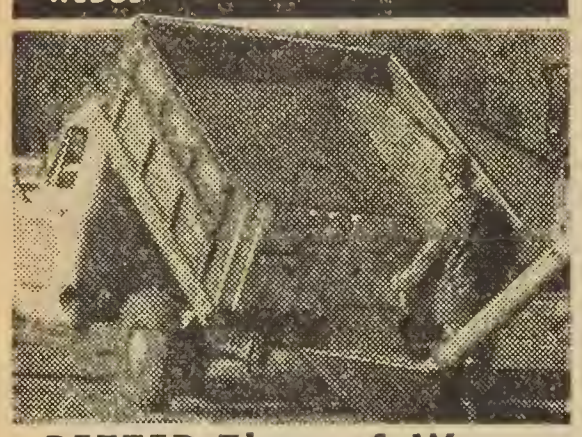
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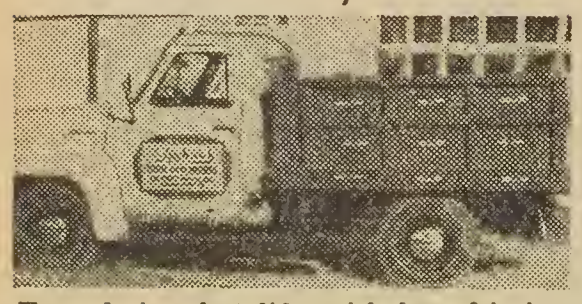
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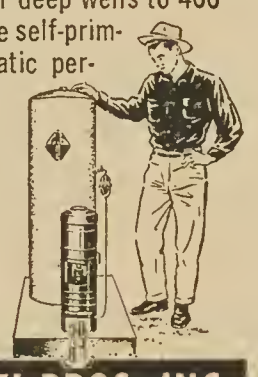
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JUST ENOUGH CRUMBS

AS I read Dan Dalrymple's article "Easy Buying and Hard Selling" in your recent issue, as a farmer I realize more and more that the road ahead is a rough one. It is pretty safe to assume that farmers face some of the most crucial times of this century.

The answer would be fairly easy if all farmers realized that it is an economic "must" to buy and sell together. Unfortunately, this seems to be too far in the future. Sure, we have a few cooperative packing and selling organizations, but it looks to me as though the large chains and packers throw them just enough crumbs to keep them alive.

In the various offices of farm organizations in which I have served, I saw little hope for any drastic change in the individualistic thinking of farmers.

Let's hope for some strong leadership to guide us out of the woods.—*Donald C. Shoemaker, Webster, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

QUALITY IN VOLUME

FOR a number of years distribution margins have increased because of the steady advance of wages, taxes and all other costs; and since supplies have been abundant and retail prices have remained rather constant, farm prices have declined.

There are a number of factors involved in this situation, such as government programs that encourage and distort production, over which the farmer currently has no control.

But the matter of the mass buying of chain stores, so well explained by Mr. Dalrymple in the July 6 A.A., is a problem with which producers can deal; and the organization of growers into groups to grade, package and sell quality produce in volume at prices commensurate with costs, and to negotiate contracts in the case of processing fruits and vegetables; is one of the prime needs of our time.

A.A. will render a valuable service to the agriculture of the Northeast if it continues to present discussions of this subject.—*Roy Forsyth, Byron, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

TOLERANCE NEEDED

THE problem posed in Dan Dalrymple's article on page 1 of the July 6 issue had much to do with my decision to quit farming.

Chain stores through their monopoly of distribution leading to fewer buyers are rough. The first part of the week, when consumers are not buying because of the habit of Friday and Saturday stocking up for the following week, the chain store wants a definite commitment on price for the weekend. Naturally, if no one is buying, the grower is in a soft mood and will quote an attractive price at the time. Then on Thursday and Friday the chain wants large quantities for the weekend. This leads very often to a scarcity so that the small independent distributor at times has to pay more wholesale than the chain is selling at retail.

Chain stores will not buy the first early home-grown produce, which naturally commands a premium price. This deprives the consumer of a taste of the first home-grown fresh vegetables. Mrs. Housewife has to go to the independent grocer or the fresh fruit or vegetable stand operator to get this really exotic taste. During this time the chain store displays nothing but shipped-in produce.

To give you a specific instance: in 1956, not one bushel of "green and yellow green beans home-grown," was displayed the first three weeks of the season by a single chain store. Cucumbers were brought in from New Jersey the first four weeks of the season, and this same chain went to Canada for their iceberg lettuce for several weeks when the local growers could hardly give iceberg lettuce away.

It seems to me that a chain store owes a moral obligation to the community in which it makes its money, or, looking at in cold blood, it would be good business to patronize home industry, cutting out some transportation costs and leaving a better taste in the producers' mouth. After all is said, if there were no producers of food, there would be no *distributors* or *consumers*.

Do not think that the grower is not at fault, also. Sometimes his pack has not been uniform or up to standard. I believe grower co-operatives whereby one man has the responsibility of assembling and selling the produce of several growers is one answer. It makes large sellers to deal with large buyers and provides a standard, well-graded pack, inferior produce left in the field, and a price for the good which will enable the grower to stay in business.

In conclusion, a little more tolerance on the part of both buyer and seller will lead to a happy solution of this problem.—*Henry G. Marquart, Orchard Park, New York*

— A. A. —

DO IT OURSELVES

I WAS very much interested in reading Dan Dalrymple's article in the July 6 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Dan has very well said what some growers have been thinking for several years. He has projected his thinking in positive terms instead of abstractions, platitudes, and mental speculation.

The time has truly come for farmers to more than ever give both moral and financial support to their cooperative organizations for buying and selling, instead of finding fault about some minor trifles and trying to go it alone.

There are just about two courses for farmers to follow in this day and age. One leads to progress and the other to peasantry. The government seems unable or unwilling to do very much about the concentrated buying power we must meet in selling our products, or the excessive costs of labor and taxes.

There is an old saying that "no one is going to do for us what we are unwilling to do for ourselves." As intelligent American farmers we must not allow the large consumer agent organizations, in their concentrated efforts for efficiency and profits, to destroy the greatest production and distribution system the world has ever known—the American farmers and the chain stores.

—*F. W. Beneway, Ontario, N. Y.*

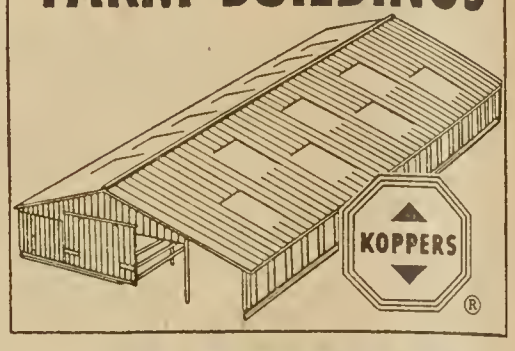
— A. A. —

EARLY HAYING

MOST farmers in this area finished cutting their first hay crop before July 4 instead of starting cutting after July 4, which was the practice a few years ago. Of course that means better quality of hay, and I note that the second crop is making good growth. Some think that they may even have a third crop on some of their fields.

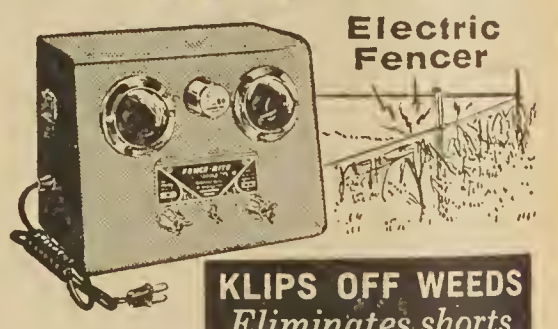
Another encouraging practice I notice is that more farmers are giving their pastures attention, top dressing, rotating, and clipping them.— *J. Ralph Graham, Boscawen, N. H.*

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An egg customer "goes down and helps himself."

"Go Down and Help Yourself"

By MAUD D. MICKELSEN

GEORGE and Gladys Baker have come up with a new idea in the retailing of eggs—SELF SERVICE. Their setup is complete with packaged eggs labeled and priced, and with the necessary money box for change.

"It probably wouldn't work in a supermarket." Gladys says, "but we are trying it out here. Our customers like it and so do I."

"People like to be trusted," George added, "and they don't like to wait around. It saves Gladys' time too; but best of all she doesn't have to keep running up and down those cellar stairs."

George Baker and his wife Gladys operate a poultry farm four miles north of Ithaca, N. Y. One fifth of their 25,000 dozen eggs per year are sold at retail right on their farm. It had definitely become a burden to Gladys. Something had to be done.

So in August, 1956, they switched over to self service. They used the cellar for their egg room. It had both an inside and an outside covered stairway. Near the outer door was a big hanging shelf 36 inches from the cement floor and directly above it, another, 51 inches high. George made four compartments between and labeled them: PULLETS, MEDIUM, LARGE, JUMBO. Each compartment would hold eight dozen cartons of eggs. He reserved the upper shelf, labeled CRAX for the cracked eggs. Then room was found on the lower shelf for a cigar box with two dollars in change —two nickels, two dimes, three quarters, a half dollar and the rest in pennies. Next, he hung a memo pad with pencil nearby where they could record the day's sales.

All was ready. The compartments were filled and the prices posted. Gladys was doing the breakfast dishes when the door bell rang as usual. A voice called out, "Hey, Miz Baker, Got any eggs today?"

"Yes of course; but we are starting self service. Just go down and help yourself."

The customers soon caught on and liked this convenient, time saving method. They learned too that they could buy eggs whether the Bakers were home or not, and that they could come at night as the cellar lights are always on until 10:30 p.m.

The news spread. People came from Ithaca, Rochester, Syracuse and even farther.

Whenever Joan Fuller of Washington, D. C. visits her parents in Ithaca, she takes back three dozen of the large eggs.

Last spring, Joseph Scandur, an opera singer from New York City while in Trumansburg, heard about this unique idea. He stopped and bought five dozen eggs.

"Those eggs sure were good," he wrote back, "much fresher and cheaper than we can buy down here."

One week, a man with a little boy stopped twice, but each time went away without any eggs. The third time, they came to the door. George answered the bell.

"Don't you have any crax?" the man asked. "You never have any crax."

"I'm sorry," George said affably. "The crax are limited. We have only five dozen a day and they always go first. They're cheaper, you know."

"That's why I want 'em and I don't see why I can't get 'em."

George tried in vain to explain, then finally gave up. "Oh well," he said "I've been too busy to crack 'em."

After eight months of self service, the Bakers find that their sales have increased 10 percent and also their profits. They now have to fill each compartment twice a day, and three times in the summer when the campers come up from nearby Cayuga Lake. Also their faith in the honesty of people has been confirmed.

"We've never lost a penny yet," George says.

Both George and Gladys Baker are convinced that self service "Go down and help yourself", really works.

— A. A. —

COMING MEETINGS

August 5-7: International Apple Association convention at Cincinnati.

August 8: Potato Field Day, Savannah, N. Y.

August 10—New York Hereford Breeders' Association Field Day, Dover Plains and Poughquag, N. Y.

August 11—Annual Picnic and Field Day, New York Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Chautauqua, N. Y.

August 15-18—Summer Meeting, New York Christmas Tree Growers' Association, Cornell University.

August 16-18: National Association of Christmas Tree Growers, Cornell.

August 20—Summer Field Day, New York State Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

August 21: 5th Annual New York State Plowing Contest on the E. R. Cotterill & Sons Farms, Harford, Cortland County, New York.

Aug. 30-Sept. 7— New York State Fair, Syracuse.

Sept. 14-22—Eastern States Exposition, West Springfield, Mass.

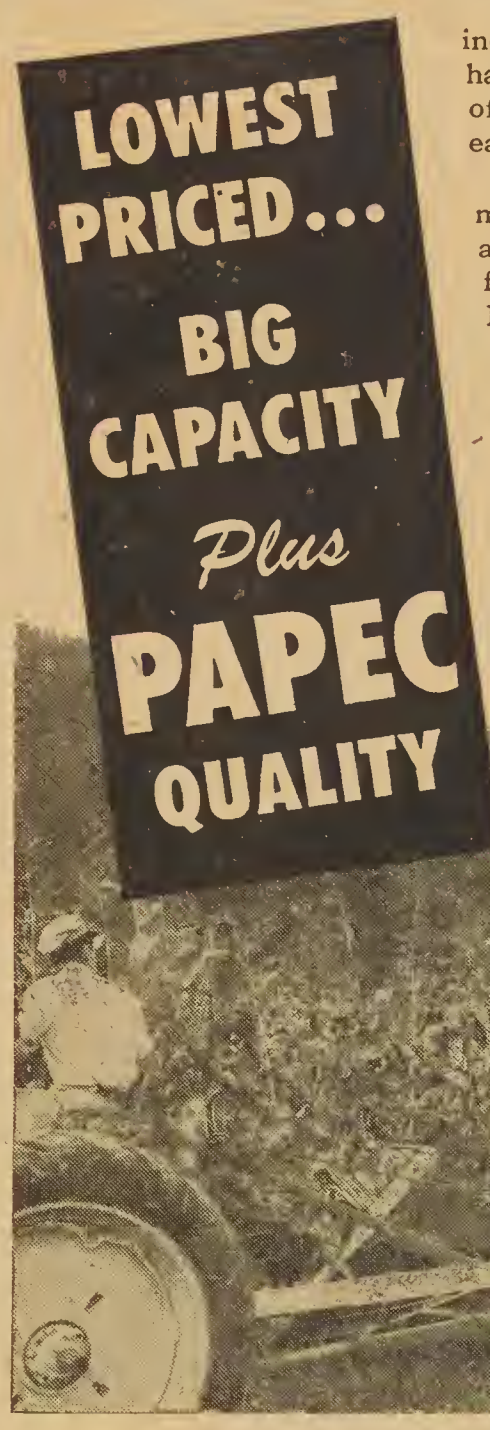
September 17-20—World's Conservation Exposition and Fifth World's Plowing Contests, Peebles, Ohio.

Oct. 8-10: Northeastern Poultry Producers Council Poultry Industry Exposition, Harrisburg, Penna.

Oct. 13-17: Annual meeting National Association of County Agents, Boston, Mass.

Dec. 9-12: 1957 Convention Vegetable Growers of America, New Orleans, Louisiana.

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With the extra large ninety-eight square inch throat opening, the Papec "32A" will handle up to 25 tons of silage or up to 5 tons of dry hay per hour. Gets crops in fast and easy.

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So that you will not miss a single issue of the *American Agriculturist*, send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



Most folks are feeling pretty frisky about egg prices this winter. They've been reading the reports that there won't be as many layers housed this year as last so it looks like egg prices will be pretty good.

But they **won't** be so good that you can afford to get careless about the cost of the feed per dozen . . . or about the percentage of production you get.

The Farm Research department at Watkins just got through tabulating the results of a series of reports from Watkins customers across the country . . . and their figures tell a powerful story about what you can do with Watkins Min-Vite for Layers and Breeders.

78.5% PRODUCTION

For the test period, this group of Watkins customers had an average of 78.5% production. **A good many of them were up above 90%.** When egg prices are good, that extra production you get from the Watkins **all-mash** program is doubly profitable.

6.3c PER DOZEN OUT OF POCKET

Most of the reporting poultrymen were "mixing their own from grain they own." That is, they were using home grown grains, buying the proteins locally, and fortifying with Watkins Min-Vite for Layers. Their out-of-pocket feed costs for the Min-Vite and protein was only 6.3¢ per dozen!

12.2c PER DOZEN TOTAL FEED COST

Each poultryman reported what corn and oats were selling for in his neighborhood during the test. (Something like 2¢ a pound usually.) And from these reports Watkins figured out what those eggs would have cost each poultryman **if** he had **bought the grain** for his rations. It worked out to the amazingly low average cost of only 12.2¢ a dozen total feed cost.

I think that such performance is a great testament to the QUALITY that's built into Watkins Min-Vite for Layers. Some people think it may have too much of some ingredients like Vitamin A and D, and Riboflavin and Panothenic acid . . . and it **is** way above N.R.C. minimum standards. But who can argue with results like that. You get bonus levels of critical nutrients. You get a **sensible** balence between protein, fat and fiber. And you can feed the **preferred** all-mash way without paying all-mash prices . . . simply by not buying back grain in a bag.

This is **important** to you if you're feeding layers. Check into it. Your Watkins Dealer has the whole story.

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

Most Parents FAVOR High School Athletics

Readers Air Thoughts on the Place of Athletics In Our High School Programs

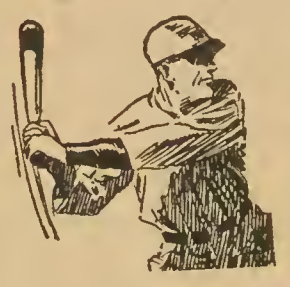


THESE PARENTS COOPERATE

First Prize Letter

I DON'T speak of what I have heard or read, I speak from experience.

We operate a large farm and all through our two boys' high school years, we needed their help but felt they were entitled to the privilege of taking their place in sports along with their fellow classmates. Just because they had farm work to do was no reason to deprive them of something they had always dreamed of.



The days they had to stay at school for basketball, baseball, football or wrestling, we would start our farm chores a bit earlier so we could get done on time and evenings when our son had to wrestle we never missed being on hand to watch them.

Of course, it interfered with farm work, especially when each boy had the misfortune to break a leg. If they had not been playing football, it might have happened doing some farm chores.

Now the boys are both out of school and help operate the home farm. I am sure as they go about their farm work they think back with pride of their activities in high school sports and it's a pleasing satisfaction to their parents to know that they were never deprived of participating in their favorite sports.

The competition helps make men of boys. It teaches them good sportsmanship and to take defeat with their heads up. They need this in farming today.—*Mrs. D. A., New York*

GOOD SPORTSMANSHIP

OUR President said, "Our schools are strong points in National defense." Competition in sports with foreign countries is becoming more and more general. The teaching of various sports in our schools, along with good sportsmanship, may also be a contributing factor in our National defense. It should help to promote good will between nations.

There was a time when I, along with many others, thought that our farm children got enough exercise on the farm doing necessary chores. I think differently now, however, for with so many labor-saving devices in the barn, and in the house, our children get little or no exercise at all.

Then there is the saying that, "All work and no play, make Jack a very dull boy." Our sports may be a little overdone, but let's keep teaching them in our schools and let's not forget that "Good sportsmanship is just as important or a little more important than good sports."—*M.M.H., Pa.*

TOO LITTLE TIME

MOST boys have to earn their own spending money if they are to have any. Some do this by helping at home so that their fathers (and sometimes mothers) can go out and make extra income. Others get jobs nearby that they can work in after school hours.

Whatever the case may be, there just isn't much time outside of school hours for extras, such as sports. This condition makes more and more, the school sports a "rich boy's" hobby.

If sports and practice could be worked in with their regular school hours, it would make an equal participation for all boys.

As far as the physical injury is concerned, I don't know as sports are any more dangerous than farm work, automobiles or what have you. They are in danger every minute of their lives anyway and they must learn to accept this and protect themselves by using their heads and keeping fit physically.

In regard to wanting to win regardless of how they do it, I would say a good coach would not allow this type of thing, even though there may be some who would try it if they had the chance. The boys must learn to watch out for this type of person in all walks of life because there are always a few who care about no one but themselves.

Sports are all right but I sometimes wonder if the boys really get enough out of them to make up for the time and expense involved. It is my opinion that a lot of them go out for sports more on the grounds of the publicity of it than for the sports in itself. I would say in closing that I believe in a limited amount of sports in schools but they should be limited to the extent that all classes of children can be given an opportunity to take part if they so desire.

I have seven children (six in school) so like all mothers, I am interested.

—*Mrs. R.B., N.Y.*

TEACHES "GETTING ALONG"

OUR experts tell us the greatest reason for men being fired from their jobs is their inability to get along with their co-workers.

In my opinion the only course in high school that helps correct that situation is physical education and competitive sports. Sports teach boys many things that they must have throughout life.

1. To work together as a team regardless of the boys' own personal feelings toward one another.

2. To be beaten and come back smiling ready for another clean fight.

3. To play a fair game according to the rules.

4. To take care of their health. (Boys playing on teams are not allowed to smoke and must be in bed at an early hour or they are not allowed to play.)

5. To get good grades in other subjects. (Boys with failing marks cannot play on the team and in many cases this is one thing that makes a boy study harder in school.)

A boy who is interested in sports is so busy playing ball to improve his game that he doesn't have time to get in trouble. Three different years my husband and I have invited our basketball team into our home for an old fashioned "thresher type" dinner. (15 boys and two coaches.) Never have we seen a finer group of boys anywhere. My vote goes for keeping competitive sports and may it continue to make men out of boys.—*Mrs. H.H., New York*

CHORES INTERFERED

OUR son from the age of seven until he quit school when he was 16, spent most of his time after school doing chores. He couldn't participate in school sports although he dearly loved them. During his grade school years and after he entered high school there were always the chores that had to be done.

Watching him and although he never complained, we could see how much he missed being able to join in the sports at school. While the other lads enjoyed them he always had to be home to work. It seems unfair to farm boys. I believe that the school sports are fine, however I do think that their practice periods could be held on one or two nights during the week and Saturdays, especially in farming communities where farm boys are needed to help at home.

So many farm boys quit farming as soon as they are old enough because of the resentment of being different, so to speak, from town boys. I most certainly believe that we could have sports, but have them to go along with the farm boys' way of life. It would make a lot of parents happier to know that their sons could enjoy them also.

—*Mrs. R. H., New York*

WORTH WINNING

IT MAY be possible to carry high school athletics to an extreme, but those cases are rare. I know of a school that gives a prize to one of its graduates each year, known as a "Balfour Plaque." The student to obtain this must be judged by the faculty of the school as the most outstanding in school spirit, loyalty and scholastic standing and athletic ability. I believe the student that is awarded this prize has a much better chance of becoming an outstanding citizen in some community than the Valedictorian of the class.

High school sports tend to round out the student, they give one exercise in the open air that goes for physical development, they bring one into personal contact with others and tend to develop a sense of fair play and observances of the "Golden Rule," they cultivate the ability to make decisions quickly and accurately and to make friendships that ripen through life.

—*J.F.S., New Hampshire*

CORRECT RATHER THAN DESTROY

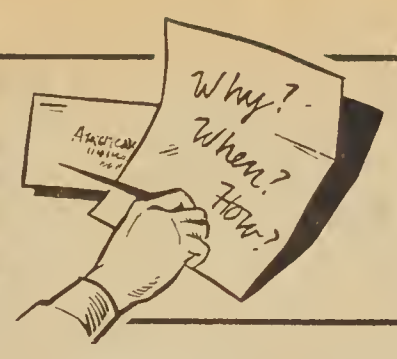
SOME of the chief objections to competitive sports can be overcome rather easily by simple changes.

Making such sports a requirement, as part of the regular, physical education curriculum, would bring them within the range of all the students, and without interfering with their after-school duties at home.

Cheating and injuries would be greatly reduced if less emphasis were put on the importance of winning and of individual superiority.

Finally, rowdyism, slang and other conflicting propensities would be practically eliminated by investing school sports with the same decorum that pervades the classroom.—*A.B., New Jersey*

The QUESTION ? BOX



How can I avoid lodged oats?

This is a general problem when there have been heavy rains. The oats can be cut for green feed in May and June, or you can put up oat silage. This is made in the late milk or early dough stage, and indications are that it may yield higher in protein and total nutrients than when harvested as grain. Also, you can get rid of most of the weeds before they go to seed.

One thing to consider, your source of bedding in place of straw.

"I think my dogwood tree must have some kind of disease. The leaves get brown from the tip inward, and between the veins. What can I do about it?

The trouble is probably leaf scorch, caused by the unusually hot, dry weather we have had. Dogwood scorches easily because naturally it grows in partial shade, but Japanese red maple, sugar maple, horse-chestnut, beech and linden may also show effects.

How much fertilizer should I use on my vegetable garden during the summer?

It's a good idea to topdress the garden with a light application (1 lb to 100 square feet) of complete fertilizer, such as 5-10-5, and work it lightly into the surface soil with a rake.

Will it improve growth of sweet corn to remove suckers from the base of the stalks?

No. Some people have the mistaken idea that these suckers steal the plant food from the main stalk. On the contrary, the leaves are really the factory which makes the nutrients that go into the ear. Removing these suckers will hurt the growth rather than help it. If growth isn't satisfactory, side-dress the corn with a small handful of 5-10-5 fertilizer for each hill.

How can I judge when to send steers to market in order to get the best price?

The best beef men don't try. They figure about how long it will take to get animals ready to sell and when they are ready they sell them. The man who watches the market too closely is likely to hold them beyond the top price, and then hold them some more waiting for the price to recover. Eventually the extra feed costs are far more than any gain in price.

How can you get beef steers to eat ground barley?

It isn't very palatable. There are two things you can try: put it on silage, or mix it with corn and cob meal.

Poultryman of the Year . . .

HOWARD PARMELEE, right, 41-year-old blind poultryman from Ashville, New York, was cited recently by the New York State Poultry Council as "Poultryman of the Year." Robert Marshall, left, a poultryman from Ithaca, New York, presented the Council's plaque to Parmelee at Cornell during a two-day Poultrymen's Get-Together. Parmelee operates a 2,000-layer poultry farm.



. . . and a Queen



MISS ANNE Marie Fresn, 17, of Plattsburgh, New York, left, was named New York State Poultry Queen for 1957 during the recent Poultrymen's Get-Together at Ithaca. She was selected from several entrants and then crowned by Miss Enid Goetchius, right, of Kingston, who was the 1956 Poultry Queen.

Queen Anne will reign for a year representing the poultry industry.

Gain A Year—PLANT NOW

STERN'S "PLUM SIZE" STRAWBERRIES

Actually as big as a plum!

25 plants $2.00 POSTPAID

25 for $2.00 250 for $10.00
50 for 3.25 500 for 18.00
100 for 5.00 1000 for 30.00

ONLY 5¢ A PLANT IN LOTS OF 100

Each plant yields 6 pints a year!

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Most amazing new strawberry: NOW READY!—Stern's miracle "EMPIRE"! Enormous producers—each plant averaged 6 pints a year. They resist drought—actually thrive in hot dry weather. Magnificent flavor! Big, firm, sweet, extra juicy and red!

Our Finest Grade Plants
Official! Largest No. 1 size—the best and biggest grade. Strong well developed crowns and roots withstand severe winter conditions.

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Easy to Grow! Winter-Hardy!
Guaranteed! Money-Back Anytime
Complete satisfaction unconditionally guaranteed! If disappointed in any way, keep plants without charge!

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Last Chance! Mail Coupon! Order Now FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY!
If you plant these now, you'll have berries in Spring 1958

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Send my "PLUM-SIZE" strawberry plants. If not delighted, you will return my money—I'll keep plants without charge. (Send check or money order)

☐ 25 for $2.00
☐ 50 for $3.25
☐ 100 for $5.00
☐ 250 for $10.00
☐ 500 for $18.00
☐ 1000 for $30.00
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City_____ State_____



MODELS: Pull type; 5′, 6′, 7′ swaths. Also, with 2 inset rear wheels for close trim. Lift type; 5′, 6′ swaths.

ATTACHMENTS: "Flying Saucer" bladeholder; fast hitch; snap-coupler; offset cutting (orchard mulching); high clipping (row crops).

8 ft. mower for general all-purpose cutting. 3 over-lapping blades for smoothest cut.

* adjustable cutting height * side skids prevent digging
* heavy duty gears * no belts or slip clutches

Where the cutting is toughest—where other rotary cutters "choke up"—you'll find Bush Hog does the job it was cut out to do It will more than earn its keep through time saved and dollars gained

Free-swinging blades fold back to cut again and again. An all-enclosed steel frame reduces everything cut to mulch.

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New BUSH HOG pasture seeder with especially designed colters, boots and pack wheels.

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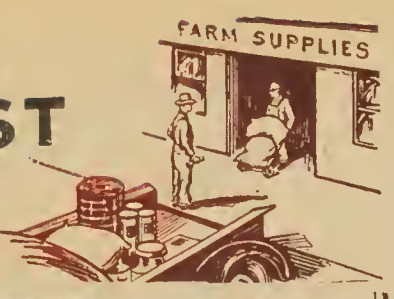
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Only Craine lets you choose the silo just right for your farm—your feeding program. WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG AND EASY TERMS.
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With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



If you would like to have an enlarged full color reproduction of the Haines Hall cover painting from the 1957 Livestock Pest Book, now is your chance. In case you haven't already seen it, it's a picture of a County Fair, complete with the winning livestock—and owners. All you have to do is to write CALIFORNIA SPRAY-CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Richmond 4, California, mentioning the name of your ORTHO dealer.

Also, your ORTHO dealer store has a copy, free, of the 1957 ORTHO Livestock Pest Book for the asking.

Crag Mylone, a new soil fumigant manufactured by a DIVISION OF UNION CARBIDE AND CARBON CORPORATION, has been granted label acceptance by the United States Department of Agriculture for use as pre-planting control of weeds, nematodes, and soil fungi in ornamental propagating beds.

The label provides directions for using Crag Mylone as a pre-planting treatment on beds for azaleas, camellias, chrysanthemums, forsythia, gardenias, juniper, pansies, rhododendron, and taxus.

New hookup and drive equipment adapts the JOHN DEERE hay conditioner for use with John Deere No. 2 and 20-A center-mounted mowers. With this combination of equipment, one man, one tractor, and one quick trip over the field are all that are required to cut and condition hay crops. Users save the cost of operating an extra tractor—save the cost of an extra tractor operator.

Information on the new DARI-KOOL Bulk Milk Coolers which are built low for easy pouring may be had by writing the Dairy Equipment Co., 1444 E. Washington Ave., Dept. 62, Madison 10, Wis. or by mailing in the coupon in one of their recent ads. The Dari-Kool has a new larger ice bank to assure faster cooling without freezing.

MAYRATH, INC. of Dodge City, Kansas, and Compton, Illinois, world's largest and oldest manufacturer of auger loaders, announces a new trailer-mounted field sprayer available at only $50.00 more than their conventional tractor-mounted sprayer.

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY, Washington Square, Philadelphia 5, Pa., has published a folder called "Control Powdery Mildew & Mites with Karathane." The company would be happy to send a copy of this folder if you will send your request on a postcard.



A low-priced one-man power duster that is easily and comfortably carried on the back of the operator is the latest machine to aid farmers and growers in their endless battle with insect pests and plant diseases. Manufactured by The HARDIE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Hudson, Michigan, the Hardie Powerpak provides fast, efficient, low cost application of chemical dust to crops that heretofore have been protected only at great cost and with considerable difficulty.



The new Gehl self-unloading PTO forage box unloads by itself while the operator watches. The one shown in the picture was especially designed for use with the PTO box. It saves the cost of an apron feeder, enables operator to drive directly into unloading position without having to raise an apron feeder. It is available ready built or in low cost metal kits supplied by GEHL BROS. Mfg. Co., West Bend, Wis.

A new, profusely illustrated 16-page booklet on modern seed treatment is available, free, from PANOGEN, INC., of Ringwood, Illinois. The booklet describes how seed treatment works, when it pays to treat seed, and how it contributes to better stands, greater seedling vigor, larger yields, and improved crop quality.

Did you know that a dog can be sick when it has a cold nose and well when his nose is hot? I didn't until I read Sergeant's New Dog Book which is packed full of up-to-date authoritative information on care of dogs. The book also gives some good tips on everything from how to choose a puppy to training him. Free books may be obtained by dropping a card to Department A.A., SERGEANT'S DOG CARE CENTER, Richmond 20, Va.

"Heptachlor Kills A Wide Variety of Insects," a highly useful brochure published by VELSICOL CHEMICAL CORPORATION, has been revised to include the latest Federal Label Acceptances for Heptachlor. Close to eighty different insects killed by Heptachlor are listed, and a brief statement of recommended dosages is given for each. Copies of the brochure are available free of charge, and may be obtained by writing the VELSICOL CHEMICAL CORPORATION, 330 East Grand Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois. Request form 503-11, "Heptachlor Kills a Wide Variety of Insects."

The New Idea No. 550 mounted transplanter fits over a dozen popular tractor models. Maneuverability, perfect planting and comfort for the operator are some of the features of this new model recently introduced by the NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT COMPANY, Coldwater, Ohio.

"How to Use Nitrogen Solutions" is the title of a new film just released by NITROGEN DIVISION of ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION.

It is the first film on the use of nitrogen solutions for direct application and covers many phases of this fast-growing fertilizing method. It tells how nitrogen solutions are handled, stored and applied. You can borrow a print by writing to: Nitrogen Film Department, 2nd floor, 205 East 43rd Street, New York 17, New York. Loan requests should be submitted at least three weeks in advance of planned showing time and should give first and second choice of dates.

"Mastitis From a Veterinary Practitioner's Viewpoint," is the title of a pamphlet available from BABSON BROS. CO., 2843 West 19th Street, Chicago 23, Illinois. The booklet gives down-to-earth information on the prevention and control of this troublesome disease.

Kernels, Screenings & Chaff

AT HAYFIELDS — *Milepost 372* — N. Y. THRUWAY

By TOM MILLIMAN

HIGH MILK GUERNSEYS

HEREWITH is a copy of a letter written to McDonald Farms Advisory Committee, which is set up to advise Cornell on breeding Guernsey cattle. It concerns breeding for more milk and less fat on the farms of the late James M. McDonald, who willed the farms, equipment and 300 Guernseys to Cornell University.

The Advisory Committee consists of Dr. Ned D. Bayley, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland; C. R. Huston, Manager, Franchester Farms, West Salem, Ohio; Charles Moore, Langmore Farm, Troy, New York; L. S. Riford, Greystone Farm, Auburn, New York; Douglas R. Stanton, Old Homestead Farm, Greenville, New York; and R. D. Stewart, Secretary, American Guernsey Cattle Club, Peterborough, New Hampshire.

Readers who agree with the following, or who do not agree, are invited to express their views to members of the Advisory Committee; or to Dr. W. I. Myers, Dean of the College of Agriculture at Cornell, Ithaca; to Dr. K. L. Turk, head, Department of Animal Husbandry at Cornell; or to Professors Ray Albrectsen, Stanley Brownell, Robert Foote, C. R. Henderson, or L. H. Schultz of the Animal Husbandry Department.

"Gentlemen:

"While my acquaintance with the members of the Committee is not complete, I know enough of you personally and by reputation to conclude that yours is a good committee for guiding Cornell on a breeding project with Guernsey cattle. I feel at liberty to urge consideration of a plan designed to increase milk flow and lower butter-fat content, for the reason that the McDonald herd is now public property. Were the Committee set up to guide a private owner, what you might advise would be none of my business. As it is, I feel free, as an alumnus, taxpayer, and small financial contributor to Cornell, to speak out by letter and in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

"For a full generation, to my knowledge, the producers of Guernsey milk, other than that marketed as 'Golden Guernsey', have received less per pound for milk solids than have producers of lower test milk. When we combine the relatively low price paid for butter-fat above 3.5% with the fact that Guernsey skim milk contains more solids (food value) than the skim milk of lower testing cattle, we have a situation which works to the disadvantage of Guernseys in the hands of commercial dairymen. Then add the effects of the current drive of the medical fraternity toward lower fat in all foods, which in the case of milk borders on the absurd, and we have a situation which is solidly against 5% milk.

"If Guernseys are to be continued in the Northeast, from which they have recently begun to retreat, it seems easier to change the cow than the milk pricing system, and to bow somewhat to the strong current of preference for lower food fats, even butter-fat, by breeding cows of lower test.

"Breeders of Guernseys are already at work on the process. Of 700 class-leading cows ranked according to milk production in the July Guernsey Breeders Journal, 215 (or 30%) tested 4.4% or lower! Many were at 4% or even 3.9%, and one class-leading cow tested 3.5%! Few famous farm names appeared in the rankings made according to milk production. Many more standout farm names were recognizable in the column in which cows were ranked according to total fat production.

"From such a situation, the conclusion might be drawn that commercial breeders are tending to reflect the economics of milk marketing to a greater degree than are wealthy Guernsey fanciers. I believe this to be true, and wish to compliment the lesser breeders and the few famous ones who are now turning to a bigger cow producing more milk of lower fat content. It is in tune with the times. It is more fitting for the Northeast, with its rough but fertile grasslands and high-priced, shipped-in grain feeds. The Guernsey breed could do with more "hay burners." From them we obtain lower-cost milk.

"I was a Guernsey breeder. Seeing that pricing systems placed a penalty on 5% milk, 15 years ago I tried and failed to obtain the use of Guernsey bulls for improving milk

(Continued on Opposite Page)

MEAT AND HIDE



This is the dairy steer at age 3, referred to recently as taking too long to reach killing stage. When he was finally grown at age 4 years, his dressed carcass weighed 1160 lbs. His hide is being tanned with hair on and will be a lined rug for my little bedroom at Hayfields. His successor is by an Angus out of a dairy cow, and will be ready for slaughter at age 20 months.



Don Shoemaker of Webster with some extra fine quality Empire strawberries.

Weeds Strawberries With Five Geese per Acre

DON SHOEMAKER of Webster, New York, grows, in addition to apples, a wide variety of small fruits, including peaches, pears, raspberries, blueberries, cherries, plums, quinces and nectarines.

He had 13 acres of strawberries to harvest this year, and has set out 6 more. He is enthusiastic about the Empire, a relatively new variety, which grows to excellent size and has maintained size for two producing years. I asked Don what he considered the important essentials of raising strawberries.

"First," he said, "is new land, that is land that has not grown strawberries recently.

"Second I would put good plants, plants free from virus.

"When the plants are set out I use 600 to 800 pounds of 10-10-10 fertilizer, and to control grass I use geese. I have been very successful with them. Of course they won't eat the broadleaf weeds, but we control those by cultivation. I use about 5 geese per acre if it is really grassy. (If there isn't anything for geese to eat they will pull the strawberry plants)."

I noticed a pile of baled hay and asked Don about it. "I buy all I can get of it for 25c a bale, delivered here. I use it first on strawberries, and if there is any left I use that to mulch apples."

I asked Don what he figured was his cost of production. The figure he gave me was 20c a quart. He considers himself lucky so far as pickers are concerned, being able to get all that he needs from nearby Rochester. This summer they are being paid 7c per quart.—*H.L.C.*

To Honor Teachers, Youth at State Fair

DR. JAMES E. ALLEN, Jr., Commissioner of the State Department of Education will be the principal speaker at ceremonies honoring the teachers, the youth, and the schools of the state on the opening day of the New York State Fair, August 30.

William F. Baker, director of the Fair, announced that an appropriate program to commemorate the centennial of the Nation Education Association has been arranged, with the setting evolving about the theme "An Educated People Moves Freedom Forward."

Each school district in the state has been asked to select a member of its teaching staff to represent it as a guest of the Exposition, and a luncheon in their honor will be served in the newly air-conditioned room of the Harriet May Mills Memorial Building.

Among other features on the program for that day will be a junior flower show sponsored by the Federated Garden Clubs of the state. Teenagers and younger school children will vie for honors in garden flower exhibits and arrangements. Special prizes totalling $1,000 will be awarded.

In addition, the drum majorettes from the high schools, junior high schools and elementary schools throughout the state will display their talents, with strutting, baton twirling and flag waving highlighting the program. Baker said he anticipates one of the largest attendances of children in State Fair history.

— A. A. —

KERNELS, SCREENINGS AND CHAFF

(Continued from Opposite Page)

production and lowering butter-fat content. So I went to cross breeding. I like cross breeding, and I also admire high-producing registered cattle of all breeds, Guernseys especially.

"A great job has been done with marketing 'Golden Guernsey Milk.' Those who accomplished it capitalized upon the superior eye appeal of the Guernsey product. It is a solid asset of the Guernsey breed. But it is a premium market and therefore limited. Golden Guernsey milk testing 4.4% or even 4.2% would still be more golden than the product of any other breed. It would cost less and be more in line with recent consumer preference for lower fat.

"Sincerely,

"T. E. Milliman

"P.S. At Hayfields we are now artificially using two old Guernsey bulls, one from N.Y.A.B.C. and one from A.B.S. Both transmit high milk, low fat, and good size."

Slash CALF RAISING COSTS!



500-LB. HEIFERS FOR LESS THAN $10

"out of pocket" feed costs! These Holstein heifers gained 45 lbs. on 25 lbs. Kaff-A Milk Replacer in six weeks nursing period. In sixth to 9th week transition period they gained 2 lbs. per day on ½ lb. Kaff-A Booster Pellets, ground corn and oats. From the third month they've been gaining 2 lbs. per day on ¼ lb. Kaff-A pellets and pasture alone. Cost: $9.75 for Kaff-A powder and pellets.

NEW 17% BETTER FORMULA— 20% LOWER PRICE

KAFF-A* MILK REPLACER

ONLY $3.95 25-lb. Box was $4.95 and up

HIGHER IN VALUE—LOWER IN PRICE

No wonder this new Kaff-A formula gives 17% better growth—20% better feed conversion than our previous Kaff-A (the largest selling milk replacer on the market). New Kaff-A is HIGHER in energy with more "predigested" milk sugars from HIDROLEX* —HIGHER in milk proteins, vitamins and minerals from DLW*—HIGHER in FAT from animal fats, butterfats, fish and vegetable oils. New Kaff-A has 65% milk by-products from four balanced sources (Hidrolex, DLW, buttermilk and whey); 11.5% fat, seven vitamins plus fish meal, antibiotics to protect health and prevent scouring.

NEW KAFF-A* BOOSTER PELLETS

ONLY $2.95 25-lb. Bag 50-lbs. $5.80

GREAT FOR CHANGE-OVER PERIODS—

Kaff-A pellets continue the same exclusive milk nutrients from Hidrolex and DLW into the growing period. Result—some lots gained as much as 2 lbs. per day the first week after weaning — heifers averaged 20% better growth on 17% less total feed than calves fed same grain ration without Kaff-A pellets sixth to ninth week. On ½ lb. Kaff-A pellets (replacing same quantity grain in ration) calves outgained those without Kaff-A pellets 32% first four weeks on pasture. Heifers grown out with only 25 lbs. Kaff-A replacer, 50 lbs. Kaff-A pellets, ground corn and oats make 300 lbs. in less than 5 months—up to 500 lbs. in eight months and are bigger framed, slicker-coated and ready to breed 90 days to four months earlier.

SLASH FEED COSTS—SELL ALL YOUR MILK—BUILD A BETTER HERD

Ask your Feed Dealer or Milk Hauler for Kaff-A and Kaff-A BOOSTER PELLETS—at the new low prices—TODAY!



*Kaff-A, Hidrolex and DLW are tradenames for milk by-products manufactured exclusively by Consolidated Products, Division of National Dairy Products Corp., Danville, Ill.

Hostages To Fortune

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XIII

IT WAS a matter of some satisfaction to Bill when the subordinate Grange elected him Lecturer. With all of his other interests, Bill did not quite see how he was going to find time to do the job, but ever since he had become a member of the Grange, he had wondered if the programs could not be made more interesting and worthwhile. Here was a chance to put his theories into practice.

There was one Grange custom which Bill fully approved. That was, as far as possible to have every member participate in the program and discussions. That policy always made a good meeting, particularly if there was a good subject to work on.

For one of his first programs, Bill organized a mock trial with a thief for defendant, a judge, opposing lawyers, and a jury. Grange members never got over laughing at the hilarious time they had at the trial when, after a tempestuous time, a highly respected farmer member was convicted of stealing chickens. Bill had got himself appointed as lawyer for the defense, but in spite of his well made arguments, the jury unanimously voted the farmer guilty without even leaving their seats.

As Lecturer, Bill saw to it that the women of the Grange did something on the programs besides working so hard to put on the refreshments and to clean up afterwards. In a talk about the contribution of the farm women to agriculture, Bill pointed out that the Grange was the first farm organization to recognize women and their part in public affairs.

It was during that winter that argument arose at a Grange meeting about the members doing business with the Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange. John Emerson was the local farm feed dealer. He also owned three farms in the county which he rented, and he had mortgages on several others. For years Emerson had dominated the Grange. For a long time his opposition prevented the organization of a Farm Bureau in the county. When the proposition to have a vocational agriculture course in the high school had come up, John also opposed that.

He was a bitter opponent of the G.L.F., and no one of his tenants or the farmers on whose places he held mortgages were permitted to buy their supplies from the G.L.F.

However, in spite of his opposition to what Bill considered ways of progress, John Emerson was personally a good man. He sincerely believed in the old ways of doing business and stated his beliefs with more courage than tact.

Bill purposely brought the subject of the G.L.F. up for discussion in a Grange meeting and asked John Emerson to tell why he opposed it. John used some of the same old arguments that Bill had heard so many times from his grandfather and much more recently from Laura's father, who just couldn't see that conditions were changing rapidly and that one had to change to meet them or get left behind.

John had started with nothing and had made good. "Any young fellow," he said, "could do the same, providing he is willing to work and save. Most of these new-fangled schemes," said John, "hinder far more than they help."

That was the basis of the points that Emerson used in answering Bill's question as to why he opposed the G.L.F. While John was talking, some of the younger men around the room were shaking their heads, obviously impatient. No sooner had John sat down than Harry Darcy, a young local Grange member, was on his feet asking to be heard.

"I wonder," Harry said, "what's wrong or new-fangled about buying dairy and poultry feed or any other kind of farm supplies at the lowest cost possible. I buy my feeds from the G.L.F. because they are high quality and often lower in price than I can get them anywhere else."

Several other young men were nodding vigorous agreement. Not wishing to have the argument get out of hand, Bill said calmly that he thought there was plenty of room for both ways of doing business, that he didn't think that either should have a monopoly, and that the competition between farmer cooperatives and the old line way of doing business kept each on its toes and was good for farmers. As nearly as Bill could tell, the majority agreed with him.

At another meeting of the Westford Grange, Bill asked the county agent, Harry Evans, to start a discussion on the work of the Farm Bureau. Harry spoke at some length about the new farm practices that the county agents had helped introduce into the state and county, and named some of the tests and demonstrations that the local Farm Bureau was currently conducting in cooperation with farmers.

Again John Emerson took the negative side. He said the trouble with the Farm Bureau was that it helped farmers to produce more and had done little to help sell the surpluses. "I don't believe," he stated, "that we should be taught to raise two blades of grass where one grew before unless we can sell both blades at a living price."

There was a general nodding of heads around the room. Harry Evans, the county agent, asked for the floor again to point out that a product which was well grown at low cost of production was half sold before it left the farm. "Good marketing," said Harry, "begins on the farm." Not very tactfully he added, "Some farmers' costs are so high that they never can succeed no matter how high the prices they get for their stuff."

Harry said further that with increasing use of farm equipment, it would be more and more necessary to keep costs of production down, and whether or not there was a Farm Bureau, a farmer who couldn't produce efficiently wouldn't be in the game long. "It is one of the purposes of the Farm Bureau," concluded Harry, "to help farmers reduce their cost of production."

Determined to have the last word, John Emerson said that there was another point that farmers needed to think about. He laughed shortly, and said it was getting so there were too many young fellows traveling around the farm country and sitting on the farmer's fence telling him how to run his business. "Somebody," said John, "has to pay for all those so-called services and you all know who that somebody is— it's the farmer!"

Bill closed the Lecturer's hour by saying, "It seems to me that these discussions are worthwhile as long as we keep them on a friendly basis. Real progress depends upon the American way of letting everybody express his point of view and then leaving it to the majority to make the final decision. The hundreds of subordinate Granges and other local farm meetings," Bill concluded, "make a splendid opportunity for rural people to say what they think and then take concerted action through their local, county, state, and national organizations in support of the projects and principles for which they stand."

Even though Bill Graham was busy as never before with his school and community work, always in his mind was the joyous anticipation of his approaching marriage. It was such a joy to come back to his boarding place at the end of a hard day filled with many problems and read Laura's letter. It was wonderful indeed to know that she was looking forward to Easter just as eagerly as he was. And because Bill was really a humble fellow at heart, he often wondered what a girl so beautiful and so talented as Laura could see in him. When he said something of this to her once she hushed him, saying:

"What nonsense! You should have more confidence in yourself. You are everything that I want, everything that I have always dreamed about in the man whom I would marry."

So, in thinking of the time, not so far distant now, when Laura would be there waiting for his return at the end of the day, Bill could hardly wait for the time to go by. He wrote to her:

"Sweetheart:

I realize now that I never have really lived before. Nor does anyone else know what real joy and happiness are until he feels toward somebody as I do toward you. I hope it won't sound foolish to you when I say that, because of you, the world is a different place to me. Even the winter sunshine is brighter and warmer; the trees, the farms, the homes, the whole countryside seem to have a different and finer meaning for me. I feel more kindly toward others, all the people that I am with, including especially the boys in school.

"My joy affects my work, too. I think the boys in my class feel my enthusiasm and respond with better work and more affection. It's another example of the fact that we get what we give. You have given to me, and because of that, I give more to my students—and they give it back in kind."

Laura read and re-read this letter, saying to herself: "Why, he has put into words just what I feel. I shall keep this always, and may God help us always to feel the same way."

At long last came the Easter weekend. Bill went home to the old farm with so much anticipation that he felt he must put a check on himself not to seem foolish to his family. But, like most girls, now that the hour had come, Laura had some reservations. After all, she had planned a career and had hoped to make some progress in it before she married. And there was a feeling of sadness about her father's attitude toward Bill. It was hard enough for a girl to go forth from her old home with the blessing of her parents. She was not to have that.

Then, too, she wondered if every woman didn't have some reservation or even fear about placing her life almost entirely in the hands of a man. No matter, she thought, how well you may think you know a man, it's impossible really to know him as you will in the close partnership of marriage.

They were married on Easter Sunday at four o'clock. To Laura, the day seemed particularly fitting, as she thought about it. On this day, Christ had risen, beginning a new and better world. So it was with marriage — the beginning of a new day for a man and woman in love. Whatever it might be to a man, it certainly was the day of all days, the biggest event, in a girl's life.

Present in the little country church were the two families and a few invited friends. Bill was pleased that every member of his Board of Education, busy as they were, had accepted his invitation to attend the wedding. Equally pleased was Laura that a few of her new friends in the district where she taught had come quite a distance to be present.

Bill was troubled by the attitude of Laura's father. From the time the matter of the centralization of schools had arisen, George Bliss had certainly not been over cordial. Why is it, thought Bill, as he entered the church, that we always seem to emphasize the importance of the one person or thing that bothers us in any situation, when there's so much to be happy about.

To be sure, Mr. Bliss was present at the wedding. Under the circumstances, he couldn't very well stay away. But his stiff, unbending attitude, when Bill glanced at him, spoke his disapproval louder than words. On the other hand, Bill was very pleased that Laura had invited his sisters to be bridesmaids and it was a joy to see the happiness on the face of his mother and his grandfather.

But when Reverend Hall began the ceremony, Bill concentrated on what he was saying and thought that in a few short moments this lovely girl, standing with such brave confidence with her hand in his, would soon be his bride.

"Perhaps I shouldn't mention it," said the minister, "but it has always seemed to me that there's something sad, as well as joyous, about a wedding. You will remember from your Bible that Ruth said to her mother-in-law, "Do not ask me to abandon or forsake you, for wherever you go, I

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People who say they sleep like a baby usually haven't got one.

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will go; wherever you lodge I will lodge; your people shall be my people, and your God my God. Wherever you die I will die, and there be buried. May the Lord do so. and more besides, if aught but death separates me from you!"

"Well," said Reverend Hall, "that was beautiful, but I can't help but remember that in saying it, Ruth was leaving her own people behind. Or was she? Friendship and love are divisible. We know that the more we enlarge the circle, the more we can take in. It's good for the bride to accept her husband's people and love them; it's equally good when the husband accepts hers. That's the way it should be."

Then began the actual marriage service and Laura again started to feel a little frightened. I have known this boy all my life, she thought, but not the way I will know him now.

"In sickness and in health," the minister said, "until death us do part."

(Continued on Opposite Page)

WHAT HAS HAPPENED

ALTHOUGH they loved each other, Bill Graham and his grandfather, with whom he lived, had constantly disagreed. Bill was aggressively for all things new. John Macdonald resisted change in farming and nearly everything else.

To add to Bill's problems, he and Laura Bliss, whom he had always known, were very much in love but she at first refused to marry him because she thought it would interfere with her career.

Her father didn't like Bill's new ideas, either.

Now, in recent chapters of this story, some of these problems have worked out. But Bill, who is a teacher of agriculture, finds himself caught in the middle of the arguments in the community over whether or not all of the little schools should be consolidated with the village high school.

This story is so written that you can pick it up and begin reading with almost any installment and soon find yourself interested in the problems the author has dramatized, because many of them are just the same in your own community.

RULES

For Keeping Alfalfa In — Any Alfalfa

By JOHN C. PAGE
County Agent, Bennington County, Vt.

1. Alfalfas weren't made for pastures and close continuous grazing—use ladino and trefoils.

2. Fertilize heavily — especially with potash. 0-15-30 is better than 0-20-20 for topdressing (because of more potash).

3. Fertilize often—after each cut — you don't give the cow a ton of feed and her roughage when she freshens and then expect her to milk for ten months, do you?

4. Keep alfalfa off wet places — use trefoils instead.

5. If you manure alfalfa, be sure to cut it *early*. Grasses may crowd it out if you don't. Early means soon after corn planting.

6. Let alfalfa grow 3-4 weeks before a killing frost (or don't cut it in late August or early September). It must go into the winter with root reserves.

7. If it heaves out, start over.

8. Don't try to grow alfalfa, or any other legume, without a grass such as brome or timothy. It can be done, but is wasteful.

I could go on forever with this, but the liberal use of lime and fertilizer will cancel a lot of error in managing alfalfa and you get something to really make milk on.

— A. A. —

HOSTAGES TO FORTUNE

(Continued from Opposite Page)

Somehow it had an ominous sound. Never again, she thought, will I be the mistress of my own destiny. I have entered a lifelong partnership. Then Laura laughed at herself. What's the matter with me, she thought. Marriage is the natural way of life. Of course it will present its problems, but I love Bill and he loves me. Anything else is unimportant.

As Bill turned to place the wedding ring on Laura's finger, he felt her hand tremble so that it was almost impossible to slide the ring on. He pressed her hand gently and their eyes met for a second. All the comfort in the world was in that quick glance and Bill was saying, "With this ring, I thee wed." Laura's heart seemed to overflow with happiness and she uttered a silent prayer that Bill would never regret this day and that he would find in her everything that a man could desire in a wife.

Then when Reverend Hall was done, she raised her veil and gave her lips to Bill in her wedding kiss. With that, all of her doubts and fears disappeared. Somehow she knew, as only a woman can know, that everything would be all right.

Laura had always been pleasing to Bill and he had always been proud of her good looks and daintiness. But his breath had caught in his throat when he saw her in the beautiful wedding dress and veil. She looked so pure, so immaculate, and there was a radiance about her he had never seen before. He was glad that, simple as the ceremony was to be, she had decided to wear a white dress. He couldn't even be sure what the material was. It just seemed to him that it was a frothy white material with exquisite lace. In his heart he felt a little glow of pride and knew that he would always be proud of her.

Bill's and Laura's problems started immediately. They were both due the next morning on their teaching jobs. Where would they stay that night? Having no time then for a honeymoon trip, the natural thing would be for them to stay in Laura's home. But how could they, Bill thought, with her father feeling as he apparently did toward him. On the other hand, if they stayed in his grandfather's home, that would hurt Laura's mother and increase the misunderstanding between Bill and his father-in-law.

So they went back to Bill's boarding place to spend their wedding night. As long as they both lived, neither would ever forget how hard it was to separate the next morning and go back, miles and miles apart, to their prosaic everyday tasks.

(To be continued)

— A. A. —



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American Agriculturist
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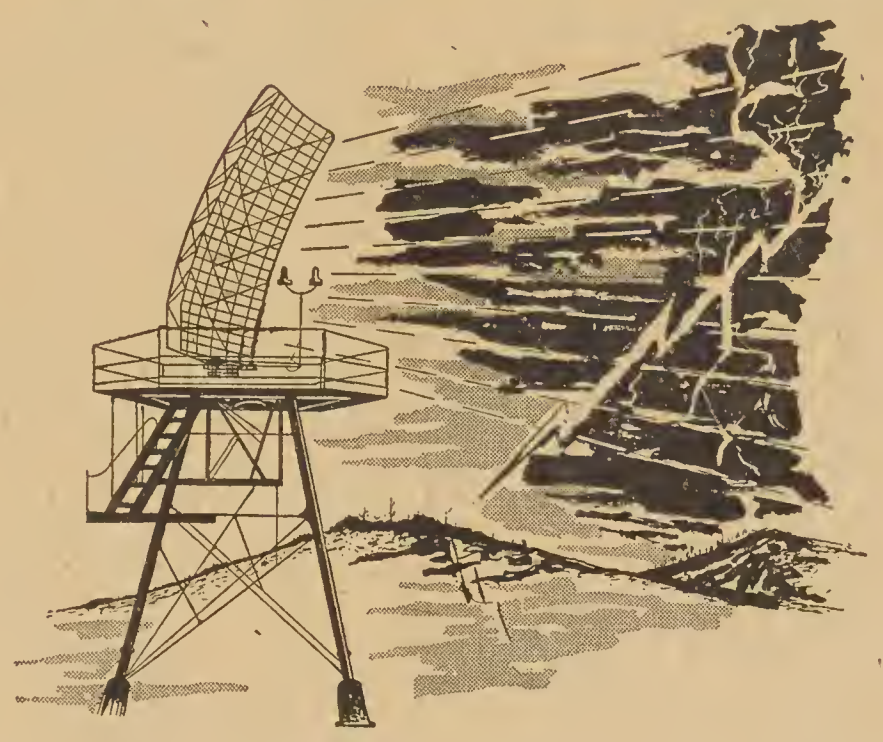
NEW YORK STATE GRANGE NOTES

CORNING, in Steuben county, has been chosen to be the site of the 85th annual sessions of the New York State Grange. More than 600 officers and delegates will assemble there from Oct. 29 to Nov. 1, inclusive, for meetings whose highlights will include election of officers. The decision was made at a meeting of the Grange's Executive committee at Syracuse recently (March 9), with State Master Leland D. Smith presiding.

At the meeting, the committee also declared the Grange as being opposed to the so-called program of "integration" which has gained a foothold in the egg and broiler production industry. The committee contended that "contracts now being offered to the poultrymen in the name of integration take the freedom of action from the farmer and make him, in effect, the hired man of the other party to the contract." The Grange officials outlined a program of poultry and egg promotion and urged all Grangers to take an active part.

The Executive committee also reaffirmed the action of the State Grange delegate body which favors a comprehensive milk order for New York and Northern New Jersey and a minimum Class I price of $6 per hundredweight, but urged that the price be secured in an orderly procedure. The committee stated that it deplored "any program which will set producer against producer."

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FARMER: TO OPERATE 50 cow 500 pound fat, registered Holstein farm. Must be experienced, dependable and productive. Family with extra help preferred. Please furnish references and give details about self and family. C. Crowe, Dryden, N. Y. Viking 4-5642.

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MAKE $50—$75—$100 AGAIN AND AGAIN. Show friends New Idea Christmas, All Occasion boxed assortments, gift wrappings. Profits to $1.00 per box. Write for Feature boxes on approval, 64 Free Personal Christmas Card, Stationery samples, Free Catalog. Sensational Free Offer. New England Art Publishers, North Abington M-826, Mass.

POULTRYMAN — MARRIED, EXPERIENCED, advancement, modern apartment, top salary. Brender's Leghorns, Ferndale, N. Y.

WANTED PLAIN SINCERE farm women, age 35 to 50 years, to help us with milking. Widow with boy welcome. Good home, room and board, small wages. Willborough Dairy Farm, RD1, Bloomingburg, N. Y.

DAIRY FARMER AND MACHINERY DEALER wants married man. Carl Lange, Little Valley, N. Y. Phone Otto 6815.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

VIRGIN FLORIDA LAND. $159 per acre full price. 5 Acre Tracts. Ideal speculative investment. Easy monthly payments. Free booklet. Dixie Land, 2325 N. W. 27th Ave., Miami, Fla.

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT

BALERS—NEW, NEW HOLLAND 68 with motor or with power take off, sometimes called hay liner. Special discounted prices—delivery to your farm. New McCormick 45. Money-back guarantee on baler twine at $5.75 per bale. Other new balers and combines and used ones including Allis Roto Baler $395.00 and John Deere Automatic wire $495.00. Also McCormick 45T, $395.00. Massey-Harris self propelled combines and others—50 tractors. Phil Gardiner, Mullica Hill, N. J. Phone person to person—GRidley 8-6291 or GRidley 8-4444.

KNIVES: Field harvesters and silo fillers, $5.50 each. John Deere, Case, Skyline, McCormick, Papec, New Holland. Most baler knives $6.75 each. Highest quality. Money back guarantee. Postpaid. C.O.D. and $1. Also available through farm equipment dealers. Agricultural Knives, Baldwinsville, N. Y.

FOR SALE: USED IRRIGATION pipe with or without pump. Aluminum 30 ft. lengths 5 inch main lines—20 ft. length 4 inch laterals. For information call Owego, N. Y. 556 or write Robert S. Petzold, Newark Valley, N. Y. RD#2.

CANVAS COVERS—Tarpaulins . . Save—Direct from Factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9 x 8-8, $5.04; 7-9 x 11-8, $7.78; 11-8 x 13-8, $13.44 FOB Factory. Write for complete list of Sizes and Samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, New York.

PATZ BARN Cleaners, Silo Unloaders, Manure Spreaders. Famous for their high quality and longer life. Engineered for buyers who demand the best. Used trade-ins of other makes, silos, low cost steel buildings, grain bins, cribs. Barn equipment. Easy terms. Free literature, no obligation. Some dealer territories available. Nold Farm Supply, Rome, New York.

ALL USED EQUIPMENT REDUCED during Casellini-Venable's sale. For best buys yet, contact your Caterpillar Dealer! 1953 Caterpillar D2-50" tractor with crankcase guard, starting system, hydraulic straight bulldozer. Very good condition, certified buy, $5,000. Caterpillar RD4 tractor, hare, excellent condition, only $1800. Cat D2-50" tractor complete with Hyster D2 towing winch, as is, $3100. International TD6, crankcase, roller and radiator guards, completely reconditioned. Price slashed to $2800. Cletrac BG with extra set of pads, in good running condition, $800. Cat D4 tractor, wide gauge, 7U series with Cat angledozer and Hyster winch, a real "as is" value at $4250. Cat D2-40" tractor, 4U series, bare, only $2450. Cat D4-44" tractor, bare, $1200 or make offer! Cat D2 wide gauge tractor with electric starting system, radiator, crankcase and roller guards, unusually good for farmer or logger, reduced to $3450. No reasonable offer refused on any equipment bought as is, C.O.D. Many other great buys! Contact us for your needs! Casellini-Venable Corp., Barre, Vermont. Telephone GRanite 6-4164. Caterpillar and Cat are registered trademarks of the Caterpillar Tractor Co.

50 COMBINES ALL MAKES, sizes and types, priced to sell, $100, up. 30 used balers $150, up. Motors worth more. AC Roto Balers, IHC, New Holland, Case, Oliver, John Deere wire tie, $450. 14 used field choppers, choice of heads, $400, up. Papec with Continental motor, electric starter $695. Don Howard, Canandaigua, N. Y. 14 acres equipment—we deliver.

TO SELL: ST. PIERRE Barn Cleaners and silo unloaders, built in Worcester, Mass. by a manufacturer with 35 years of top farm equipment "know-how." Write or call us first for information and nearest dealer. St. Pierre Chain Corporation, Worcester, Massachusetts.

PLANTS

CACTI SUCCULENT PRICE LIST B 10¢. Feldman's, 1707 Robindale, West Covina, Calif.

TRANSPLANTED STRAWBERRY PLANTS can be safely set in July and August and will bear next Spring. Send for catalogue. Pleasant Valley Farms, Millbury, Mass.

SCHOOLS

COMPLETE YOUR HIGH SCHOOL at home in spare time with 60-year-old-school. Texts furnished. No classes. Diploma. Information booklet free. American School, Dept. XC53, Drexel at 58th, Chicago 37, Illinois.

SILOS

SILAGE COVERS: Thousands of farmers have completely prevented top spoilage by 5 lb. Sitting Bull covers of 4 mil black polyethylene plastic, for corn, grass, sorghum or any silage. Unharmed by acids, mildew or sub-zero cold. Walk on it safely, 1 man lays easily. Last for years. Order by mail. We pay postage. Money back at once if not satisfied. All covers cut 2 ft. wider than silo. Send $7.45 for 10 ft. silo; $7.95 for 12 ft.; $8.95 for 14 ft.; $10.95 for 16 ft.; $14.95 for 18 ft.; $19.95 for 20 ft. Prices for larger silos on request. Bunker and stack covers 3¢ per sq. ft. Free plastic storage bag with upright silo covers. Plastic Silage Cover Co., (new address), R.F.D. #3, New Richmond, Wis.

WANTED TO BUY

GINSENG WANTED: TOP PRICES since 1882. Send to Belt, Butler Co., Dept. C, 209 W. 29th St., New York 1, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

WANTED, ALL TYPES FARMS, village, rural and city dwellings and other types of real estate for sale, phone or write Werts Real Estate, Johnson City, N. Y.

TWO HOUSES, $18,000. ONE 6 ROOMS, income $80.00 month. Other 5 rooms, expansion attic, new double garage, all modern. A. E. Cron, Box 108, Highland, N. Y. Phone 5031.

NEW STROUT FALL CATALOG, just out! Mailed free! Over 3100 bargains, 34 States, coast-to-coast. Farms, homes, businesses; world's largest! 57 years service. Strout Realty, 251-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

250 DAIRY FARM, 175 TILLABLE, rest pasture, woods. Barn 36-90 Tie stanchions, Easy Go barn cleaner, water founts. Concrete silo 14-45. Modern 14 room house. $5,000 down, rest on a milk contract. Wm. E. Field, R.D. 2, Morrisville, N. Y., Madison County. Phone: 4572.

NEW HAMPSHIRE APPLE ORCHARD, Dartmouth Lake—Sunapee Region. Orchard has over 2000 trees. Macs, Spies, Cortlands. Pears on a 250 acre farm with fine old New England farm house, automatic heat, etc. Sorting and storage equipment, growing timber. Contact William J. English, Lebanon, N. H.

FARM FOR RENT—IN HAMPTON, Connecticut. 287 acres, 80 tillable, has river, 32 tie-up barn, one trench silo, one 16x30 cement stave silo, 5 room house with bath. Have approximately 500 bales of hay. Write box 514-DH, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

WANTED: POULTRY FARM for approximately 3000 layers, Central New York, with crop land or farm with good barn suitable to remodel. Good buildings, road, water. Write full details Box 514-ED, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

195 ACRES. DUE TO THE LOSS of the son in a father and son partnership, I offer one of Ontario County's fine farms. Land is level—nearly all tillable, grow any crop. Excellent 10 room modern home. Two basement barns. Thirty new stanchions, gutter cleaner. Silo unloader. Bulk milk tank. Rochester milk market. Immediate possession and equipment if wanted. Fred A. Teall, Broker, Holcomb, N. Y.

FARMS TO 500 ACRES—150 blooded stock, retail wholesale outlet! Dandy grocery-market, block with apartment, upwards $65,000. Yearly sales, $18,500. Homes, etc. Wants? Hendrickson Bros., Cobleskill, "Eastern" N. Y.

FARM 242 ACRES, modern. 3 silos, feeds hundred cattle. railroad siding. Junction 15 & 21. Outstanding farm in Steuben Co. O. J. Welch, Salesman for Theo Green, Broker, Wayland, N.Y.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

SPECIAL Trial Offer, 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in beautiful ring-bound plastic album, only 25c 12-35c. Young Photo Service, 62C. Schenectady 1, New York.

BUY QUALITY! "DIFFICULT" negatives individually processed. Jumbos 7¢. Peck, Box 198, Waterford, Michigan.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

GETTING MARRIED? Free samples invitations, napkins, everything. Wedprint, 1223 Springarden, Pittsburgh 12, Pa.

NYLON STOCKINGS, 3 pairs for $1.00. Beautiful seconds. All Sheer Mills, 636-D East State Fair, Detroit, Michigan.

GOOD MONEY IN WEAVING. Weave rugs at home for neighbors on $89.50 Union Loom. Thousands doing it. Booklet free. Carlcraft Co., Adams St., Boonville, New York.

DISCOUNT CATALOG. NAME BRAND gifts, appliances. Free delivery, double S & H Green Stamps all purchases. Send $1. refundable. Akron Distributors, 12 Cedar, Akron, New York.

BAKE NEW GREASELESS doughnuts in kitchen. Sell stores. Free details. George Ray, 3605 South 15th, Minneapolis 7, Minnesota.

DRYCLEANS CLOTHING FOR ONLY 10¢ per garment. Lightning seller. Saves drycleaning bills. Samples sent on trial. Kristee 110, Akron, Ohio.

STAMPED LINENS FOR EMBROIDERY or painting. Buy direct from manufacturer and save. Send for FREE catalog. MERRIBEE, 16 West 19th St., Dept. 406. New York 11, N. Y.

FREE — BIG NEW WHOLESALE CATALOG! Up to 50% saving for you, family, friends on nationally-known gifts, jewelry, toys, appliances, Christmas cards etc. Also make money selling part time! Write: Evergreen Studios, Box 846-T, Chicago 42, Ill.

PASTEL RIBBON REMNANTS—100 yards $1.00, postpaid. Ribbon Exchange, Box 211, Whitman, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

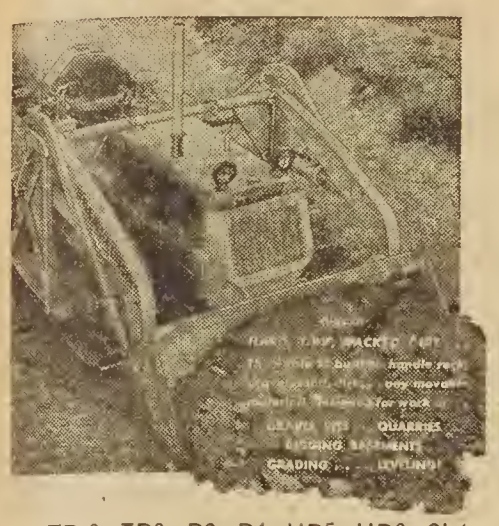
PROTECT your berry crops. Cheesecloth 100 yards by 52" in convenient 10 yard lengths, $7.00 prepaid. 50% less mill price. Hein, Thornwood, New York.

PAINT, SNOW WHITE titanium lead and oil. Money-back guarantee won't peel. $4.95 value, factory price, $2.25 gal. Free sample. Snow White Co. AA, Toledo 2, Ohio.

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)

TEALE LOADER



For: TD-6, TD9, D2, D4, HD5, HD6, Cletrac A, B, OC12. Long or short track. Also Dozer Blades. Write for price list.

WAYNE R. WYANT, Rep.
New Bethlehem, Pa.



FOR THE BEST PROTECTION ON THE FARM...
INSIST ON GENUINE
SISALKRAFT

RUPTURED!
NEW LASTING RELIEF
ENJOY NEW FREEDOM



of action, amazing peace of mind and comfort at work or play. New pleasures replace rupture pain.

The proven, patented MILLER holds your rupture back Day and Night . . . bringing you new lasting relief as it has thousands of others.

For FREE facts in plain wrapper Send name and address to: FRED B. MILLER, Dept. 16-M Exclusive Manufacturer, Hagerstown, Md.

N. Y. State Fair
Syracuse, N. Y.
Aug. 30 - Sept. 7
be sure to see the
J. S. WOODHOUSE
Farm Machinery
EXHIBIT

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

MISCELLANEOUS

RUBBER STAMP WITH YOUR OWN NAME and address—3 lines—$1.00 postpaid. Champlain Industries—Grand Isle, Vermont.

HERCULES MEAT AND BONE CHOPPER $50.00. T. Blair, Staatsburg, N. Y.

FREE MINT RUSSIAN SET to approval applicants sending 10¢ postage. Garber Co., Box 196, Richton Park, Illinois.

NO TRESPASSING SIGNS—metal or tagboard. Prices, sample free. Beacon Press, Route 3, Albion, N. Y.

NO TRESPASSING SIGNS, samples, prices, free. Cassel, 65 Cottage, Middletown, New York.

CUSTOM FEED MIXING WANTED. Grinding and mixing in mill at East Taunton, Mass., with very large mixing capacity and unlimited storage available. Located on 15-ear railroad siding with milling-in-transit privileges. Bulk bins or bagged storage. Inquiries solicited. Sea Products Corporation, 96 Old Colony Avenue, East Taunton, Mass. Phones Van Dyke 2-6573 or 2-6714.

WOOL POOL

MORE than 32,000 pounds of wool was sold by 150 consignors to a wool pool at Greene, New York, last month.

The pool was operated by the Southern-Tier Sheep and Wool Growers Cooperative, Inc., the Tioga, Broome, Chenango, and Otsego County extension services, and the Department of Animal Husbandry at the New York State College of Agriculture.

The amount of wool handled was twice as much as had been expected, keeping the wool graders, Tom King of Pennsylvania State University and Warren Brannon of Cornell, busy until dark.

Fred Fowles, Bristol, Pennsylvania, purchased the entire pool at prices for the various grades as follows: Fine and ½ blood—64¢; ⅜ and ¼—64¢; Low ¼—62¢; common and Braid—60¢; Rejects—52¢; Karakul—24¢; Tags—15¢.

Officers of the new cooperative organization are: John N. Howland, Newark Valley, president; Richard Turrell, Oneonta, vice-president; and Albert C. Foster, Norwich, secretary-treasurer.—*Warren F. Brannon*

— A. A. —

HEREFORD FIELD DAY, AUGUST 10

The New York State Hereford Breeders Association and the Hudson Valley Breeders Association will hold a joint Field Day August 10, 1957, from 10:00 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. at Ed Martin's Valleyfield Farm, Dover Plains, and at Frank Roosevelt's Clove Creek Farm, Poughquag, N. Y. from 2:00 p.m. through the Barbecue in the evening.

Among those on the program are: Prof. Myron Lacy and Prof. Ellis Pearce of Cornell University, Prof. Al Cowan, Chief of Animal Industry, University of Connecticut, Don Kniffen of Rutgers University and Kent Mackey of the American Hereford Association.

The program will include a judging contest of both breeding classes and feeder and fat cattle classes; a discussion of the role of beef cattle on dairy, chicken, fruit and vegetable farms in the Northeast; a discussion of roughage production and beef cattle feeding programs; a demonstration of carcus cutting and other items of interest to beginners and experienced breeders.

— A. A. —

TICKETS ON SALE

HALF price tickets good for any day of the New York State Fair will be on sale throughout the state until August 29, according to William F. Baker, Fair Director.

Reduced in price from one dollar to fifty cents for those making purchases during the advance sale period, the tickets may be purchased at the various stations of the Atlantic Refining and Shell Oil companies, the Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation's office, the New York State Electric & Gas Company, the P&C Food Markets, local community banks, etc.

Elementary and high school children will be admitted free of charge on opening day, Friday, August 30, and again on Saturday, August 31. At other times, children under 12 will be 25¢.

— A. A. —

CORN DOCTOR

IF YOU ARE interested in the effect of fertilizer deficiences on corn, you will enjoy reading an article entitled "Be Your Own Corn Doctor" which appeared in the Plant Food Review, published by the National Plant Food Institute.

We have some reprints of the article which show, in full color illustrations the appearance of stalks, roots and ears under normal and diseased conditions as well as when there are certain plant food deficiencies.

They are available free, as long as they last. Write American Agriculturist, "Corn", Box 367, Ithaca, New York.

411,336

WHEN NYABC closed its books on the 1956-57 fiscal year on May 31, a record number of cows had been bred in the herds of the 47,000 New York and Western Vermont dairymen who own the organization. *This 411,336 first services represents the breeding of well over 30% of all the cows of milking age in NYABC-land.*

Best of all, the conception rate for the year was a full 73%, based on 60-90 day non returns. *This was the eighth year in which the conception rate has been 72% or better.*

WHY?

Convenience, surely, with 201 skilled technicians strategically located so there is one near every member's herd. *Safety, too,* with freedom from bull-handling dangers and no worry about breeding-transmitted diseases. And, *real results* with the best sires helping to produce dairy daughters which produce well, show well, sell well.

Whatever your reason—these or others—you'll find it will pay you to join this year the thousands of other NYABC owners who will help create a new top record by breeding 100% to sires of

NEW YORK ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' COOPERATIVE, INC.

Box 528-A Ithaca, N. Y.

NEW YORK NYABC ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' COOPERATIVE, Inc.

Serving Dairy Herds in New York and Western Vermont Since 1940.

THE FRALEIGH HILL FARM DISPERSAL

Kent Leavitt, owner
12 Noon D.S.T. At the Farm
Thurs., August 8, 1957
Millbrook, New York
45 HEAD All Females All Richly Bred
20 cows with completed records (Ave. Age 3½ yrs.) 10,571.5 M 456.4 F. Includes daughters of Pioneer D.M., High Meadow Advancer, High Meadow Marvel, Verna's Maiden Commander, and Lee's Hill Sentry M.

THE NATIONAL SUPER SWISS SALE

11 A.M. D.S.T. Northampton Fairgrounds
Sat., August 10, 1957
Northampton, Massachusetts
30 BROWN SWISS TOPS
4 Bulls 26 Females
A sale of super quality Swiss which includes an unprecedented consignment. A daughter of *Active Acres Bessie*, (1544 lbs. fat) the highest record cow in the dairy world sells. Also selling an Excellent 2 yr. old heifer and her Excellent mother. 4 Bulls from top cow families in outstanding herds sell. The best of the best to select from.

HYCREST HEIFER SALE

August 10, 1957, 2 P.M.
Northampton, Mass.
Immediately following the Super Swiss Sale. A sale of extremely nice heifers, both bred and open, of HyCrest breeding consigned by HyCrest Farm, Leominster, Massachusetts and other breeders having HyCrest bloodlines in their herds.

The above sales are under the management of
Brown Swiss Sales Service
NORMAN E. MAGNUSSEN, LAKE MILLS, WIS.

STEEL AND ALUMINUM BLDGS. FOR ALL PURPOSES



SECTIONAL UTILITY BLDGS. AND GARAGES
Easily erected • Quick Delivery
Shipped anywhere • Send for Folder
JOHN COOPER CO.
296 2nd St., Hackensack, N. J.
Dealers Wanted



You Can Get a Creosoted Unadilla NOW

The famous lock-dowelled Unadilla can be immediately shipped to your farm. Unadilla has new extra-heavy patented front lugs to hold greater ensilage loads than ever. Each Unadilla is dowelled to really stand up against wind, and now your Unadilla can be factory-creosoted to stand up against time. Of course wood staves are uneffected by ensilage juices. Write for free catalog. You can have 3 years to pay.

UNADILLA SILO COMPANY
BOX B-817, UNADILLA, N. Y.

UNADILLA SILOS

JERSEY SALE



MONDAY, AUG. 12
1:00 P.M. D.S.T.
COLUMBUS, PA.

Farm located 1½ miles east of Columbus on Rt. 957, or 20 miles southwest of Jamestown, New York.

50 — HEAD REG. JERSEYS — 50

Featured are many cows recently fresh and heavy springing, other cows and heifers due for later freshening with a few heifer calves. D.H.I.A. tested for the past 22 yrs. with averages as high as 473 lbs. fat. Featured is the Sr. Herd Sire who raised production 1177 lbs. milk and 47 lbs. fat. Pract. calf. vac. Bangs Cert. Herd No. 8238. T.B. Accr. Herd No. 27735. Herd founded 1916.

CARLETON J. CURTIS, Owner
Phone: Corry 2-6161
For catalog, contact: GENE SLAGLE & SON, Auctioneers & Sales Mgrs., Marion, Ohio

CLOTHES FOR SCHOOL



4592. Tailored step-in sheath; wonderful fashion for fall. Printed Pattern in Misses' sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16 takes 4⅜ yds. 35-in. 35 cents.

9281. Juniors, sew this smart princess jumper with the smooth-fitted and flared silhouette. Wear with companion blouse. Printed Pattern in Jr. Miss sizes 9, 11, 13, 15, 17. Size 13: Jumper 3⅝ yds. 39-in.; blouse 1¾ yds. 35 cents.



4842. Schooltime classic for teen-agers. Three sleeve versions for year 'round wear. Printed Pattern in Teen-age sizes 10, 12, 14, 16. Size 12 takes 4⅜ yds. 35-in.; ⅜ yd. contrast. 35 cents.



4762. Trim three-piece outfit in a Printed Pattern. Just ONE YARD 54-in. fabric is all you need for each smart style—blouse, jerkin, skirt! Misses' sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18. Same yardage for all given sizes. 35 cents.

9308. Smart outfit for daughter. Sew blouse and skirt in gay contrast or match in one-piece dress effect. Printed Pattern in Girls' sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14. Size 10: Blouse 1½ yds. 35-in.; skirt 2⅜ yds. nap. 35 cents.

4873. Carefree style for juniors — easiest sewing; no waist seam. Just nip waist with favorite belt. Printed Pattern in Jr. Miss sizes 9, 11, 13, 15, 17. Size 13 takes 4½ yds. 39-in. 35 cents.





4579. Favorite step-in fashion with smart "coachman" effect front; low-tabbed waistline at back. Printed Pattern in Misses' sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16 takes 4¾ yds. 35-in. 35 cents.

9384. Neat little fall-winter outfit for daughter. No fitting worries for mother: waist-line cinched by perky sash. Printed Pattern in Child sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Size 6: Jumper 2¼ yds. 35-in. nap fabric; blouse 1¼ yds. 35 cents.

9112. Charming little princess jumper for daughter; pretty companion blouse. Printed Pattern in Girls' sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14. Size 10: Jumper 3 yds. 35-in.; blouse 1½ yds. 35 cents.

9097. Wear this fashion as a neat dress or as jumper with companion blouse. Printed Pattern in Misses' sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16: Dress 3⅜ yds. 35-in.; blouse 2½ yds. 35 cents.

4770. A grown-up "sissy" front shirtwaist dress just like mommy's! Printed Pattern in Children's sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Size 6 takes 2⅝ yds. 35-in. 35 cents.

4846. Sprightly little jumper with double-breasted styling. Wear with companion blouse, with all your blouses and sweaters. Printed Pattern in Misses' sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16: Jumper 4 yds. 35-in. nap; blouse 1¾ yds. 39-in. 35 cents.







TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 35 cents for EACH pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Send to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York.

'Round The Kitchen

Summer Pickles and Food News

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

VERY FEW of us can do without pickles of one kind or another. They add savor to our meals. They step up the flavor of good food. And they bring a touch of summer to the table in winter.

For best results use only fresh, sound vegetables and fruits.

Use utensils of aluminum, earthenware, enamelware or stoneware and, preferably, wooden spoons. Avoid utensils of copper, as this forms a salt (copper acetate) when combined with vinegar; it affects the taste of the pickles and can be harmful in certain quantities. Avoid iron and chipped enamel pans as well, for iron also reacts with vinegar and discolors the pickles.

Follow approved methods and directions very carefully. There are two methods of pickling: (1) by fermentation, or (2) with the use of a vinegar mixture. To make pickles by fermentation, put them in a well ventilated cellar where the temperature does not fluctuate too much. Otherwise, use methods requiring only a few days' brine treatment.

CARRIE'S CUCUMBER PICKLES

Fresh firm cucumbers about 2½ inches long
2 quarts vinegar
1 tablespoon alum
½ cup salt
1 tablespoon dry mustard
1 teaspoon powdered saccharin
Celery seed

Wash and dry pickles. Bring other ingredients to a boiling point. Pack pickles in hot sterile jars and fill to top with boiling liquid. Sprinkle a pinch of celery seed on top of each jar. Seal at once. These pickles keep their flavor well for about 6 months. Recipe is sufficient to fill about 4 to 5 jars of pickles.

SWEET CUCUMBER PICKLES

12 medium-sized cucumber pickles
1 cup salt
1 gallon water
1 quart vinegar
1 cup sugar
2 tablespoons whole black pepper
1 teaspoon grated horseradish
1 stick cinnamon
¾ teaspoon mustard seed
½ teaspoon whole cloves

Wash pickles and drain. Cover with a weak brine made with the salt and gallon of water. Let stand 24 hours. Drain pickles and cover with rest of ingredients. Heat to boiling point and boil 3 minutes. Pack into hot, sterile jars, fill to top with boiling liquid, and seal. Makes about 2 to 3 pints.

CHUNK PICKLES

2 dozen medium-sized cucumbers
½ cup salt
Boiling water
3 cups sugar
3 cups vinegar
1 cup water
1 teaspoon whole pickling spice
1 teaspoon dry mustard
1 teaspoon celery seed
½ teaspoon tumeric
Pinch alum

Wash and cut cucumbers in medium-sized chunks. Cover with a brine of the salt and boiling water to cover. Let stand over night. Drain well. Combine other ingredients and boil for 3 to 5 minutes. Add cucumber chunks, bring to boil again, pack in hot, sterile jars, and seal. Makes about 3 pints.

PICKLED PEACHES

(USDA)

2 pounds sugar
1 quart vinegar
2 tablespoons whole cloves
8 2-inch pieces of stick cinnamon
8 pounds small or medium-sized peaches, ripe but firm

Make sirup by cooking together sugar, vinegar, and the spices tied loosely in a clean white cloth for 10 minutes. Wash and pare peaches, add to sirup and cook slowly until tender but not broken. Let stand over night. Next morning remove spices. Drain sirup from peaches and boil it rapidly until slightly thickened. Pack peaches in hot, sterile jars. Pour hot sirup over peaches, fill jars to top. Seal. Keep several weeks before serving. Makes 6 pints.

New Products on Store Shelves

A new **Cream Puff Mix** requires no cooking before baking. Just add boiling water and eggs to contents of package and bake 30 to 35 minutes in hot oven (425°). Box contains 2 sticks which will make 12 large, 16 medium, 80 to 100 small puffs, or 20 eclairs. It costs about 29 cents. Fill puffs or eclairs with whipped cream or custard filling. For a pie shell, use one stick and spread evenly and thinly on bottom of 8- or 9-inch pie plate, building up edge of mixture. Bake and fill with ice cream and top with berries. If you wonder what makes a puff puff, it's just the steam from the liquid at high temperatures—no other leavening.

A **Macaroon Mix** comes in coconut or chocolate flavor. For either one, just stir hot water into the mix and drop by teaspoonfuls onto the special baking paper (placed on your baking sheet) which is inserted in each package of mix. For variety, add 1 teaspoon grated orange rind to the coconut mix and 1 cup miniature chocolate bits to the chocolate mix.

A **Cornbread Mix and Coffee Cake Mix** are each packaged in a pliofilm bag fitted into a foil baking pan. Open bag, drop in egg and milk as directed on package, twist bag to close, knead bag lightly and squeeze into pan.

A new **Blackberry Flavored Gelatin,** fortified with vitamin C, is added to a long list of flavors by one manufacturer.

There are two new flavored **Chiffon Pie Fillings** — strawberry and lemon. Two packages cost about 29 cents. The mix requires no cooking. 1 package fills your favorite pie shell. Simply add boiling water and stir. Then add cold water and beat until foamy, then sugar and beat to stiff peaks, as directed on package. Chills in 2 hours. You can fold fruit into the strawberry filling.

A **Handy Flour Shaker Can** contains 14 ounces of all-purpose flour for top of stove or counter use, with large opening for pouring or spooning.

A new **TV Dinner** features fillet of haddock with sauce, peas, and mashed potatoes.

Graham Cracker Crumbs for pie shells come already crumbled. Package contains enough crumbs to make three 9-inch shells.

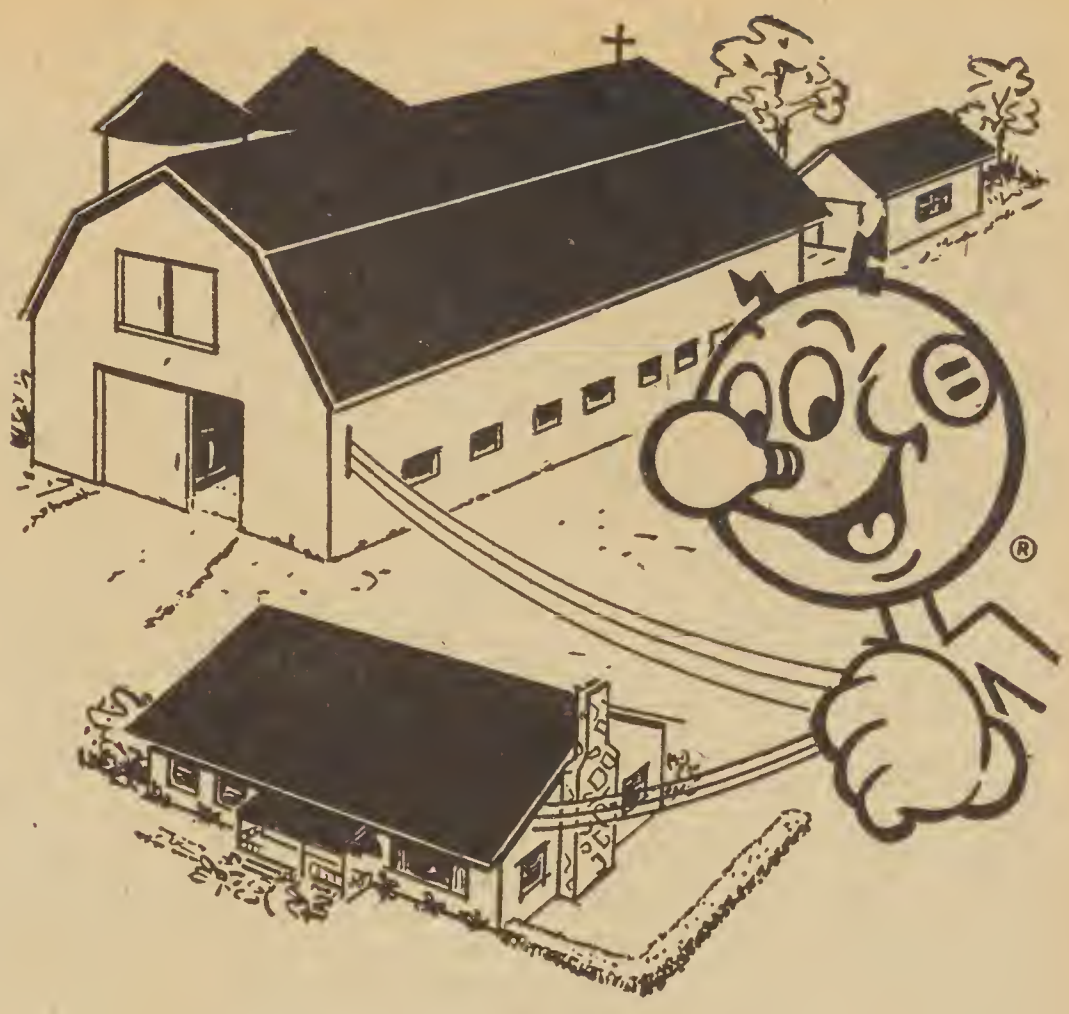
A **Danish Strawberry Dessert** now accompanies the Danish raspberry dessert long available from a manufacturer of rennet products. It may be used for tart and pie fillings, too: just fold in 1 cup fresh strawberry slices and top with whipped cream.

PEACH PRESERVE

(repeated by request)

2 pounds peeled, sliced peaches
1 orange, sliced very thin
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 cup quartered maraschino cherries
1½ pounds sugar
¼ cup pineapple juice or other fruit juice
½ cup slivered, blanched almonds

Combine all ingredients except almonds and cook until thick and clear (10 to 15 minutes). Add the almonds and pour into hot, sterile jars or glasses and seal. Makes about 5 to 6 glasses.



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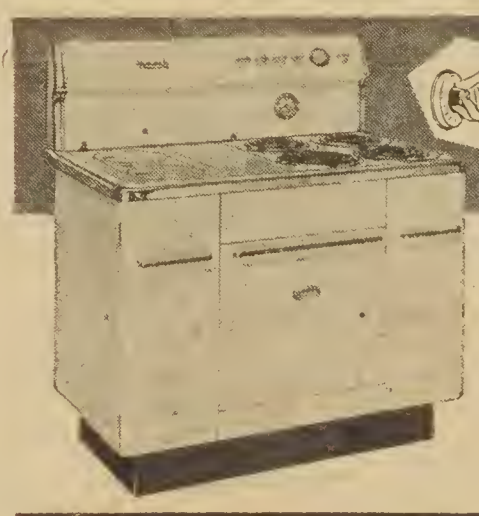
While electricity will do the job easily, well and economically, it must have Full Barnpower—an up-to-date wiring system to supply all the electricity needed. Inadequate wiring is the bottleneck that prevents 100% service from the electric equipment.

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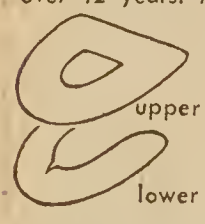
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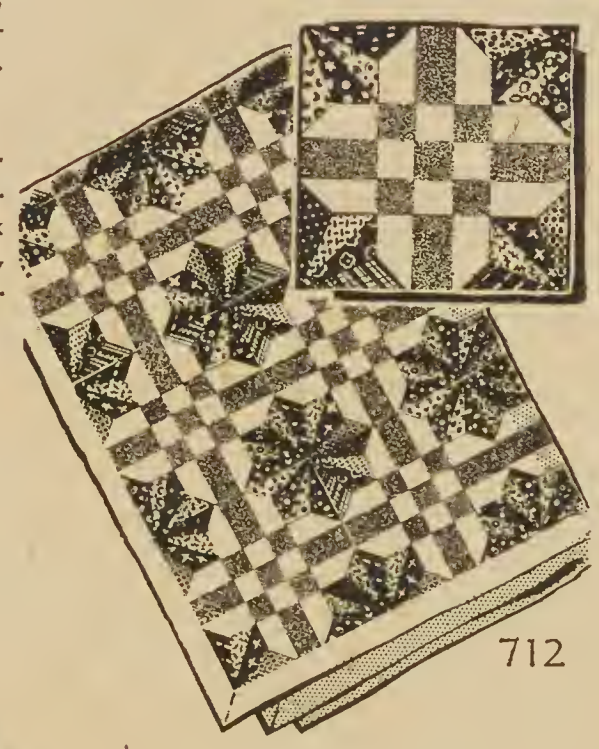
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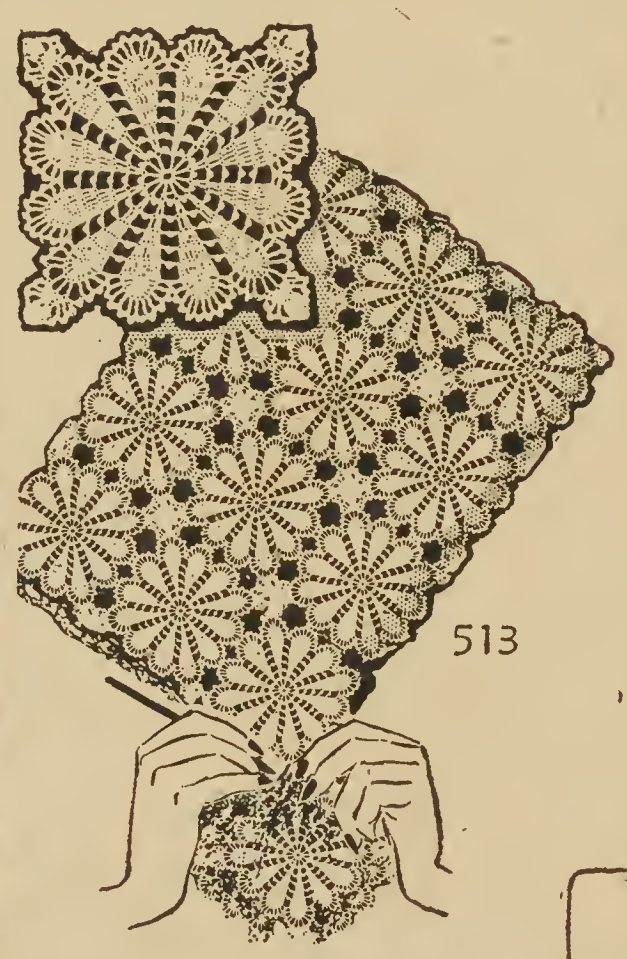
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513



535

Craft Fair Time Again

IF YOU are interested in watching craftsmen at work and in seeing some of the best handcrafts produced in New York State, plan to attend the fourth annual York State Craft Fair. It will be held from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., August 22, 23 and 24, at the Ithaca College Library, 124 East Buffalo Street, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Craft Fair is put on by members of the York State Craftsmen, a statewide organization with headquarters in Ithaca. Potters, weavers, jewelrymakers, woodworkers and others from all parts of the state are sending in their work to be seen and sold at the fair.

Children are welcome but must be accompanied by an adult. Last year about three times more children came than the year before. They were eager to take their turn at one of the looms, to stand fascinated by the spinning potter's wheel or to watch other craftsmen ply their tools.

At the same time you may want to stop nearby at the DeWitt Historical Museum. There Mr. Heidt, the curator, will have on display ancient looms and wheels for spinning both wool and flax; jewelry and laces more than 100 years old; a collection of five to six hundred salt cellars; fine old china and glass. During the days of the Fair, the Museum will be open from 9 to 5. It is situated upstairs at 115 East Court Street, or at the northeast corner of DeWitt Park. The exhibit was planned to coincide with the Craft Fair so that you might compare the old methods and products with the new. Why not plan to visit both? — *Lois O'Connor, President, York State Craftsmen*

Drummond Playwriting Contest

ATTENTION amateur playwrights! Prizes of $75, $50, $25 will be awarded for the best one-act plays submitted to the 1957 A.M. Drummond Playwriting Contest. Closing date of the contest is September 30, 1957. Send your scripts to the A. M. Drummond Playwriting Contest, c/o Prof. George McCalmon, 127 Goldwin Smith Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

One-act plays, both serious and jolly, are eligible. Playing time should be between 15 and 30 minutes. Use one side of 8½" by 11" paper, typewritten or in legible handwriting. Plays will be accepted by the contest on the understanding that if published they will be for some three years royalty-free to amateur groups. Writers should keep copies of their plays, since no scripts will be returned. The judges suggest that plays with not more than four characters, balanced as to men and women, are often successful. Particular attention is accorded plays with

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Saying is one thing, and doing is another.—Montaigne

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

New York State rural or small-town settings and plays on New York State regional themes.

The Drummond Playwriting Contest is a continuation of the New York State Plays Project carried on for many years at Cornell University by the late Prof. A. M. Drummond under the sponsorship of the Rockefeller Foundation. Purposes of the contest are to encourage amateur playwriting and to stimulate the writing of plays about New York State. As often as possible, production of contest plays by amateur acting companies is arranged. Playwrights are enabled to view their work on the stage and learn more about their craft. Judges of the contest are Prof. George McCalmon, director of the Cornell University Theatre, Miss Mary Eva Duthie, former adviser to the New York State Community Theatre Association, Mrs. Mabel Hebel, women's editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Mr. Merrill Knapp of the Co-op G.L.F. Exchange, and Mrs. Marjorie I. Smith.

—*Marjorie Smith*

— A. A. —

Want to Be a Winner?

HAVE you thought about exhibiting some of your own food products or home arts at the New York State Fair, August 30 — September 7? If so, you should first obtain a copy of the Premium List for Departments F and K. Send your request to Mrs. Dorothy Kelley Carr, Director of Women's Activities, New York State Fair, Syracuse, New York. The Premium List gives the rules and regulations for exhibiting with entry blanks as well. It also lists the prizes and many special awards that are offered in both the Family Food Section (Dept. F) and Home Arts and Antiques Section (Dept. K).

Our own foods specialist here at AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Alberta D. Shackelton, will judge breads and rolls on Thursday, September 5. If you are there on that day, stop by and say "hello."

In our next issue, we will give you more news about the plans for this 111th State Fair. In the meantime, get your Premium List and choose the class you would like to enter as an exhibitor.

The CORNELL HOMEMAKER

TIMELY TIPS
From the specialists

Peach Patter

The Cornell specialists say that tree-ripened, hand-picked peaches of the right variety are worth all the effort it takes to get them. If you don't raise your own, you may be able to buy them direct from a nearby grower. You won't see tree-ripened peaches in stores very often because they bruise easily in shipping.

When peaches are really ripe, they have that famous "peach goodness" .... wonderful flavor and golden color. If freezing or canning is your aim, the specialists advise you to hold tree-ripened peaches over after harvest. Keep them one to three days, depending on the condition of the fruit. This way, the flavor has a chance to mellow. Avoid holding over any bruised peaches though. You may have your own favorite kind of peach for freezing and canning, but if not, the specialists recommend Eclipse, Goldeneast, Summercrest and White Hale.

Iron the Easy Way

Ironing is a mighty hot job in summertime. To cut down on ironing time, the specialists suggest that you forget about doing dish towels, pajamas, sheets and pillowcases in hot weather. Even with the best methods, these things take a lot of time.

Sit down to iron as much as you can, too. It really works well for the flat things, and with practice you can learn to do dresses and blouses this way. It helps to have a wide ironing board of the right height.

To save yourself from jumping up and down, keep the dampened clothes within arm's reach. Have the clothes basket on a nearby chair, so you can just reach over to pick up things. On your other side, arrange a table or clothes rack to put the ironed things on.

And during these hot days, why not do your ironing in the cool of the morning? You'll feel peppier, and it won't take you nearly as long.

August White Sales

Table linen sales are always tempting, but you'll do well to know the good buy-points before you go shopping, say the Cornell specialists. Be sure to consider the size of your table, and how many times you'll be able to use the cloth. Know the kind of fabric you are getting too, and if pure linen is your choice, remember that the very top quality linen has a heavy, "leathery" feel and is cool to the touch. It doesn't get fuzzy or lint with use. It's a lifetime investment, wears well and looks well year after year.

As a test for quality and heaviness, rub the folds of the cloth against each other to see if sizing was used. A small amount is all right, but the weight and firmness of the cloth should not depend on the sizing alone.

Color Makes a Room

Fall is a favorite redecorating time, and, according to the specialists, the easiest and cheapest way to give your rooms a "lift" and to make them new and fresh is by the use of color. Since walls, floors, and ceilings form the largest areas of any room, they advise choosing soft "grayed" tones for them. Besides making a good background for other furnishings, they'll give a relaxed, comfortable feeling. Bright, harsh colors on walls and ceilings are often too "outspoken", they say, and tend to overshadow the furnishings and the people in a room.

When you choose the larger, more important home furnishings . . . like rugs, chairs, and sofas . . . pick colors that will be pleasing over the years. Neutral colors give you more leeway to use clever accent colors for the less expensive things, like pillows and chairseats.

When Food Thaws

When the big storms come, off go the lights—and your home freezer too! The power probably won't be off long enough to start your frozen foods to thawing, but if it should, the Cornell specialists remind you that when frozen food starts thawing, bacteria and molds begin to grow.

They say it is risky to refreeze food that's thawed completely and has stood at room temperature for awhile . . . especially cooked, "combination" dishes. However, that is not always true with vegetables, fruits, meats, and fish. A thermometer will help you know whether you can refreeze or cook these foods safely. As long as vegetables haven't reached a temperature above 50 degrees, they can be frozen or cooked with good results. Smell them first, though, to make sure there's no off-odor. The same goes for beef, pork, lamb and poultry. Again 50 degrees is the limit. With fish, the temperature limit is 45 degrees.

Fruits are a little more flexible because of their acid character. They can be safely cooked or refrozen as long as you don't see any signs of mold or fermentation.

But cooked dishes, like stews and chicken a la king, are a completely different story. Once these foods thaw, bacteria grow quickly . .. and it's "into the garbage can" for them!

Clothes for College

College dress is definitely toward the casual in most places . . . and if you're packing your daughter off this fall, chances are she'll favor a variety of "separates", rather than a lot of expensive, dressy clothes. Mix and match sweaters, blouses, skirts and jackets get the nod of approval from most college girls. Cornell coeds report they like the variety casual clothes offer . . . even for dates. At most affairs they wear simple wool dresses or suits . . . or perhaps a dressy blouse and skirt. The girls say that flexibility counts in clothes. They like things you can dress "up" or "down."

Most college girls wear white socks and loafers or other flat-heeled shoes for everyday. For dates, "go-with-everything" simple opera pumps are in good order. As for coats, in winter it's a sport or storm coat . . . and in spring and fall, a blazer jacket.

Pegboards are Handy

Pots and pans are often hung on the wall these days. When people don't want to put nails or screws right into the wall, they usually depend on pegboard, bought from a local lumber store.

You'll find that pegboard can fit into other places besides the kitchen, say the specialists. Why not have a large piece cut to fit near your back doorway or in the hall? It'll be an ideal place to hang garden clothes, jump ropes, roller skates, and perhaps a basket for the children's small toys. With these outdoor things in one place, dust and dirt from them won't be strewn all over the house. What's more, you can place the hooks at different levels so even the littlest folks can hang up their own things.



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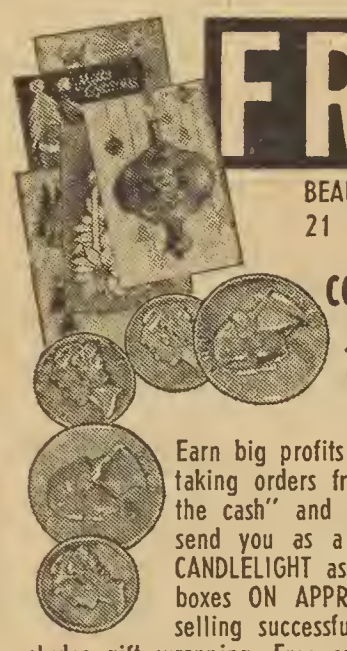
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Ed Eastman's Page

A VISIT TO AN EXPERIMENTAL FARM

ON ONE of the nicest days this summer with a blue sky and bright sunshine, I went down to visit the New York State College of Agriculture's demonstration farm at Aurora in Cayuga County. Cayuga is a great farm county —one of the best. Off to my left as I rode was beautiful Cayuga Lake, and all around me were the corn, beans, alfalfa and other crops promising big yields.

At Aurora, the College has about 350 acres of beautiful rolling farm land, typical of the limestone soils of western and central New York. The soil of the large farm at Ithaca is mostly clay, entirely different from that at Aurora. At Mt. Pleasant, not too far from Ithaca, the College also operates another farm of several hundred acres much like the high hill country of southern tier New York with its acid soils. These three farms enable Cornell to conduct their tests under conditions which are very similar to the varying soil and climatic differences of the farm sections of New York State.

In attendance were over 300 farmers, college and extension men from all over the state. Every effort was made to make things comfortable and convenient for the visitors, and to explain in detail the work the College is doing at Aurora.

Importance of Water

Few of us are conscious of the tremendous importance of water in crop production. One of the experiments at Aurora is set up to show the effect of erosion control combined with management of soil and water. There were 24 plots of corn, wheat, and beans on 36 acres. Apparatus was provided to measure the amount of water drained from the surface after a rain and also the water discharged from the tile drainage. From the results of this experiment it will be possible to show cash crop farmers the effect of proper water drainage and control. One thing is certain, the right amount of moisture probably has more effect on crop yield than any other one factor. More and more Northeast farmers are recognizing this by providing irrigation. Experiments show that irrigation of corn shows as much as a 45 bushel per acre increase.

Problems of Plow-Planting

Those of you who have tried plow-planting or are thinking of doing it would be much interested in the plow-planting tests at Aurora. It was pointed out that corn on the furrow does not start well at first. If conditions are right, it does catch up later, but it is not a sure-fire method of planting. There is little or no commercial equipment available to do a good job with plow-planting, so farmers have to devise their own. The planter may follow behind the tractor or at one side. It is necessary that the corn be dropped squarely on the top of the furrow.

There are some advantages to plow-planting. The land does not pack as hard and there is less erosion and less work. But in my opinion not much is saved if you consider all of the problems. Let's hear what you think if you have had experience.

Is Cultivation Necessary?

The late Dr. George Warren, a practical farmer as well as an outstanding professor, told me once that were it not for weeds, he would never use a cultivator. I don't believe that and neither does a professor who was talking about cultivating the other day at Aurora. My own observation and experience are that you can almost always see a crop rapidly improve after cultivation, even if there is not a weed in the field, providing of course, that you don't go deep enough to cut off roots. There's something about loosening up most soils with a cultivator and letting the air in that definitely helps the crop.

In a demonstration on crop rotation, it was pointed out that corn will stand up better grown in a field year after year than a winter grown crop like wheat. But frequent tests have shown that even corn does better when rotated with other crops.

Tests in Drying Corn

The Northeast is rapidly becoming a great corn-for-grain growing section. The earlier maturing hybrids, better fertilizing methods, mechanical pickers, and other factors have helped eastern farmers to get back in the grain corn business. One of the problems is to get it dry enough so it will keep. At Aurora, there are several large, round, open-air cribs filled with hundreds of bushels of corn which contained different amounts of moisture at harvest time, running from 50% moisture (very wet) down to what is usually considered normal and of keeping quality. By comparing the effects of forced ventilation with and without heat with just ordinary storage, conclusions are being reached which will help corn growers to know just what to do in order to handle and dry their corn so that it will not spoil.

What Makes Corn Grow?

When moisture, fertility and weather conditions are just right, you can almost hear and see corn grow. But the question is, what *are* the right conditions? At Aurora, Cornell has a very complicated apparatus (beyond my understanding) which measures wind velocity, temperature (both air and soil), moisture and the amount of carbon dioxide in the air. These factors are recorded by this apparatus, together with the amount of corn grown, every 15 minutes, summarized every 24 hours and at the end of the season. From these millions of measurements, all recorded by an IBM machine, definite conclusions on the effect of weather and other environmental factors on crops can be reached.

As I walked beside a farmer friend after watching the weather measurement apparatus, he commented on how little we really know about the wonderful world in which we live. He said, "Our sons and daughters will live to see a world so different from ours that we can't now imagine what it will be. We think we have seen lots of changes but we have only scratched the surface."

Birdsfoot Trefoil Coming Fast

It has been good to see the increasing use of birdsfoot trefoil in recent years. The late Dean Ladd and I tried to create some interest in it more than 20 years ago, but for some reason there was little interest then. Now the interest is being rapidly boosted by the colleges of agriculture and experiment stations in the Northeast. At Aurora the other day, we saw many tests of different varieties of trefoil and in mixtures with different grasses. In all cases the presence of a grass reduced the seed yield. The taller and more dense the grass, the less the seed that was produced. Spray treatments of Dalapon (weed killer) at five pounds to the acre in the early spring reduced or eliminated most grasses with little injury to trefoil. Increased use of birdsfoot trefoil is limited by the scarcity of seed. It is difficult to produce clean seed, but it's a grand legume both for pastures and meadows, is high in protein, and good for the soil. It will stay for years and years.

How Often to Cut Alfalfa?

We saw many tests for alfalfa management for hay at Aurora that are being conducted as a part of a study by all of the Northeast states. There are tests to determine how often alfalfa should be cut, the highest yield, quality and stand, and the amount and kind of other grasses that should be sown with alfalfa, and the best varieties. As alfalfa growers know, it is not good to sow it alone. On the other hand, a grass that gives alfalfa too much competition will crowd it out. Sixty per cent of the alfalfa now being sown is of the *Ranger* variety. For years I have wondered how late in the fall alfalfa should be cut. The same principle applies to grasses and alfalfa that does to lawns. If lawns are cut too short and too frequently, the roots do not have a chance to develop and you get a poor lawn. The number of times that alfalfa should be cut depends on where you live, but tests show that, under average conditions, three cuttings should be about the limit.

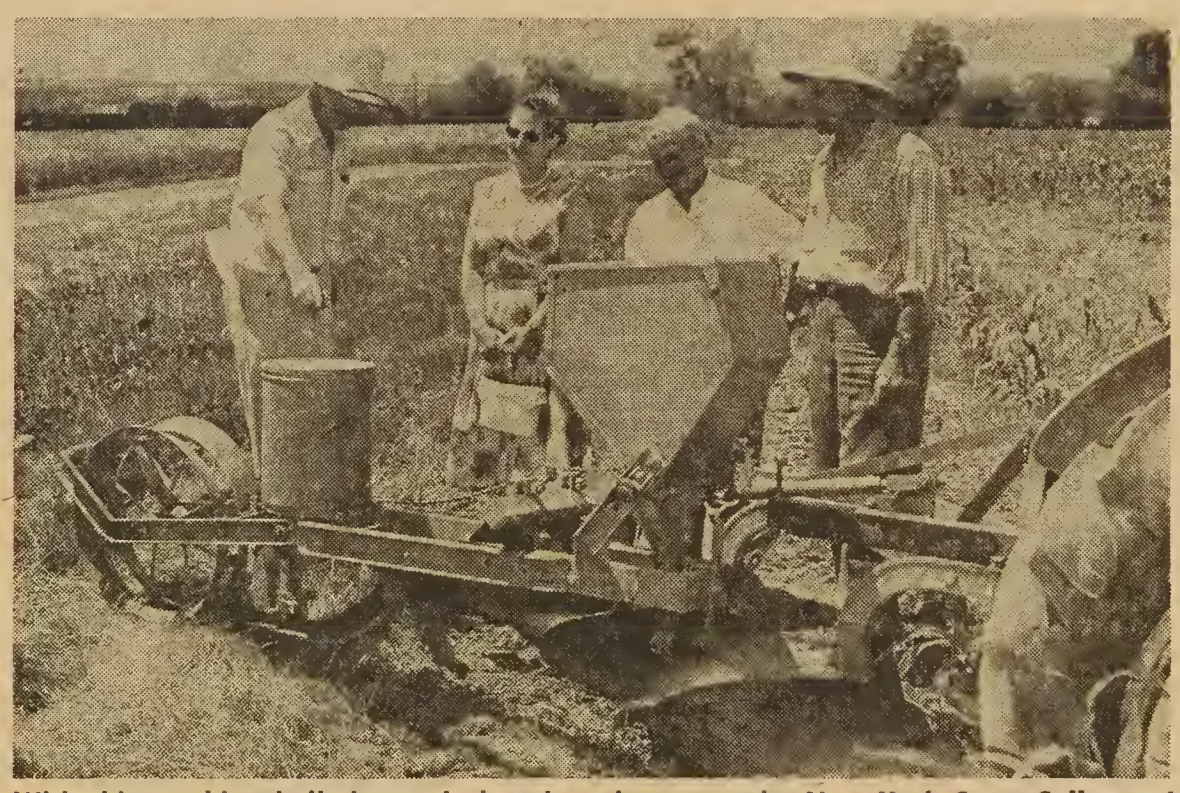
The Best Weed Killers

After a lifetime of fighting weeds both in fields and gardens, I am sure there is no one more interested in chemical control of weeds than I am. At Aurora many new chemicals are being tested. An effort is being made to find a herbicide for broad-leaved weed control which will not damage legumes. Twenty different chemicals are being tested as preemergence weed control on oats, and also to check possible damage to alfalfa or birdsfoot seedlings. I predict that, as a result of weed control tests that many colleges and experiment stations are conducting, there will soon be on the market chemicals with more selective weed control without injury to crops.

Garry is the Best Oat

The researchers are always trying to find an oat variety which is rust resistant with a stiff straw which will not lodge and that will be high in yield. It takes from 12 to 15 years, the professor told us, to develop a new variety. Even after all this time, most of them have no possibilities. Until recently, Mohawk came nearest to being the best oat. Now the Garry oat is better than Mohawk or any other.

No one interested in farming could visit all these experiments and tests like we saw at Aurora without being impressed all over again with what the research scientists are doing for agriculture. When I was a boy, I had relatives who lived near Ithaca. At that time tests and experiments at the New York State College of Agriculture were just nicely started and well I remember how critical the local farmers were of this experimental work. Anyone, they said, could grow good crops provided they wasted so much fertilizer and work on them. One only has to join a group like the visiting farmers from all over the state at Aurora the other day, hear them talk, and see how interested they are in all the demonstrations to realize how completely farmers' attitudes have changed toward agricultural education in all of its phases. Today, it's the farmers themselves who keep pressing the colleges and experiment stations for more and more knowledge based upon results of research work with all kinds of agricultural tests and experiments. The interest of the farmer himself is the chief reason why such rapid progress in agriculture is being made.



With this machine built by agricultural engineers at the New York State College of Agriculture, farmers can plow and plant their corn in one operation. Shown examining the machine at the field day, July 11, (see story on this page) on the Cornell University Aurora research farm are from left: Prof. Hugh M. Wilson of the agronomy department, the Fred Elders who operate a 170 acre dairy farm at Bainbridge, Chenango County, and Prof. Carl S. Winkelboch, agricultural engineer.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

A FRIEND of mine, a city man just turned poultryman, found a goat wandering around his farm. Not knowing just what to do with it, he wired the United States Department of Agriculture:

"Have found an animal with a sad face, a long nose, a bony frame, and a bare rump. What is it and how should I value it on my inventory?"

Washington answered: "That animal is a farmer. Always be nice to them. They pay taxes and they vote."

To Warn Against Fraud

CAUGHT!

IF YOU have read our previous warnings against hiring itinerant workers, you will be interested to know that two more such workmen have been arrested. Albert Lawrence Anderson and Raymond Francis Carson of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who have been operating as roof repairers, are in the custody of the Pennsylvania State Troopers.

We are told that these young men contacted elderly homeowners and offered free inspection of the roof, after which they made an estimate of repair cost. After the repairs were completed, they would tell the homeowner that the bill was far in excess of the original estimate, usually at least three times as great. If the owner did not have enough money on hand to pay them, they arranged to drive him to the bank so that he could get the money.

We have no way of knowing how many people lost money in dealing with these men, but we assume there were many.

MORE PROFIT THAN CHARITY

WE OFTEN get letters asking whether or not the reader should send money to organizations running camps for New York City youngsters. Our usual reply is that we have plenty of charitable needs up-state and cannot see why we should send money to take care of New York City children.

Recently, a particular case came to our attention where one man headed up three different organizations of this sort. In every case the costs of the fund raising were very high and this man received salaries from three organizations, ranging from $12,000 to $18,000. His wife is treasurer of one of the organizations and his son is executive director of still another, for which he earns $7,200 a year. Too much of the money donated goes to one man, this professional promoter, and this naturally reduces the amount which can be used for camp funds.

REDUCING DRUG DANGEROUS

"Can you tell me if the 'Wonder Drug' advertised on the enclosed sheet is approved by the United States Government? Many friends have spoken to me and have wondered, as I am wondering. I, like many others, want very badly to reduce but don't want to throw my money away."

MANY reducing formulas and plans are being advertised recently, most of them implying that if you take the drug you need not diet. This is seldom, if ever, the case; diet is the most important part in a reducing plan. Moreover, no one should take these reducing drugs without the advice of a doctor; many of them can be directly harmful to some individuals.

The literature from the company about which our subscriber wrote claimed that the drug had just been released for sale without prescription by the United States Government, which implies that the Government stands back of the claims made in the advertising. **This is not the case.** Actually the Government has allowed this drug to be sold over-the-counter for many years, but the Food and Drug Administration requires a cautionary statement to be on the labeling, warning that this drug should not be used by persons suffering from certain listed diseases, except under supervision of a physician.

ADDRESS WANTED

Do you know the whereabouts of:

Adrian Eugene Smith, who lived at North Buckfield, Maine 25 years or more ago?

A WILD CHASE

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N.Y.

No 31597 50-262 / 213

June 3 1957

PAY EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF

Alden C. Emery
RFD, Silver Street
Farmington
New Hampshire

$ 25.00

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.
E R Eastman
PRESIDENT
TREASURER
ASST. TREAS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA
ITHACA, NEW YORK

ON APRIL 12 Alden Emery of Silver Street, Farmington, New Hampshire discovered that his new jeep was missing from in front of his home. He started out in another car, looking for it, and on a wood road found a State Forestry Division truck which had been stolen and abandoned. He drove to Farmington Square to report this to the police, as well as the theft of his own car, when he saw his jeep headed toward Middleton. He notified the police and then he and a friend gave chase to the jeep.

Police Chief Fred Tibbetts joined the search and also alerted the Rochester police and the State Police.

Emery stopped the fellow in the jeep twice with his car. The second time he got out and was standing in front of the jeep when the fellow jumped it into him, knocked him down, and ran over his right leg and foot. Fortunately, no bones were broken. The friend with Emery was fired upon several times during the chase.

Eventually the jeep was found abandoned in Center Lebanon and the culprit, Ronald Mitchell, was caught shortly after. He had escaped from Merrimack County House of Correction by knotting sheets together and lowering himself from a second floor window. In addition to the cars, Mitchell had also stolen a credit card from the truck and had signed Emery's name several times so we understand he was to be charged with forgery too. He was tried and sentenced to Thomaston State Prison for from 2½ to 5 years.

Our congratulations go to Mr. Emery and his friend and to Police Chief Tibbetts for the parts they played in this chase and we are happy to send our $25.00 Service Bureau reward to Mr. Emery.

KEEP INFORMED

READ

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Keeps you in touch with new ideas.

A dependable Editorial Page.

Kernels, Screenings & Chaff.

A. A. Dollar Guide.

Poultry—Dairy, Fruit Articles.

A. A. Kitchen-Tested Recipes.

Eastman's Chestnuts.

Song of the Lazy Farmer.

All ads are guaranteed.

Protective Service Bureau.

All the family will enjoy each issue

COUNTRY STORIES

Just In Case

By RALPH R. CHAMBERS

NORA wouldn't have traded husbands with any woman in the world. She was perfectly contented to live with Martin as he was when she took him for better or worse. He was a good husband and a kind man—nine tenths of the time. But Martin did have a weakness — as most of us have. He would, now and then, linger too long at the tavern or in some convivial crony's cellar. Then Nora had the stock to tend for a day or so along with her many regular duties. Nora didn't mind, though, she always lovingly nursed him back to health again.

Time went on, the children were raised, the farm paid for. Martin didn't have to work so hard any more so he had more time to indulge the old habit. He kept late hours, ran his horses and Nora grew alarmed. She tried reasoning with him even threatened to horse whip him when he was helpless but it was of no avail.

Nora knew that if anybody could reason with Martin it was their clergyman. Martin was quite devout. He had great respect for the church and its representatives, even a little fear, so Nora turned thence in her hour of dilemma.

The man of the cloth tried advice at first but as it seemed to make no difference he cast about for something, anything that would jar this good man out of his fallen ways. Finally he devised a ruse.

"Martin," he admonished that pale and shaken one at the end of a particularly nasty binge, "I've tried to talk to you, Nora has tried everything. You're determined to ruin yourself and I'll not permit it.

"Now you may believe it or not but I have it in my power to turn you into a mouse. One more time, Martin, and I'll do it. One more drink for you and a wee mouse you'll be, you bad man!"

Martin held to the narrow path for a long time, even accompanied his beaming and grateful Nora to church regularly. Then one day (it may have been St. Patrick's) he slipped a little. Not very bad, but a little.

"Nory!" he whispered hoarsely as he tiptoed into the kitchen where she was waiting that night. "I don't think he kin do ut. I doubt thet he hez the power. But ef yuh shud notice muh ears gittin bigger an' bigger an' muh voice gittin' squeaky an' squeakier an' a bit uv a tail mebbe—sproutin', fer Hevvin's sake, girl, Mind The Cat!"

* * *

Real Service

By MRS. LEON SAXBY

IN OUR TOWN there is a family noted for its abundance of children. Most of them are close in age, but there are gaps between some.

It was during one of these pauses that the plucky little mother decided to supplement the family income by taking a job as a nurses' aid in a nearby city hospital.

One morning they overslept, and on the way to the hospital drove over the speed limit in an effort to get there on time.

As they sped madly on their way, our village policeman stopped them and asked what was their hurry. Without batting an eye our friend said, "I'm in a hurry to get my wife to the hospital."

Flashing an understanding glance at the little lady in question, our policeman said, "Okay, follow me," and took them straight to the hospital with his siren going full blast.

Discover the new POWER STAR

The Dynamic 3-Plow D-14



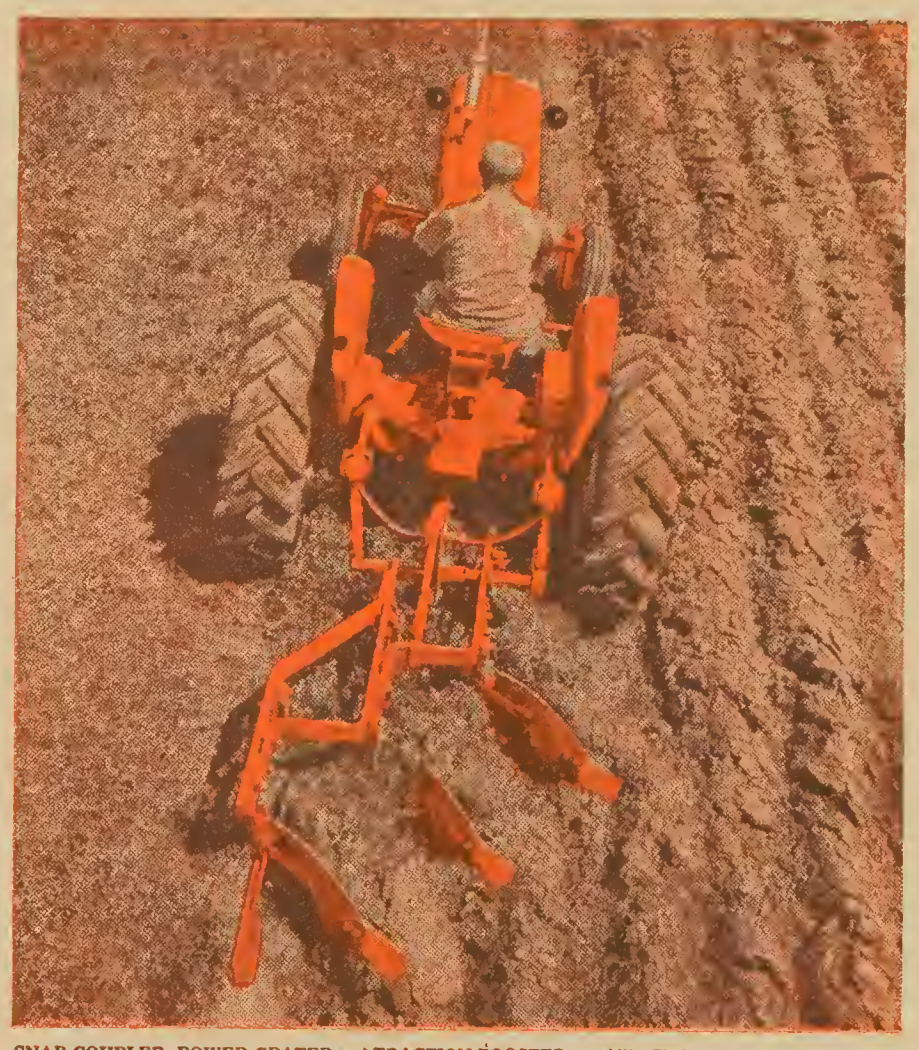
Long...Low...with High Crop Clearance

You will have to search in the future for a tractor to compare with the dynamic new D-14. Nothing like it has ever been built before. When you step on the low, roomy platform . . . you step years ahead into a new world of power farming.

Here is engineering in action—with your choice of 8 forward speeds . . . and exclusive Power Director control. The D-14 is *completely* new from radiator to drawbar.

Discover firsthand *all* the advanced engineering in this years-ahead tractor. Allis-Chalmers wants you to do one thing. *Try it on your own farm.* Your Allis-Chalmers dealer will gladly arrange *your* discovery drive, *soon.*

ALLIS-CHALMERS, FARM EQUIPMENT DIVISION, MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN



Engineering in Action in the new D-14



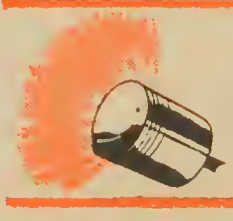
New Power Director—8 speeds forward. Lets you quick-shift to high or low range on-the-go. Live hydraulic system and PTO.



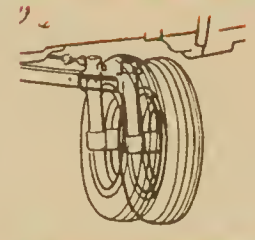
New Range Selector regulates TRACTION BOOSTER system independent of implement lift and lower. Drive wheel traction is controlled automatically. Hydraulic system thinks for you.



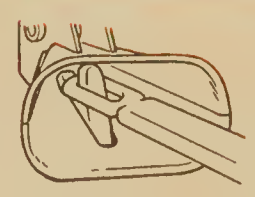
New 3-position easy-ride seat. Roomy non-skid platform for safe standing.



New 4-cylinder POWER-CRATER engine. Peak performance on regular gasoline.



New Roll-Shift Front Axle. Spaces front wheels without blocks or jacks. Companion to Power-Shift rear wheels, introduced by Allis-Chalmers. Power Steering if you want it.



SNAP-COUPLER hitch. Rear-mounted implements interchange with WD and WD-45 Tractors. Optional equipment includes transport valve and remote ram for implements with transport wheels.

SNAP-COUPLER, POWER-CRATER and TRACTION BOOSTER are Allis-Chalmers trademarks.

ALLIS-CHALMERS

HEAR *the National Farm and Home Hour—NBC Radio—Every Saturday.*

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

AUGUST 17, 1957

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



Fair Time is "Fun Time"



Best way to use your home-grown grains



HOW-TO for Cows

The BEST WAY to feed your home-grown grains is to mix them with G.L.F. Concentrates—and there's no better way to cut feed bills . . . right now as well as next winter.

The variety of G.L.F. Concentrates means you can get a ration to meet your herd's needs, regardless of the amount or type of grain you may have. Here are a few examples:

A 16% RATION

700 lbs. G.L.F. 32% Hi-Pro Concentrate
1300 lbs. Corn and Cob Meal (Ear Corn)

AN 18% RATION

600 lbs. G.L.F. 40% Hi-Pro Concentrate
1000 lbs. Corn and Cob Meal
400 lbs. Oats

A 20% RATION

1200 lbs. G.L.F. 30% Protein Mix
560 lbs. Corn and Cob Meal
200 lbs. Cane Molasses
20 lbs. Iodized Salt
15 lbs. Dicalcium Phosphate
5 lbs. Ground Limestone

G.L.F. Hi-Pro Concentrates—protein levels of 24%, 30%, 32% and 40%—carry *all necessary minerals and vitamins.* Rations using G.L.F. 30% Protein Mix are supplemented when mixed.

Your G.L.F. man is ready to help in selecting the Hi-Pro to make the most of the grain you have available—at whatever protein level you need to match your roughage. See him today.



HOW-TO for Hens

You will be surprised how reasonable in price a top laying mash can be when made with G.L.F. *Super* Layer Mixing Mash and your own grains. With its extra protein, extra vitamins, and the right amount of minerals, the Concentrate makes those grains into a mash very similar to G.L.F. Super Laying Mash. G.L.F. *Layer* Mixing Mash is priced lower—recommended when somewhat less energy is desired. Every bit of G.L.F.'s attention to careful formulation and quality ingredients is present in these Concentrates.

LAYING MASH OR GROWING MASH: Mix 800 lbs. of G.L.F. Layer or Super Layer Mixing Mash with 1200 lbs. of:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Corn	600	700	800	800	800	900	1000
Wheat	600	200	400	200	200		
Oats		100			200		
Barley		200		200		200	
Flour Middlings						100	200

ALL-MASH LAYER OR GROWER: Mix 500 lbs. of G.L.F. Layer or Super Layer Mixing Mash with 1500 lbs. of:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Corn	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1200
Wheat	600	400	400	200			
Oats		100			200	200	
Barley	200	200	200	200	200		200
Flour Middlings				100		100	100

Remember—you can seldom sell your grains for as much as they will cost in feeds you buy. Talk Mixing Mashes with your G.L.F. men. Have more money left when all expenses are paid.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

Mix your home-grown grains with . . .

G.L.F. Concentrates

GLF Quality
QUALITY THAT PAYS OFF ON THE FARM

Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



RUINOUS MILK STRIKE

BEFORE YOU decide to keep your milk at home—and possibly help dump your neighbors' milk in an attempt to win a better price, let's explore some of the probable results.

I cannot locate a single qualified economist who thinks it is possible to get $6.00 or $7.00 a hundred at the farm for all the milk produced in the milk shed. However, it might be possible, even without a strike, to get $6.00 for just enough milk to supply the fluid market.

If that should be the result (assuming a successful strike—which I doubt) then all the fluid milk in the metropolitan area would naturally come from farms close to New York City. What about dairy farms on the fringe of the milk shed? Certainly there would be great danger that they would lose their fluid market entirely. How would you like to produce milk for the Class III price? If you live far from market, think that possibility through.

Another tragic result that could come from a strike would be the loss of the Marketing Order. If you are one of the few who argue that we might be better off without an Order, study milk marketing history. The periods when there was no Marketing Order, or no strong farmers' cooperatives, were periods of chaos and ruinously low prices. If the Order goes out, history will repeat itself. Then, a strike would bring lower prices rather than higher, and it would take months, maybe years, to recover from the setback.

Officials of the U.S.D.A. have stated definitely that any substantial withholding of milk as a result of a milk strike may result in withholding the Federal-State Order and a reduction in price supports of milk used for manufacturing purposes.

Other undesirable results of a milk strike are probable, for example:

1. *In the past, pickets have been imported from other areas, many of whom had never milked a cow. Such pickets are more addicted to violence than those living close by.*
2. *Property will be destroyed. In the last ill-advised strike not only was milk dumped, but holes were shot in expensive tank trucks. Some enthusiastic pickets who destroyed property in the last unfortunate strike have been given stiff fines and suspended jail sentences. They were also informed that the owner of the destroyed property can sue them for three times the amount of the loss.*

There should be no strike without the approval of a substantial majority. The announced plan, following the affiliation of a minority farm group with a labor union, is to picket milk plants in the expectation that union workers in the plants will refuse to handle the milk. If that can be done by a minority of producers in the case of milk, it can be done with other foods, and farmers would lose all control over the marketing of their products.

I and all the staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will, as we have in the past, continue to fight by all legitimate means for every effort that promises long-time benefits to agriculture. A milk strike promises much harm and no benefit!

HARD WORK?

SOME CITY folks believe that farming is easy these days. Of course they admit that it took strength and stamina to swing a scythe or cradle, pitch straw from a steam thresher, or even to milk fifteen cows by hand.

But, they say, today it's different. You don't even have to walk. You just ride a tractor or a self-propelled combine, elevate the bales of hay into the mow by power, or stand around idly while a machine extracts the lacteal fluid (cow's milk to you) from fifty to a hundred cows, and delivers it by pipeline to the bulk tank in the milk house.

I know that I am getting way out on a limb, but I am willing to take the risk. I claim that today's farmer works harder than his dad or his granddad. For one thing, he works more steadily. A generation or two ago there would be hard, steady work for a few weeks in the spring until the plowing and planting was finished. Then we would take it relatively easy until haying and harvesting, after which neither we nor our neighbors were overworked.

Now many farmers put in somewhat shorter days, but one job follows another with great regularity. There is little time for easing up, and what's more, the job isn't finished at regular quitting time. Then there are future plans to consider, or new information to absorb from your favorite farm paper.

Yes, I claim farming is far harder and more exacting work than it was forty or fifty years ago. What do you think?

EXPERTS

ONE WAY to get your name and picture in the papers is to prove that something some other expert once "proved" to be a fact is absolutely wrong. Equally effective is to prove something right that has always been considered untrue.

Take bringing up children, for example. We sometimes hear that all the errors made by the younger generation were caused by the mistakes of their parents. Parents spanked when they should have cajoled; they failed to "understand" the delicate emotions of the "small fry;" they coerced instead of appealing to reason.

Now some so-called experts are warning us about the dangers of competition. Parents must not demand high school grades. All youngsters must be given passing grades by teachers because failure gives them an inferiority complex. In games, the rules must permit everyone to win.

What a silly theory! If children are spared the pain of losing, how can they learn the joy of winning? When they are pushed out into the cold world to earn a living, can they avoid competition? Of course not!

Teaching children, either at home or at school, that there is no failure, that everyone can win, is a sure way to convince them that the government owes them a job at high wages, and security in their old age.

Instead of lecturing parents about the importance of "understanding" children, let's train the children to understand their parents!

LEARN HOW

ALMOST BEFORE you know it, it will be time to go back to school. For thousands of young people on the farms the question now is, "Shall I go to college, or shall I go to work?"

To many ambitious young people, the urge to earn a regular pay check seems almost irresistible. But if you succumb to that temptation, the chances that you will advance far in your chosen work are relatively small. In these days any job worth having requires training — and the time to get training is while you're young.

Running your own farm may be your life ambition. Here training is equally important with comparable jobs in industry.

If you are undecided about your life work, why not consider getting a college education now, and then choose some field closely allied with farming. Growing up on a farm develops characteristics of thrift, initiative, responsibility, and a knowledge of farm problems that are desirable in many industries which sell machinery and supplies to farmers, or which market farm products. Attractive jobs are available.

Never yet have I heard a single person say that he was sorry he went to college instead of taking a job.

VOLUNTARY OR COMPULSORY?

RIGHT now laws are being passed and proposals made to have some government agency advertise and publicize such farm products as meat, eggs, potatoes, and many others.

I believe thoroughly in the importance of advertising farm products—if it is done voluntarily. I cannot logically argue *against* the closed shop in industry where a man is forced to join a union to get or hold a job, and then argue *for* a compulsory check-off or a State tax to be used for advertising, which the farmer must pay without regard to his wishes.

The voluntary way is slower, but it is also surer. Apple growers in the New York-New England Apple Institute are doing an excellent job. So is "Milk for Health," the Poultry and Egg National Board, and many others.

OPTIMISM

"The optimist sees the doughnut; the pessimist sees the hole."

THERE it is in a nutshell! The optimist may fare no better than the pessimist in accumulating the world's goods or in avoiding misfortune. However that may be, he surely gets more fun out of life—and is more fun for the rest of the family to live with.

They Say - - - - -

LIVE in such a way that you wouldn't be ashamed to sell your parrot to the town gossip.—*Will Rogers, Sr.*

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MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

ALL ROADS LEAD TO THE J.S.WOODHOUSE FARM MACHINERY EXHIBIT AT N.Y.STATE FAIR, AUGUST 30 THRU SEPTEMBER 7

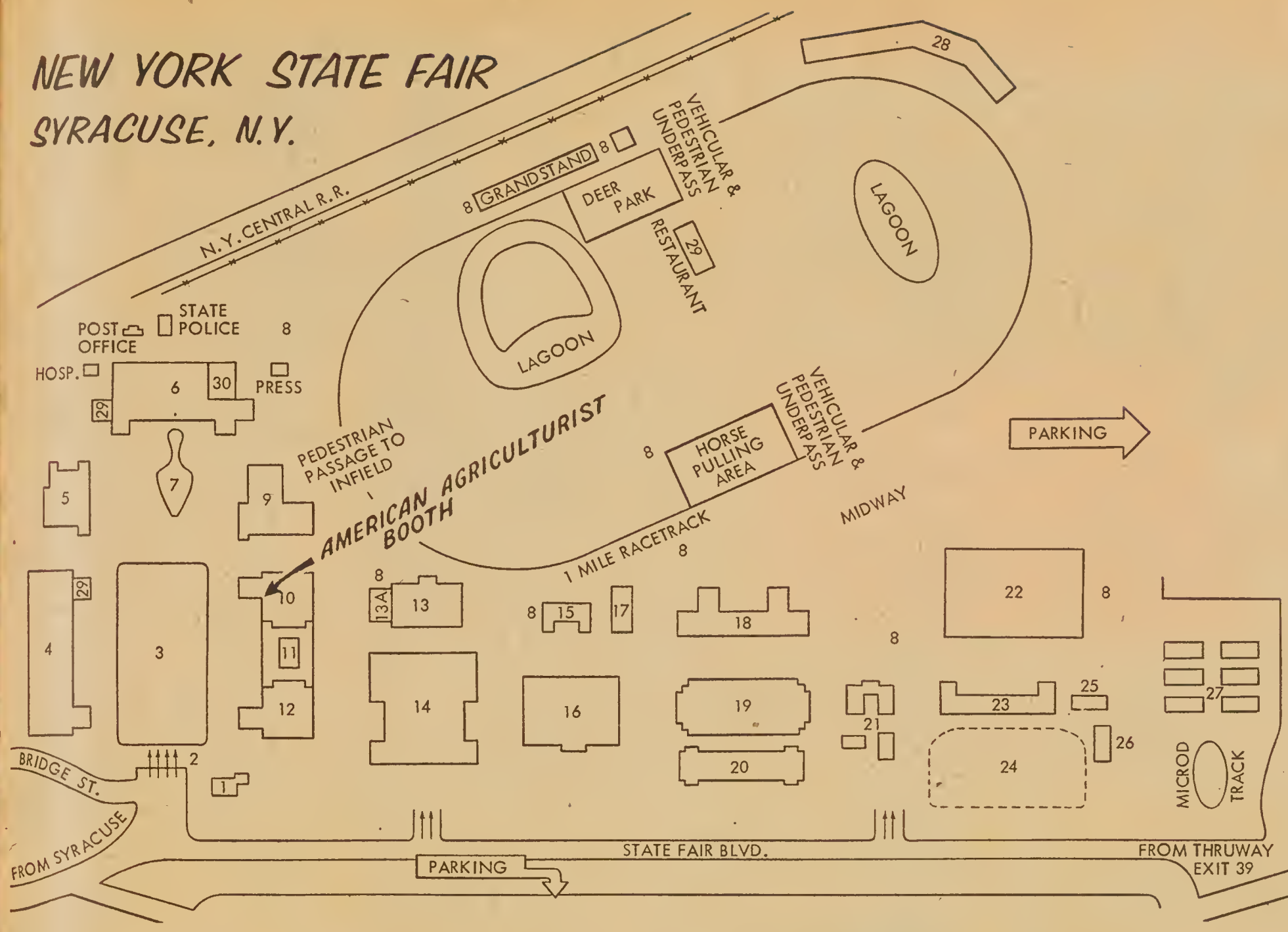


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111th State Fair Opens August 30

AGRICULTURAL, HOME AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITS PLUS 9 DAYS AND NIGHTS OF OUTSTANDING ENTERTAINMENT EXPECTED TO ATTRACT HALF MILLION

THE 1957 edition of the New York State Fair will open Friday, August 30, with the greatest array of agricultural and industrial displays in the 111 year history of the Exposition. Enhancing the attraction will be an every day and every evening program of entertainment, starring some of the nation's highest ranking figures of television and the movies.

A nine-day Fair centered around the industrial theme "Today's Youth—Tomorrow's Industry," the Exposition will stress the close relationship that exists between agriculture and industry, and demonstrate the efficiency with which they cooperate to expand and solidify the economy of the state and the nation.

Under the direction of Thomas H. Brogan, director of exhibits, the displays will be arranged to represent every phase of life on the farm and every segment of our modern industrial system.

There will be an elaborate program of amusements for fairgoers of every age. There will be opportunity for almost everyone to compete for honors and cash premiums in various fields, and there will be the chance for the farmer and the city citizen alike to view and to study the many intriguing innovations in agriculture and industry.

A half-million or more visitors will enjoy the new look that has been given the fairgrounds, as a result of an $850,000 beautification program that was proposed and directed by William F. Baker, head of the Exposition. For the safety and convenience of motorists, a new road has been built which will stretch from the Thruway exit No. 39 to State Fair parking areas designed to accommodate some 30,000 cars.

After an absence of one year, a colorful horse show will again be one of the outstanding features of the Fair with $20,230 and a beautiful assortment of trophies to be awarded. The prize money represents twice the sum previously offered. The show will open on Thursday, August 29, in order to permit a day of elimination trials, and will run through Thursday, September 5.

Complete Program

A complete program of judging, exhibitions, competitions and entertainment will be launched at the official opening of the Fair gates August 30 by the State Fair Queen and the Indian Princess. The first day will be dedicated to "Honor Our Teachers, Our Youth, and Our Schools," and among the features of the program will be a display of talent by the drum majorettes from the secondary and elementary schools of the state. Strutting, baton-twirling, and flag-waving will highlight the program. In another feature, teenagers and younger school children will compete in a garden flowers and flower arrangements contest.

On the second day, Saturday, the Exposition will give a "Salute to Our Volunteer Firemen," and there will follow a three-hour parade of uniformed firemen and auxiliary units, led by more than 30 bands and drum corps competing for state honors. The firemen will be admitted free. There will be demonstrations of fire fighting techniques, and at noon, presidents of the county volunteer firemen's organizations from throughout the state will be guests at a luncheon in the Harriet May Mills Building.

The traditional religious observance, "The State Fair Pauses before God," will feature the Sunday program. It is sponsored by the Catholic, Protestant and Jewish faiths. The singing will be directed by John T. Clough, prominent choir leader.

Special exercises will be held on Labor Day, along with an elaborate program of entertainment.

Approximately 65 industries, each playing a major part in the industrial and economic progress of the state and the nation will be represented in the industrial exhibits program on Industry Day (Sept. 3).

Women's Organizations' Day, always one of the outstanding features of the Exposition, will be celebrated on Wednesday, September 4, and the following day Governor Harriman will tour the Fairgrounds and address fairgoers in Empire Court. He will be feted at a special Governor's luncheon.

Throughout the Fair, visitors will have the opportunity to view New York State's finest in livestock, fruits, vegetables, flowers, dairy and home products.

The Coliseum again will be given over to the judging of cattle in open classes, and to the start of draft horse judging.

Among the features of the entertainment program, will be personal appearances by Gene Autry, famous singing Cowboy, his equally famous chestnut mount, Champion, and his troup of Western stars; a water show, featuring a galaxy of the nation's top ranking water skiing stars and stunt boat drivers; the Lone Ranger, idol of millions of American children; the sensational auto races on Monday, Thursday and Saturday, with many of the country's best known drivers vying for the big money prizes.

1957 PREMIUMS AT STATE FAIR

MORE than $130,000 in prize money is being offered this year at the New York State Fair. The amounts offered by the departments for the various events will be as follows: (A total of 115 trophies and 96 medals will be awarded in those events marked with an asterisk.)

Horse Show	$20,230.00
Draft Horse	8,150.00
Cattle	24,745.00
Sheep	6,040.00
Swine	3,401.00
Poultry-Pigeon-Rabbit-Cavy	10,402.50
Family Food Center	600.00
Dairy Products	2,100.00
Fruit	3,700.00
Flowers	7,835.00
Farm Products	4,055.00
Home Arts	1,945.00
Boys and Girls	20,060.00
Indian Village	1,114.00
Dairy Goats	956.00
Agricultural Extension	3,000.00
Art Center	1,500.00
Baton Twirling	*
Community Service Awards	600.00
County Home Demonstration Exhibit	4,300.00
Drum Majorette	*
Grange	4,750.00
Microd Racing	300.00*
Volunteer Firemen	400.00*
Grand Total	$130,183.50

MORRILL HAY MASTER for '57



Everywhere You Go. . It's

'Make Mine MORRILL!'

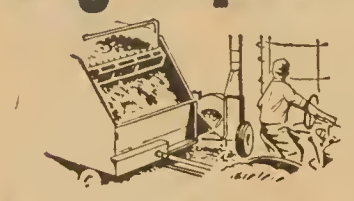
Magic words—**"Make Mine Morrill"**—spoken so often that the marvelous **HayMaster** is now the fastest selling wheel rake in the U.S., Canada and Mexico. It's got everything you want: Automatic operation at all speeds . . . right and left turns . . . free-floating action . . . and a total lack of gears, pulleys or power take-off. Minimum maintenance and repair. See **Morrill** early and choose from 3 great '57 models—2 trailer-type rakes and a 3-point hitch. Horsepower no problem. One demonstration and you'll say, **"Make Mine Morrill, too!"**

See the 1957 Morrill in the J. S. WOODHOUSE Exhibit

West Coast Sales & Service Co.
202 NORTH J STREET
TULARE, CALIFORNIA

chopping is cheaper...

big capacity Gehl is lower in cost!



Chopping *is* cheaper—costs less than half as much as other forage handling methods as proved by agricultural experiment station tests. Thousands of farmers know this from actual experience. And more farmers are using Gehl "Chop-All" than any other independent make. They like its rugged dependability, its high capacity performance . . . and they appreciate its lower price. Ask your local Gehl dealer to work out a Forage Profit Plan for your own farm—or write and we'll mail you a copy immediately.







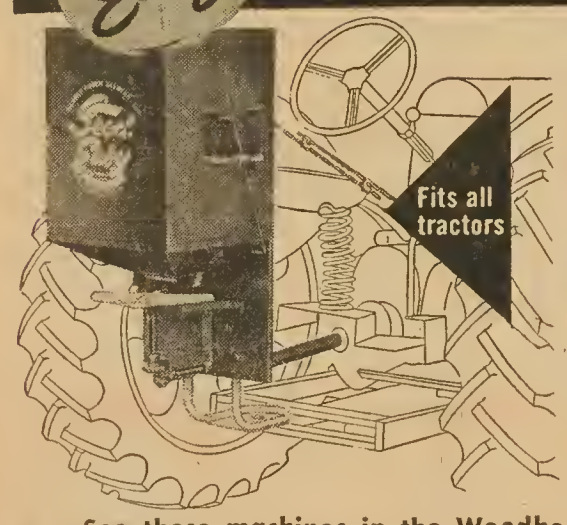
GEHL Chop-All

GEHL BROS. MFG. CO.,
Dept. MH-215, West Bend, Wis.
Please send my "Gehl Forage Profit Plan" and catalog ..... ☐
Advise me where and haw to see Gehl's Calor Movie on "Modern Forage Handling" ..... ☐
Check if for school use ..... ☐
Print Name_____
Address_____
State_____ Acres Farmed____

Seed Easy

Seeder-Spreader

... for clover, grass, small grain and fertilizer



UNIFORM DISTRIBUTION. Seed Easy's positive application control, vibrating gate and agitator assure free flow and even distribution. Ideal for broadcasting clover, alfalfa and all varieties of grass and small grain . . . for spreading granular fertilizers . . . and for top dressing with nitrates. Covers 10 to 25 acres per hour. Does a better job.

PTO & ELECTRIC MODELS in 26 quart, 3 and 5 bushel capacities are easy-on, easy-off. PTO models have flexible coupling. Electric models have either 6 or 12 volt motor.

SEE YOUR DEALER for the full profit story or write today for free literature.

See these machines in the Woodhouse Section at the New York State Fair.

★ GARBER SEEDERS, INC., Dept. 703, ST. PARIS, OHIO

DIRECTORS

William F. Baker, director of the New York State Fair, and Thomas H. Brogan, director of exhibits, examine the first of thousands of premium books that are being distributed to exhibitors and others throughout the state in order they be informed on all data pertaining to the Exposition. The Fair opens at Syracuse August 30 and runs through September 7.



Livestock Judging at Syracuse

FOLLOWING is the schedule for the judging of various livestock events at the 1957 State Fair at Syracuse.

HORSES

Sept. 4—1 p.m. — Clydesdale and Shire.

Sept. 5—9 a.m.—Percheron and Morgan; 1 p.m.—Belgian and Arabian.

Sept. 6—9 a.m.—Palomino and Grade Draft; Noon—Robert Watt Trophy; 1 p.m.—Quarter Horse.

Sept. 2—9 a.m.—Welsh Ponies; 10 a.m.—Shetland Ponies; 2 p.m.—Grade Ponies.

DAIRY CATTLE

Sept. 2—8:30 a.m.—4-H and FFA Dairy Showmanship; 11 a.m.—4-H and FFA Holstein, Guernsey and Brown Swiss; 3 p.m.—Open classes for Guernsey and Brown Swiss calves, junior and senior yearlings and junior get-of-sire.

Sept. 3—9 to 12 a.m.—Brown Swiss bulls and cow classes 2 years and over and group classes, 4-H and FFA Ayrshire classes; 1 to 5 p.m.—Guernsey bulls, cow classes 2 years and over and group classes, Holstein bulls and female classes under 2 years, junior get-of -sire, cows on udder alone, Ayrshire calves, junior and senior yearling and junior get-of-sire.

Sept. 4—9 to 12 a.m.—Holstein cows 2 years and over and group classes, Ayrshire bulls and cows 2 years and over and group classes, 4-H and FFA Jersey classes; 1 to 2 p.m.—4-H and FFA Jersey classes and continuation of morning's Holstein and Ayrshire classes; 2 to 5 p.m.—Jersey calves, junior and senior yearlings and junior get-of-sire.

Sept. 5—9 to 12 a.m.—Jersey bulls, cows 2 years and over and group classes; 1 to 5 p.m.—Milking Shorthorn, 4-H and FFA and open classes.

BEEF CATTLE

Sept. 4—9 to 10 a.m.—4-H and FFA Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus classes; 10 to 12 a.m. and 1 to 4 p.m.—Hereford classes.

Sept. 5—10 to 12 a.m. and 1 to 3 p.m.—Aberdeen and Shorthorn classes; 3 to 5 p.m.—All steer classes.

SHEEP AND WOOL

Sept. 2—Wool in the morning.

Sept. 3—Hampshire, Corriedale, Columbia in morning; Delaine Merino, Rambouillet, Cheviot, Tunis and Karakul in afternoon.

Sept. 4—Shropshire, Suffolk and Longwools in morning; Dorset, Oxford, Southdown in afternoon. Wethers at 4 p.m.

SWINE

Sept. 2—Duroc, Berkshire, Chester White, Poland China and Spotted Poland China in afternoon.

Sept. 3—Hampshire, Yorkshire and Market Barrows.

Poultry judging will start Tuesday, September 3 at 10 a.m. Pigeon, Rabbit and Cavy judging will be Sunday, September 1 and Monday, September 2. Dairy goats will be judged Monday, September 2.

Dairy Products will be judged Wednesday, August 28 and Fruit, Flowers and Farm Products on Friday, August 30.

JUDGES

Samuel T. Slack of Cornell is General Superintendent of the cattle show at the Fair. He will be assisted by other Cornell professors, Harry R. Ainslie in the dairy division and Myron D. Lacy in the beef cattle division. Judges for the various breeds will be as follows:

Ayrshire—Hilton Boynton, University of New Hampshire.

Brown Swiss—J. J. Eves, DesMoines, Iowa.

Guernsey — Lawrence Colebank, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Holstein-Friesian—William Hepburn, Jr., Dalton, Pennsylvania.

Jersey—W. W. Yapp, University of Illinois.

Milking Shorthorn—Alvin E. Wiemken, Defiance, Ohio.

Aberdeen-Angus — Robert W. Williams, Rochester, Michigan.

Hereford—A. J. McWilliams, Rochester, Michigan.

Shorthorn and All Steers — Donald Kniffen, Rutgers University.

— A. A. —

Grange Queen



MILDRED MATTHEWS

MISS MILDRED Mignon Matthews has been elected New York State Grange Queen and will represent the Grange at the State Fair at Syracuse.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Matthews of Jewett, Greene county, and is a member of Jewett Grange, the State Grange and the National Grange. She has held several offices in her own subordinate grange and was graduated in June from the Windham - Ashland - Jewett Central High School.

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

MILK IN BOTTLES: Consumers in many upstate cities are confused and annoyed over increases in retail milk prices varying from 3¢ to as much as 5¢ per quart. The reason for the necessity of some increase to consumers (but not all the increases) is that **all** dealers in the marketing area, including northern New Jersey and much of upstate New York, **must now pay the full Class I price for milk going into bottles,** the same as dealers in the metropolitan area have been doing. Incidentally, due to the increased Class I milk price the retail price in the metropolitan area went up one cent a quart in August!

Dairymen supplying upstate cities will not get the full increase. It will go to dairymen supplying the entire market area. Justification is that upstate dealers have been buying just about enough milk to put in bottles, **paying considerably less than the Class I price,** therefore producers shipping to the metropolitan area have taken more than their share of lower prices on milk going into manufactured products.

The September Class I fluid milk price is estimated at $5.88, an increase of 51¢ over last year's September Class I price of $5.37. Estimated July blend price is $4.08.

Even at increased retail prices, milk is still an economical food buy.

A REMINDER: Northeastern livestock markets are commonly flooded with two to four times the normal receipts of cull cows during October and November. This depresses prices. If a cow will be a cull in October, she's a cull now—and now is the best time to sell her.

CROPS AND LIVESTOCK: The forecast for total U. S. crop production is about 7% less than last year, and the smallest since 1951. Smaller totals are expected for WHEAT, CORN, RICE, TOBACCO, DRY BEANS, PEAS, and SWEET POTATOES. Total feed grains will be smaller than last year but crop, plus carryover, will give greater feed supply per animal than last year.

BEEF production will be down slightly, HOGS about steady, EGG production will continue at high levels, TURKEYS and BROILERS will exceed last year's output, and MILK production is a little ahead of last year.

POTATOES: The late summer potato crop is estimated as 8% smaller than a year ago. This should result in some price improvement, especially in the East, where dry weather cut yields. **However, don't wait too long to sell.** The late crop is higher than expected demand, and price sags are likely when digging starts.

HAY: Because of dry weather, much more than the usual volume of hay will be purchased by dairymen in hay deficit areas. **If you are buying hay,** buy it soon. Based on July 1 condition, the U. S. hay crop is forecast at 10% above last year.

MILK STRIKE: Dairy cooperatives opposed to a milk strike at this time include the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, the Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Association, the Mutual Federation of Independent Cooperatives, and the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association.

The three organizations proposing to strike are the Farmers Union of the New York Milk Shed, the Dairy Farmers of America, and the Tri-State Master Dairy Farmers Guild.

Assuming the most liberal estimate of membership, it is still obvious that the organizations talking strike represent a distinct minority of dairymen in the milk shed.

DROUTH: Lack of rain has caused tremendous losses to farmers in New Jersey, Long Island, the Hudson Valley, and parts of New England. Rains came, but too late to prevent the loss.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THE MAN who wrote so beautif'ly that only God can make a tree sure picked the plant 'bout which to sing, 'cause there's no nicer living thing. Throughout a million years or more, they've silently been working for such beasts as man, who is, I'm 'fraid, the dumbest thing God ever made. In forests of protective trees, men hid from all their enemies, and there they hunted critters who gave meat to roast or barbecue. They travelled in canoes of bark and blazed a trail with hatchet mark; from orchards they filled cellar bins with fruit chock-full of vitamins.

If there were not a single tree, then life would nearly stop for me, for where else could I find the bliss of resting in a spot like this? Above, the sweeping branches spread protection for my old bald head; they keep the sun's rays in their place so cooling breezes fan my face, and from their green security, the birds sing lullabys to me. The old trunk's shaped just right to make my back forget it had an ache; but best of all, a mile or more lies 'tween me and my own back door, and though Mirandy's loud and clear, not even her voice reaches here.



The "business end" of the Rotavator. Note the self-sharpening hoe-like blades.



Thick weed growth turns into a fine tilth in one pass! Operator can control depth of cultivation.

Turning-under cornstalks, leaving a rough surface protected by part of the trash. Resists wind, water erosion!

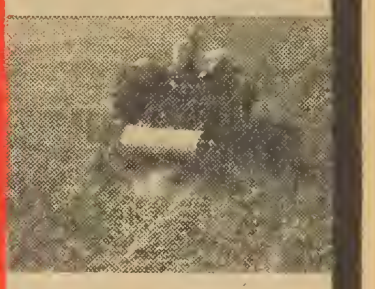


Offset EM model at work in a peach orchard. The machine works close to trees, kills rodents.





Trailing Rotavator driven by a "cat" breaking up old sod and leaving a loose tilth behind it, with sod turned-in.



Rotavating small grain stubble. The turned-in crop residue will decay, leaving the soil structure spongy, water-retentive.

what implement can do all these tillage jobs?

only

ROTAVATOR



Rotavating a seed bed. Powerful tractor-trailing Rotavators create a seed bed in one pass, even in heavy soils.

HOWARD ROTAVATOR

HOWARD ROTAVATOR CO., INC.
Arlington Heights
Illinois



The self-propelled "Gem" knocks down and turns in heavy weed growth. 24 inch rotor.

First in the field! Lift type cutter mows full 90" swath, fits all name* tractors



ROTO-SPEED

7-SIX L ROTARY CUTTER

- Acclaimed by farmers and dealers as the first truly versatile cutter
- Compact, powerful, highly maneuverable — a whirling workhorse in the field
- Manufactured by one of the world's foremost producers of specialized farm equipment
- New 40 h.p. rating gear box is toughest yet produced

CLEARS LAND
MOWS PASTURES
CUTS PRUNINGS
SHREDS STALKS
MULCHES STUBBLE
TOPS CROPS



Lift when not in use—
move on and off in a hurry!

*Ford, Ford Major, John Deere, International, Massey-Harris, Ferguson, Allis-Chalmers, Oliver, Minneapolis-Moline, Case and others.

See the 7-Six L demonstrated. For the name of your nearest dealer, write:

LILLISTON IMPLEMENT COMPANY
ALBANY, GEORGIA WACO, TEXAS

SEE THE ROTO-SPEED AT THE
J. S. WOODHOUSE CO. Exhibit, Spaces 40-50



THE Super Six "CHIEF"*

3,000 Lb. Capacity
Box Type Booms

HYDRAULIC BUCKET CONTROL
Optional

NEVER BEFORE! ONE LOADER TO FIT SO MANY DIFFERENT MODELS OF TRACTORS

THE "CHIEF" IS MADE TO FIT

- Allis Cholmers WC, WD, ond WD45.
- Case SC, DC, VAC, VAC-14, 301, 311, 400 Row Crop and Adj. Wide Front—Case DC4.
- Cockshutt 20, 30, 40, 50—Co-op E2, E3, E4, E5 Row Crop Adj. Wide Front and Standard.
- Formoll C, Super C, H, Super H, M, Super M, Super MTA, 300 ond 400 Row Crop and Adjustoble Wide Front.
- Internotionol W-400.
- John Deere A, B, G, 50, 60, 70 Row Crop and Adj. Wide Front and 70 Stondard—AR 1949-1953 Models.
- McCormick W4, W6, Super W6 ond Super WD6.
- Massey Horris 30, 33, 44, 44 Special Row Crop, Adj. Wide Front and Standard.
- Minneopolis-Moline R, Z, U, 445 Row Crop ond Adj. Wide Front U Standord, 445 Utility.
- Oliver 77, 88, Super 77, Super 88 Row Crop and Adj. Wide Front.

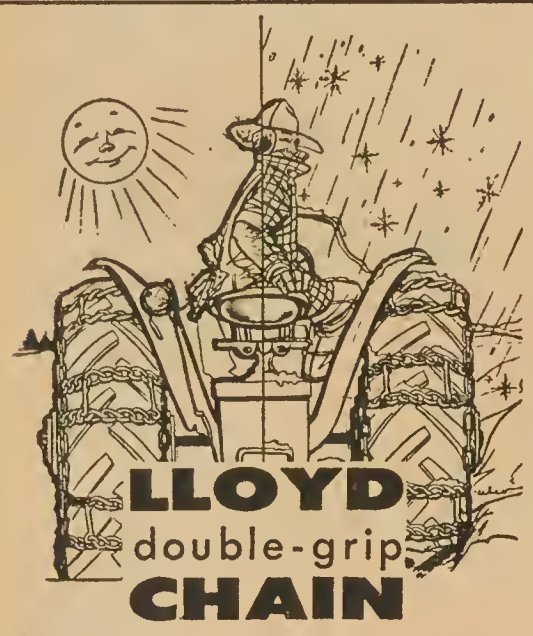
Chief mounting brackets are made available for new model tractors as they appear on the market. Contact your supplier for information on tractor models not listed above.

Manure fork and material bucket shown above. Other Chief attachments include 78" angle dozer, 60" bulldozer, 84" snow and grain bucket and manure plate for fork.

Super Six MFG., INC.
MINNEAPOLIS 18, MINNESOTA

*OTHER SUPER SIX LOADERS
2-WAY, HI-BOY AND ATLAS

See this Equipment at the J. S. Woodhouse Company Exhibit



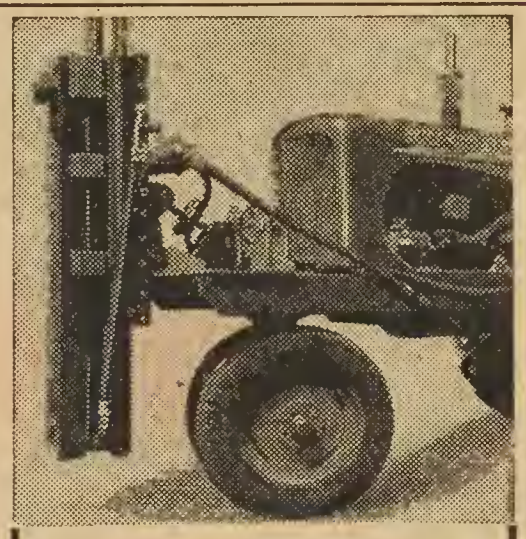
LLOYD double-grip CHAIN

Better in All Kinds of Weather
LLOYD Double-Grip Tractor Tire Chains give more pull and increased traction in mud or snow. Ideal for feedlots, on stubble-covered fields or in hauling heavy loads. The special LLOYD fastener makes chains easy to put on and take off. The patented LLOYD Double-Grip Cross Chain arrangement holds chains on top of tires . . . chain, not tire, carries the weight. Cross Chains are self-cleaning! Available in all regular sizes to fit largest size treads.



See the **LLOYD** double-grip **FARM TRACTOR TIRE CHAINS** at the
J. S. WOODHOUSE COMPANY OUTDOOR MACHINERY EXHIBIT
LLOYD CHAIN CORPORATION
Moryville, Missouri

SEE THE J. S. WOODHOUSE EXHIBIT
NEW YORK STATE FAIR
Syracuse, N. Y.
Aug. 30-Sept. 7



DRIVE FENCE POSTS DEEP AND STRAIGHT

The "Hydra-Drive" rams posts, either steel or wood, into the ground at uniform vertical height automatically — works on slope or level ground. Hydraulics pick up 260 pound hammer and drop it up to 40 times per minute. Posts up to 7" in diameter are driven easily in less than 60 seconds. Just set "HYDRA-DRIVE" on a post, drive tractor into it, insert mounting bolts, connect hoses and you're ready to go.

Write for Prices & Details
J. S. WOODHOUSE COMPANY
Brooklyn, N. Y. — Syracuse, N. Y.
Downington, Pa. — Springfield, Mass.
Waterville, Maine

GILSON FARM MIXERS



Model 2-T-SW
Equipped for electric motor mounting.

Gilson farm mixers are quality built for dependable performance whether mixing concrete, inoculating seeds or washing root crops.

GILSON BROS. CO.
FREDONIA, WISCONSIN
See this equipment at OUTDOOR MACHINERY EXHIBIT J. S. Woodhouse Company



Laying the pipe from the pond to the hydrant.

The Hydrant Goes to the Country

By R. P. ATHERTON

FIFTEEN families located in Canaan, Connecticut, will not quickly forget August 22, 1956. These families, for the first time, were assured of fire protection if and when it was needed. It is seldom that you have to go back a year to start a story but in this case it is necessary.

The farm of Albert Giulian is located in Canaan, Connecticut. Here is a 450 acre farm that was chosen by the Farmers' Field Day Committee of Litchfield County as a site for their yearly demonstration of all types of farm machinery with most of it in operation. Plans had to be made in advance for the occasion and included was the digging of a pond near the barns which house 100 head of cattle. This pond was to be used chiefly for livestock water when the animals were pastured on that side of the road.

The flood of August 18, 1955 "washed away" all thought and plans for a Field Day that year! In 1956 the Field Day Committee again arranged for the "big day" to be held at the Giulian Farm. "It can't rain that hard this year" was the ultimatum.

So the plans were made for the occasion. Fifteen acres of Sudan grass were seeded for the harvesting of silage around August 21, for this would be used to demonstrate the various forage harvesters. There were 10 acres of second cutting alfalfa to be used for demonstrating "stem crushers", side delivery rakes and balers. Different varieties of corn were planted in the spring to show the public the variance in growth and maturity. Weed and brush control demonstrations were made so that their results would "show" at the time of the Field Day. Plans were made to use eight acres of land for plowing, harrowing and seeding when that day arrived.

"But what does all this mean to the fifteen families?" you ask.

It meant that after discussing the pond idea with the County Agent, Albert Giulian made up his mind that the original plan for the pond of 1955 had to be made much larger. It was found there was ample water supply. Soil Conservation technicians took soundings and pronounced the subsoil would hold water. Irrigation appeared more important for the future and this would take much more water. Suddenly someone asked, "Do you have any fire protection for those farm buildings, Albert?"

"No," he said, "and neither do 14 other families on this road."

That started it. These families agreed that fire protection was necessary and they wanted it enough so that they pooled their resources. They purchased the hydrant and 220 feet of 6-inch asbestos pipe which connects the hydrant to the pond. Albert agreed to dig the pond and the ditch connecting the hydrant to the pond. The neighbors agreed to help lay the pipe and set the hydrant by the road. They don't give this pipe away! It cost in "cold, hard cash," a total of $544.40 plus $175 for the hydrant.

So the pond was enlarged. It is now 80 by 240 feet and is 12 feet deep at one end and 10 feet at the other and is estimated to hold just under one million gallons of water!

Heavy Equipment Used

This wasn't dug in one day or with one machine. The Field Day was scheduled for Tuesday, August 21. Bulldozers and a clam shell arrived on the Saturday before and on Monday, the 20th, a large "digger type" shovel arrived. Tuesday morning dawned cloudy and rainy but the weather bureau assured everyone that Wednesday would be fair. By pre-arranged plans, radio stations in Connecticut and Massachusetts carried the message of postponement to the next day.

Wednesday dawned clear, cool and bright with plenty of sunshine and some 2,000 people who began arriving at 9:00 a.m. that morning thoroughly enjoyed it.

Machinery of all makes was demonstrated. Trailers carried people from the main scene of operations to various demonstrations. Irrigation equipment was demonstrated. Chain saws were demonstrated in a nearby wood lot and at noon there were far more people than there were chickens for the barbecue. The eight acres were plowed, harrowed, limed and fertilized ready for seeding. Forage harvesters made short work of the Sudan grass.

Another bulldozer arrived and began clearing trees from the area near the

(Continued on Opposite Page)



The hydrant "ready to go."

Daily Program at State Fair

EVERY DAY

8 a.m.—Gates open.

9 a.m.—All exhibits open. Industrial Exposition, Manufacturers' Bldg., all day, including General Electric House of Magic and General Motors Preview of Tomorrow hourly — Farm Machinery Show, Farm Machinery Bldg.—Flower Show, Horticulture Bldg.—Dairy Industry Show, Dairy Bldg.—"Youth Fair Within a Fair," judging all day, Boys' and Girls' Bldg. and Youth Livestock Show in new Pole Barn City—Cattle Judging, Coliseum, Monday through Friday—Glenn Miller Band free concert and free public dancing twice daily in Empire Court—live TV and radio in Auditorium of Women's Bldg.

10 a.m. to 5 p.m.—Food Judging, Women's Bldg.

11 a.m.—Ceremonial Songs and Dances, Indian Village (2 p.m. on Friday, September 6.) Also 4 p.m. daily.

11:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. — Amateur Show, Grange Bldg.

4 p.m. — Presentation food contest awards, Women's Bldg. Tommy Bartlett's Water Ski Circus will precede every matinee and evening grandstand show.

WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES

(Every Day Exeept Saturday and Sunday, Women's Bldg.)

8:55 to 10 a.m.—live TV.

10 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.—See yourself on TV.

10:30 a.m.—Cotton bag show.

11 a.m. and 2 p.m.—Fashion Show.

1 p.m.—Kay's Kitchen. Live TV.

3 p.m.—Live TV. Audience participation.

4:30 p.m.—Adult education program.

TEACHERS, YOUTH, SCHOOLS DAY
Friday, August 30

9 a.m., 1 p.m., 7 p.m.—Horse Show, Coliseum.

9:30 a.m. — Official gate opening ceremony.

10 a.m.—Drum Majorette contest, Empire Court.

11 a.m.—Fruit, flower and farm produce judging, Horticulture Bldg. (Youth Flower Show).

12 noon — School teachers luncheon, Women's Bldg.

2 and 8 p.m.—Gene Autrey and Annie Oakley, Grandstand.

2 p.m.—Microd Racing, Microd Track.

3 p.m.—Queen's Tea, Women's Bldg.

FIREMEN'S DAY
Saturday, August 31

9 a.m., 1 p.m., 7 p.m. — Horse Show, Coliseum.

10 a.m.—Flower judging, Horticulture Bldg.

12 noon—Volunteer Firemen's luncheon, Women's Bldg.

2 p.m.—Firemen's parade, Grandstand.

3 p.m.—Microd Racing, Microd Track.

8 p.m.—Gene Autrey and Annie Oakley, Grandstand.

"WE PAUSE BEFORE GOD"
Sunday, September 1

10 a.m.—Flower judging, Horticulture Bldg.

2:30 p.m.—Interdenominational Religious Observance in Coliseum.

4 and 8 p.m.—Gene Autrey and Annie Oakley, Grandstand.

6 p.m.—Horse Show, Coliseum.

LABOR DAY
Monday, September 2

8:30 a.m.—4-H and FFA Dairy Showmanship and Cattle judging, Coliseum.

9 a.m.—Judging of Swine, Poultry, Dairy Goats and Flowers; Cattle judging morning and afternoon, Coliseum.

10 a.m. — Food Department judging — Pies, Apple Pie contest.

11 a.m.—New York State Championship Stock Car Sprint Races, Grandstand.

12 noon—Labor Leaders luncheon, Women's Bldg.

2 p.m.—Microd Racing, Microd Track.

3 and 8 p.m.—Gene Autrey and Annie Oakley, Grandstand.

7 p.m.—Horse Show, Coliseum.

INDUSTRY DAY
Tuesday, September 3

9 a.m.—Food Department judging — Cakes, Women's Bldg. Cattle judging continued. International Baton Twirlers Contest, all day, Empire Court.

10 a.m.—Large Poultry, Rabbit and Cavy judging.

12 noon—Industrial Leaders luncheon, Women's Bldg.

2 p.m.—Gene Autrey and Annie Oakley, Grandstand.

8 p.m.—Top TV personalities with spectacular revue, Coliseum.

GRANGE DAY
Wednesday, September 4

9 a.m.—Food Department judging — Cookies, Women's Bldg. Judging Flowers, morning and afternoon. Cattle judging continued. Women's Organizations Day Registration and Program, all morning, Women's Bldg.

12 noon—Reception for State Legislators at Club House.

1 p.m.—Women's Organizations Day luncheon and presentation by Mrs. Averell Harriman.

1 p.m.—Draft Horse judging.

2 and 8 p.m.—Gene Autrey and Annie Oakley, Grandstand.

8 p.m.—Top TV personalities with spectacular revue, Coliseum.

GOVERNOR'S DAY
Thursday, September 5

9 a.m.—Judging Draft Horses, Flowers, and Food. Cattle judging continued.

10 a.m.—Internations Horse Pull, Infield.

11 a.m.—Governor Harriman's address in Empire Court.

12:30 p.m.—Governor's Luncheon, Women's Bldg.

1 p.m.—100-mile NASCAR Grand National Stock Car Race, Grandstand.

2 p.m.—Governor's Tour of grounds.

2 p.m.—Microd National Championship Race and First Air Force Band concert and drill, Microd track.

4 p.m.—Presentation of Governor's Trophy at Microd Track.

8 p.m.—Ward Beam's Thrill Show, Grandstand.

8 p.m.—Top TV personalities with spectacular revue, Coliseum.

INDIAN DAY
Friday, September 6

9 a.m.—Flower judging, morning and afternoon.

10 a.m.—Vegetable and Fruit judging.

11 a.m.—Baptism of Mound, Indian Village.

2 and 8 p.m.—Auto Thrill Show, Grandstand.

2:30 and 8:30 p.m.—Lone Ranger, Tonto and Lassie, Coliseum.

3 p.m.—Adoption of celebrity into Iroquois Nations as blood brother; and Farewell Dance to new blood brother, Indian Village.

AUTO RACE DAY
Saturday, September 7

9 a.m.—Judging Flower Department, Horticulture Bldg.

1:30 p.m.—100-mile USAC National Championship Auto Race (Indianapolis cars and drivers), Grandstand.

2:30 and 8:30 p.m.—Lone Ranger, Tonto and Lassie, Coliseum.

— A. A. —

THE HYDRANT GOES

(Continued from Opposite Page)

pond. Ditch diggers were on the job. The clam shell and a large digger were in operation, for all the machinery used that day was "free", a gift from the owners as their part in this demonstration.

By afternoon, the hydrant was in place and the asbestos cement pipe being laid. By nightfall the laying was complete and much of the ditch covered. While it was open, Albert laid a 1½ inch plastic pipe beside the water pipe. "This is so I can bring water to my livestock in the barn across the road, if I ever need to," he explained.

If you drive by the farm today, you can't compare the tranquil sight which the pond makes, surrounded by level, seeded acres, to the mass of earth piled here and there with machines operating "full blast" as on August 22.

Yes, it cost money. The cost of the pipe and hydrant is only a part of the total cost which amounted to $2,200. The County Agricultural Conservation and Stabilization Program aided Mr. Giulian to the sum of $500. This is based on the practice of "establishing a pond for livestock water and irrigation purposes."

Albert is satisfied and so are his neighbors. "It just means I don't do some other things I had planned, but this was far more important," he says.

Cooperation among neighbors and among machinery dealers marked August 22, 1956, as a day that will long be remembered by many, particularly those people in this community.

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Mulkey

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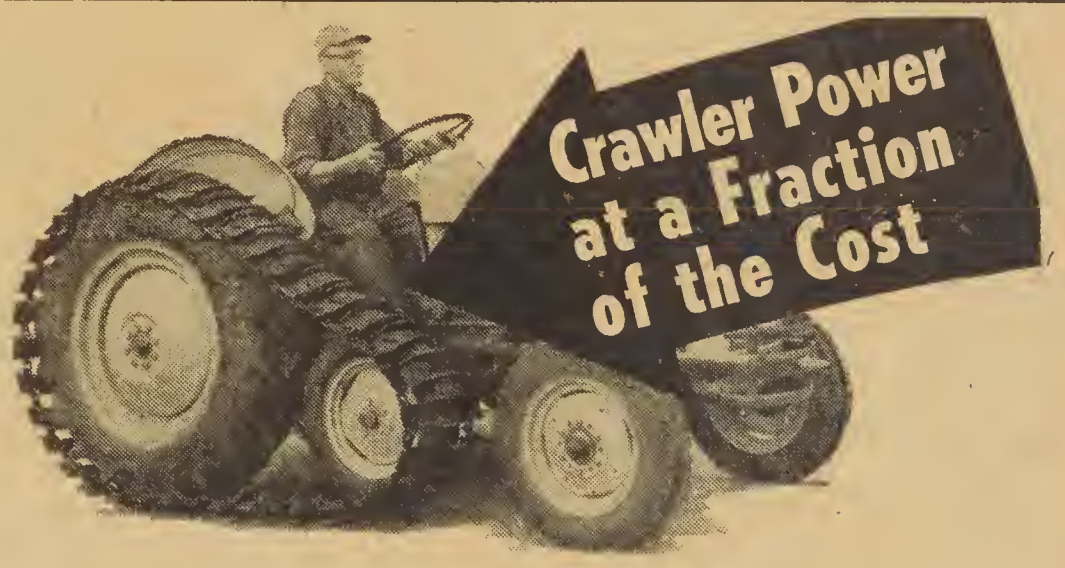
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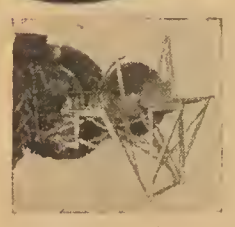
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Mounts on tractor power lift. Quick portability. Highest quality materials. Easy belt adjustment. Buller makes other tractor saw frame models.

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BULLER MANUFACTURING CO.
Hillsbara, Kansas

Your Vet Says:

It's Show Time Again



AT THIS TIME of year a great many cattle are being readied for fairs in various parts of the country. As in other years, some of the owners will forget to do certain things, and such forgetfulness will result in troubles of different kinds. We're not much concerned about such things as grooming and training and showmanship. Instead, were interested in neglected details of management that often cause trouble for owners. Those are the things we'd like to consider here.

First, make sure that your health papers are complete and that you have all that are needed to meet show requirements. This sometimes takes longer than you expect.

Second, make sure that your animals are protected against shipping fever. If you wait until the day before you start out, you can still use serum, but it's neither so effective or long-lasting as bacterin. However, the bacterin should be injected at least two weeks before animals go on the road in order to give them the desired protection. Depending somewhat on the shows, it may also be desirable to vaccinate your stock against diseases like malignant edema, blackleg, and leptospirosis.

Feet must be trimmed, for no animal can move well with overlong toes or thick pads on the soles. Good foot trimming means close trimming, and since there is always some danger of tenderness afterward, it shouldn't be put off until the day before showing.

Feeding is important, but the average owner is fully capable of doing it with a ration that will give best results. Consequently, we're more interested in methods of feeding than we are in the feed itself. Changes in rations are to be avoided whenever possible, since even a minor one like substituting "new" oats for those from last year may be enough to cause an attack of indigestion that soon takes the "bloom" off a show animal. When changes are unavoidable, they should be made gradually. Animals should be fed at regular intervals, too, since irregular feeding may lead to extreme hunger and result in over-eating when feed is finally available.

It's usually a good idea to take feed with you to the show. It may be either better or worse than what you can get on the grounds, but it will be what the cattle are used to. It is also well to feed the animals at home out of the same boxes that will be used on the road.

Mentioning feed suggests that water changes often cause trouble at shows, too, for many cattle lost weight at a critical time simply because they don't drink enough water. Animals that get water from tanks or cups at home may refuse to drink from a pail until they're forced to by extreme thirst.

You can avoid part of this trouble by watering your animals only from pails for a week or so before they leave home, and then taking the same pails with you on the road. If animals don't mind the pails, they may object to water because it tastes and smells different than that at home. It isn't very practical to haul water with you, but you can mix a little molasses with the drinking water for a couple of weeks before you leave for the fair. You can do the same thing on the road, and the molasses will smother tastes and smells so the cattle won't be able to tell any difference in the water.

The above are a few of the things that an owner can do to avoid serious trouble later on when the chips are down in the show ring. Don't forget 'em in your preparations, for they're just as important as training and grooming the animals.

Neglect of these details may not make cattle actually sick, but such carelessness can easily throw them out of condition just enough to make the difference between a prize winner and an also ran.



—Haiti Tourist Info. Bureau

Natives in this small mahogany factory at Port-au-Prince carve by hand beautiful wooden bowls. Folks on our cruise will see many such handmade articles in the shops they visit.

Summer In January

OUR CARIBBEAN Cruise which leaves New York City next January 6 may seem a long way off, yet many of our friends are already beginning to make plans for this delightful trip. As before, the Travel Service Bureau of Needham, Massachusetts, will direct the cruise for the American Agriculturist. We will live for two enchanting weeks on the S. S. Homeric, and we will visit six of the islands of the West Indies—Puerto Rico, Barbados, Trinidad, Curacao, Jamaica and Haiti. The minimum rate for all this is $500, a very reasonable figure when you realize that it includes everything except $3 worth of tips on our land tours.

We can't begin to tell you how marvelous this good neighbor cruise of ours will be. We always have a friendly, congenial group join up. We live in the most pleasant surroundings and are given first rate service. In addition, we will visit lands that teem with adventure and romance. Perhaps the best thing of all is that the cruise takes place in mid-winter—a time when our resistance is at its lowest, when we yearn to feel the warm summer sun. Indeed, a vacation at this time of the year seems to give us a double return on our money.

For complete information with costs of the staterooms, fill out the coupon below and send it in. You will enjoy reading the itinerary or cruise leaflet. Make your reservation as soon as possible in order to get the accommodations you wish. Then just look forward to a summer's vacation in January!

Mr. E. R. Eastman, President
American Agriculturist
Box 367-C Ithaca, N. Y.
Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary of your Caribbean Cruise, January 6-January 20, 1958.

Name _____

Address _____
Please print your name and address

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Aeroquip
FARM HOSE AND REUSABLE FITTINGS
Ask your farm dealer

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AT THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR
Aug. 30-Sept. 7

From the Editor's MAILBAG

MIDDLEMEN'S SERVICE

I READ with interest the article by Dan Dalrymple in the July 6th AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Mr. Dalrymple is quite logical and objective in his approach. In fact, in his effort to bring out both sides, he sometimes seems contradictory. With the last few paragraphs I am in complete agreement, that is that cooperative effort in the field of promotion and in grading and marketing is a necessity for survival. Also that it is futile to think in terms of restricting the present chain system or for that matter anything else that the public really wants.

While it is doubtless not Dalrymple's personal opinion, but a reflection of thinking common among producers, I am less happy with some other impressions created by the article. I refer specifically to two concepts commonly held by most small producers and by all too many consumers.

These are (1) that all middlemen are parasites and serve only to reduce the profit to the producer or raise the price to the consumer, depending which end of the line you happen to be; (2) that any change in the long established distributive system is, of necessity, bad.

Both these premises are so ridiculous that arguments to disprove them are useless. I am afraid that people who firmly believe them do so on emotion rather than rational basis and it would be about as futile to try to change their thinking as an attempt to convert a Fundamentalist to a belief in Evolution. In retailing, it is a reasonably safe premise that in the long run consumers will get about what they want. Attempting to run counter to a trend can prove highly unprofitable. I suspect that a variation of the same premise applies equally well to producers.

—H. Halsey Davis, President George C. Shaw Company, Portland, Maine.

— A. A. —

LOOKS FOR FORUM

LEARNING to live in the country takes time. My first problem when moving from a three room apartment in a New Jersey city to a 150 year old farm house in Maine was spiders. Being a New Yorker by birth, I promptly wrote Cornell and asked, "How do I get rid of spiders in the house?" Good ole Cornell answered promptly with excellent advice and tactfully asked, "Why don't you consult the Extension service at the University of Maine?"

I had never **heard** of the Extension Service anywhere—but, oh, they have been so helpful these last eight years.

Then a man appeared at our door representing the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. I had never read a farm paper or magazine. We subscribed. I learned that hay is grass—that you don't go to a store and ask for hayseed. I learned of the different types of farming in New England—of the problems of other farmers and farm families—ideas of farm families and rural groups—ideas for planning.

Your paper has been the source of most of my learning in this slow process of trying to be a competent farmer's wife. We especially like "From the Editor's Mailbag", the editorial page and best of all, the Annual Forum Issue which we have come to look forward to for stimulating thinking.

We don't always agree with you, of course, but your writing convinces us that you have always studied and thought before stating your convictions. Our adult study group agrees with you that there is too much foreign aid—we're working with local groups for more advertising for greater egg consumption—I think sloppy dressing for school children creates bad habits that carry over into adult life and the development of one's own philosophy is a **must** for living effectively with others—and with the business of farming. My husband says, "Don't leave out the 'Song of the Lazy Farmer.'"

—A.C.C., Maine

— A. A. —

SEES RED!

I SEE RED whenever I read that farmers should be more efficient. Do you know that the cost of handling food has jumped about 20% in the last 5 years, just about the same amount that prices to farmers have dropped? If any group is efficient it is the men on farms. Let's quit talking about efficiency.—*A.B., Maine*

EDITOR'S NOTE: Of course A. B. is right about the figures. Meanwhile, consumers are paying just about the same for food as they did 5 years ago. However, much as we dislike the word "efficiency," we can't afford to forget it. The man who looks for every way to cut production costs is the one who will have the best bank balance.

Meanwhile, let's strengthen our organizations, and persuade organizations to work together, thereby improving our bargaining power.

— A. A. —

QUALITY IS MONEY

IN A RECENT issue I read about a potato grading law. If people wishing to get and hold a market for potatoes will take pains to grade their produce properly there will be a good market.

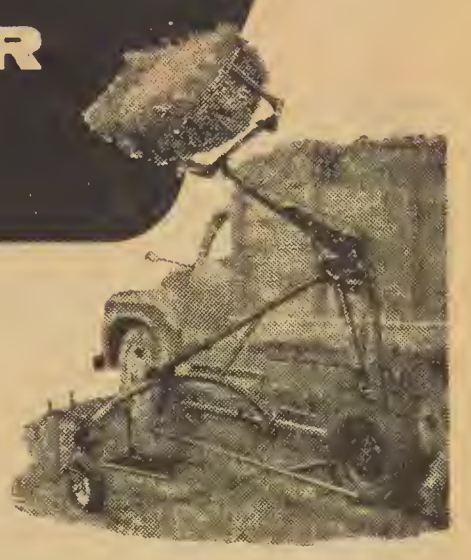
Several years ago I had this experience: I had a small lot of good potatoes and as Colby College is near and their dining hall needed potatoes, I contacted the purchasing agent. I informed her I would supply a six ounce and larger potatoes that I called baking potatoes in separate lots. There would be **no** little potatoes, no poor shapes, no injured ones, but the price would be 20 cents per hundred lb. sack above what they were paying. She agreed to have 2 sacks of the large and 6 of the six ounce on trial. Two days later I got a card asking me to bring 60 sacks of the six ounce kind.

Of course, I had to find a market for a smaller grade. I selected a size near 4 ounces and took them to my groceryman. He was so pleased he asked me to bring all I could of that size.

The poor ones were fed to the cows; they didn't mind the shape or size.

—E.A.M., Me.

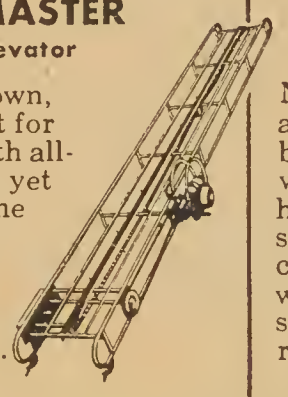
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Loading bales becomes a fast, easy operation. Truck or tractor driver does the job alone.. Operating automatically, the loader picks up and loads all bales, round or square, dropped at any angle. No auxiliary motor, PTO, or hydraulics needed.

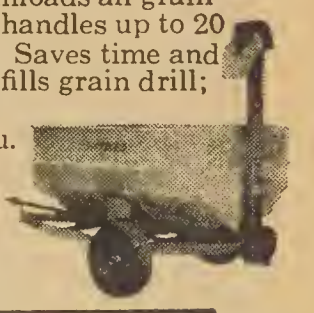
ALSO TO SAVE YOU TIME AND WORK...

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BALE MASTER
portable elevator



Moves bales up, down, horizontally. Built for years of service with all-welded framework, yet light in weight. One man operation. Powered with gasoline engine or electric motor. Optional transport.

SNOWCO
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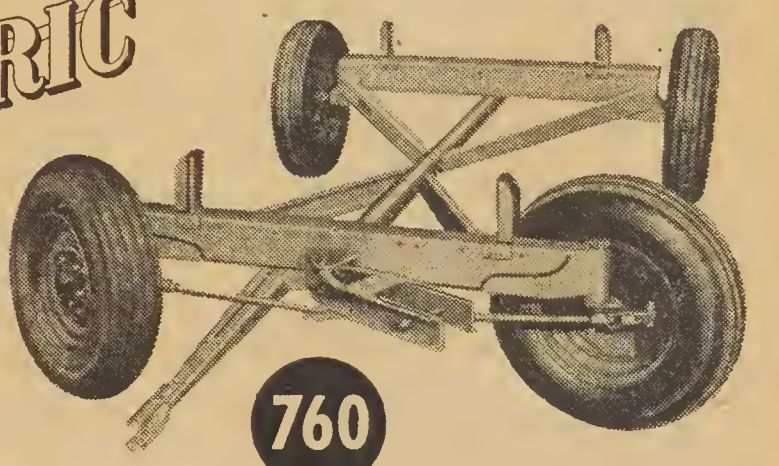


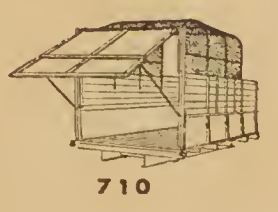
Mixes, elevates, unloads all grain and ground feed; handles up to 20 bushels a minute. Saves time and work in feeding; fills grain drill; hauls grain. All-steel box has 85 bu. capacity; 118 bu. with extension sides. Front or rear delivery.

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OUTDOOR MACHINERY EXHIBIT

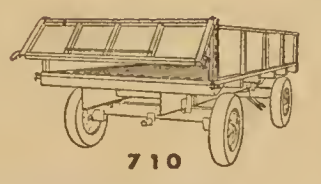
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ELECTRIC




710

Illustroted obove: Big Haul Wogon Box with ensilage sides. At right, the basic box. Below, 6 x 10 Borge type box. In upper right-hand corner, the ELECTRIC Auto-steer Wogon with 8,000 lbs. capacity.


710


610

America's Leading Wagons & Wagon Boxes

ELECTRIC design and experience are your assurance of greater value in farm haulage equipment. You get longer life and larger pay loads. ELECTRIC is America's leading manufacturer of wagons and wagon boxes.

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Pioneered by Cobey — the country's largest manufacturer of P.T.O. Spreaders — and today unequalled for utility and performance . . . a combination spreader and forage wagon in one unit. Spreader comes in three sizes: 100, 130, and 150 bu. capacities.

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1 does the work of 2.
Spreader easily converted to Self-Unloading Forage Wagon.



See This Spreader at the Outdoor Machinery Exhibit
J. S. WOODHOUSE CO.

The QUESTION BOX — What? How? Why?

Lightning keeps splintering fence posts in one place between a meadow and the back pasture. In 1955 we had the pasture side planted to oats. In 1956 we turned it back to the heifers for pasture. Lightning struck one heifer right out in the middle of the field, and there were over 80 head of stock in the same field. What could possibly be attracting the lightning to this one particular place? There just has to be some answer.

The reason could be any one of several, such as a vein of water, some iron ore, or even some possibilities of some buried wire which runs underground for better grounding, even though I do not think that it is the latter case.

To prevent further loss, purchase some steel posts and use them every 150 feet to ground this fence, instead of wooden posts. If this reader would plan to replace some of the wooden posts each year he would soon make all of his fences lightning safe for livestock and people.—*Howard L. Hutchins, President, Electra Protection Company, Inc.*

I have recently read something about gibberellic acid. Is its use practical and if so, how is it used?

Gibberellic acid is produced by a fungus and is being made commercially. It is new, experiments are being made with it, and it is too early to say what its practical use will be. Already we know that it does have curious results when applied to plants. For example, some plant stems lengthen at a rapid rate, on some plants development has been stimulated, on other plants it has a retarding effect. Generally, the material is applied as a spray although trials have been made by applying as a paste to stems, or soaking seeds in water containing it.

The stage of growth of the plant at time of application affects the results. Sometimes the results are most apparent when the plant is young, with other plants when they are well-developed.

Gibberellic acid is not yet approved by U.S.D.A. for use on food plants, but you will certainly get some interesting results by trying it out on flowers and a few home garden vegetables. I do not know of anyone who has as yet made definite recommendations as to its use on farm crops.



—Photo: Eli Lilly & Co.

A few parts per million of gibberellic acid on the bean plant at right caused the bush variety to take on the aspects of a pole bean. Note that the pods have developed quite well on the bean at right. The remarkable growth stimulant, available for plants and flowers, has not yet been approved for use on food plants. (See "Question Box" on this page.)

What is wrong with grapes in the garden that turn white on the vines?

Doubtless the trouble is downy mildew, a fungus disease. For home plantings most of the copper sprays with lime added according to the directions on the package should give satisfactory control. Four properly timed applications are effective in controlling black rot and powdery mildew as well as downy mildew.

The first application is made immediately before the grapes bloom, with a second immediately after bloom. A third spray is applied seven to ten days later, with a fourth application two to three weeks after the third spray. Proper timing of all sprays is essential to effective control.

How often should a septic tank be cleaned?

It depends on the size of the tank and the size of the family. Every three or four years is a good rule, but if one cleaning shows that it wasn't particularly necessary you can wait for a longer interval next time.

What is the best way to handle heifers this summer that were started last fall and winter?

It is a temptation to put them out on good pasture, and of course, good pasture is important. But it is not enough. Be sure that they have plenty of water, a place to get in out of the sun, and provide a portable hay rack in the pasture for feeding some high quality hay.



THESE EXCLUSIVE DE LAVAL FEATURES ARE ON BOTH THE NEW SUSPENDED AND THE NEW DESIGN PAIL TYPE MILKER

DE LAVAL MAGNETIC AND STERLING PULSATORS

Are connected to air tube, not mounted on cover...give regular, even pulsations every milking, every day... mean top production always.



DE LAVAL "FULL-FLO" TEAT CUP

Milks faster, cleaner, better... cup takes proper position automatically and holds it. Neoprene liner for longest life.



DE LAVAL 70 SERIES VACUUM PUMP

Most dependable source of vacuum ...proven on thousands of farms.



DE LAVAL MILK BAFFLE

This removable shield deflects m... away from stanchion tube a... vacuum outlet.

Good Lawns Don't "Just Happen"

HEALTHY, dense, green, vigorous lawns don't just happen—they are the result of following a sound lawn care and management program. Good lawns can be grown most easily on loamy soils; however, with a little extra work you can also have a lawn to be proud of on other soil types. The following tips should be helpful in connection with the establishment and maintenance of an attractive lawn.

1 Prepare site so that there is a gentle slope away from the house. Adequate drainage is essential.

2 Add organic matter such as well-rotted manure, compost, peat moss, straw, or sawdust to the area to be planted. Work well into top 6 inches of soil. If straw and/or sawdust is used add 50 pounds of ammonium sulfate per ton of straw or sawdust added.

3 Treat lawn area to kill weeds at least 2 to 3 weeks before planting the new lawn. Fall seeding is preferable in most areas.

4 Select the proper grass variety, seed mixture, and fertilizer for your area. An application of a nitrogen-carrying fertilizer which will supply a minimum of 2 pounds of actual nitrogen per 1,000 square feet per year will improve most lawns. This can best be applied in about three applications, 1 pound in early spring, followed by two additional applications of ½ pound of nitrogen at approximately 60-day intervals.

Proper fertilization of areas to be sodded is also important for development of a good turf. Work 10 to 15 pounds of 10-10-10 or a similar analysis fertilizer per 1,000 square feet into the soil before laying sod. Follow this with an application of 1 pound of actual nitrogen per 1,000 square feet of sod. Contact your local county agent and/or seedsman for information.

5 Frequent mowing of the lawn is essential to the development and maintenance of a dense turf. Mowers should be kept sharp and set to cut at heights ranging from around 1½ inches to 2 inches for the blue-grasses and fescues, and ¾ to 1 inch for the bent-grasses.

6 A good, thorough weekly soaking is more beneficial than several light waterings which encourage shallow rooting and thereby make turf more susceptible to drought and heat injury.

Established Lawns

When a lawn gets thin and weedy, the first thought is often to scatter grass seed and rake it in. In most cases the right treatment is lime and fertilizer. Grass and clover, when growing vigorously, are tough competition for weeds.

One of the toughest spots on which to grow grass is under trees. There, partly because clover won't grow, fertilizer is especially important. Because tree roots use so much moisture, water is the next requirement.

You can read all kinds of advice about the amount of fertilizer to use, but the best way is to watch the lawn and fertilize according to its condition. Nitrogen is most important on an all-grass lawn. Phosphorus and potash are important where you have clover, and too much nitrogen encourages grass, which is inclined to crowd out the clover.

Every year, unless the growth of grass satisfies you, you can spread 20 lbs. of 5-10-5 fertilizer per 1,000 square feet of lawn early in the spring. Every three years put on an equal amount of ground limestone.

If the lawn doesn't satisfy you, you can put on an equal amount of fertilizer about July 1 and again in September or October. The important thing is to put your hope in fertilizer rather than seed. If the ground lacks fertility, no amount of grass seed will help. With adequate fertility, grass often comes in voluntarily.



The picture of the tomato plant was taken July 21. At that time it was 6 feet high and 5 feet in diameter. It was sent in by Rose Dakin of Lake Carmel, N. Y., who said:

"I hope you will be interested in this special plant. My father is mighty proud of it."

We were interested, and we are printing the picture because we think you will be interested, too.

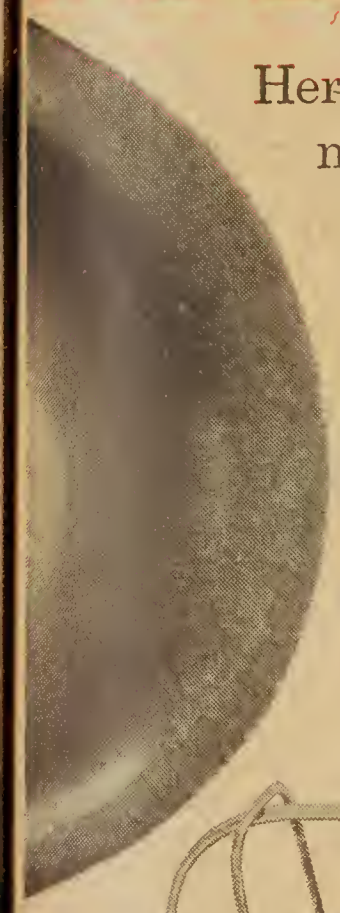
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Here is the *perfected* suspended milker... a truly modern suspended... with revolutionary features developed by years of research. This new De Laval Suspended Milker gives you positive "Controlled Milking"... leaves nothing to chance... guarantees faster, cleaner milking with absolute cow comfort. For best milking turn to De Laval —the greatest milking hand that ever touched a cow.

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How to Landscape Your Home

By DONALD J. BUSHEY

Professor of Ornamental Horticulture, Cornell

THE general goal in the landscape development of rural properties, either farm or non-farm, is much the same as it is for those in cities and villages. Both are planned for the use and enjoyment of the family who lives there. This end usually is achieved more easily on a farm property than it is on an urban lot because the available space is greater and the neighboring houses are farther apart.

Frequently the size of the maintained "home grounds" is flexible. A fence separating the lawn from the adjacent field or pasture may be brought closer on a side where the extra space does not add to the use or beauty of the landscape or moved outward to give more room for a specific use such as a larger lawn for outdoor games, picnic area, or for some other purpose.

The opportunities on rural properties frequently are greater than they are on urban properties and usually it is easier to accomplish desirable results with less effort in the original planting and in later maintenance.

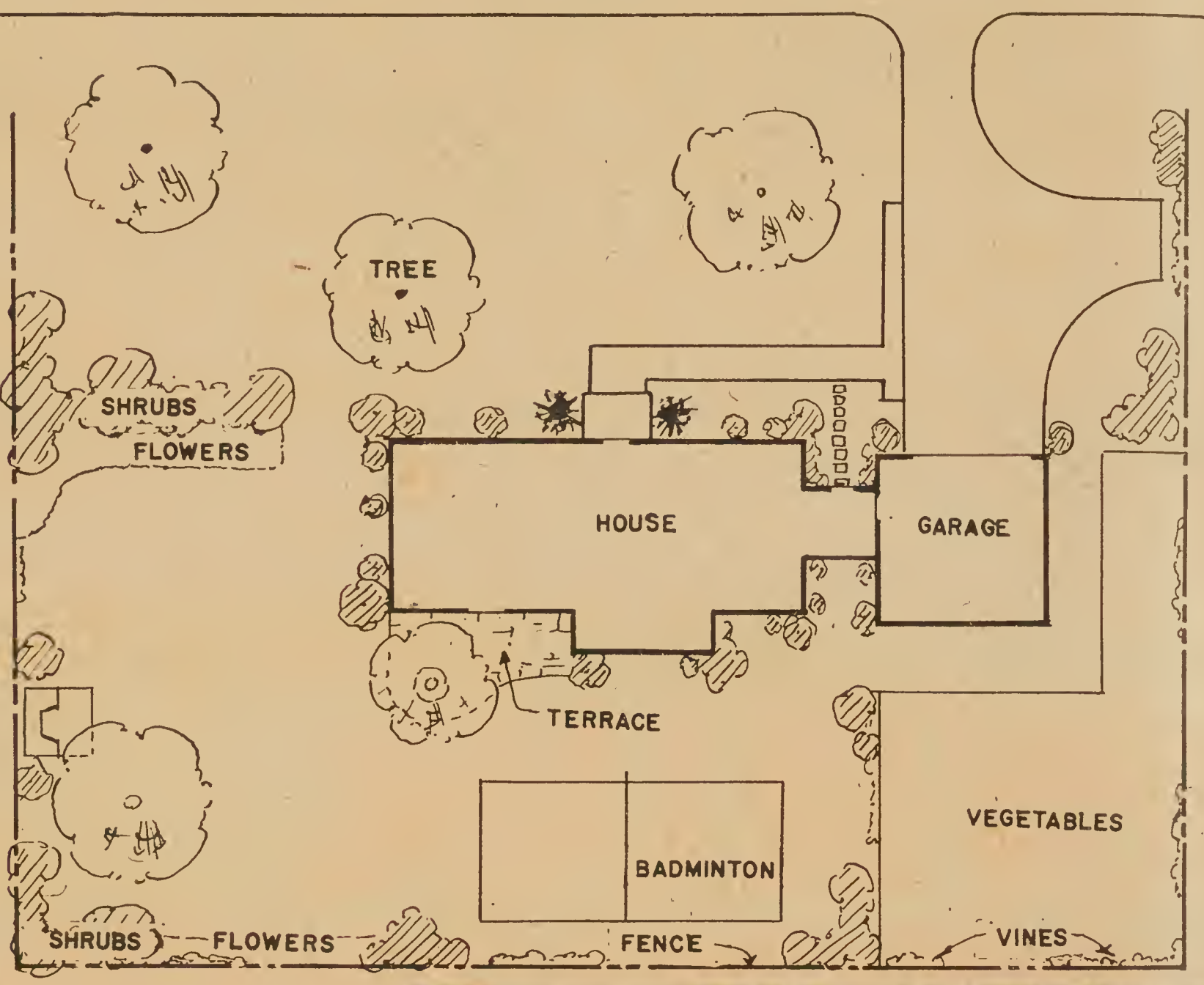
Any home landscaping begins with grading the surfaces around the house. Sometimes constructing a paved terrace where it is easily accessible from the living room of the house provides convenient connection between the house and grounds. This terrace will be an outdoor living area to be finished with easy chairs, much the same as the living room of the house. If desired, it also may be used for outdoor lunches that have been prepared in the kitchen or, with a little more construction, the meal could be prepared over an outdoor fireplace.

Details of this kind make for more pleasant living. In fact the entire planning of the home property is done to make the outside areas as useful and livable as the rooms within the house. Then, when warm weather arrives, the family interests and living are transferred to outdoor settings. The members of the family enjoy being outdoors while doing the mending, while reading, sunning, or indulging in some other form of relaxation. Children move from the nursery to the sandbox, teeter, and swing.

The older children and adults go from the recreation room to the lawn equipped for badminton, croquet, or some other games. Guests are taken to the terrace instead of the living room. The hobbyist transfers his indoor interests to some form of hobby gardening.

Many whose livelihood is made from indoor work find rest and relaxation in working with ornamental plants, fruits, and vegetables. The entire home landscape is planned to provide for such family interests.

In the general planning the front lawn usually is accepted as a public or semi-public area and no effort is made to screen this part of the grounds from view. The side and rear lawn areas are developed for outdoor living and recreation. Usually the house and garage effectively break the view from the public highway and give some privacy to these lawns. Shrub plantings or vine-covered fences, when properly located, supplement the screen provided by the buildings.



Above is the yard plan of a home and well-landscaped surroundings. At the right is the picture of a model constructed to show how a yard would look after following the above plan.



After the preliminary planning, grading, and construction is done the actual planting of the property can progress as rapidly as time and money permit. The amount of money needed will be decreased considerably if the owner does the work. The entire plan need not be completed in one season. If necessary it can be done on a five year basis, and, when it is done, the final product will be as satisfying as though it had all been done at once.

After the top-soil has been applied, the surface can be raked over to an even grade and the grass seed sown. Trees can be planted in locations where they will give shade to specific locations at the time of day it is needed. Only a few widely spaced trees are needed. In fact, too many large-growing trees, after several years' growth, will be detrimental to the thriftiness of nearby lawns, shrubs, flowers, and vegetables.

Do not break up the lawns with many shrubs and trees as they make mowing difficult and break up what would otherwise be an open, usable lawn. Only in special, unusual situations do they improve the appearance of the grounds.

More often than not the plantings done around the foundations of the house are considerably overdone and incorrectly done. For this part of the landscape planting, it is especially important that plants appropriate in mature size be selected for each place to be planted. Tall-growing shrubs set in front of first floor windows or too near a doorway will soon outdistance the pruning shears. Sooner or later they will need to be removed and the planting done over again— with plants of proper mature size for each location.

Rural properties may not need a tall border planting of shrubs enclosing the lawn on all sides. Adequate privacy is obtained by the greater distance between homes. In these situations a planting of tall-growing shrubs may be located where it will break the view from the highway into the private lawn areas.

The edges of the maintained lawn can be identified by a fence of suitable, open design and low enough so it will not obstruct the view of the fields beyond. This will give a feeling of openness and the horizon may be the margin of enclosure. Any planting done on the lawn side of this fence should give a feeling of complete informality. A twining vine here, a flowering shrub of your own choice there, and a small bed of flowers in a location seen to advantage from a window of the house, a terrace, or some frequented part of the lawn. These plantings should be unequally spaced to give the desired informality.

For most situations the plantings briefly described here, with occasional slight variations to accommodate existing large trees and different slopes of ground, will be suitable for most farm homes. General plans of this kind do not involve elaborate plantings and an excessive amount of care. They will, however, provide facilities for the use of the entire family and their friends. They will stimulate a pride of ownership that cannot be measured in dollars and cents. The main value will be the satisfaction given for pleasant family living.



FUELIN' UP, RARIN' TO GO

They'll really be digging in on Wednesday, August 21. That's when the Fifth Annual New York State Plowing Contest is being held—at E. R. Cotterrill & Sons Farm, Harford, Cortland County.

There'll be plenty of action in three classes of competition—Contour Plowing and Senior and Junior Level Land Plowing. An extra added attraction will be a fire demonstration.

Co-sponsors of the contest are the New York State College of Agriculture Extension Service, the State Association of Soil Conservation Districts, the Soil Conservation Service (Federal), Cortland Co. Extension Service and The Atlantic Refining Company, whose participation includes supplying fuel and prizes.

You find Atlantic among the sponsors because of its great interest in serving the farm—in many ways. Throughout New York State, for example, the Atlantic Rural Salesman, with his welcome and dependable "service station on wheels," is helping to keep countless farms on the go. In New York State and elsewhere Atlantic dealers and distributors are supplying farmers with the same high-quality petroleum products at lowest possible prices.

For leadership in farm service, look to Atlantic.

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY

ATLANTIC

See your Atlantic Weatherman each week night on TV



DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

1907 — 1957

50th ANNIVERSARY

The Bridge to Better Farm Living

Fifty years ago, the Northeast's first milk producers' bargaining cooperative was organized. Its name, Dairymen's League, Inc. Its purpose, to bridge the black chasm of dealer oppression, of market manipulation and of below-cost prices that stood between the dairy farm and a living price for milk. Its plan of operation, to bargain for the fairest returns to producers that conditions would permit.

But You Can't Bargain With Empty Hands

Dairymen's League, Inc. quickly found out that dealers controlled all the country receiving plants, all the city distributing plants and all transportation lines between. The only bargain they would listen to was milk at their own price.

So Dairymen's League, Inc. reorganized as Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc. It began to acquire the marketing tools of country plants, motor transport, city branches and manufacturing plants. Competitive bargaining tools that carried weight in dealers' offices as well as in government circles and legislative councils.

Fair Marketing Principles Make Bargaining Effective

Operating three ways . . . as a bargaining cooperative, an operating cooperative and a marketing cooperative . . . League members saw the need for orderly and uniform marketing practices. They put into effect the plan of pricing milk according to use . . . and of equalizing returns to give every producer a fair share of fluid sales. They agitated for legislation enabling cooperatives to work together for fairer farm prices . . . and for state and federal marketing orders fairly enforced by a marketing administrator. Just this month, a program they started working for back in 1941, became a reality . . . the single comprehensive marketing order.

Join the 3-way dairy cooperative . . . the only milkshed cooperative with operating and marketing facilities to back up its bargaining efforts.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.

Visiting Hayfields

By TOM MILLIMAN — *Milepost 372* — N. Y. THRUWAY

BOON FOR BIRDSFOOT

NOW IN mid-August many a farmer, because of weeds and grass, can at the moment barely find any birdsfoot at all in new seedings. It is as good a time as any to bring out the findings on weed control as reported by J. M. Scholl in the June issue of a nationally circulated leaflet ($1 a year) put out by the Forage Club of the University of Iowa, at Ames, Iowa has had great success with Empire birdsfoot.

"Birdsfoot trefoil has become firmly established as a legume for use in the improvement of permanent pastures. The chief weakness appears to be that the seedlings develop slowly when competing with vigorously growing weeds and other forages during the seedling stage.

"A recent approach to the problem of reducing competition has been through the use of chemicals. Since annual weedy grasses are very common, very competitive and more difficult to control by mowing than broadleaf weeds, a herbicide to be satisfactory must control grasses. It is recognized that the application of these chemicals precludes the use of forage grasses in mixtures with trefoil; it also eliminates the possibility of using a cereal as a companion crop.

"Some of the results from weed control studies in newly seeded trefoil at Ames for the 4-year period 1953-1956 follow:

"1. Eight pounds of TCA applied at the time of seeding (pre-emergence) or 4 pounds of dalapon applied 4-6 weeks after seeding (post-emergence) gave very satisfactory results in the control of annual grasses. These chemicals were applied in enough water to get good coverage. Broadleaf weeds were not controlled by these chemicals. Mowing in late June and again in late August controlled these weeds.

"2. Since trefoil is usually seeded on sloping land it is desirable to grow it with a grass. When trefoil is seeded in a renovation program, Kentucky bluegrass can be expected to volunteer from sod portions. TCA and dalapon at the above rates will not kill established bluegrass but will set it back temporarily. Grass may be seeded in trefoil after dalapon treatment following light tillage after August mowing. Late August and early September are usually favorable periods for seeding grasses.

"3. These chemicals are not recommended for use on forage crops that will be grazed or cut for hay (the same year. T. M.). The Food and Drug Administration and the USDA require further information on residues and the effects on grazing animals before tolerances can be established. They show great promise as an aid to the establishment of full stands of birdsfoot trefoil but their use cannot be generally recommended until clearance is obtained from the above agencies."

P. S. The above report was checked with Dr. H. A. MacDonald of Cornell (New York's Mr. Birdsfoot), who reports similar results by Cornell, although with some variation in materials used. Write Dr. MacDonald or Dr. Stanley Fertig, Agronomy Department, Cornell University, Ithaca. Please don't write me on this.

Screenings

Weather Bureau records show the area westward of Rochester, in which Hayfields is located, to average least summer rainfall of any general region in the Northeast. In 1957, however, and last year too, we've been blessed with rain, good crops, and fine pastures: some rain damage to hay occurred. I'm sorry that sections to the east and south along the coast to Cape May have been hurt by drought.

* * *

Dupuits alfalfa is living up to its reputation of high yields and three full cuttings. The second cutting of Dupuits was pressing upon Harry Morrill before he could complete the first cutting of other alfalfa fields and of Viking and Empire birdsfoot, even though haying was done earlier this year than at any time in 7 years.

* * *

A month ago I reported higher May and June milk production than Hayfields ever had before, with even fewer cows, and credited 25% of it to cow quality, 25% to land management and 50% to Harry Morrill. Now July shows up to have sustained less drop in milk flow than any midsummer month in previous years. I'll still give Harry Morrill 50% of the credit for July, and divide the other 50% equally among summer rainfall, land management and breeding.

* * *

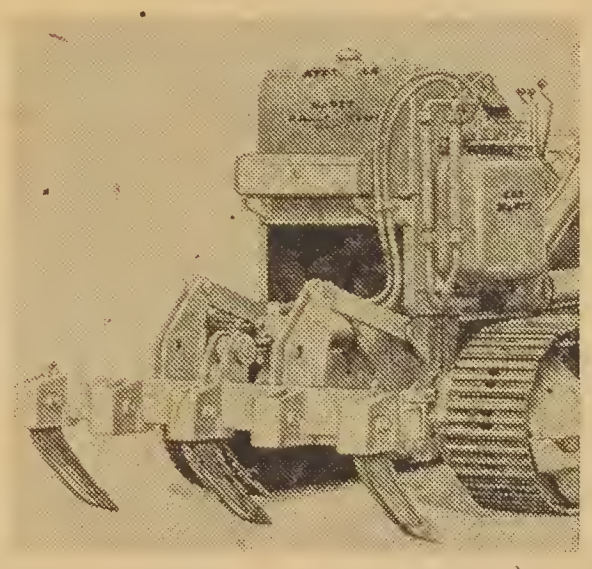
The Morrill boys, Eugene, 14, and Tommy, 12, have been so busy that I've hardly had the chance to become acquainted. They too are good workers, learning rapidly, and are interested in everything. Later on I'll report on their skills and special interests, and on those of Jim Fisher's sons, who live on an adjoining farm toward Caledonia.

* * *

On July 29, a truck came from Batavia with 8¾ tons of 0-15-30 fertilizer and at a cost of $9.50 an acre covered 57 acres of alfalfa and birdsfoot trefoil at 300 lbs. to the acre. All this was on the home farm, where superphosphate has been regularly used for 25 years. On the rented farm we'll presently have spread a truckload of 0-19-19 with borax. There the need for superphosphate is as great as the need for potash, hence the 0-1-1 ratio.

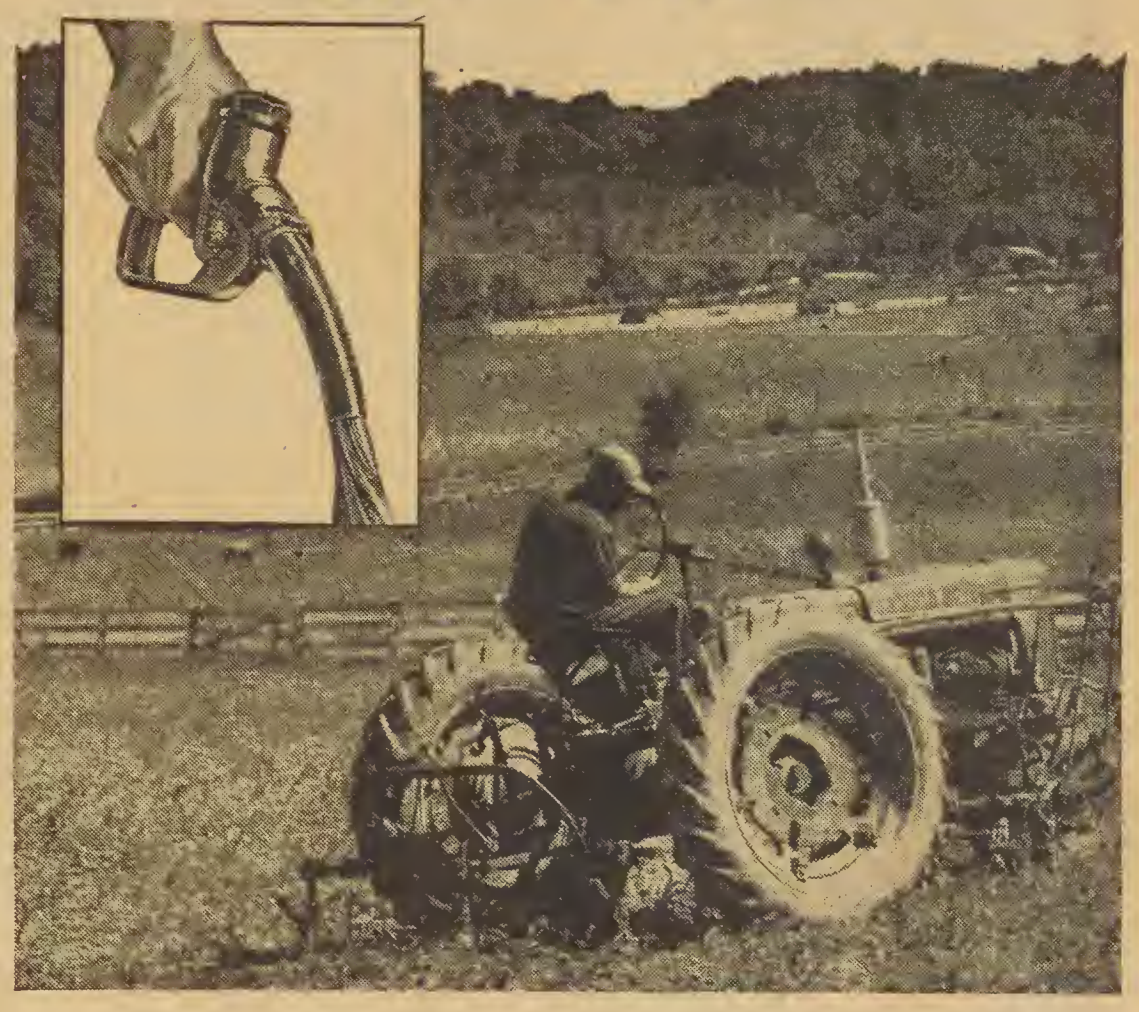
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PASTURE RENOVATION



IF THIS machine had teeth inserted in the two empty brackets shown in the picture, it would be a great device for tearing up some of the rough, unproductive hillside pastures of which we have millions of acres in the Northeast. Destruction of old sod in the late summer or fall should precede the spring use of ordinary farm machines to fit a seedbed for Empire birdsfoot. The point I seek to make is that such machines hired to the farmer by the hour do such an enormous amount of work for a dollar that the cost is much lower than with the farmer's own equipment. Erosion is prevented by leaving the torn-up sod to weather through the winter. See bulldozing contractors and ditchers.

YOUR PIPELINE TO THE WORLD'S MOST MODERN REFINERY

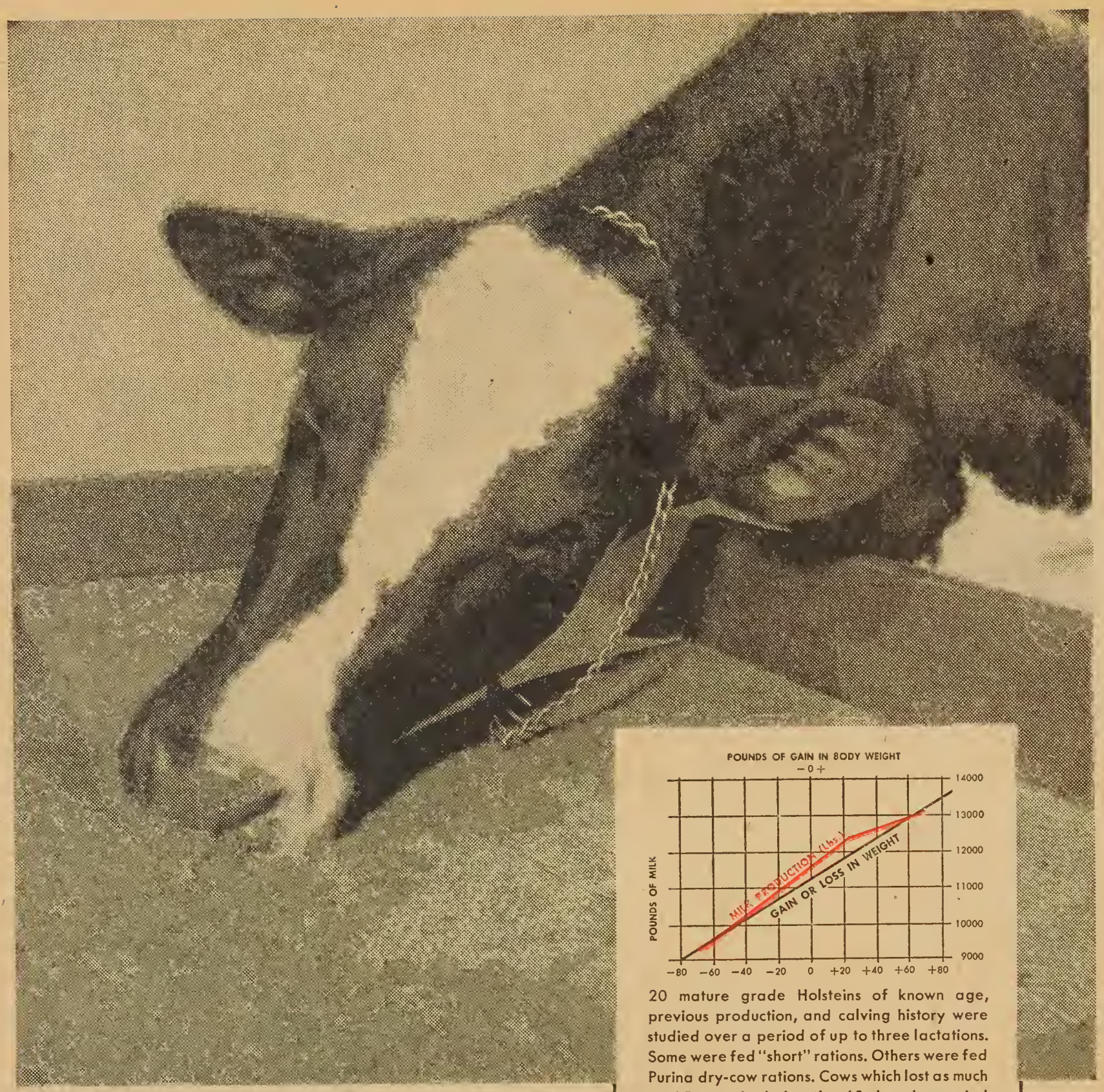


Now your tractor, truck or car can take its power straight from the world's largest all-new refinery...the first in a new generation of petroleum giants. This refinery has the world's largest crude unit and fluid coker...the world's largest catalytic cracker and reformer. Never before has a refinery been planned on so vast a scale. And the result is a gasoline that's not just improved but new from the ground up...the best! See your "Flying A" Dealer for your supply.



TIDEWATER'S ALL-NEW REFINERY IS THE BEST FOR SIZE AND SCIENCE

TIDEWATER OIL COMPANY San Francisco • New York



20 mature grade Holsteins of known age, previous production, and calving history were studied over a period of up to three lactations. Some were fed "short" rations. Others were fed Purina dry-cow rations. Cows which lost as much as 65 pounds during the 60-day dry period produced only 9,600 pounds of milk in the following lactation. Cows that gained 75 pounds produced 13,200 pounds in their next milking period.

Northeast Dairymen know you're way ahead when...

100 lbs. more body weight bring you a ton extra milk

We're talking about proper dry cow feeding. Years of comparison tests at Purina's Research Farm have proved, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that body condition at freshening and subsequent milk production go up and down together. Condition built during the dry period pays off handsomely in milk production during the following lactation.

HOW MUCH? For every pound a Holstein cow gains or loses during her dry period, she can be expected, on the average, to gain or lose 25 pounds of milk production the following lactation. For Guernseys it's 20 pounds, and for Jerseys, 15 pounds. (See chart above.) This means that a Holstein cow can be expected to produce more than a ton extra milk from 100 pounds of body condition added when she's dry!

OTHER BENEFITS — Besides greatly increased production through special Purina dry cow feeding, there are other benefits. Unborn calves put on about two-thirds of their weight during the last 60 days before birth. Feeding dry cows the Purina Way helps them build strong, vigorous, full-weight calves. Experience of hundreds of Purina feeders proves such cows also have less trouble calving than do underconditioned cows.

Ask at the Store with the Checkerboard Sign about the Purina dry cow program suited to your own conditions. Try it. Then compare the difference in production and condition of your entire herd. We think you will agree that feeding dry cows the Purina Way is as important as feeding for production any other time.

RALSTON PURINA COMPANY

Buffalo, N. Y. • St. Johnsbury, Vt.



FEED PURINA . . . YOU CAN DEPEND ON THE CHECKERBOARD

Has Timing Been Oversold?

By LARRY NELSON
Technician, NYABC

TIMING, timing — everybody talks about timing. Many articles have been written on the subject and most everyone has his pet theory on what is the best time during the heat period to breed cows.

I have been an inseminator with New York Artificial Breeders Cooperative for almost nine years, and have heard many theories expounded and many of them disproved. Concepts of artificial breeding are, because of constant research, continually changing—and for the better. Semen handling techniques plus more experienced inseminators, among other things, have raised our conception rate of about 62% of ten years ago to our present 73% conception on first services. (Conception rate for the Worcester ABC of which I am manager, has averaged 77% for the past 6 months).

In my experience of about 26,000 inseminations, done at all hours from 7 a.m. to midnight, I can find no correlation between the time of day the cow is bred and conception rate. I'm not going to talk about theory, only actual practice in the field because, in the final analysis, that's what counts.

Let's start with one cow. She is reported as being in heat in the morning. When should she be bred? The rule of thumb has been—breed her that afternoon. Now, when did this cow first come in heat? (By "heat," I mean standing heat.) If it is summertime, the cow probably was first noticed in heat between 4 and 5 a.m., and could have come in heat any time during the night. Suppose she first came in standing heat at 4 a.m. With semen now produced by NYABC, she could be bred with good results at 6 a.m. or any time up to 11 a.m. the next morning, or even later.

Why 3 p. m.?

Now, take that same cow, same heat, but make it wintertime. She is probably first noticed in heat between 9 and 11 a.m. when most people turn their cows out. Anyone would think it is too early to breed her at 11 a.m., but it's not. I don't know where people get the idea that a cow will conceive only if she is bred at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Take the case of John Doe, the proverbial average man. In the summer, John reports about half his cows as being in heat at night, and the other half in the morning when he brings them in from pasture. In the winter, all of John's cows are reported as being in heat at 9 a.m.

If I bred all of John's cows at 3 p.m. in the winter, he would be happy as a clam, but, if I bred all of his cows at 3 p.m. in the summer, he wouldn't like it a bit. Some of John's winter cows must have been in heat at night but were not noticed until he turned them out the next morning, but almost all of them are bred in the afternoon. In the summer, half are bred in the morning and half in the afternoon except when he has one "A M" and one "P M" cow, then they are both bred at the same time.

The conception rate in John's herd remains about the same summer and winter. Why? Because of the tremendous latitude in breeding cows that we now have with the semen that is produced today.

Timing in the past has been oversold.

Here is all you have to do. Know when your cows are in heat; report them to your inseminator; and forget about timing.

This I know and I tell you true: The best time to breed your cow is whenever the inseminator gets there.

Upon this foundation, all dairy farmers, working through their cooperatives, can build a better marketing program for the new day



The Single Order brings the New Day we've all been hoping for.

Can any dairy farmer give one logical reason why we shouldn't be able to build a Better Marketing Program on this tried and true foundation? Can he honestly say that any of these nine foundation stones was unnecessary?

It has taken the best efforts and thinking of thousands of dairy farmers over the last 50 years to build what we now have. Further advances, improvements and refinements are certain to come if we work for them.

That's why the Big Four dairy cooperatives are pulling together . . . why every single dairyman should work harder than ever before for united, constructive action now.

Foundation Stones for a Sound Marketing Program

1907—Dairymen's League, Inc., formed to represent dairy farmers in pricing their milk.

1916—Under League leadership, dairy farmers established right to price their own milk.

1919—Dairymen's League, Inc., reorganized as Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., to meet requirements of dairy farmers in marketing and pricing their milk.

1923—Fundamental marketing principles of pricing milk according to use, and equalization of returns among all members, developed by Dairymen's League.

1937—Rogers-Allen Law and Federal Marketing Act enable cooperatives to work together for better marketing program.

1937—Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency organized as the place where all cooperative associations in the Metropolitan marketing area could meet and work for a better milk marketing program.

1938—Marketing principles developed by Dairymen's League in 1923 incorporated in a Federal-State milk marketing order, with an administrator to see that order was applied evenly on handlers, and returns distributed fairly among producers.

1956—Services of cooperative associations recognized by U.S. Supreme Court as beneficial to all producers, and that all producers should share equally in cost of such services.

1957—Today's unifying single order, recognizing that neither state nor city lines should be barriers interfering with natural milk markets having one common source of supply!

Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Inc.

HEARD AROUND THE FARM . . .



"Won't those Holsteins holler when they see I've eaten their Sterling Blusalt!"

"You'll hear them bellow clear across the next county! Silly things, they're always worrying about their health. One says she doesn't get enough cobalt. Another worries about her daily ration of iodine. It makes me sick, the way they go on. Anyone would think they *never* got any Blusalt except out here in the pasture. But I know better. I've seen those Blusalt Liks in the barn, and I know our boss has Blusalt mixed in with our feed, too. He's far too smart to take chances with mineral deficiencies in any of us. But those cows—well, they just love their Blusalt. O-oh! Here they come. Now for the fireworks!"



STERLING BLUSALT contains salt plus cobalt, manganese copper, iron, zinc, and calcium iodate (a completely stable source of nutritionally available iodine)—all in readily digestible forms. Feed it free choice and mixed in feed—for livestock health, efficiency and profits. In 50- and 100-lb. bags, 50-lb. blocks, 4-lb. Liks.

IMPORTANT!

You can control certain internal parasites in livestock with Sterling Green'salt

This high-quality trace-mineral salt has 10% phenothiazine added for effective worm control. And—best of all—a new flavor ingredient—"Sucarob"—makes Green'salt fully palatable to *all* your livestock. Now you can feed Green'salt every day, and your animals will eat as much of it as they need. *Parasites won't eat your profits!*

STERLING BLUSALT, STERLING GREEN'SALT *are products of International Salt Co., Inc., Scranton, Pa.*

My Experience With . . .

Corn, Grass and Small Grains

By LEON D. HAIGHT,
Whitney Point, New York

I BOUGHT a farm in 1909, and in 1912 built two silos, 14 x 24. The first corn I put in was State corn, about 4½ acres. I don't believe anybody ever had better silage. I had Pride of the North on top of it, well eared. I fed a bushel per cow and when I got down to the State corn there was about 12 feet that the cows wouldn't eat at that rate. It had to be a bushel to two cows.

Probably 20 years ago I raised a little corn to husk. Had about 700 bushels. Started having it ground, mixing other feeds with it so that I had 20% protein and 4% fat. I fed this for a while, then decided to find out what it was doing for me. I bought some mixed dairy feed and the cows gained enough so that **I sold the rest of the corn on the cob** at so much a hundred. After that I also sold my oats and barley, and bought back mixed rations. Maybe some might have different luck with homegrown grain.

How I Killed Quack

I found that you can get rid of quack grass. I plowed a piece of sod one fall. In the spring it stayed wet quite late, so that the grass and weeds got a good start. So I plowed the piece again without dragging and that killed out the quack.

It was probably around 1925 that I had a piece of mixed hay, about half timothy and half red clover. I cut in the middle of July, mowed one day, raked and cocked it the next, and drew it right out of the cock the third day. I had timothy on top of this hay in one big mow. When I got to the mixed hay the cows started gaining. They gained and gained for two weeks. I found out that timothy cut in the middle of July was no good for milk. I didn't know that early cut timothy had more protein until a number of years later when Cornell came out with it.

I did as Cornell suggested, had my haying done by the 8th or 12th of July each year, cutting my timothy first and leaving mixed hay or clover till last.

The boys around here had a mess last year. It rained most of the time after the first of July right on till late fall. They could have cut hay in June, but very few around here got started. I could get just as much milk out of early cut timothy hay as clover for anything I could see.

Filled Silo With Hay

During World War I, I had started haying but I had only a little in the barn when it started raining. I got disgusted, built a platform up to the silo, and filled it with hay. This was green hay, not chopped. I ran a small stream of water on the hay for 48 hours, using a spray and changing it around from place to place, until it started running out the bottom of the silo.

I had some wonderful fodder, although there was quite a bit of waste on top and around the side. I could have saved more of it by putting a weight on top and wetting a little more while it was settling. The hay came out looking about the same as when put in the silo. It didn't heat much.

I heard this past winter of someone putting millet in a trench, and it came out good. I believe green hay could be stacked (it's being done—Ed.)

I got so I didn't do much fall plowing because of its washing, especially upland or slope. I didn't sow oats alone because of lodging. When they did that you lost the oats and the seeding also. On the flat I sowed barley, and on upland oats and barley. I had a piece of oats one year that went flat before they started to head. That was enough for me.

With such silage as I spoke of at first, and good early cut hay, I think a person could get a good flow of milk without grain. I had a cow all alone one year. The year before with the dairy she gave a little over half a pail of milk. I had some State corn. I fed a few stalks twice a day with the ears on it, second cutting of clover twice a day, and 1½ quarts of meal twice a day. On this the cow gave a third more milk than she had the year before.

I have been retired for five years now. I think of the things I did, and might have done. I think a person could buy a farm without money even today. I guess it would be uphill business on a small farm unless a man had some other income. I bought without money on a contract paying $100 a month. I got a deed after about three years.

— A. A. —

"EGGLAND" Offers New Features At State Fair

EGGLAND, one of the feature attractions at the 1957 New York State Fair will feature eggs and poultry August 30 through September 7. The theme of Eggland is Poultry and Eggs Around the World. Eggs and poultry will be used in many foreign recipes with many of the booths decorated in festive colors and designs.

An electronic oven promises to be of interest. With this oven egg and poultry recipes will be prepared and cooked in a matter of seconds.

Modern day practices of producing and distributing quality eggs will be on display including the production of eggs in individual cages. Eggs will be candled, sized and packaged right before your eyes, demonstrating how top quality eggs produced by the hen are maintained in this top quality form until used.

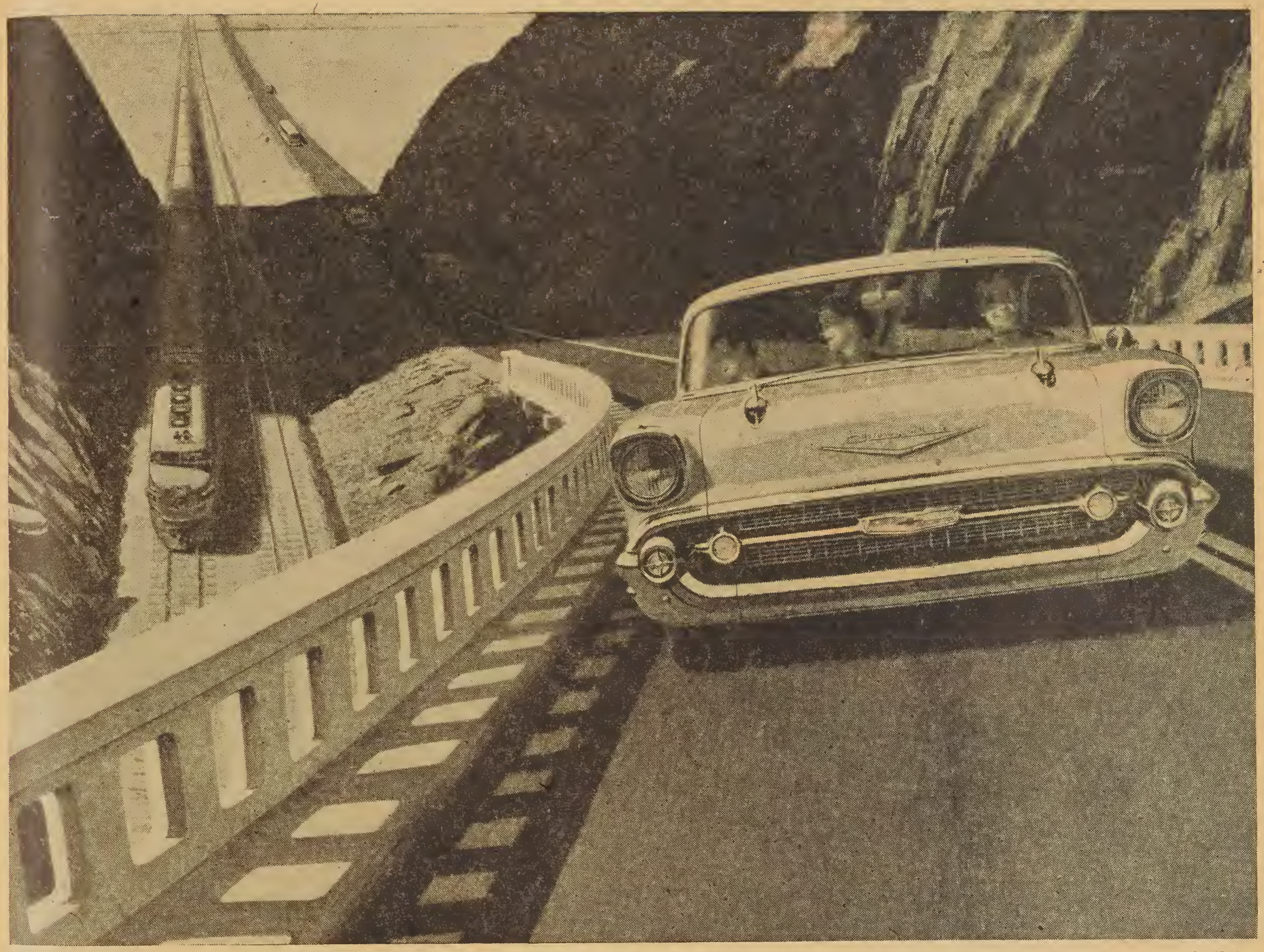
Other features will include a puppet show of poultry and egg characters telling about the merits of these products and how to handle and prepare them so to obtain the maximum value from them. The exhibits prepared by the New York State Department of Agriculturc and Markets promise to be one of the main attractions of Eggland for 1957.

A regular feature of Eggland is the Empire State Barbecuing Contest where contestants from all over New York State will match their skills and ingenuity in preparing and barbecuing chicken. This contest is judged by a group of experts from press, T.V., Home Economists and other professions. The Empire State Barbecuing Contest will take place September 4 at 3:00 p.m. in front of Eggland.

The program includes 4-H demonstrations, an egg show and the barbecue demonstration by 4-H people.

The New York State Poultry Queen will rule over Eggland throughout the nine days of the Fair and will compete for the Queen of the fair and take part in many other events.

Eggland is a joint project of the New York Statc Poultry Council, the New York State Committee of the Poultry and Egg National Board and the Poultry Department of Cornell University.



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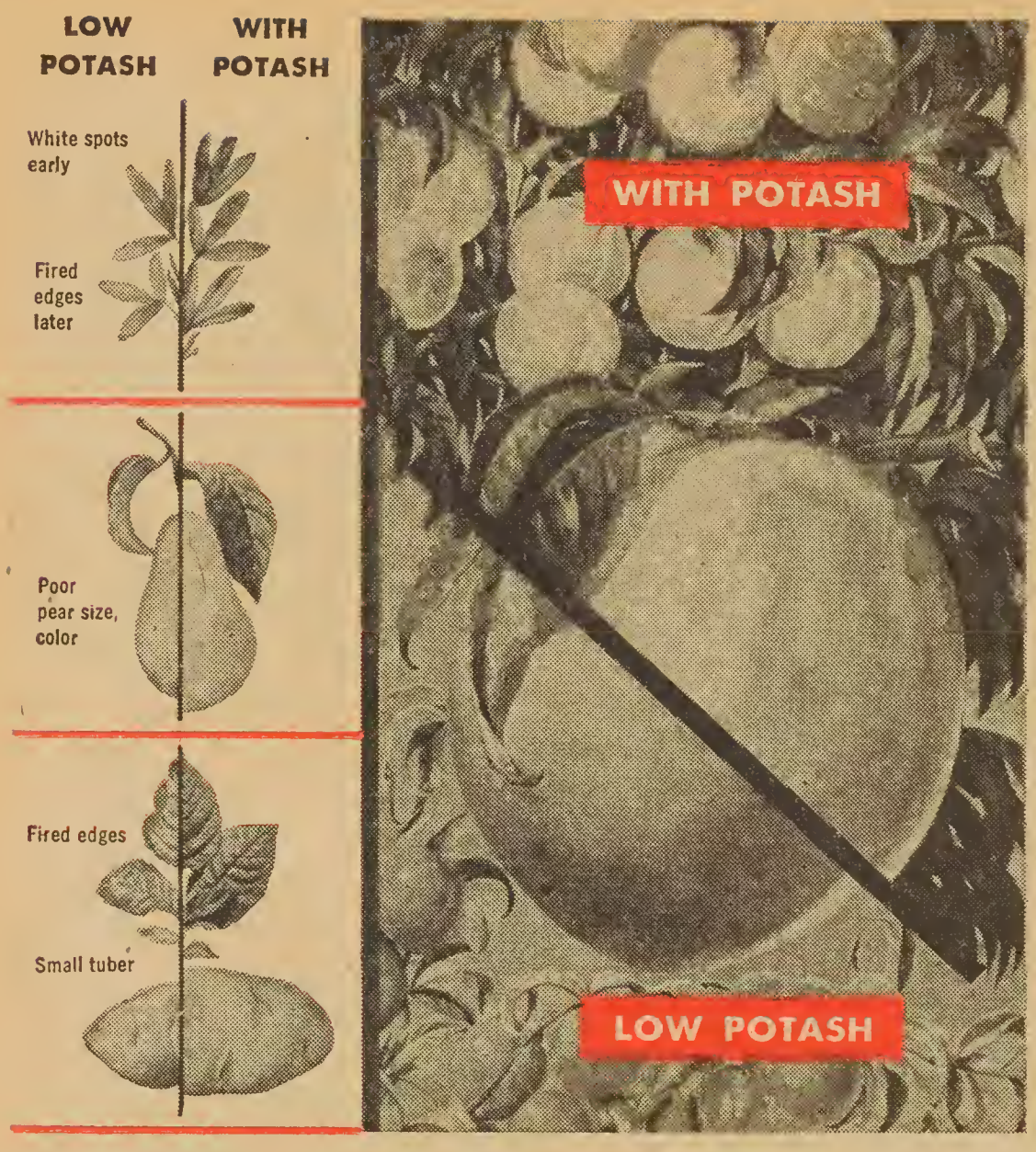
Here's a car designed to put the sparkle back into driving, a car that gives you that glad-to-be-alive feeling the moment you nudge the throttle! Part of the pleasure is performance—and part is the wonderful sense of security that comes from Chevy's superb road-holding and precision control. It's a honey to handle on city streets, superhighways and everything in between.

How do you like to drive? There's a Chevy combination to suit every motoring mood, from the thrifty Six to the terrific Corvette V8, from the sports car *close-ratio* stick shift to the free-flight feeling of either of Chevrolet's two automatic drives.* Whenever the miles seem dull and motoring a chore, remember this: There's a sure cure just as close as your nearest Chevrolet dealer! . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.

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Savings and Safety in Gasoline Storage

By MELVIN E. LONG

DO YOU realize that improper gasoline storage facilities on your farm can be costing you money, as well as causing a very definite safety hazard? Proper storage will cut evaporation losses, maintain quality, and eliminate safety hazards.

In one series of tests, in which a 200 gallon average supply was maintained, and 200 gallons withdrawn per month, the following evaporation losses occurred:

a) In 50 gallon vented drums—**30 gallons loss.**

b) In a 290 gallon vented tank (elevated—**11 gallons loss.)**

c) In a 290 gallon buried tank—**7 gallons loss.**

d) In a 290 gallon elevated pressurized tank—**3 gallons loss.**

What is this pressurized tank?

Gasoline in a tank has a tendency to evaporate and build up pressure. If this pressure can be held at 3 lbs. per square inch, by means of a pressure cap, the evaporation is greatly reduced.

No gasoline tank should ever be sealed without some means of pressure relief, as the pressure that can be built up by a rise in temperature can burst the tank. The pressure relief valve, which your gasoline delivery man can generally supply, attaches to the regular vent opening. The filler opening is tightly closed. Then, the pressure within the tank increases with higher air temperature.

As soon as the pressure gets above 3 lbs. per square inch, the relief valve opens, until the pressure again drops to 3 lbs. A vacuum relief valve is also included in this device, so that air may enter the tank as it cools in the evening, and the inside pressure drops. This vacuum relief valve also allows air to enter the tank when you are withdrawing gasoline.

Quality

Reducing evaporation losses helps preserve the easy starting qualities of your gasoline. The more volatile portion of the gasoline makes for easy starting, but it also is the part which evaporates first in storage.

Gum content of gasoline also increases with excess evaporation. This excess gum tends to clog fuel lines and carburetors.

Water in fuel tanks is a very common source of trouble. Pressurizing your tank also helps reduce the amount of water formed by condensation.

Underground storage is probably the best bet for large volume users. The savings in evaporation losses will offset the higher initial cost of the tank and pump. The uniform temperature of the earth surrounding the tank reduces evaporation losses caused by temperature variations. Before burying a tank, be sure that it is coated with asphalt or tar which will greatly increase the life of the tank. Use clean, fine sand to backfill next to the tank. Do not use cinders. Moisture in the soil will leach acid from the cinders, which in turn will attack the metal tank.

For smaller volume storage, the overhead tank is probably the best bet. A good sun-shade built over the tank will help reduce mid-day summer temperatures in the tank. Tests indicate that this will reduce evaporation losses by as much as two-thirds. Shade trees are fine for summer protection. But shade is also needed during the winter months. Petroleum companies supply a more volatile gasoline in winter, for easier starting. So, evaporation is a problem, even during cold weather.

The pressurized cap is the best means of reducing losses in the above-ground storage tank.

Having your storage tank filled more often is a good way of helping keep down evaporation losses and maintaining better quality fuel. Most delivery trucks operate on a regular schedule. Have your tank filled each trip. Then, not only are you sure of an adequate fuel supply for busy seasons, but you will also have a better quality fuel.

Safety Precautions

Here are ten safety recommendations for fuel handling, which may save your life:

1. Keep these hazards away from gasoline: Matches, smoking, open lights, or flames.

2. Turn off the engine before refueling. If possible wait until the engine has cooled.

3. Make certain that the hose nozzle is in constant metal-to-metal contact with the tank that is being filled.

4. Locate the storage tank at least 50 feet away from any building.

5. Elevated tanks: (a.) Check stability of tank supports; (b.) equip and maintain internal check valve at tank outlet; (c.) Equip and maintain self-closing valve at discharge end of tank. This valve will close automatically in case of fire.

6. Tanks with openings in top: (a.) If on ground, support bottom of tank on timber or blocks to prevent corrosion; (b.) Use tight, permanently attached pumping device. (c.) Include an effective anti-siphoning device in the pump discharge.

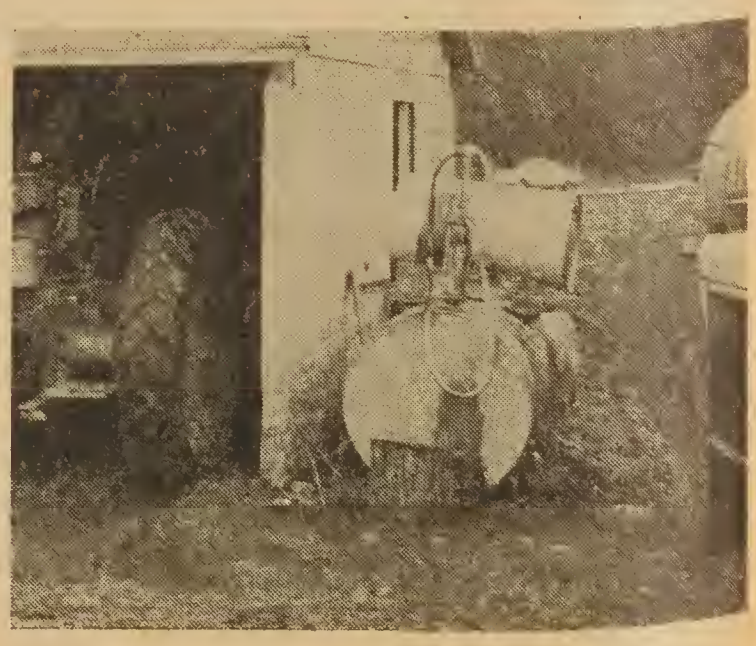
7. Provide a lock for the tank valve.

8. Be sure that above-ground tanks are grounded for lightning protection.

9. Mark the tank **"INFLAMMABLE—KEEP FIRE AND FLAME AWAY".**

10. Identify the fuel in the tank: "D" for diesel, "G" for gasoline, "K" for kerosene.

Where and how do you store your gasoline? If your tank is in shade and has a relief valve, it will cut evaporation loss and keep the quick starting quality of the gas.



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Why let rats spread disease and destruction on your property? K-R-O with Red Squill is easy to use . . . gets rid of rats quickly. When used as directed, K-R-O is deadly to all rats, yet safe around children, pets, livestock and poultry. Available in Bis-Kit or Powder form at seed, feed and drug stores everywhere.

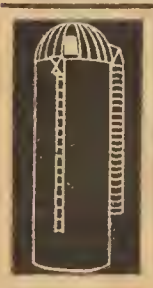
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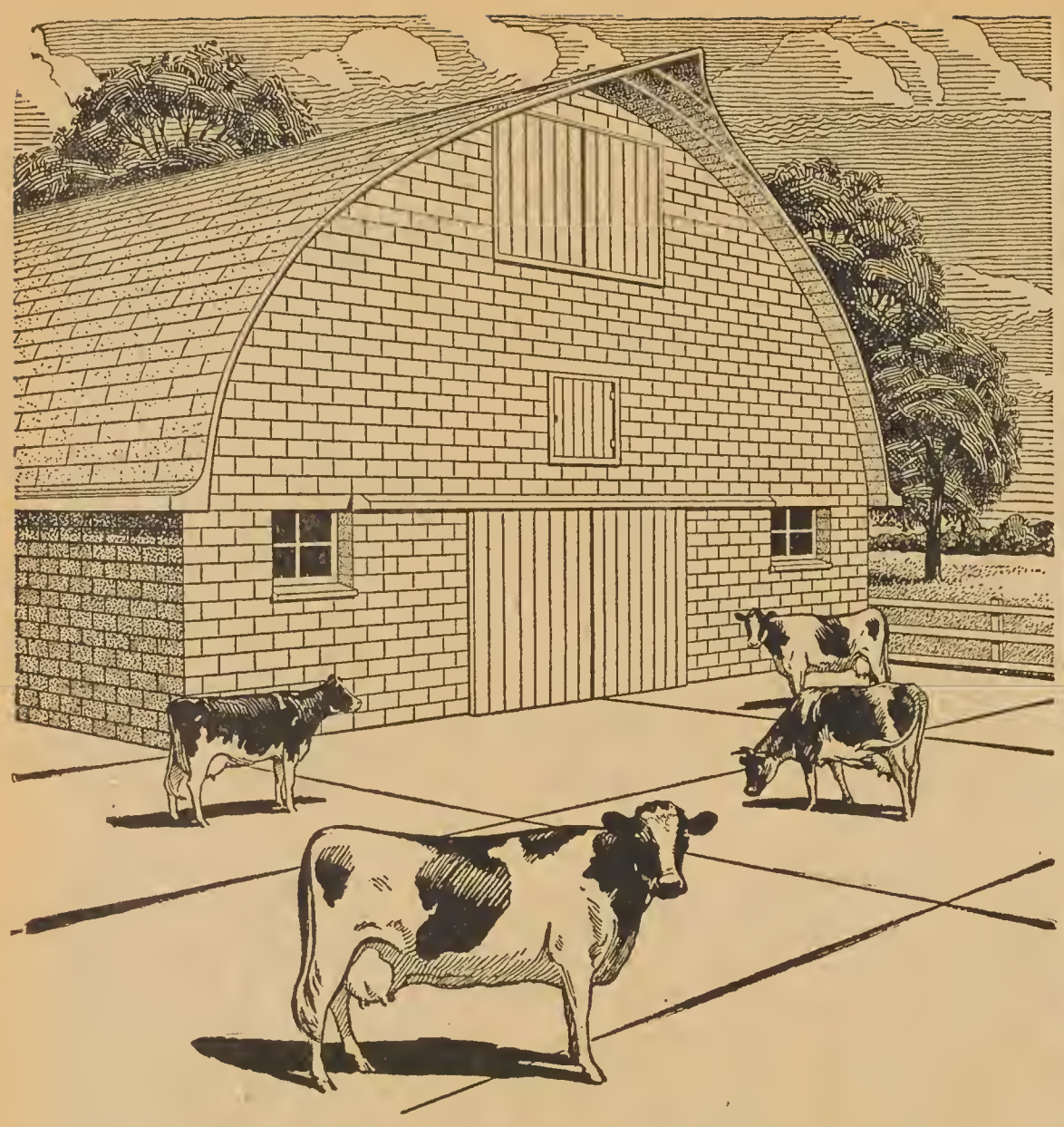
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A concrete-paved barnyard helps cut down on flies and filth and helps improve animal health. It ends the back-breaking job of filling mud holes and grading an unpaved barnyard. The saving in manure alone often pays for the paving in a few years.

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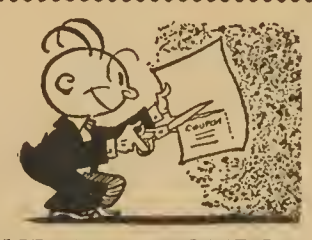
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Two men harvest two acres of snap beans an hour with this mechanical picker. It costs in the neighborhood of $10,000.

Machine Speeds Bean Picking

A RELATIVELY new piece of farm equipment, a snap bean harvester, is a truly marvelous piece of engineering, and must be seen to be fully appreciated.

The view above shows the machine in action. At each side of the tractor is a revolving cylinder which tilts upward from the back to the front of the machine, and which is adjustable. It must be adjusted carefully, for if it is too low it picks up dirt; if too high, some of the beans are left on the vines.

The beans are delivered to a carrier and, before they reach the boxes in the rear, most of the leaves are sucked off by a vacuum and dropped to the ground.

The rear view shows the two boxes. As the machine operates, a man picks out by hand some of the stems, and when the box is full he changes the delivery spout to the other box. At the end of a row, when the box is full, a release is dropped and the box slides off to the ground. When filled with beans it weighs 550 lbs. and a tractor manure loader is used to lift the box and place it on a truck which hauls it to the cannery.

As you will see, the machine gives the bean plants a good going over. Sometimes a farmer will hire a field picked over once by hand, paying 3¢ a pound to hand pickers, and will then custom hire a machine to pick the second crop, paying 2¢ a pound for the machine picking. In the case shown in these pictures, only one picking was to be made, with estimates of the crop varying between two to three tons of beans per acre. The machine picks at the rate of about an acre an hour. If the yield in this case turned out to be two tons, and if this had been a custom job, the owner of the machine would get $80 an hour for the time he was actually picking. That seems quite a lot, but don't forget that the machine costs around $10,000.

Even so, some men in western New York say that they wouldn't raise beans if mechanical pickers were not available to use for at least a part of the picking.—*Hugh Cosline*

— A. A. —

YOU CAN OUTWIT THE GRAIN WEEVIL

THERE'S still time to outwit the grain weevil which can ruin the newly harvested wheat crop.

Yearly damage by weevils in New York averages only five per cent but, applied to last year's winter wheat crop, this would represent a $900,000 loss in the one state. In addition, weevils make it impossible to get a loan on the crop and ruin the germinating power of seed wheat.

A weevil control campaign is relatively cheap, according to Prof. H. H. Schwardt, head of the entomology department at the State College of Agriculture. Cleaning in and around the bin, spraying the bin before the new crop comes in, and treatment of the new grain with dust or spray protectants are important. If this isn't enough, he recommends fumigation.

"Wheat should be fumigated sometime during the last two weeks of August. Earlier fumigation allows time for reinfestation before cold weather; later spraying may be too late to save the grain.

"Successful fumigation," said the entomologist, "depends on having a reasonably gas-tight bin with grain temperature at 65 degrees F. or higher. Use a good fumigant, such as an ethylene dichloride - carbon tetrachloride mixture, or the same mixture with the addition of five per cent ethylene dibromide. These fumigants are available commercially."



When one of these boxes is full of beans, the spout is switched to the other and the full box swapped for an empty at the end of the field.

New York Potatoes: GOOD OR BAD?

By PHIL LUKE

(Oswego County, N. Y., Farmer)

ON A RECENT issue of this publication Dan Dalrymple wrote an excellent article on the shift in the field of merchandising of farm products. Dan writes primarily in regard to the apple industry but the same logic can be applied to all produce grown in this State. It is full of sound reasoning and food for provocative thought and discussion among the growers of produce.

While it is true that the merchandising of farm produce is a very big factor in our present farm economy, it is also true that the product involved should be well graded and qualified to meet competition from other areas. This is definitely applicable to the potato industry in this State.

Recently I traveled several hundred miles and talked with a good many potato growers. The impression formed is that while there is some loss of acreage due to poor seed and water damage, with favorable weather conditions there will be too many potatoes for profitable marketing. With a depressed price on Long Island and a prolonged season there with many new storages built recently, the prospects for Up-state, at least for fall markets, are not optimistic.

We have in the potato industry, two serious problems: The elimination of cull potatoes from the consumer markets and the inability of some of our producers to pack a package that is acceptable to the consumer. Over a period of years we have consistently proven at our winter meeting that the potatoes the consumer buys in stores are 25% out of grade. It is reasonable to assume that this could be responsible for a cut in consumption. We have the tools to remedy this situation.

During the past year the farm organizations of this State spent much time and effort to obtain the necessary enabling legislation to set up State Marketing Agreements for fruits and vegetables. It is now a law and available to those segments of agriculture that wish to use it. Here is a suggested program that has possibilities:

A State Marketing Agreement for upstate New York:

1. Minimum Grade U. S. No. 2.
2. Strict enforcement of the present New York State Branding Law.
3. No compulsory inspection.
4. No restrictions on processed potatoes or on potatoes sold for seed, except to meet U. S. 2 Grade.

There would be no necessity to raise funds, as enforcement of the branding law would also cover any sales of culls.

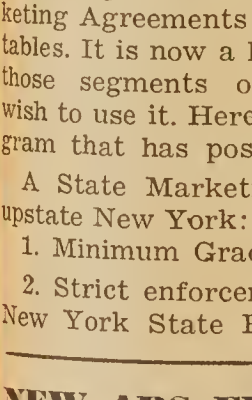
According to U. S. D. A. statistics, six per cent of New York State potatoes will grade under U. S. No. 2 and that same percentage of surplus can wreck the price structure of any commodity.

If you have a better suggestion, let's have it. The time is now.

— A. A. —

NEW ABS FIELD REPRESENTATIVE

FREDERICK A. Buschner of Westboro, Mass., is the new American Breeders Service field representative for New York State and adjacent northeastern states. He succeeds William E. Youngdahl, formerly of Ithaca, N. Y., who has moved to the main office of American Breeders Service at Chicago, Ill., in the capacity of general sales manager.



F. A. Buschner

Mr. Buschner is currently training and orienting himself with the ABS operation, having traveled to the bull studs and production centers at Madison, Wisc., and Indianapolis, Ind. He expects to move his family to Ithaca, N. Y., in late August.

Buschner, a native of New Jersey, is a graduate of Cornell University and has recently been manager of the Massachusetts Selective Breeding Association, Inc., Shrewsbury, Mass.

COMING MEETINGS

August 15-18—Summer Meeting, New York Christmas Tree Growers' Association, Cornell University.

August 16-18: National Association of Christmas Tree Growers, Cornell.

August 20—Summer Field Day, New York State Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

August 21: 5th Annual New York State Plowing Contest on the E. R. Cotterill & Sons Farms, Harford, Cortland County, New York.

Aug. 30-Sept. 7— New York State Fair, Syracuse.

Sept. 14-22—Eastern States Exposition, West Springfield, Mass.

September 17-20—World's Conservation Exposition and Fifth World's Plowing Contests, Peebles, Ohio.

September 20—Western New York Fat Stock Show and Sale, Caledonia.

Oct. 8-10: Northeastern Poultry Producers Council Poultry Industry Exposition, Harrisburg, Penna.

HALF PRICE FAIR TICKETS

On page 17 of the August 3 issue mention was made of organizations selling half price (50 cents) New York State Fair tickets. These tickets are also available at all G.L.F. stores.



Mr. P. A. Dreher, Manager of Black Hole Hollow Farms, South Arlington, Vermont, shown with world champion Clarinet's Alma.

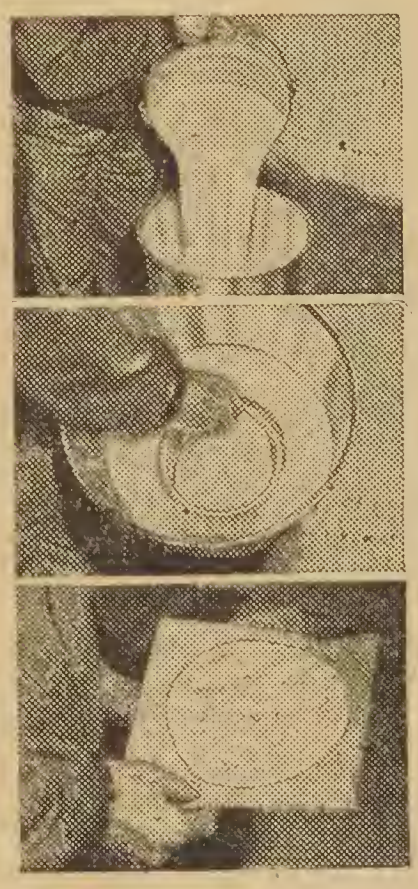
"I have used Rapid-Flo Single Faced Filter Disks on my champions, as well as the rest of my herd, ever since I started in the dairy business."

And, like thousands of other profit minded dairymen, Mr. Dreher knows that the Rapid-Flo Check-up is a practical method that can be used by every dairy farmer to show up mastitis and better milk quality.

THERE'S NO SUBSTITUTE FOR QUALITY...

If You Want To Make Money From Milk

The Rapid-Flo Check-up is a common sense program for *improving milk quality and increasing profit.*



At the next milking:

1. Filter the milk from 4 cows through a Rapid-Flo Single Faced Disk. IMPORTANT—*Slow filtration* is a danger signal. Something is wrong!

2. Carefully remove used disk and lay it on a piece of heavy paper. Rinse the strainer, put in a new Rapid-Flo disk and proceed with the next 4 cows, keeping track of which cows' milk is filtered through each disk.

3. After the foam disappears, examine each disk. When you see garget or foreign matter, filter the milk from each cow in that group individually *at the next milking.*

Examination of these disks will indicate which cow is causing trouble

This Rapid-Flo *every cow* Check-up will also indicate sources of extraneous matter and the precautionary steps necessary to produce clean milk and increase profit.

Rapid-Flo Single Faced Filter Disks are engineered for safe filtration, plus the extra benefit of a reliable Rapid-Flo Check-up. Johnson & Johnson's exclusive Fibre-Bonding process makes Rapid-Flo Milk Filters more retentive so *you can see for yourself* how to improve quality and avoid loss.

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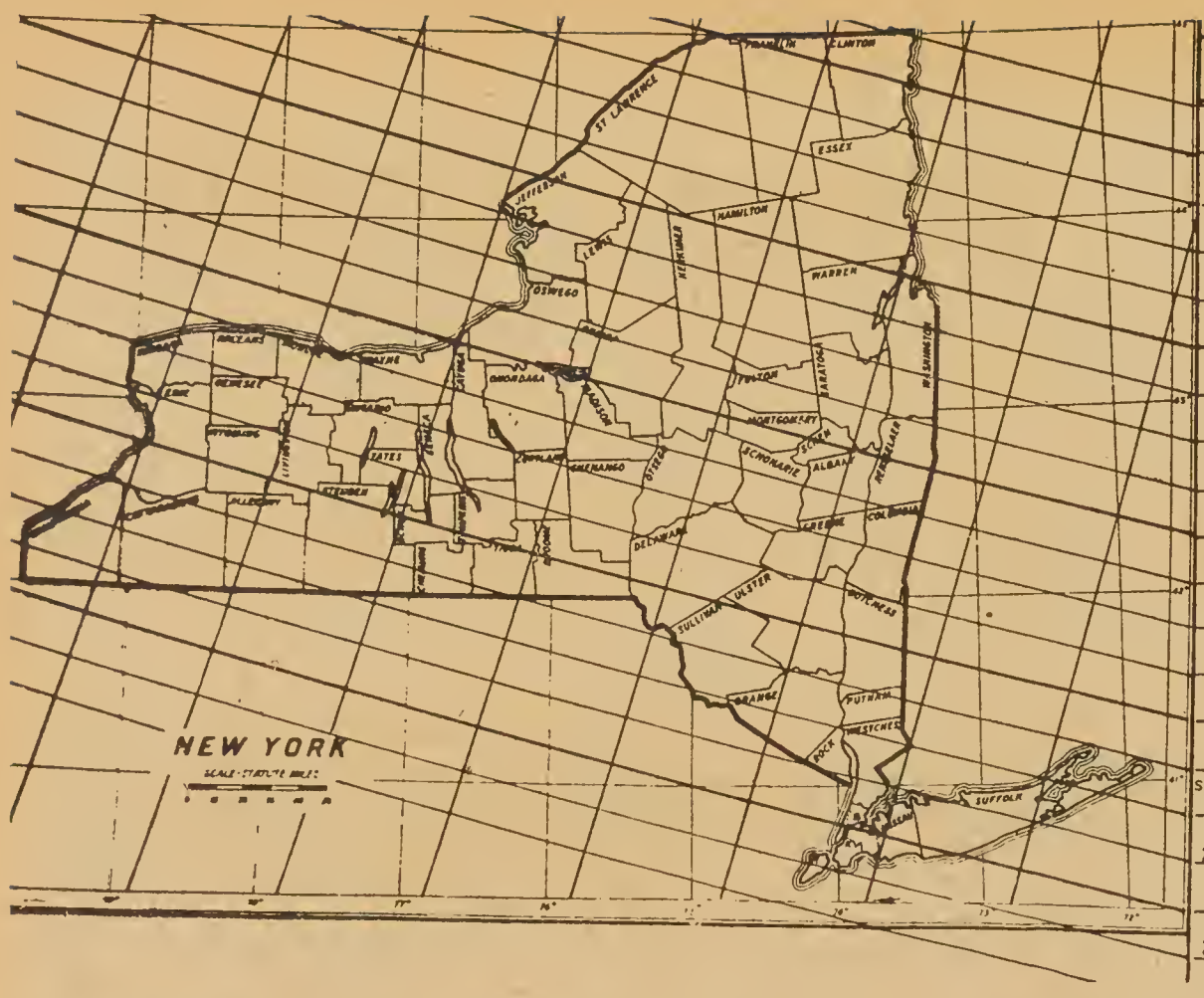


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200	400	800	1200	1600	2000	2400
	SEPT. SEPT 7 TO 17	SEPT. SEPT 3 TO 13	AUG. SEPT 30 TO 9			
	8 TO 18	4 TO 14	31 TO 10			
	9 TO 19	5 TO 15	SEPT. 1 TO 11	AUG SEPT 28 TO 7		
	10 TO 20	6 TO 16	2 TO 12	29 TO 8		
	11 TO 21	7 TO 17	3 TO 13	30 TO 9		
	12 TO 22	8 TO 18	4 TO 14	31 TO 10		
	13 TO 23	9 TO 19	5 TO 15	SEPT 1 TO 11	AUG SEPT 28 TO 7	
	14 TO 24	10 TO 20	6 TO 16	2 TO 12	29 TO 8	
	15 TO 25	11 TO 21	7 TO 17	3 TO 13	30 TO 9	
	16 TO 26	12 TO 22	8 TO 18	4 TO 14	31 TO 10	AUG SEPT 27 TO 6
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27 TO 7	23 TO 3	19 TO 29	15 TO 25	11 TO 21	7 TO 17	3 TO 13
28 TO 8						

New Yorkers can find, from this map and chart, how to pick planting dates that will protect their wheat from Hessian Fly.

By GEORGE G. GYRISCO

TO AVOID *Hessian Fly* IN WINTER WHEAT

MANY POULTRY and dairy farmers who grow their own grain are faced with acreage allotments. For others in the control program, it is still good business to produce the maximum yield of wheat per acre allotted.

After you have chosen a good, well-drained soil preferably not too acid; prepared a firm seed bed 3 to 4 weeks before planting; applied the recommended amounts and ratio of fertilizer (250 pounds of 8-16-8 and 30 pounds straight nitrogen, in spring for New York); and chosen the recommended variety of winter grains, you may still not get the most for your money.

It is well known by experienced farmers that wheat can be sown too early and too late for best yields. If planted too early, Hessian flies will lay their eggs in it and cause much damage to it before winter. If winter grains are planted too late, particularly on wet soil where there is much heaving and ice sheets, there will be a loss in vigor and yield. Controlling the weather, while not wholly impossible, still remains very difficult; controlling the Hessian fly is not.

Where It Came From

A few years after the landing of Hessian soldiers on Staten and Long Islands in 1776, wheat yields were severely injured by a new pest of wheat. Since it was supposed that the insect was brought by Hessian troops in straw used for bedding, the insect was popularly called the Hessian fly.

Damage from Hessian fly have been calculated to range from 0.04 bushels per acre when only 1 per cent of the productive culms are infested to 15.7 bushels when all of the culms are infested. Since infestation causes lodging as well as a loss in grain from insect damage, actual losses may range up to 70 or 80 per cent of the crop where fly infestation is severe.

What It Looks Like

The Hessian fly is a fragile, dark-colored gnat with two wings about ⅛ inch long closely resembling a small

(Continued on Opposite Page)

"SEE YOU AT THE FAIR"

The Department of Agriculture with the cooperation of Industry, presents

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"SEE YOU AT THE FAIR"

How Many Lice Can a Hen Have?

By L. M. HURD

IT IS customary when a poultryman examines hens for lice for him to say, "they are lousy," or "they are not lousy." If he sees many lice he may say, "they are very lousy." The examination is usually made in the fluff of feathers under the vent or in the feathers under the wing. Counting the number of lice on a bird is a difficult thing, consequently no one wants to bother with it. It is easier and more practical to just give the degree of infestation, but how heavy can the infestation be?

Only a few scientific workers have made counts of lice on birds and as a result of these examinations, a chicken is usually considered to be heavily infested if it supports a population of over 75 lice. However, there has been little accurate information on the number of lice that may infest a bird.

A report in the January 1957 issue of Poultry Science by the Entomology Division, Science Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada, gives the results of a new method of examining a 14-month old hen known to be heavily infested with lice. The bird was a cross between a New Hampshire Red and a Light Sussex. It died of natural causes but was removed from the pen while the body was still warm and placed in a deep freeze for 10 days.

"The lice were then removed by brushing the body and feathers with a stiff-bristled brush, and by carefully plucking and examining the feathers all except the primary wing feathers were removed. The lice were collected in a large sheet of paper, placed in preserving solution, and counted under a binocular microscope."

A total of 8270 lice were removed from the hen. Ninety-two per cent of them were body lice. The rest were shaft lice except two specimens of the fluff louse.

It hardly seems possible that one bird could harbor so many lice. The reason for this unusually heavy infestation may have been due to the poor health of the bird, but it points up the possibility that birds may be more heavily infested than a casual examination would indicate. Louse infested hens will not produce as well as a clean flock, consequently, frequent checks should be made for lice. When necessary, use one of the many efficient modern treatments immediately.

Lice are easily and quickly controlled by using a spray mixture consisting of ½ pint of 20 per cent lindane emulsion with water to make 5 gallons. Spray the roosting places.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

mosquito. There are two broods a year in New York—one which works on the winter wheat in the fall and the other which attacks these same plants in the spring. More broods may be produced if young volunteer grain is available.

The delicate fly lays its pale red eggs usually in regular rows of 3 to 5 or more on the upper surfaces of the leaves of wheat, barley or rye—usually wheat. The insect has not been found on oats, although several grasses such as timothy and quack have been reported as attacked. Sometimes the eggs are thrust beneath the sheath of the leaf on the lower joints. Each female may lay up to 150 eggs.

The eggs hatch into minute greenish-white maggots in 3 to 5 days and the maggots crawl to the base of the plant between the sheath and the stem. In the fall the maggots work close to the root below the soil. Prior to winter the maggot changes to a dark brown puparium, shaped like a flax seed, and hence is frequently referred to as a flax seed. The insect passes the winter in this stage to emerge as an adult to start a new cycle in May.

Effect on the Plant

The infested plants in fall are much darker in color. The leaves are broader with the central stems frequently killed out. Later the infested plant turns brown and dies in part or altogether. The spring brood of flies which usually occur where the fall brood has done its damage, attack the tillers that escaped the fall brood, dwarfing the stems and weakening them so they lodge before ripening.

How to Avoid Damage

Observations and experience have shown that there exists for each locality, depending upon such factors as latitude, longitude, altitude, nearness to large bodies of water, a "fly-free date" or a time when most of the Hessian flies have died. If wheat is planted after this date, the flies will have died without making provisions for the next brood and such wheat will remain clean.

Entomologists have determined so-called fly-free dates for each county and locality of each state. In nearly all cases these dates, while late, are still early enough so that there is no great loss in yield of wheat because of lateness of planting.

Fly-Free Date

Let us see how the fly-free date works. Suppose your farm is near Ithaca. You locate your farm on the map and read off these planting dates:

At 400 feet—September 18 to 28; At 800 feet—September 14 to 24; At 1200 feet—September 10 to 20.

Suppose your farm is about at 510 feet elevation, you then choose the September 18 to 28 dates. During a normal season if your wheat is planted on or after the 18th, it will be free of Hessian fly. However, it should be planted by the 28th to obtain maximum yield. Wheat planted after September 28 will still be free of Hessian fly, but you may not obtain maximum yields because of the unfavorable weather.

On the New York map on this page, choose the location of your farm. Determine the altitude of it and read off the appropriate dates for your wheat planting.

Rules for Maximum Yields

There are no known, practical methods for controlling Hessian fly once they have infested your grain. Injury can be prevented by keeping the fly out of the wheat. Here are some good rules to follow:

1. Plant only during the fly-free period as advised by your Extension Service or State Experiment Station. If you live in New York, you can follow the dates on the map on opposite page.
2. Practice crop rotation. Do not sow wheat on wheat stubble if at all possible to avoid so doing.
3. Use good seed of a recommended variety and fertilize as recommended by your State College or Extension Service. Plow under all wheat stubble where practical, soon after harvest.
4. Destroy all volunteer wheat.
5. Plow early all land to be sown to wheat and prepare a thoroughly pulverized and compacted seed bed.
6. Cooperate with your neighbors to sow no earlier than the fly-free date as one early sown field may infest all others nearby. Knowingly don't be a spoiler for others. Inform your neighbors of the fly-free date and what it means if they do not know.

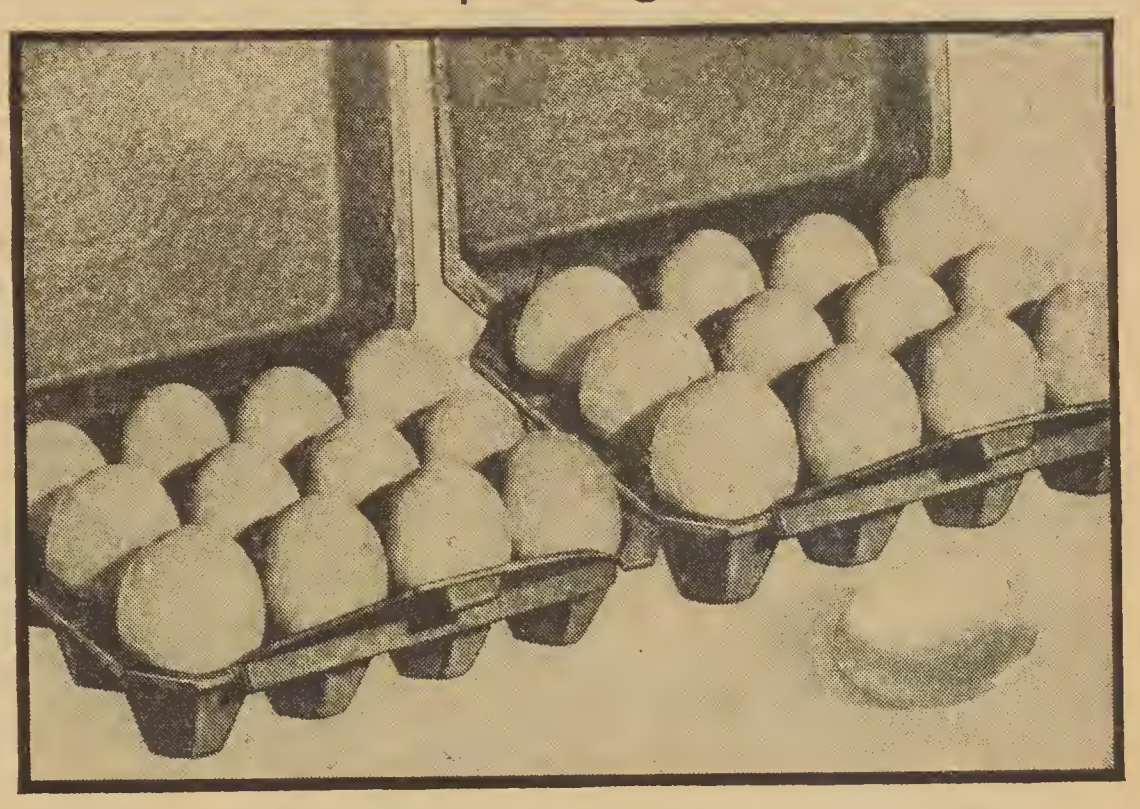
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George Lachenmayr, Jr., steps from a pen into the eggroom in new laying house. The building, at Whitehouse Station, N. J., was designed to ease labor, save costs.

One Man, 12,000 Layers

By
CHARLES L. STRATTON

POULTRY farming is a big business today and requires a lot of capital. George Lachenmayr and his son George Jr., of Whitehouse Station, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, believe conserving labor is the answer to showing a return on investment. They don't mean cheap labor — but house arrangement to permit one man to do more work. Their two buildings, one triple deck 32x200 foot and the other a single story 36x400 footer, are designed to enable one man to care for 12,000 layers.

The triple deck, built in 1947, is equipped with central grainrooms and an inside electric grain hoist that can be reached through either an outside door or from the grainroom. There are two 500-bird pens on each side of the grainroom on all floors. This building is equipped with three automatic feeders.

Their newest 6,000 bird building, a single story cinder block henhouse, built in 1953, was constructed near the triple decker—yet far enough away for fire protection. Young George does the chores in both buildings and walks directly from the ground floor grainroom of the triple decker to the eggroom of the new building.

Although entrance to each pen can be made through either front or rear doors, normal entrance is made through the 25x36-foot wing at the end nearest the triple decker. This wing houses an undercover loading platform, the latest egg grading equipment, and a modern egg holding room. The loading platform is raised for easier loading of cases. Eggs are moved through the six pens to the egg room by carrier.

Each pen has 140 nests. Bolts were set in cement for the take-down nests along the rear wall. Center nests are hooked onto wooden posts and are removed by lifting off hooks. The grainroom is in the center of the building and the one automatic feeder is serviced from a bulk bin. They also follow an all-mash program to cut feeding time still more.

When there are no mechanical failures and everything is operating normally, it is routine procedure on this farm for one man to handle 12,000 birds. A woman comes in to grade eggs from 1 to 4 in the afternoon. Additional help is required during cleanout time. But the Lachenmayrs cut time again by switching from the old flat-bed truck, that required shoveling on and off, to a dump truck.

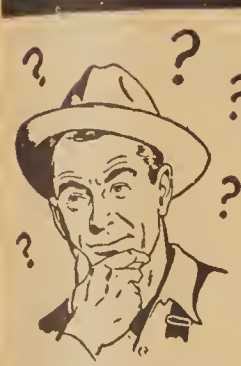
With the proper arrangement of buildings and a work plan like the one on this farm, labor can be cut to a minimum.



George points to bolt in cement where nests are hooked on for easy removal at cleaning time. Others are similarly hooked on center posts in house.

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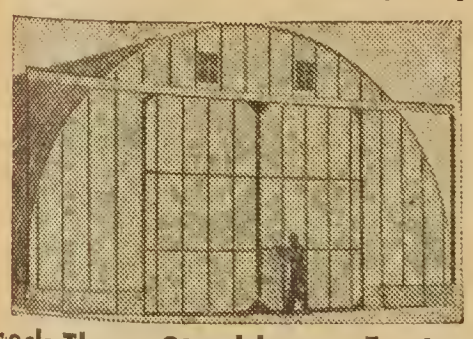
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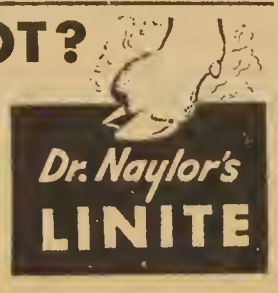
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Sow Flowers in Fall — A Head Start on Spring

By Doris E. Stebbins

SPRING is that long-waited-for time when gardeners hustle about raking the leaves off the tulip beds to see if the first green sprout has wriggled out of its winter bed, and steps are right away taken to get the rest of the flower garden in readiness for the seeds and bulbs yet to be planted.

You can get a head start on Spring by sowing some perennials and annuals this fall, to give you early bloom with a minimum of work in the busy Spring.

You might use some long-blooming perennials as the backbone for your garden, with your favorite annuals to fill in with masses of color.

When I think of perennials I always think first of Coreopsis, weed-like in its ease of culture, and Gaillardia, with its handsome 3-toothed rays and bright orange, yellow or orange-red beauty. Just keep the faded flowers picked for continuous bloom all summer.

Plant Statice in a variety of colors, yellow, rose, lavender, blue and white, for July and August bloom. Enjoy the flowers all summer, then cut and dry some for winter bouquets. The variety, caespitosa is perfect to tuck into the crevices of a rock wall or terrace, having a compact growth of prickly rosettes covered with almost stemless pink flowers.

Although it lacks the fragrance of the annual sweet pea, the perennial variety will prove a welcome addition, with its showy clusters of pink, white, and reddish-purple flowers from June until September. Sweet peas, like pansies, must be kept picked for constant bloom, but it's a task of pure joy when they make such exquisite cut flowers.

July Bloom

Anthemis, or marguerites, will give that just-right touch, with their gray fernlike foliage and dainty yellow or white flowers. They start to blossom in July and last until frost.

Heuchera, the favorite coral bells, will do well in partial shade. It is one of the alumroots and naturally a woodland plant, having a liking for rocky cliffs. For this reason it is adaptable to the wild garden or rock garden. Its pink, white, rose or crimson bell-shaped blossoms will dance on their tall, slender stems well into September.

For a pleasing contrast try Giant mallows. Growing 5 to 6 feet high, they are a perfect background for their shorter neighbors, producing a profusion of gigantic red, pink and white flowers in August and September.

No perennial garden is complete without day lilies and phlox. There are many day lilies to fit your garden scheme, from Naranja, clean orange, or Chloe, deep burnt-orange, powdered with gold; North Star, pale-yellow to white, or Patricia, lemon-yellow with greenish throat, to Hyperion, canary-yellow in the yellows. Then there's never to be forgotten Autumn Red, a beautiful red lily.

Phlox will give lovely contrast with its whites (of which Mary Louise is among the best), deep violet purple (Mikado), reds (Charles Curtis, a dark red with orange-scarlet overtones) and lavender blues (Progress). Plant your day lilies together, or let your yellows mingle with pink phlox, lupine, pyrethrum and astilbe; your yellows with blue flowers for contrast, such as delphinium, platycodon, veronica or Japanese iris.

Annuals sown as fill-ins now will bloom in June, while those planted next June will bloom in the fall when these have gone by. Those most successful for fall planting are cosmos, candytuft, alyssum, lavatera, larkspur, poppy, annual phlox, portulaca, Gilia and Centaurea. This list is by no means complete, but includes those I have tried.



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FISH FOR FARM POND STOCKING. Live delivery. Minnows, frogs, bass, channel cats, bream, trout, perch, black cats, carp. Zetts Fish Hatchery, Drifting, Penna.

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NEW HONEY: OUR FAMOUS CHOICE clover, New York's finest; 5 lb. $1.95; case 6-5's $8.95. All above postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lb. cans $10.80; 2-60's $21.00; 5 or more $10.20 ea. Wildflower—60 lb. $10.20; 2-60's $19.80; 5 or more $9.60 ea. (60's F.O.B.) By ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

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HELP WANTED on large Dairy Farm. Steady year round employment. Paid vacation, sick benefits. Life insurance. We want sober and reliable men. Telephone Plainsboro 3-2750. Walker Gordon Lab Company, Plainsboro, N. J.

FARMER: TO OPERATE 50 cow 500 pound fat, registered Holstein farm. Must be experienced, dependable and productive. Family with extra help preferred. Please furnish references and give details about self and family. C. Crowe, Dryden, N. Y. Viking 4-5642.

WOMAN: PERMANENT PLACE FOR MATURE person who wants good home, steady job. General helper in small school for retarded. Soundview School, Yorktown Heights, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN — MARRIED, EXPERIENCED, advancement, modern apartment, top salary. Brender's Leghorns, Ferndale, N. Y.

CAPABLE WORKING HERDSMAN for top Southeastern New York State Holstein herd. Must have references. Good living conditions and excellent opportunity for right man. Not over 45 yrs. old. Box 514-WS, American Agriculturist, Ithaca N. Y.

WANTED MEN WHO LIKE TO WORK with cows. Must be capable of milking and taking care of 40 to 45 cows. Salary on contract basis. We can arrange a good deal for men that like and know how to take care of dairy cows. No outside work. Furnished houses available on farm, also boarding house. Apply in person. Garelick Bros. Farms, Franklin, Mass.

SINGLE MAN, EXPERIENCED FARMER. Good wage, room and board, laundry, vacation with pay. Odd Fellows Home, Trumansburg Road, Ithaca, N. Y. 8514.

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FARM 242 ACRES, modern. 3 silos, feeds hundred cattle, railroad siding. Junction 15 & 21. Outstanding farm in Steuben Co. O. J. Welch, Salesman for Theo Green, Broker, Wayland, N.Y.

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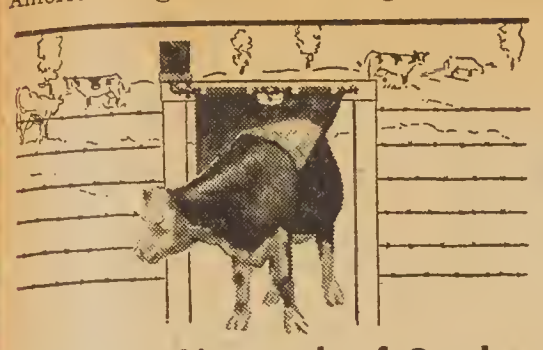
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Young Cows and 1st Calf Heifers, Hand-picked from good dairies, with size, class and condition.
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NO TRESPASSING SIGNS—metal or tagboard. Prices, sample free. Beacon Press, Route 3, Albion, N. Y.

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CUSTOM FEED MIXING WANTED. Grinding and mixing in mill at East Taunton, Mass., with very large mixing capacity and unlimited storage available. Located on 15-car railroad siding with milling-in-transit privileges. Bulk bins or bagged storage. Inquiries solicited. Sea Products Corporation, 96 Old Colony Avenue, East Taunton, Mass. Phones Van Dyke 2-6573 or 2-6714.

VIOBIN WHEAT GERM OIL — natural source vitamin E. Helps heart action. Increases physical endurance. Pint jar, postpaid, $5.45. One pound wheat germ free with order. Free booklet. Jean Testa, Springs Rd., East Hampton, N. Y.

PROTECT YOUR BERRY CROPS. Cheesecloth 100 yards by 52" in convenient 10 yard lengths, $7.00 prepaid, 50% less mill price. Hein, 120 Eton Road, Thornwood, New York.

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NO TRESPASSING SIGNS — Weatherproof. 12¢ each—minimum 25; 11¢ each— 50 or more; 10¢ each—100 or more. Postage paid on cash orders. M. J. Mannella, 721 State Street, Utica, N. Y.

NYABC Meeting And Cattle Show Attracts 5,000

ABOUT 5,000 people played some part in the program of the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative Cattle Show and annual meeting in Ithaca August 2 and 3.

They helped select an NYABC Dairy Queen and two attendants to help promote milk consumption all year long; watched the naming of 61 class winners in the 410-entry cattle show; saw five dairy breed grand champions picked; drank more than 16,000 half pints of free milk; ate 1,500 chicken barbecue dinners, elected four directors to their 13-man board; saw one of the organization's 202 technicians receive the 1957 Technicians' Distinguished Service Award; adopted the largest fiscal year budget in NYABC's 17 years based on a goal of breeding 427,000 cows; and named a top Junior Showman.

Thirty-three contestants, sponsored by local affiliates of the 47,000-member organization, entered this first year's competition for the year-long title of NYABC Dairy Queen. Crowned by NYABC's president J. Stanley Earl of Unadilla was the Saratoga Association entry. 20-year-old Miss Dorothy Sanders, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Sanders of Galway, N. Y. She received a cash award of $100, a complete wardrobe, and a trip for two to Toronto, Canada, to attend the annual meeting of the National Association of Artificial Breeders.

Two Maids of Honor were also selected. Mrs. Ruth Brazie of South Valley, New York, and Mrs. Alice Egan, North Bangor, each received awards of $50.

$4,000 In Prizes

Some $4,000 in cash prizes was paid for top animals in the Seventh Annual Cattle Show. Named as breed Grand Champions were: Holstein—A J B Lad Chieftain, daughter of the NYABC sire Al, shown by A. J. Brown, Cazenovia; Guernsey—Pharaoh's Sybil of Afton, sired by Pharaoh, owned by Donald D. Whitson, Afton; Jersey—Jester Bambi's Turvy, daughter of the NYABC sire, Signal, exhibited by Franklin Barry, Webster: Ayrshire—Kenmore Vanessa, sired by Gold, shown by Floyd Loper, R. D. 2, Hornell; and Brown Swiss—Harrmill Janice's Janie, daughter of the NYABC sire Pearson, entered by William H. Harris, Jr. of Tappan.

Sixty-eight young folks under 21 competed in the Junior Showmanship Contest for the C. Hadley Smith trophy awarded on the basis of the young person's ability to fit and show an animal. Jersey breed winner named as Grand Champion Junior Showman was 13-year-old Kermit Conrow of DeLancey. Tops in other breeds were: Holstein, Sylvia Patchen, Locke; and Brown Swiss, Duane Greene, Elnora.

At the annual meeting session Friday evening, representatives of 201 local units from New York and western Vermont heard E. R. Eastman, president of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, announce the awarding of the 1957 Technicians' Distinguished Service Award to Warren C. Mee of Falconer. Eastman told Mee in a special citation, "It remains for a few men like yourself, who are trying and succeeding in going the last mile beyond the line of duty, to build for the future."

Newly elected as a director was Erton Sipher, Gouverneur. Re-elected were: J. Stanley Earl, Unadilla, Harold N. Harter, Jordanville, and Alex Rabeler, Sr., Bovina Center.

All officers were re-elected. They include: Earl, president; George Pringle, Nichols, vice-president; and Glenn P. Widger, Ellicottville, secretary-treasurer.

GOING TO THE N. Y. S. FAIR?

IF YOU'RE COMING TO SYRACUSE AUGUST 30 TO SEPT. 7

BRING THIS COUPON FOR A FREE GIFT!

Be Sure to Visit the NYABC Booth in the Dairy Building!

SEE THE NYABC EXHIBIT



An exhibit like this one, which shows Fieldmen Don Lowe and Larry Murphy, will be in the Dairy Building.

★ Get the latest facts and answers to your questions about NYABC sires and the cooperative you own from the fieldmen on duty.
★ Meet fellow dairymen at the NYABC Booth.
★ Bring this coupon for a free gift.

This coupon entitles the bearer to a free gift (limit: one to a family) if presented at the NYABC Booth in the Dairy Building at the 1957 New York State Fair, August 30—September 7. AAA

New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc.

P. O. Box 528-A — NEW YORK NYABC ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' COOPERATIVE, Inc. — Ithaca, N. Y.

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MILKING HERD & BRED HEIFERS—61 HEAD
Far Tam Narman, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
SAT., AUG. 24th. at 1:00 P.M., D.S.T.

Farm along Rt. 3—3 mi. toward Plattsburg.
Records of cows and dams of the heifers have the following 2x—305 day—M.E. averages:

34 COWS	10750 M	4.1%	442 F
21 1ST CALF HEIFERS	10030 M	4.1%	409 F
6 BRED HEIFERS	12794 M	4.3%	546 F

• Heifer Calves barn since June 1, Sell •
•• 2 Praven Sires Also Sell ••

This is a particularly good uddered young dehorned herd, rich in the Breed's best bloodlines. 14 fresh in July, 4 due in Oct., 9 in Nov., 6 in Dec. Females bred over 60 days examined for pregnancy. Located in a thinly populated cattle area will mean "Good Buys" for those who attend.
HEALTH: T.B. Accred., Bang's Certified, Calf Vacc., tested for both within 30 days.

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COMPLETE REGISTERED AND GRADE HOLSTEIN DISPERSAL

at the Henry Waszkiewicz farm, Depasit, N.Y. 30 miles east af Binghamton, 25 miles south af Sidney. In Depasit turn an Wheeler Street to Big Hollow Road. Fallow auctian signs. Friday, September 6. Sale ta start at 12:30 sharp.

80 head. 70 registered. 10 high grades. Calfhaod vaccinated, Bangs Certified, Accredited. 30 day TB and blaodtest.

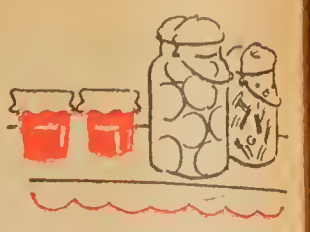
35 milking age majority bred far fall and early winter. 15 heifers bred far fall. Balance apen heifers. 1 yaung bull. Majority af this herd sired by and bred back to top NYABC sires. Last year's DHIA herd average record 10,790 milk. 403 fat. Terms cash. Catalagues at ringside day of sale.

Henry and Saphia Waszkiewicz, Owners.

D. R. CHAMBERS & SONS, INC.,
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Blue Ribbon Foods



By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

THIS IS the time of year when homemakers plan to exhibit their choicest foods at state and county fairs to compete for those coveted blue ribbons. Perhaps your family's praise is all the "blue ribbon" you desire. In any case, the chart below will help you judge the products you proudly turn out of your kitchen whether for fair or family.

If you do plan to enter some of your specialties this year, be sure to follow to the very last letter all the contest rules and regulations of the fair which you attend. How sad it is to have to disqualify a superior product because of failure to keep to the rules about size of pan, how to pack, etc.

Of course, by this time you have sent for and received the premium list of the fair of your choice. You have probably sent in your entry blank, too. And you have determined on the recipes and techniques to follow for perfect blue ribbon foods. Be your own judge now and see how your products rate.



American Agriculturist food specialist, Alberta D. Shackelton (left), will again serve as guest judge and consultant on bread and rolls at the New York State Fair this year. Shown here with her is Mrs. John Willman (right), Home Economist from Ithaca, New York, food judge and consultant for Fair Week.

STANDARDS FOR JUDGING

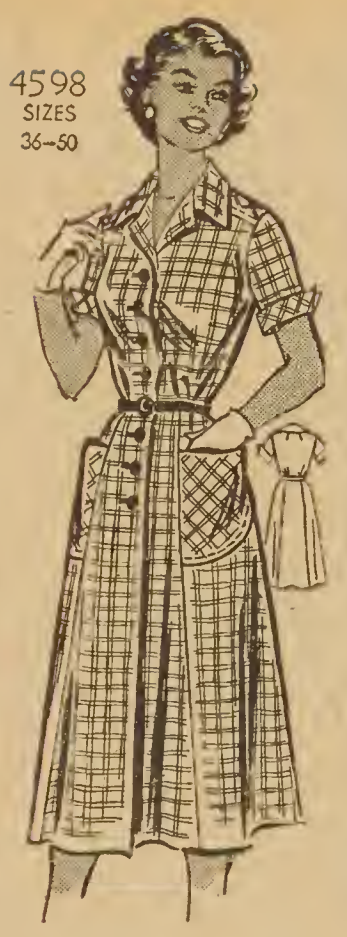
Outside Characteristics	Inside Characteristics	For Exhibit Purposes
Butter Cakes		
Uniform shape. Even thickness. Level or only slightly rounded on top. Evenly and lightly browned. Cake feels light. Cuts well and does not crumble; cut pieces hold shape.	Fine, velvety, even grain. Color is characteristic of type of cake. Tender and moist, not dry or crumbly. Odor and flavor delicate and pleasing.	Bake in shallow pan about 8 x 8 inches or 10 x 6 x 1½ inches. Layer cakes, under-sized cakes or cup cakes not eligible. Use no filling, frosting or icing. Wrap (after thoroughly cooling) in cellophane or transparent paper.
Angel Food and Sponge Cakes		
Symmetrical in shape. Light, tender, and very delicately browned. Even or slightly rounded on top.	Crust tender, not sticky. Texture uniform with silky, moist, tender, medium sized cells. Elastic crumb. Delicate odor and flavor. Pieces pull apart easily with fingers or fork.	Use tube pan.
Chiffon Cakes		
Very light. Delicately browned with very tender crust.	Very moist and tender crumb. Fine, even texture. Delicate odor and flavor.	Use tube pan.
Pies		
Uniform shape with not too thick an edge. Light to golden brown color with edge only **slightly** browner. Top slightly rough and blistered. Flaky crust cuts easily with fork. Edges well sealed. Meringue high, tender, lightly browned, and well sealed at edge without weeping.	Filling good thickness for depth of tin. Bottom crust crisp. Pleasant flavor of crust (no raw, rancid, or burned taste). Flavor and color of filling as natural as possible. Any thickener completely cooked. Filling just set when pie cools.	Most fairs require all entries to be 2-crust pies, 8 to 10 inches in diameter. Plain or lattice tops are usually allowed. Use attractive pie tin.
Yeast Breads		
Well proportioned loaf. Large for weight, high for size. Smooth, evenly rounded top without cracks or bulges. Uniformly brown, only a little browner on top. Thin, tender crust. Slices easily without breaking.	Evenly distributed, small honeycomb cells (no large air bubbles or cracks). Light, tender, moist, and elastic crumb (not crumbly, lumpy, doughy.) Color characteristic of type of bread. Well baked odor and flavor (no sour, bitter, yeasty flavor).	Bake in single loaf pan about 9 x 5 x 3 inches. Cool thoroughly before wrapping.
Rolls		
Same standards as for yeast breads.	Slightly richer, with finer texture than bread. Yeast coffeecake to be lighter, more porous.	At least 4 rolls of uniform shape should be entered.
Jelly		
Natural, clear color. Free from cloudiness, foam or fruit.	Firm enough to hold shape when turned out. Retains angles when cut, but is still quivery and tender. Natural flavor of fruit.	Use straight sided containers which will allow easy turn-out. Cover glasses. Avoid rusty covers.

Outside Characteristics	Inside Characteristics	For Exhibit Purposes
Quick Breads		
Loaf-bread uniform in shape. Equally light throughout. Even or just slightly rounded on top without cracks. Thin, tender, and light golden brown crust.	Light, moist crumb. Fine, tender, even grain (not crumbly). Small, fairly uniform cells, no tunnels. Crumb elastic when pressed with fingers. Flavor characteristic of ingredients with no sour taste. No taste of baking soda or baking powder. Any fruits and nuts used evenly distributed.	Label kind of bread exhibited. Muffins, popovers and baking powder biscuits are not good for fair judging.
Cookies		
Uniform size and thickness. Delicately browned, with no excess flour on outside. No thin, runny edge on drop cookies.	Flavor characteristic of type (no off-flavors). Crisp and tender if thin rolled or refrigerator type. Soft, chewy, or cake-like if bar type. Fine, even grain and moist for others. Any fruits and nuts used evenly distributed.	Enter number suggested; usually 5 to 8 cookies, 3 inches in diameter.
Jams and Preserves		
Natural color—no darkening from overcooking.	Thick but not stiff. Natural fruit flavor. No over-cooked taste.	Same as for jellies. Pack in clear glass containers.
Pickles		
Pickles uniform size, shape, color, and maturity (no shriveling). Reasonably clear liquid (no sediment). Well packed without loss of space.	Flavor characteristic of type. Crisp.	No fancy packs. Pack in clear glass pint jars.
Canned Fruits and Vegetables		
Packed well. Good color of product. Liquid clear and good color. Food uniform in size and shape. Food completely covered with liquid.	Flavor and texture good.	Pack in clear glass. No fancy packs.
Frozen Fruits and Vegetables		
Properly wrapped, sealed and labeled. Use method of freezing suitable to product.	Package properly filled showing care in preparation (no air spaces). Product good color, uniform in size and shape and of right maturity. No foreign material. Fruits covered with sirup when used.	Use transparent freezer wrap or container suitable for product. Label to show product, freezing date, method, proportions of sugar, and amounts of ascorbic acid, if used.

Figure Flatterers

9021. Simple, becoming lines for the shorter, fuller figure. Pretty neckline, graceful skirt. Printed Pattern in Half-sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Size 16½ takes 3½ yds. 39-in. 35 cents.





4598. Step-in classic, designed to flatter the larger figure. Printed Pattern in Women's sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50. Size 36 takes 4⅜ yds. 39-in. 35 cents.

9253. Slimming beauty for the half-sizer. Buttoned bodice, favorite 6-gore skirt. Printed Pattern in sizes 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Size 16½ takes 3⅝ yds. 39-in. 35 cents.



9361. JIFFY-CUT Printed Pattern. Paper Pattern is all in one piece; pin to fabric, cut each entire apron at once. Three styles included. Each takes just ONE YARD 35-in. Misses' Medium size ONLY. 35 cents.

9178. Stunning two-piece dress for fall. Bodice has clever trim of buttons and bow. Printed Pattern in Misses' sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16 takes 4⅛ yds. 35-in., ½ yd. contrast. 35 cents.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 35 cents for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y.

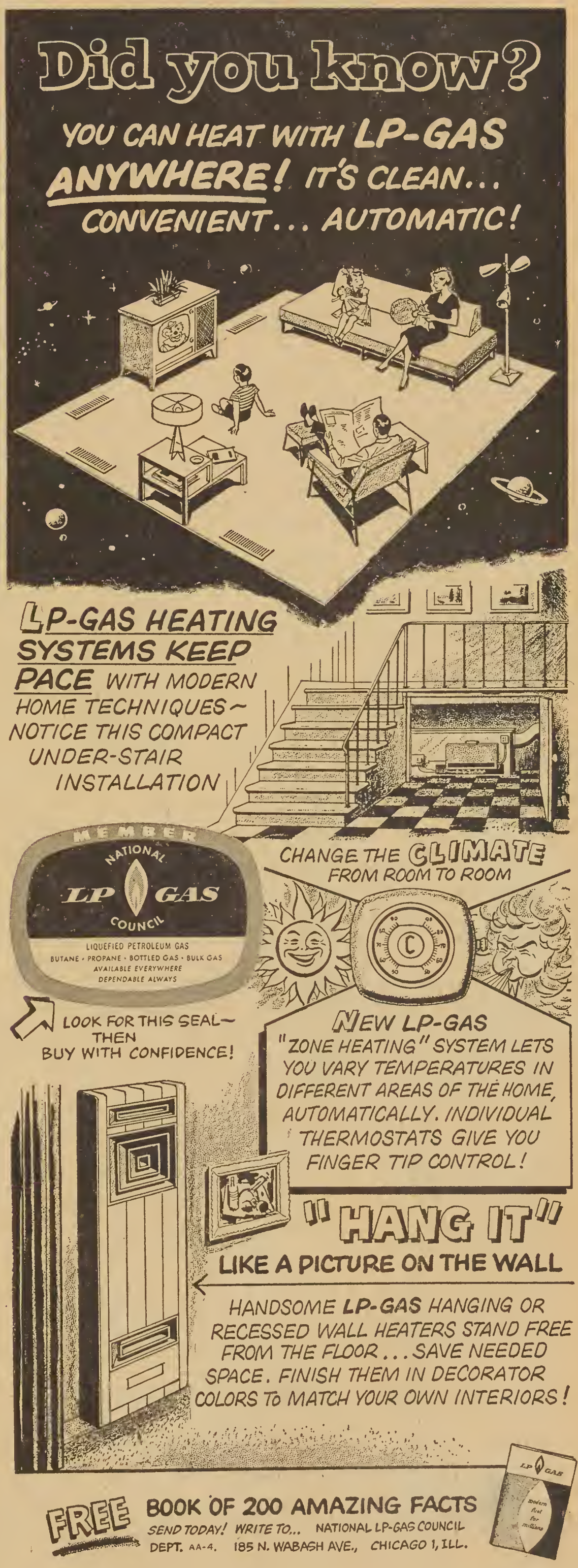
Protein for Health

SPECIALISTS tell us that all our life long we need protein. As children, protein helps us to grow. As adults, it repairs and replaces worn tissues. It is perhaps the most vital part of every cell in our body. The Armed Forces, U.S.A., prescribe about 125 grams per man per day. A certain amount is needed to satisfy a man's hunger. It also gives him maximum nutritional benefits.

More and more, Americans are eating top-quality protein foods: that is, meat, poultry, fish, eggs, milk and cheese. Homemakers are quickly learning the advantages of including some of these in every meal. They are, on the other hand, the most costly item of our food bill. One good way to get high-quality protein at a bargain price is to serve more milk and cheese. Figures published monthly by The Protein Economics and Research Council tell us what we pay for each pound of protein in first-class protein foods. The best bargain of all is non-fat, dry milk. Also at bargain levels are cottage cheese, canned evaporated milk, cured Cheddar cheese, eggs, fresh whole milk and chicken.

Today more than ever before, housewives have a chance to maintain a high nutritional standard in their homes. There is a real obligation on their part to select carefully the foods they intend to serve to their families. The wisest choice any housewife can make is a daily diet of adequate protein, for with it comes health, vitality and long life!

—Louise Rdnney







stop dreaming..

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One moderate charge covers: transportation, food, tips, sightseeing, and the services of an experienced escort.

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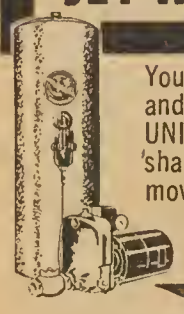
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TO ORDER PLAYS, write American Agriculturist Play Dept., Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Enclose 35c for each play wanted. Send coins, money order or check. No stamps, please. Add 3 cents for complete list of plays.

Shrinks Hemorrhoids New Way Without Surgery

Science Finds Healing Substance That Does Both—Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

New York, N. Y. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in *suppository or ointment form* under the name *Preparation H.** At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

"PEACHY" RECIPES

PEACH MELBA DESSERT

5 egg whites
¼ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon cream tartar
1½ cups sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla
6 to 8 peach halves

Preheat oven to 400°. Beat egg whites until foamy. Add salt and cream of tartar. Continue to beat until soft, moist peaks are formed. Add the sugar very gradually, continuing to beat until very stiff. Beat in vanilla. Divide mixture into 6 to 8 well greased and floured custard cups, building meringue up around the edge. Place cups in preheated oven and **turn off the heat immediately.** Leave in the oven overnight or at least 6 hours. At serving time, fill each cup with sweetened whipped cream or vanilla ice cream and top with a freshly sliced ripe peach, rounded side up, which has been poached in a thin sugar sirup and chilled. Sprinkle with fresh raspberries or blueberries or a raspberry sauce made with frozen berries.

DEEP DISH PEACH PIE

4 to 6 cups sliced peaches
¾ to 1 cup sugar
2 tablespoons flour
2 tablespoons butter
1 cup sifted flour
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon grated lemon rind
⅓ cup shortening
About 2 tablespoons water
1 egg yolk, beaten
⅛ teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon sugar

Combine peaches, sugar, and flour and place in a deep pie plate or baking dish (about 9 inches). Dot with the butter. Make a pastry topping by sifting flour and salt together, adding the lemon rind, and cutting in the shortening. Sprinkle water over the flour and mix with a fork until the dough holds together to form a ball. Roll out dough on floured board to fit the baking dish and place over peaches. Press edge to rim of dish. Brush crust with beaten egg yolk and sprinkle with a mixture of the cinnamon and sugar. Bake in hot oven (400°) about 30 minutes or until peaches are tender and crust brown. Serves 6 to 8.

PEACH MOUSSE
(from FOCUS)

1 cup peach pulp
¼ cup sugar
2 tablespoons lemon juice
2 cups heavy cream
½ cup powdered sugar
¼ teaspoon salt

Combine peach pulp, sugar, and lemon juice. Beat the cream until it is thick but not stiff. Add the sugar and salt. Fold the peach mixture into the whipped cream. Pour the mixture into freezing trays and freeze (about 2 to 3 hours). Serves 6 to 8.

UNCOOKED PEACH JAM
(USDA)

Measure 3 cups crushed peaches (about 2½ pounds) into a large mixing bowl. Add 5 cups sugar, mix well, and let stand for 20 minutes, stirring occasionally. Dissolve 1 package powdered pectin in 1 cup water, bring to a boil, and boil for 1 minute. Add pectin solution to the fruit and sugar mixture and stir for 2 minutes. Ladle jam into jelly glasses or into suitable freezer containers, leaving ½-inch head space. Cover containers and let stand 24 to 48 hours or until jam has set. Then cover with ⅛-inch layer of hot paraffin. Makes about nine 6-ounce glasses. Store in refrigerator or freezer. It can be held for a few months in refrigerator or up to a year in freezer. If kept at room temperature, it will mold or ferment in a short time. Once a container is opened, the jam should be used within a few days. If the jam is too firm or if it has separated when opened, stir until of right consistency.

PEACH SHORTCAKE

2 cups flour
4 tablespoons sugar
3½ teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
⅓ cup shortening
1 egg
About ½ to ⅔ cup milk
Sliced sweetened peaches

Sift together flour, sugar, baking powder, and salt. Cut in shortening. Combine egg and ½ cup milk and mix into flour mixture with a fork. Add just enough additional milk to moisten dough until it forms a ball. Knead dough **very lightly** for a minute on a floured board and roll out to fit a square 8-inch greased pan. Fit dough into pan and bake in hot oven (425°) about 15 to 18 minutes. Remove to cooling rack and cool slightly. Place on serving plate and slice through the center to make 2 layers. Spread top and bottom layers with softened butter. Cover bottom layer with sliced peaches. Adjust top layer and cover with more sliced peaches. Top with whipped cream.

JERSEY PEACH PIE
(Reprinted by request)

Make a crumb like mixture of 3 tablespoons butter, ¾ cup sugar, and ⅓ cup flour. Line a deep pie plate with your favorite pastry and sprinkle over it one-half of the crumb mixture. Lay on this, **with cut side down**, peaches which have been peeled and cut in halves. Sprinkle over the top the remaining crumbs and bake in a hot oven (400°) for 10 minutes and then in a moderate oven (375°) for 30 to 45 minutes or until fruit is tender and crumbs lightly browned.

HIDDEN PEACH DESSERT
(Reprinted by request)

For this you will need a baking dish (one quart), and a custard cup of the same height. I find an 8" square, shallow glass dish and a custard cup just right. Place the custard cup upside **down** in the center of the dish. Place peeled peach halves **cut side down** around the custard cup and pour over them about ½ cup melted currant or other tart jelly. Make a rich biscuit dough with 1 to 1½ cups flour. Roll dough size of dish and cover the dish with it, pressing dough firmly to inside of dish (make a tight seal). Bake in a moderately hot oven (400°) for 30 minutes. Remove from the oven and let stand 5 to 10 minutes. Loosen dough around the edge. Place a large plate over the dish and very quickly turn plate and dish upside down to allow dessert to fall onto dish. Sauce should be in the cup. Serves 6 to 8.

—Alberta D. Shackelton

HOLLYHOCKS

By Luella Garven

The hollyhock ladies stand straight and tall,
Side by side by the old stone wall.
They nod and sway the livelong day,
But never a word do we hear them say.

Coats they have of plain dark green,
But their gowns of satin would grace a queen.
Reds and yellows and purest white,
Plain or ruffled, a pretty sight.

There are roses and lilies and sweetest clover,
Flowers so many the wide world over.
But to me, my hollyhocks by the wall,
Are the fairest and dearest of them all.

New York State Fair News

EVERY WOMAN interested in good home management will find herself enthralled by the exhibits and demonstrations at the New York State Fair. From the day it opens on Friday, August 30, to closing day, Saturday, September 7, one attraction will follow another in the Harriet May Mills or Women's Building.

There the **Food Demonstration Department** will give hourly illustrations by experts on the preparation of all kinds of foods. One of the most interesting, perhaps, will be the pie-making demonstration including recipes for fillings made with New York State fruit and ready-made mixes. This will take place on Monday and Tuesday from 2 to 3 o'clock.

Each day, in the **Family Food Center**, different home products will be up for judging. Cash prizes, blue ribbons and special awards await the winners. The premium list, which we urged you to send for in our last issue, tells about these prizes. Entries are judged not by comparison to each other but according to standards set up previously by the experts. (See p. 32 of this issue.) Last year, 42% of all entries judged in the Family Food Center received blue ribbons or awards of excellence!

The exciting news from the **Auditorium** this year is that they plan live TV and radio shows daily. Combined with these will be 4 daily fashion shows. One, the Cotton Bag Fashion Revue, will feature about 10 trained models who will exhibit two 18-garment wardrobes of charming, colorful designs—all made entirely of materials used in cotton containers of feed, flour and other staples.

The **Home and Antiques Department** will show all types of crafts made in the home: beautiful articles submitted for judging will be on display there during Fair Week.

In the **County Home Demonstration Exhibits,** each county will illustrate an activity carried on successfully by them. These will include:

Cayuga County ..... Dresser Drawer Storage
Niagara County
Putting "U" in Your Community
Oneida County ..... Braided Rugs
Ontario County ..... So You Can Sew
Warren County ..... Enameling on Copper
Washington County ..... Your Calcium Show
Yates County ..... Where Does Your Money Go
College of Home Economics, Ithaca, N. Y.
What is your Extension Service

The entire second floor of the Women's building will be given over to the **Art Center.** Works of artists throughout the state will be on view. Don't miss this new feature which has already stirred up so much enthusiasm.

Winners in the 6th **Community Service Awards** contest will receive their awards on Women's Organizations Day, Wednesday. All women's organizations, clubs and groups within the state are eligible. The intention of the contest is to recognize those groups who have done an outstanding job of uncompensated public service during the year.

Again there will be a **Play Center** for children from 2 to 7 years of age. Directed supervision will keep them happy from 10:00 a.m. to 9:45 p.m. daily, while their parents attend events and exhibits of their choice.

We hope that every one of our readers will be able to visit some part of the Fair this year. It is just about the pleasantest way we know to pick up new information and stimulating ideas on that all-absorbing question—how to be a better homemaker.

—Louise Ranney

Grange Baking Contest News

WE CAN almost smell the delicious loaves of homemade bread that will appear at the State Grange Annual Session in Corning next October 29. Fifty-three county winners will be represented there at the finals of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and New York State Grange Bread-Baking Contest. Reports of the county contests keep coming in, and we are happy to report the 11 latest winners as follows:

COUNTY WINNERS

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Broome	Binghamton	Mrs. Esther Rozelle
Delaware	Utsayantha	Mrs. Anna Bellings
Jefferson	Oxbow	Mrs. Dorothy Scott
Niagara	Somerset	Mrs. Elwyn Fox
Orleans	Barre	Mrs. Elsie Vagg
Oswego	Mexico	Mrs. Margaret Burrows
Schuyler	Kayutah Lake	Miss Irene Hosenfeld
Sullivan	Monticello	Mrs. Mary Culligan
Ulster	Rosendale	Mrs. Amelia Fiedler
Wayne	Palmyra	Mrs. Arnold Smith
Yates	Rushville	Mrs. Leah Phelps

Mrs. Anna Bellings of Stamford sent her bread to the Delaware County contest by way of a friend who jokingly said, "I will bring you back first prize." And she did!

This is the one and only contest that Mrs. Dorothy Scott of Gouverneur has ever entered. Her hobby is rocking her grandchildren, which keeps her busy, for she has 18 now with another on the way! She says she hasn't made more than 5 batches of bread for the last year or so. Of course, she was surprised and happy to win in Jefferson County.

Niagara County winner, Mrs. Elwyn Fox, is a charter member of Somerset Grange along with her husband. She bakes for all the food sales at both the Grange and their church. In addition, their garden is one beautiful array of flowers all summer long.

Mrs. Margaret Burrows, Mexico, was also a winner in the Gingerbread contest of Oswego County three years ago.

The winner in Ulster County, Mrs. Amelia Fiedler of Rosendale, likes to make bread. "When you bake your own," she says, "it's work, but the results are well worth it."

Mrs. Arnold Smith of Palmyra started making bread in high school. Now she cooks and bakes for her large family. She also helps to raise the calves and chickens on their 235-acre dairy farm.

Watch our pages for more news about this exciting contest. Each County winner is in line for one or more of the valuable prizes awarded by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers, as well as cash prizes from State Grange and American Agriculturist. They are prizes any homemaker would be thrilled to win!


Mrs. Dorothy Scott
Jefferson Co.

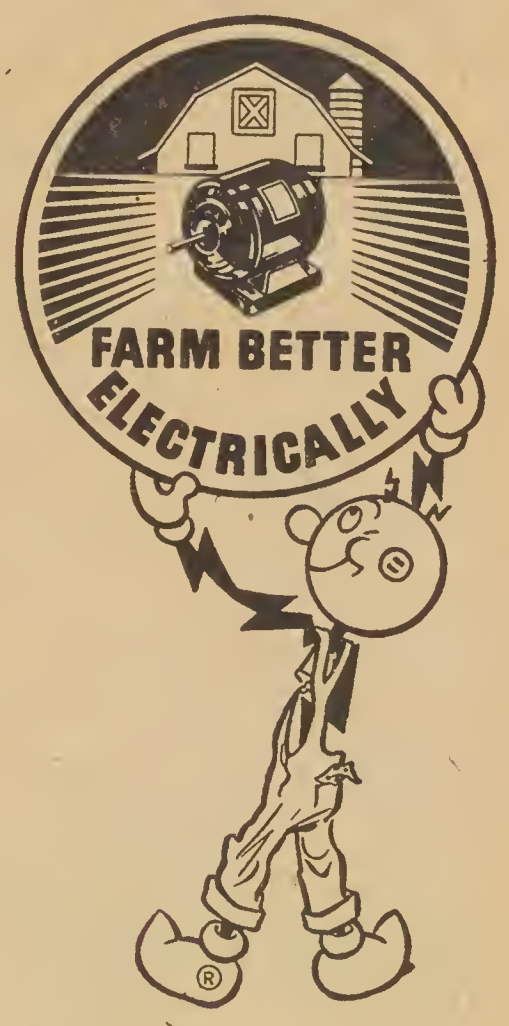

Mrs. Arnold Smith
& Laura—Wayne Co.


Mrs. Margaret Burrows
Oswego Co.


Mrs. Amelia Fiedler
Ulster Co.

There's a FUTURE in FARMING

WHEN YOU...



Rochester Area Farmer Proves Point And Invites You To See His Proof at . . .
OPEN HOUSE
September 6-7-8
2:00 P.M.—9:00 P.M.

Up Rochester way on Route 441 there is a modest man named Robert Nortier. In the township of East Walworth about 15 miles East of Rochester he runs a farm that has been in his family for 43 years. Since 1929 the farm has been in the process of being electrified.

Today the Rural Service Representatives of the Rochester Gas and Electric say that this is the most electrified farm they know of anywhere. They are proud as punch because if there is a more inspiring success story of Electrical Farming they would like to hear about it.

In fact, Robert Nortier's story and his results as exemplified by his "working farm" are so intriguing that he and his family have agreed to open his farm to "neighbors" all over the state if they are interested in seeing the dozens of practical ways he has put Reddy Kilowatt to work. You are cordially invited to visit the Nortier Farm during open house on September 6-7-8 between 2 and 9:00 P.M.

HOW TO GET THERE !

The farm is 15 miles east of Rochester on the Penfield-Walworth Road (Route #441) at the intersection of the Canandaigua Road. Check your New York State road map. Roads will be posted with signs.

ALWAYS AT ROCHESTER GAS RG&E YOUR SERVICE and ELECTRIC

Hostages To Fortune

By E. R. EASTMAN

WHAT HAS HAPPENED

Almost since the beginning of civilization, with exceptions, the old have resisted change, the young have welcomed it. Now, because changes are coming so fast, there's more conflict between the generations than ever. Mr. Eastman has personalized and dramatized that theme in this story.

All his young life Bill Graham was in conflict with John Macdonald, his grandfather, over new things in agriculture and later, with his father-in-law and with many others of the older generation in his community.

There was disagreement over vocational agriculture (which Bill taught), the farm bureau, the centralization of schools, and the whole idea of more science and less guesswork in farming. But now, in recent chapters, these problems fade into insignificance as the threat of world war hangs over America.

But read for yourself. Start anywhere to read this dramatic story of your own community and your own life.

CHAPTER XIV

ON THAT Monday morning following his wedding at Easter, Bill felt very self-conscious with the boys in his class. Occasionally he would catch a sly smile. But any embarrassment was well offset by the best wishes of his many adult friends, including especially Principal Pratt and others who went out of their way to offer their congratulations.

But if time had seemed to drag from weekend to weekend before he was married, the week now seemed never ending. He and Laura had agreed, when they separated on Monday morning to go back to their separate schools, that they would meet again on Friday night at his grandfather's home. At long last the slow, marching days came to an end and he and Laura were together again. It seemed to Bill that never in his life had he been as happy as he was during that weekend.

Spring was early that year. The grass was showing its green along the fences down through the old cow lane to the pasture; the woods at the end of the meadow near the top of the hill were turning a delicate pink, promising soon to burst into full leaf. The sun made the south side of the barn a pleasant place in which to linger. Never before had Bill looked with such real affection on the fields and buildings of Grandpa's old farm. He could understand the old man's intense love for the place and why it was so difficult for him to have to stop walking and working those fields he had known all of his life. It was home, Bill thought, and home is where your loved ones have been and are for they, and the girl of your choice, make the home.

Added to Bill's joy was the demonstrated affection of his mother and sisters. They accepted Laura as one of them. This was especially true of his grandfather. Since Laura as a little girl had started coming to the farm, his grandfather had loved her as much as his own. It gave Bill a grand feeling to come into the house and find his wife—how he liked that word—and his grandfather (the two people he loved so much) visiting together about the many things they seemed to have in common.

Perhaps because his grandfather and he were closer, or because the older man had come now to accept him as an adult and not just a boy, John Macdonald was more talkative than Bill had ever known him to be before. In the barn at chore time on the Sunday night before Bill and Laura were to leave for their schools, John said:

"Would you mind if I talked to you a moment?" He paused, and a lost look crossed his face. "Younger people," he continued, "sometimes forget that we of this older generation—most of us anyway—have passed through the same experiences, birth, marriage and death. That is life. It is not hard for me to remember when I was married, Bill. So I know how you feel now. The tragedy is that so few of us keep that feeling." He stopped again but after a moment straightened his bent shoulders and said proudly:

"Your grandmother and I did keep that feeling." Then he laughed a little. "But sometimes, being human, we had to work at it—and that's what I would like to say to you. My tragedy was that your grandmother went away and I had to go on alone. Well, what I really want to say to you, Bill, is that you and Laura and any other intelligent, well-mated couple can keep happiness if you will try hard enough. If love amounts to anything at all, it's a matter of acts far more than of words, of consideration, of understanding, of recognizing that the other fellow is a human being, and that we humans are far from perfect.

"It's easy enough when things go well," he continued, "It's when sickness comes, or when either or both of you are tired out contending with the problems of raising children or from sleepless nights worrying over finances—that's when you show the stuff you are made of. That's when your marriage fails or succeeds.

"Oh well, I didn't mean to preach or say so much, but it's good to see you and Laura together. It has brightened my memories of your grandmother. It has sharpened my faith in God's purpose in the marching generations."

Bill carried the memory of this conversation with him, and in the weeks that followed, when he would get lonely and impatient for the weekend to come so that he could see his Laura, he was pleased to find that his grandfather's words were comforting.

The next week, back in Westford, Bill arranged to have a discussion on his Leeturer's program at the Grange. Ever since Hitler's legions had started their destructive march through Poland, the shadow of war hung over America and was a nagging worry in every American's heart. To start the discussion, Bill pointed out that, as one historian put it, the period from the close of the First World War to 1939 was just an armistice—it had settled nothing. Ancient monarchies had been overthrown and the countries taken over by dictators, Stalin in Russia, Mussolini in Italy, and Hitler in Germany. The world had been divided between the democracies on one side and the dictators on the other. And the worst of these was Hitler. With no respect for man, nations or God, and drunk with power, his armies had rapidly destroyed all opposition and took over most of Europe except Russia.

Mussolini, Italy's dictator, joined Hitler. Belgium and France fell and England was the last barrier between Hitler and America. Increasingly sure of himself, and angered by our friendship and aid to Britain, Hitler's submarines interfered with and finally attacked our shipping.

During the summer and fall of 1941, it was apparent to the Grangers as well as everybody else that it was just a matter of time before America would again be actively in a world-wide conflict. During the Grange discussions, one of the younger men—a new member by the name of Evan Ford—declared with some heat that the sooner we got into the war, the quicker it would be over; that it was dangerous and disgraceful to let Britain take all the brunt of the conflict while we sat idly by.

When Evan sat down, John Emerson rose slowly and said rather apologetically to Bill, "I always seem to be on the negative side of things in these discussions but I can't let Brother Ford's statements go unchallenged. I am sure, Evan," he addressed the boy directly, "that when you are my age you will agree that war never accomplished anything. Were it not for war and its cost in money and the blood of the world's best young men, we would be much farther along in the right kind of civilization. If we had one-tenth of the money wasted by war invested in our churches, schools and homes, poverty would be largely eliminated and the world a much happier place in which to live.

"So I think our government is right in trying to keep out of this war—I hope, permanently. As you said, Brother Graham, the First World War settled nothing. I predict that the second one won't either. Some of you will live to see my prophecies come true. Some way or other, man must be smart enough to solve his difficulties around the council table instead of by the sword."

Two or three other young members arose to ask the same question in different words. "Even if we agree, and we do, that war settles nothing—what are we to do when we are attacked? Sit still and let Hitler run over us? Are we to lose all the liberties that have cost so much to get and keep?"

So the discussions went on all over America wherever men got together with their neighbors or in meetings, and in their hearts Bill and millions of other young men wondered what they would do if war came. And Bill thought, where would my duty lie? It was not pleasant to think about, but he felt a deep, personal responsibility to his country, and the threat of war was never far from his mind as the school year rolled on towards its close.

Every weekend was a joy. Bill knew that he had loved Laura as long as he could remember. But it took the closeness and intimacy of marriage to make him realize how fortunate he was in having the love of a girl so wise, so infinitely sweet and tender. Each parting at the end of the weekend seemed harder than ever before, and he was often saddened when he thought about being parted from Laura if he had to go to war.

Earlier in the year, tired of living in a hall bedroom and eating in restaurants all of the time, Bill had made arrangements to board and room at the home of Mary Wallace. Bill wished he had made the move earlier for Mary was a joy. She was in her fifties, unmarried, and had spent the early part of her life taking care of her father and mother. After they had gone, she acquired the habit of mothering the whole community, particularly those who were sick and needed help.

At home, Bill's mother had always been a good cook, but she had never had too much money to spend on food or anything else. Now Bill felt unrestricted in any food he wanted including oranges, bananas, and the pies and cakes which Mary made especially for him and which tasted as only good, well-prepared food can to a young and hungry man.

Bill often thought, with a smile of appreciation, that his landlady was far, far from being an old maid. There was nothing she liked better than getting a joke on Bill. She was well read and sometimes their visits ran well into the night as they talked about any topic which occurred to either of them.

After Bill was married, Mary suggested once that instead of his going home he invite Laura to come there to spend the weekend. To that visit, both Laura and Bill looked forward with much anticipation. But as luck would have it, Bill caught a cold which developed into the grippe. And on the Friday when he was expecting Laura, he spent the day in bed. When it came time for Laura to be arriving, Bill said, "This is no way for a man to receive his bride. I'm going to get up and put on a tie." That set Mary off into gales of laughter and when she stopped for breath, she said, "I'm going to tell your wife of that for I don't think she would approve of being received by a man dressed only in a tie."

The next evening when Bill and Laura were sitting together on the living room couch, Mary looked at them and fussed around the room a bit. Then she got a chair and sat down facing them.

"Seeing you two children so happy," she said, "has made me want to share my happiness with you. I have told absolutely no one else what I am going to tell you." Then she said to Laura, "Perhaps that will show you how fond I am of your young husband and how glad I am that he has such a fine and beautiful wife."

Laura and Bill looked at Mary and wondered what was coming next. Mary seemed embarrassed and kept fingering her handkerchief in her lap. "Well," she said, "I might as well get it out. I just hope you won't think I'm an old fool. Come June, I'm going to be married myself. There now, I've told you and I feel better."

Bill was so taken by surprise that he caught his breath and for a moment was at a loss for words. Then he burst out, "Why, Mary Wallace, here I have been talking to you about Laura for weeks and you have never opened your mouth about yourself."

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Wisdom comes not from experience but from meditating on experience and assimilating it.—Joy Elmer Morgan

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"I know," said Mary. "I don't think you and Laura are that way, but a lot of young people seem to think that life is all done after middle age and that there is no romance left. Well, there is, for me anyway, for I have never been so happy and I have been made more so by seeing how happy you two are!"

"Who is the lucky man?" asked Laura.

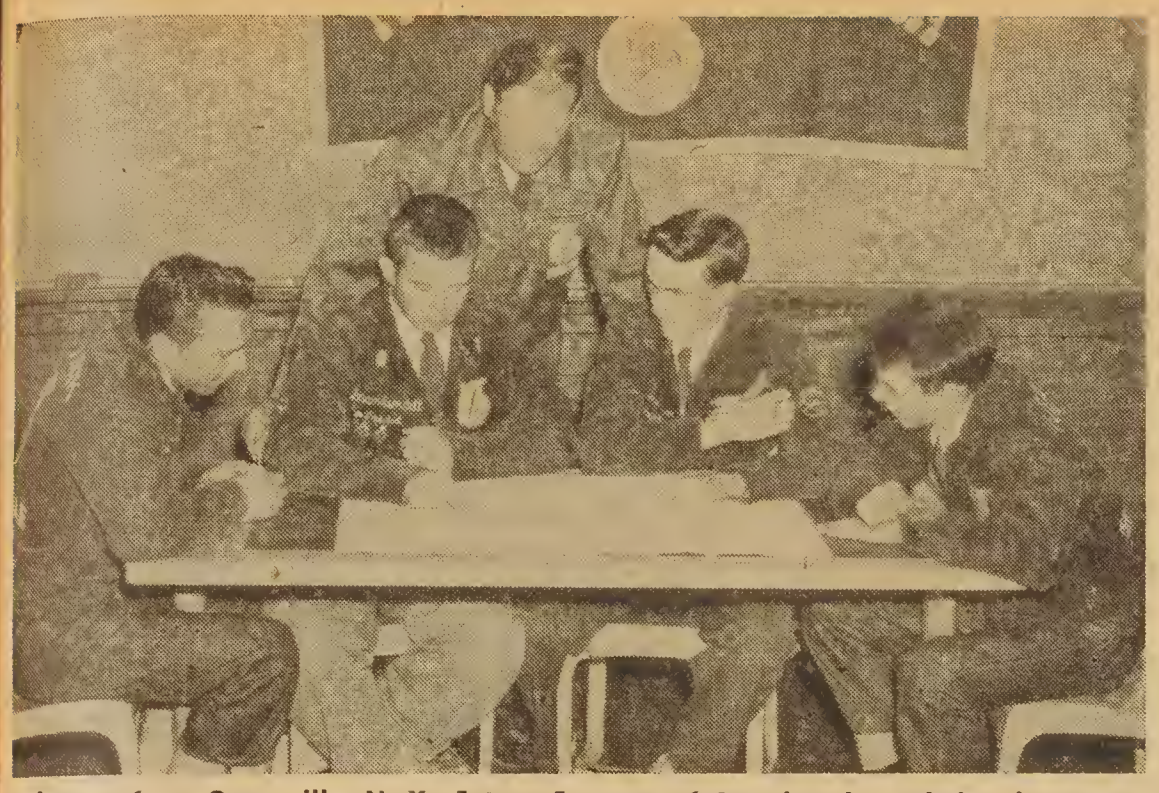
"No one you know," answered Mary. "He is a farmer living in the next valley and he has the very unusual name of Smith—Jim Smith. But Jim is unusual. At least I think so. He is kind, understanding, affectionate, and I'll tell you it will seem good to have somebody I can call my own."

"Well, I'll bet it will," said Bill heartily. "We are just as happy as we can be for you, Mary, for you deserve happiness. Next to my own home, this has been the nicest place in which I have ever been privileged to live. And whether he knows it or not, Mr. Smith is getting a prize."

"That's what Jim says," answered Mary, "and I know I am lucky to get him."

Finally, the school year ended. Bill's boys all got through their final exam-

(Continued on Opposite Page)



Delegates from Greenville, N. Y., Future Farmers of America chart their trip to Fort Collins, Colo., to attend the summer institute of the American Institute of Cooperation, August 18-21. The chapter won the expense-paid trip in competition with FFA chapters from 21 Northeast states. Left to right: Randall Barkman, Rensselaerville; Lumen Rundell, Climax; chapter advisor Harry Ketcham; Jerry Cunningham, Durham; and Jack Baitsholts, Berne.

BOYS CHOSEN FOR COLORADO TRIP

YOUNG MEN representing Future Farmers of America and 4-H from New York have been chosen by the New York State Council of Farmer Cooperatives, to attend the summer institute of the American Institute of Cooperation at Fort Collins, Col., Aug. 18-21.

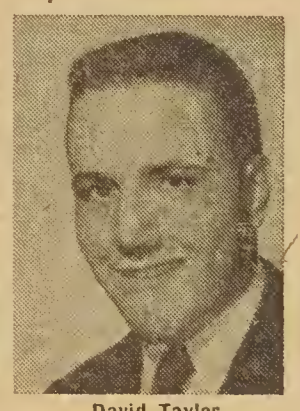
George Heidemann, Kent, N. Y., will represent FFA and David Taylor, Lawtons, N. Y., will represent 4-H. They were chosen by the New York council, for their knowledge and use of farm cooperatives.

Heidemann, a senior in Kendall Central School, owns six dairy animals, a tractor and plow. He is raising 15 acres of wheat and 50 acres of tomatoes, in partnership with his father. He has been class vice president and is treasurer of Kendall Honor Society. In FFA, he is chapter and county president.

Taylor has been president of New York State 4-H Club Council two years and has been active in 4-H since he was nine. He was vice president of his class when graduated from North Collins Central School.



George Heidemann



David Taylor

Hostages to Fortune

(Continued from Opposite Page)

inations with credit. Principal Pratt took the time to tell Bill that he had done a good job and that he was very glad that he had signed the contract to come back for another year.

Laura's pupils and her parents knew that she was not coming back. So her school Trustee told her that he knew he was speaking for everyone in the district when he said that she had been one of the best teachers they had ever had in the district, and that it was their sincere regret that she was not returning.

Unlike other teachers, Bill's work was on a yearly basis. During the summer he had to supervise the boys' projects on their home farms. But still he had some time left to help his grandfather during the summer so he and Laura went back to the farm to spend the summer vacation.

Never would Bill forget that peaceful, happy summer—the first in his married life. It was especially good to work with his grandfather, as his school work permitted, to take care of the crops and help with the haying. No matter how hard any of the particular farm jobs might be, they were made easy because he had learned to love the fields that he had always known and because, as never before, his grandfather and he worked in complete harmony. Sometimes they would visit. Much more frequently than ever before, his grandfather would speak of his early days on the farm, of his life with Bill's grandmother and the general contentment that a farmer knows in spite of the problems, if he really loves the life.

At the end of a long, hard day it was good to come into the house, take a bath, put on clean clothes, and sit beside Laura with his grandfather, his mother and his sisters at the supper table. Then in the soft, summer evenings frequently all of them would gather on the big front porch waiting for the hot rooms upstairs to cool off. Bill and Laura would sit together on the porch swing; the others would be gathered around in various attitudes of repose. Sometimes there would be talk, sometimes not. In the nearby creek a bullfrog would speak up to be answered a moment later by his brother or his wife a little farther down the stream. From the hill or neighboring farm often came the lonesome baying of a hound, while from the grapevine that shaded one side of the porch came the chirping or rustling of a bird trying to get settled for the night. Down in the pasture below the barn a cow would occasionally voice her complaint at something which disturbed her. Later in the evening the dark was emphasized by the contrast of an occasional firefly meandering on his uncertain way. While they watched, sometimes a full moon, seemingly bigger than a balloon, would rise from the unknown over the horizon.

As long as Bill Graham lived, he would never forget those evenings with his new wife and the people he loved. Many, many times in after years he would live to wish that by some magic wand he could bring those loved ones back and sit with them in that same scene—if only for just one evening.

(To be continued)



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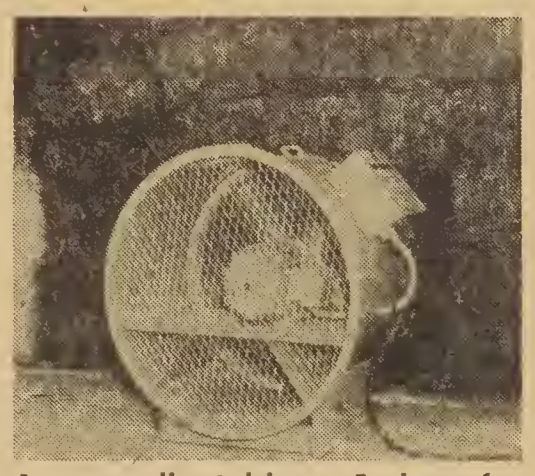
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with AA Advertisers



A new direct-driven 5 h.p. fan (above) that delivers a high volume of air on lower power requirements has been announced by the NEW HOLLAND equipment folks at New Holland, Pa. They say the economical Model 720 makes modern, controlled crop drying of hay or grains available to every farm. For details, send them a card.

A new colorful booklet which answers many questions by home and farm owners about private water supply is available by writing to THE F. E. MYERS & BRO. CO., 959 Orange Street, Ashland, Ohio, and asking for Form No. MS-1300.

HOMELITE, Port Chester, New York recently announced a new low cost gasoline-engine generator to provide dependable power for emergency stand-by service.

A new hay tedder called the Tedd-Aerator is being manufactured by the G. H. GRIMM CO., INC., Rutland, Vt. The 7-foot tedder picks up all hay to a height of 3 to 4 feet for complete aeration by sun and air. For more information write the Grimm Co. at Rutland.

A new high-speed side delivery rake, with teeth that move practically at right angle to direction of travel, has just been announced by INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY. It is known as the McCormick No. 15.

The SUNBEAM CORPORATION, Dept. 2, 5600 W. Roosevelt Rd., Chicago 50, Illinois, makes the Stewart Clipmaster for clipping farm animals and also a brush attachment for grooming cows and other animals.

For information about Amino Triazole for killing weeds write to Farm and Home Division, AMERICAN CYANAMID CO., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.



Above is a new lift-type rotary cutter that combines a full 90-inch cut with the speed and maneuverability of small cutters that has been introduced by the LILLISTON IMPLEMENT CO., Albany, Georgia. The name: Roto-Speed 7-Six L. It can be used with any major make of tractor. It's designed to mow pastures, shred stalks, mulch stubble and clear land. Despite its heavy-duty size, the 7-six L will turn sharply, back into corners, handle like a small-size cutter and go from job to job with ease and speed.

Ed Eastman's Page

WE MOVE AGAIN

AFTER fourteen years of real living on our farm near Ithaca we have sold it, bought a home in Ithaca, and moved to it on August 1st.

Moving off the farm pulled my heartstrings, for above everything else I am naturally a farmer and a countryman. But there comes a time for all of us, old or young, when adjustments have to be made and I have always tried to make those adjustments before and not after I had to.

I am now within walking distance of my office at AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. I no longer have to contend with the car and traffic, between here and the farm, in all kinds of bad weather. More important still is the fact that I am unable, personally, to work the farm or to continue the responsibility of getting it worked and to keep all the buildings and land in order.

When we moved to the farm fourteen years ago, it was like a dream come true. To be sure, I had owned a farm before but had not lived on it or any other since we were first married when I operated a large dairy farm on shares. So I acquired a small purebred dairy, bought the equipment and was in the farm business.

From the start, there was just one big trouble; I had bitten off more than I could chew. My main job, of course, was with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and I had to travel much to speak at meetings and attend conferences. It was difficult to get good help so much of the responsibility, particularly when I was away, fell on Mrs. Eastman and Margaret, our cousin. I used to get up at 5 a. m., help milk the cows, rush through the chores, change my clothes, put in a hard day's work at the office, and then go back and do it all over again at night.

One morning I was timing myself to see how quickly I could clean the stables with a wheelbarrow. I always worked on a run. On that morning I felt a terrific pain in my chest and I sat down on a milking stool until it passed. Every time I started to run, the pain came back until finally I ended up in the hospital with an attack of angina. While I was in the hospital, the family sold the dairy. When I came home from the hospital, we rented the farm. Since then I have had a lot of fun with our big gardens, including both vegetables and flowers which we brag about, and the greenhouse which enables us to operate our "green thumbs" the year around.

Fortunately, we will still be able to have a garden and I hope to build a greenhouse. And I will have more time to keep in touch with farmers by attending meetings and visiting their farms.

I am sure that everyone who has had to move away from an old farm homestead will know how it hurt to sell the farm. A few days before we moved, I was down in the big farm basement. On pegs by the horse stalls was a double harness right where I had put it when the last horses went off the place. From the empty stalls there was still a faint smell from the horses I had once driven and liked. Also in the basement was much of the horsedrawn equipment now as obsolete as the dodo. I have sold all this now for junk for $32.00. The old barn was a lonesome place. A few days after that experience, Mr. Alvin S. Fick kindly sent me a small book of essays which he wrote entitled "Across the Fields." In one of these little pieces entitled, "Old Harness and Memories," Mr. Fick put into words my thoughts as I stood there in that basement bidding goodbye to the implements of bygone days. His essay is in a box on this page.

No one could look at that old harness and equipment without being impressed all over again with how fast changes are coming. Less than ten years ago, there were many tractors of course but there was still horsedrawn equipment on many farms. Today, except for riding, there's not a horse in the whole community where we live.

NEVER will I forget how hard it was when the boys went away to war. George left his young wife, Eleanor, and their baby, Richard, with us on the farm for three long years while he was gone to the faraway Pacific, but our worry and lonesomeness for George was somewhat offset by having Eleanor and Dicky with us. Eleanor was always a joy, making our hearts glad when she came. We have watched Dicky, George's and Eleanor's boy, grow from a baby into the beginning of manhood, for he has lived with us every summer since he was born. Dicky loves the country and never will he forget his summers at Grandma's and Grandpa's house nor the lessons that can only be learned on a farm.

Never before have I seen a city girl like Eleanor take to farm life with so much enthusiasm, sometimes maybe with a bit too much. One time she teased me to ride one of our young, lively horses. Finally, I put her on the mare's back and before I could turn around to grab the horse by the head, she started for the basement stable on the run. When she went through the low door, it brushed poor Eleanor off just like a fly. Fortunately, nothing was hurt but Eleanor's dignity.

But like millions of other families, the war was a long, bitter time when we watched eagerly for mail. Every time the telephone rang we were always afraid to pick up the receiver for fear we would get bad news. It is the women, the wives and the mothers, who suffer and endure while their husbands and sons are gone away for a long dreary time. Would to God there never would be another war!

NOT having room in our new home for a large dining room suite, we sold it, before moving the other day, to some young friends. Maybe it was foolish but I had a little lump in my throat when they carried the table out for I remembered the happy times across the years when we had all gathered around the table as a family group. There was, and is, thank God, Don and Lucille and their children, Cynthia, David, Linda, and Deborah. More recently, Cynthia has established a home of her own with her young husband, Tom, and brightened that home with Stephen, our great-grandchild. Then there is George and Eleanor with Richard, Patricia, and Carol Ann. The circle is complete with our son, Robert, and his wife, Tenney, and Belle, Margaret, and I, all of whom, on rare but delightful occasions, have broken bread together around that old dining room table.

Tenney is a Texas gal whom Bob met when he was stationed there during the war. I guess her greatest indoor sport is kidding me. She loves to tell me that Texas' greatest problems in the war were first, to lick the Japs and then, to get the "damyankees" out of Texas.

But on the whole, moving day is good. It lets you see how you have cluttered up your life with useless things. So we have simplified our living by selling, giving away, or junking things of no value to us other than to collect dust and complicate our lives.

It is said there are two sure signs of growing old. The first of these is always looking backwards. The second is the lack of ability to adjust to changes. My father once said that the hardest thing about growing old is the loss of all of our older friends. That is right, but you can't help it any by always thinking and talking of old friends and old times. The past is gone. All any of us have is the present. Of course we want to keep our memories sweet of loved ones who have gone, but they would be the first to tell us to make new friends and to look forward. As a matter of fact, the "Good Old Times" were often Bad Old Times. There were always problems. They were just different. In this day of lightning changes, if you cannot adjust and adjust fast, you are old no matter what your years may be.

SO BELLE and I have moved again. We should know how. To meet changes and to better ourselves, we moved nineteen times in the first nineteen years of our married life. Never in all those moves can I remember that Belle complained once. On the contrary, she looked forward with me with enthusiasm and hope, doing more than her share to make it all worthwhile.

I am sure that our ability to adjust has kept us young. But when the time comes, as it does to all mankind, to make the last move, I know that we shall do it with faith that it will be the best and the most interesting move we have ever made.



. . . I abide
To watch the rotten latch string as it swings
For I claim kin with all deserted things.
Earl Henry

OLD HARNESS AND MEMORIES

By ALVIN S. FICK

ALTHOUGH the horse stable stands empty — aloof and alone—a man sometimes goes there in dusk of a fall day to replace a pitchfork used in mulching strawberry plants. The countryman and his land are bracing for the assault from the north.

One walks around unused horse-drawn implements stored in and behind the stalls. After old Jeff died—of loneliness a man thinks—two years following the loss of the black mare, Molly, the countryman could not bring himself to part with the set of harness. He had sold the cultivator and a stoneboat, but the harness still hangs on wood pegs, cobwebbed and musty gray. A man stops a moment behind the stall, standing in the faint light sifting through dusty small-paned windows. About him the smell of old leather mingles with the aroma of old hay.

Momentarily forgetting the chill air, he fingers the worn reins, lost in thought. The bright gleam of brass collar fittings now slumbers beneath layers of dust and tarnish. He reaches out to give a strap a tentative tug, setting off the harness bells' gentle silver notes. They wander out and are swallowed in the outer reaches of the silent stable. One listens, half expecting to hear the cluck of driver to team, the clack of leather to muscular backs, the crunch of calks in crusty snow. He hears a sound so like a whinny that he gazes involuntarily at the empty stall, now nearly lost in the shadows and gloom of early evening. A man turns; the spell of enchantment is broken, for he knows he heard only the sighing of the rising wind against the eaves. The countryman closes the sliding door quietly, almost as if he were leaving a church; then he turns to look at the sky. It might snow tonight, he thinks . . . it might snow.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

THE recent death of Mrs. Grace Coolidge who was the gracious and lovely First Lady when Cal Coolidge was president brings to mind one of the old stories about Cal.

At the time of the story Coolidge was vice president and they lived in the Willard Hotel in Washington. In the middle of the night every guest rushed to the lobby because of a fire alarm in the hotel. Seeing that there was no danger Cal started to go back to his room.

"Get back to the lobby," shouted the fire marshal.

Cal drew himself up with dignity. "You are speaking to the Vice President," he said.

"All right, go ahead," said the marshal, but a moment later he called, "What are you vice president of?"

"The United States," said Coolidge.

"Come right back down here," yelled the marshal. "I thought you were vice president of the hotel."

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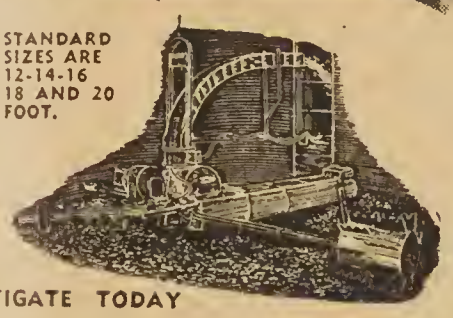
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NONCHALANT!

LAST MARCH I was approached by a salesman of the American Albums, Inc., 8700 Carnegie Avenue, Cleveland 6, Ohio. . . . . At the time I saw nothing out of order, and asked only that I would like to talk it over with my husband. He politely explained that it would cause him such inconvenience to come back, etc. etc., that I would have to decide then and there. Well, foolishly enough, I didn't stop to read the contract, and nonchalantly assumed in good faith that if I changed my mind I would merely have to cancel the contract. It never occurred to me that I shouldn't be able to.

Now, I don't see by what right they can refuse to let me cancel a contract which I do not wish to keep, and how do they expect to force me to pay for photographs which I have not had made nor intend ever to do so?—*Mrs. M. B., Pa.*

Editor's Note: A contract is something that is intended to protect both parties. It is signed by both parties, and is binding, otherwise there wouldn't be any protection.

While it is unfortunate that contracts are used by companies to prevent customers from changing their minds, there isn't any way we can help a reader to get out of a legal contract once he has signed it, even though the signing may have been unwise.

NO MORE "ADDRESSES WANTED"

For some time we have been running Addresses Wanted and we have been glad to learn that some people have been located as a result. Now, it seems to us that the usefulness of this department has about reached the end and we are discontinuing it. We do plan, however, to print all requests that come in up to the date of this issue.

ADDRESSES WANTED

Does anyone know the address of:

F. A. Wood, whose address in 1937 was 571 West High Street, Painted Post, New York?

* * *

Flossie Dorr, who lived in the Allen District of Buckfield, Maine over 40 years ago?

SERVICE BUREAU CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED

NEW YORK

Mr. Alphonse Renodin, Castorland ..... $ 5.00
(refund on merchandise)
Mr. Harry B. Watrous, Perry 15.00
(return of deposit)
Mr. L. W. Paine, Springwater 2.00
(refund on plants)
Miss Lillian Teal, Cherryplain 4.00
(refund on merchandise)
Mr. Chris Paulsen, Penn Yan 12.20
(insurance refund)
Mrs. Geo. Gibbs, Sherman 2.98
(refund on merchandise)
Mr. J. W. Christman, Fort Plain 150.00
(payment on account)
Mr. Clarence Frisk, Heuvelton 5.00
(insurance settlement)
Mr. H. W. Collins, Ovid 27.50
(payment on account)

PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. Donald Perry, Genesee 4.98
(refund on merchandise)
Mr. Harold R. Sheldon, Thompson 11.00
(refund on books)
Mr. John A. Deming, Lawrenceville 28.00
(insurance settlement)
Mr. B. Kwapinski, Centerville 3.60
(refund on book)

NEW JERSEY

Mr. Raymond Woods, Andover 5.50
(refund on bushes)

MAINE

Mr. Cassius Everett, Norridgewock 25.00
(settlement of claim)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mrs. Donald A. Collins, Tilton 6.95
(refund on flag)
Mr. Lucian Hildreth, Canterbury 60.00
(payment on check)

VERMONT

Mr. Cyril Hodgeman, Jr., Reading 5.00
(refund on material)
Mr. John Adamovich, Springfield 564.00
(insurance settlement)



3 FINGERS LOST IN CORNPICKER

HARVESTING corn blown down by a heavy windstorm, Arthur Pollex, Holcomb, N. Y., was riding on the corn picker to help feed the stalks into the rollers. As they made a turn at the end of a row, a large ragweed fed into the rollers. The top of the weed looped over his right hand drawing it into the rolls.

Hearing Mr. Pollex yell, the driver stopped immediately. Fortunately the picker was moving slowly; otherwise Mr. Pollex would have been drawn into the picker clear to his shoulder.

It took a sledge hammer to break the rolls loose from his crushed hand. At the hospital, surgical repairs were necessary to connect tendon to the remaining index finger and thumb.



Agent Eston Reed hands a check for $840.00 to Arthur Pollex. Benefits were paid from three North American accident policies.

OTHER CLAIMS PAID

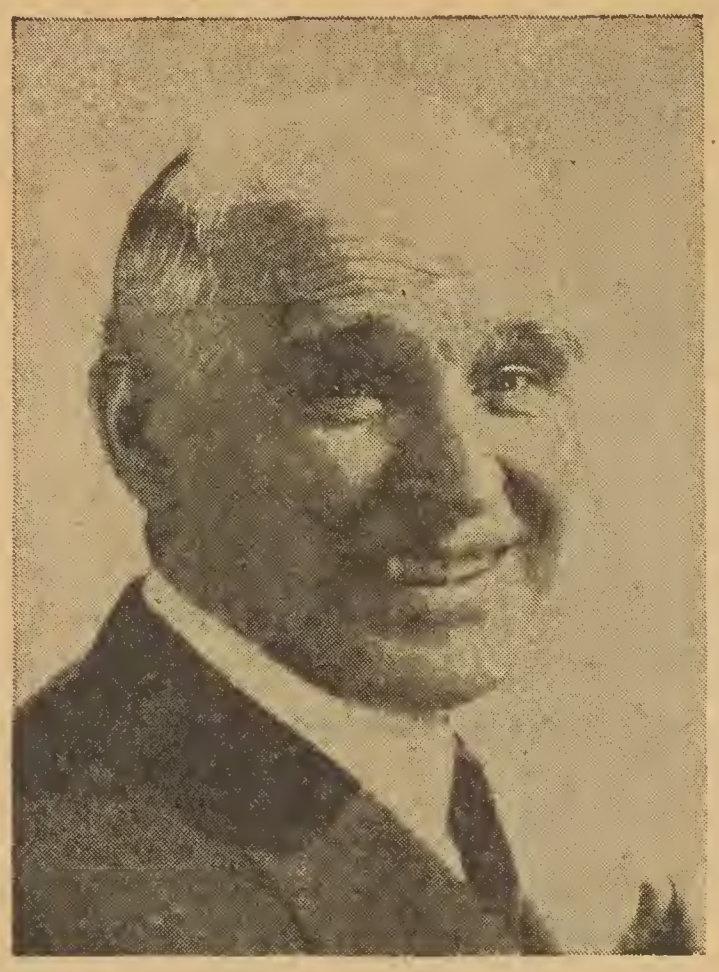
A friend's name may be in this list.

Albert J. Comstock, Elbridge, N. Y. $1240.00
Caught in corn picker—loss of hand
G. Douglas Schoen, Pittsford, N. Y. 130.00
Repairing corn picker—cut finger
Clifford Bennett, Moravia, N. Y. 325.00
Caught in combine—badly cut foot
Frank Marianacci, Holcomb, N. Y. 227.50
Cleaning corn chopper—severely cut hand
Ivan Costello, Livonia Center, N. Y. 188.93
Caught in corn picker—broken hand
Wesley Foote, Nunda, N. Y. 290.00
Caught in corn rollers—broken hand, cuts
Ray Risley, Rathbone, N. Y. 42.86
Caught in corn picker—broken finger
Henry Zawadski, Farmersville, N. Y. 282.14
Caught arm in binder—compound fracture
Clarence T. Torgerson, Falconer, N. Y. 120.00
Caught hand in chain of harvester—cuts
Eldon Close, Margaretville, N. Y. 131.42
Thrown from wagon—inj. chest & shoulder
Lloyd Pegg, New Lisbon, N. Y. 260.00
Caught fingers in chain on field chopper
Joe Risse, Middleburg, N. Y. 182.15
Fell in hay baler—badly cut fingers
Leonard F. VanDyke, Fort Plain, N. Y. 175.00
Caught in belt of blower—fractured leg
Theodore R. Carrier, Cortland, N. Y. 210.71
Tractor tipped—injured thigh & leg
Clinton Fox, Marathon, N. Y. 177.86
Thrown off tractor—inj. ankle & knee
Jacob Thomas, Chemung, N. Y. 165.00
Tractor accident—crushed hand
Albert Tillinghast, Lawrenceville, Pa. 56.42
Fell from truck—cut scalp, injured neck
Lloyd H. Strong, Afton, N. Y. 60.00
Tractor upset—injured back
William Tulley, Constableville, N. Y. 410.00
Tractor accident—broken arm, inj. shoulder
Paul Thesier, Carthage, N. Y. 92.86
Thrown off tractor—injured spine
Arthur Miles, Akron, N. Y. 1169.60
Caught in corn chopper—loss of hand
Howard Hall, Batavia, N. Y. 200.00
Caught in corn picker—inj. legs & ankle
Jay Woodard, Coxsackie, N. Y. 120.00
Caught in grain combine—broken arm
Cleon Crossman, Potsdam, N. Y. 420.00
Fell from hay truck—injured spine
Mary States, Springville, Pa. 150.00
Fell from truck—ankle & knee injury
Llewellyn Jackson, Troy, Pa. 175.00
Caught hand in combine—cut fingers
Aden Heller, Stevensville, Pa. 340.00
Fell from sprayer—badly injured back
Walter Guzikowski, Wrightstown, N. J. 207.14
Caught in corn picker—lacerated fingers
Marriott Prickett, Mt. Holley, N. J. 145.00
Caught in combine—cut tendons of wrist
Richard Wagner, Lambertville, N. J. 350.00
Fell from truck—injured leg

Keep Your Policies Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago

CLAIMS DEPARTMENT ITHACA, N. Y.



I was ashamed to always be so tired!

I ALWAYS felt simply "run down." People were thinking of me as a "spoil-sport." I didn't know why until my doctor put me wise. He told me that I acted like a man much older than myself . . . and explained *why* I felt "tired" . . . *why* my youthful vigor was slipping away . . . *why* my wife and family were beginning to think of me as a worn-out man.

He told me how a vitamin-mineral deficiency in my diet could bring on these symptoms—rob me of the joys of living . . . and suggested that I supplement my diet with pep-building vitamins and minerals. Thousands of others had found new energy, new youth, new happiness by adding these essential factors to their diet.

Well, I put off doing anything about my condition—until one day I read the Vitasafe ad in a magazine, offering a 30-day FREE supply of high-potency Vitasafe C.F. Capsules! I figured *I had nothing to lose,* so I mailed the coupon. When my free supply arrived, I began taking one Capsule a day. In a short time, I began to feel like a new man! My pep and vigor came back. I continued with the wonderful Vitasafe Plan—and I felt stronger—younger—more energetic!

Today, no one thinks of me as a "worn-out old man." I've got pep and energy to burn, and I have fun like a fellow half my age! *And you may too!* Why don't you take advantage of this sensational free offer to see for yourself whether you too can again feel peppy and full of life! Accept this *no risk offer* as I did.

FREE 30 days supply High-Potency Capsules

Lipotropic Factors, Minerals and Vitamins

You pay only 25¢ to help cover postage and shipping expense to anywhere in the U.S.A.

Safe nutritional formula containing 25 proven ingredients: Choline, Inositol, Methionine, 11 Vitamins (including blood-building B-12 and Folic Acid) plus 11 Minerals

To prove to you the remarkable advantages of the Vitasafe Plan . . . we will send you, without charge, a 30-day free supply of high-potency VITASAFE C.F. CAPSULES so you can discover for yourself how much healthier, happier and peppier you may feel after a few days' trial! Just one of these capsules each day supplies your body with over *twice* the minimum adult daily requirements of Vitamins A, C and D . . . *five times* the minimum adult daily requirement of Vitamin B-1 and the *full concentration* recommended by the National Research Council for the other four important vitamins! Each capsule contains the amazing Vitamin B-12—one of the most remarkably potent nutrients science has yet discovered—a vitamin that actually helps strengthen your blood and nourish your body organs.

Yours FREE Retail Value $5.00



EACH DAILY VITASAFE CAPSULE CONTAINS

Choline Bitartrate	31.4 mg.	Calcium Pantothenate	4 mg.
Inositol	15 mg.	Vitamin E	2 I.U.
dl-Methionine	10 mg.	Folic Acid	0.5 mg.
Vitamin A	12,500 USP Units	Calcium	75 mg.
		Phosphorus	58 mg.
Vitamin D	1,000 USP Units	Iron	30 mg.
		Cobalt	0.04 mg.
Vitamin C	75 mg.	Copper	0.45 mg.
Vitamin B_1	5 mg.	Manganese	0.5 mg.
Vitamin B_2	2.5 mg.	Molybdenum	0.1 mg.
Vitamin B_6	0.5 mg.	Iodine	0.075 mg.
Vitamin B_{12}	1 mcg.	Potassium	2 mg.
Niacin Amide	40 mg.	Zinc	0.5 mg.
		Magnesium	3 mg

We invite you to compare the richness of this formula with any other vitamin and mineral preparation.

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POTENCY AND PURITY GUARANTEED

There is no mystery to vitamin potency. As you probably know, the U. S. Government strictly controls each vitamin manufacturer and requires the exact quantity of each vitamin and mineral to be clearly stated on the label. This means that the purity of each ingredient, and the sanitary conditions of manufacture are carefully controlled for your protection! And it means that when you use VITASAFE C.F. CAPSULES you can be sure you're getting exactly what the label states . . . and that you're getting *pure* ingredients whose beneficial effects have been proven time and time again!

HOW THE VITASAFE PLAN OPERATES TO SAVE YOU MONEY



When you receive your free 30-day supply of vitamins, you are under no obligation to buy *anything.* With your vitamins you will also receive a handy postcard. If after taking your free Vitasafe capsules for three weeks you are not satisfied in every way, simply return the postcard and that will end the matter. Otherwise, it's up to us—you don't have to do a thing—and we will see that you get your monthly supplies of vitamins *on time* for as long as you wish, at the low, money-saving price of only $2.78 per month.

WHY WE WANT YOU TO TRY A 30-DAY SUPPLY—FREE!

We offer you this 30-day free trial of valuable VITASAFE C.F. CAPSULES for just one reason. So many persons have already tried them with such astounding results . . . so many people have written in telling us how much better they felt after only a short trial . . . that we are absolutely convinced that you, too, may experience the same feeling of health and well-being after a similar trial. In fact, we're so convinced that we're willing to back up our convictions with our own money. *You* don't spend a penny for the vitamins! All the cost and all the risk are *ours.* A month's supply of similar vitamin capsules would ordinarily cost $5.00 retail.

AMAZING NEW PLAN SLASHES VITAMIN PRICES ALMOST IN HALF

With your free vitamins you will also receive complete details regarding the benefits of this amazing new Plan that provides you regularly with all the vitamins and minerals you will need. This Plan actually enables you to receive a 30-day supply of vitamins every month regularly, safely and factory-fresh for exactly $2.78—or 45% lower than the usual retail price. BUT YOU DO NOT HAVE TO DECIDE NOW—you are under no obligation to buy anything from us whatsoever. To get your free 30-day supply and a guaranteed opportunity of regular worthwhile savings on your vitamin purchases, be sure to send us the coupon today—the supply is limited.

SPECIAL FORMULA FOR WOMEN

Many women also suffer from lack of pep, energy and vitality due to nutritional deficiency. If there is such a lady in your house, you will do her a favor by bringing this announcement to her attention. Just have her check the "Woman's Formula" box in the coupon.

FILL OUT THIS NO RISK COUPON TODAY!

VITASAFE CORP. 5-3
43 West 61st Street, New York 23, N. Y.

Yes, I accept your generous no-risk offer under the Vitasafe Plan as advertised in American Agriculturist.

Send me my FREE 30-day supply of high-potency Vitasafe Capsules as checked below:

☐ **Man's Formula** ☐ **Woman's Formula**

I ENCLOSE 25¢ (coins or stamps) to help pay for packing and postage.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....Zone.....State.....

This offer is limited to those who have never before taken advantage of this generous trial. Only one trial supply per person.

IN CANADA: 223 Church St., Toronto 2, Ont.
Canadian Formula adjusted to local conditions.

VITASAFE CORPORATION

43 West 61st St., New York 23, N. Y.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

SEPTEMBER 7, 1957

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

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Let's Face the Facts!

Government Price Supports and Production Controls Have Failed

THE truth often hurts—and the man who forgets it occasionally may be more popular than he who insists on telling it regardless of consequences. But how are you going to correct a wrong situation if you refuse to look the facts in the face?

Take the matter of farm prices, which continue to lag behind the prices that farmers must pay for the farm supplies they buy. Better farm prices are essential, but why waste time in fruitless effort? The time has now come when most fairminded people admit readily that present government farm programs are not accomplishing their objective. But rather than conclude that the task is an impossible one, most legislators and some farmers, admitting that present programs are unworkable, immediately say that some government plan must be worked out that will do the job. There are numerous reasons why this just cannot be done.

Government crop control has been proposed and tried. In spite of these controls, production has been maintained or increased, and government stocks have been piled up, while at the same time the acreage permitted to any one individual has steadily decreased. Best examples of this are cotton and tobacco.

It has been amply demonstrated that after establishing price supports intended to bring profitable prices to producers, government will not restrict acreage to a point where production will be cut to meet demand.

There is no one action that will cure the problem of farm prices that are too low. To a great degree the remedy rests with farmers, individually and through their organizations. There are, however, some things that government can do:

1. **RESEARCH** both in production and marketing tends to develop information that can be used to cut costs. It should be continued and increased.

2. **REGULATION.** Government is properly concerned with regulations to control such things as diseases and insects (both plant and animal) as well as enforcing quality standards on such materials as feeds, fertilizers and insecticides.

3. **MARKETING ORDERS.** Some people find it difficult to discriminate between price supports and marketing orders. A marketing order is a procedure whereby a government agency and a group of organized producers work together to set up a system of orderly marketing, including in some cases keeping low-grade products off the market. Prices may be determined by a formula, but are not set arbitrarily.

One thing that government could and should do is to taper off all subsidies, including farm subsidies, which necessarily would mean lowering price supports. This is one proposal that makes some people see red. One congressman, for example, predicted that if

By **HUGH COSLINE**

Editor, American Agriculturist

price supports on basic farm commodities were lowered, farmers would go bankrupt. He didn't explain (of course he could not) why farmers producing products that are not supported are generally in better financial condition than most who are producing products under supports!

One unfortunate result of government attempts to solve the problem is that some producers have come to depend on government, and have failed to hunt as vigorously as they might for things they can do themselves, such as:

Lower Production Costs

For centuries there have been constant efforts to lower costs of production on all products; and certainly the end has not been reached.

"Lowering production costs" covers much ground. In fact, we could say that it covers all aspects of farming. To mention only a few: we breed cows that produce more milk; we fertilize the land more heavily; we increase our investment in machinery so that one man can accomplish more without working harder.

The man who refuses to adopt available methods for cutting costs will continue to find his returns unsatisfactory.

Marketing

When it comes to marketing, most farmers can do little individually. True enough, some in favorable circumstances can sell to a special market at a premium. But these opportunities are relatively few and cannot be used by most producers. It solves or helps the price problem for some individuals but not for farmers as a group.

So far as influencing the prices received, therefore, it becomes a matter for groups of farmers in farm organizations. That being the case, the importance of strengthening our farm organizations becomes evident.

Stronger Farm Organizations

The first step in this strengthening process is to increase membership. For example, it seems logical that every dairyman shipping milk under the new Federal-State Order for New York City, northern New Jersey and upstate New York could well belong to some cooperative affiliated with some group in the milk shed. Surely there is nothing that an individual dairyman can do to improve the price of milk sold under the Order, but a great deal can be done by cooperative organizations working together, as has been recently demonstrated.

The second step in strengthening organizations is for the members to participate more actively in the operation of them. Too often I am told that an organization has "sold out" to the dealers, that the officers are getting enormous salaries, that they are incompetent, etc.

Generally speaking, these charges are untrue; the average quality of farm leadership is higher than in any other group with which I am familiar. If such charges should be true in a few cases, the remedy is obvious. All that is necessary is for members to attend the meetings, to develop sound policies based on economic facts, elect good officers, and if they don't carry out the policies adopted by the members after they are elected, to change them.

To me it is truly tragic to see so many good men admitting that the present farm programs are unworkable, and then to have them add that some government program must be developed that will work. I cannot see the slightest possibility that any government program designed to bolster farm prices by supporting prices or controlling acreage will work more than temporarily. To the extent that they do raise prices temporarily, we pay dearly through troubles that develop later.

Meanwhile, farmers are lulled into a feeling of false security, they are told that government will "bail them out," and are thus encouraged to depend upon government rather than on themselves and their organizations, which eventually they must do.

The Luff Brothers of Newtown, Pa. are **FARMING WITH G.L.F.**

Feed Cost 17.5¢ per dozen

Actual Test Shows Yearly Savings of $496.20 per 1000 Possible with G.L.F.



Albert Luff of R.D. 2, Newtown, Pennsylvania—in partnership with brother Vincent—shows feed test record to Edward Barry of the Farmers' Cooperative Association in Trenton, G.L.F. Agent-Buyer.

The Luff Brothers operate a 200-acre general farm which has been in their family since 1914. They have 1500 layers, 50 Holsteins, and market all eggs to customers who demand a quality product.

AN outstanding record for G.L.F. All-Mash Lay: only 17.5¢ feed cost per dozen! The cost with a leading competitive mash of recognized quality was 20.6¢ per dozen.

That's the story in a six-months' completely voluntary farm test conducted by Albert and Vincent Luff of Newtown, Pa., just across the line from Trenton, N. J.

Pullets were hatched in May and housed in October. Comparison tests started February 1, 1957. Two pens were placed on the competitive feeding program, one pen on the G.L.F. program. Here are the results through July 31, 1957:

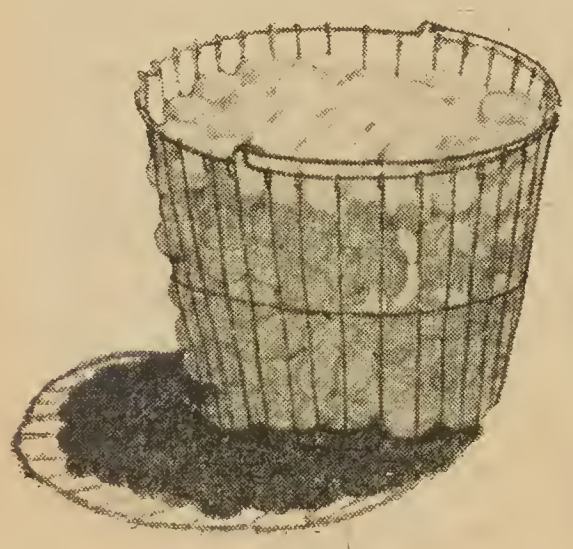
3½% Higher Egg Production
4.62 pounds of Feed per dozen Eggs
Over 3¢ saving per dozen eggs
$24.81 less cost per 100 in 6 months
$496.20 yearly savings rate per 1000

Hens on the Luff farm are now supplied entirely by the G.L.F. Bordentown Mill through Trenton F.C.A. A nearby mill and your local G.L.F. Service Agency can help you keep the same kind of savings in your own pocket. Choose the right feed for your special situation from G.L.F.'s full line of high-quality, low-cost formulas. Take advantage of fast medication service and experienced management specialists. Cash in on G.L.F. savings now!

FARM TEST PROVES G.L.F. COSTS LESS

FEBRUARY THRU JULY, 1957	G.L.F.	BRAND "X"
No. Birds at Start	139	320
No. Birds at End	129	305
Mortality in 6 months	10	15
Total Hen Days	24208	56864
Total Eggs Laid	17363	38821
Dozen Eggs Laid	1447	3235
% Production	71.72%	68.27%
Pounds Total Feed	6681	14510
G.L.F. PAYS OFF		
Total Feed Cost	$252.50	$666.41
Pounds Feed per Dozen	4.62	4.49
Feed Cost per Dozen	**17.45¢**	**20.60¢**
Feed Cost per 100	$188.43	$213.24
6 mo. Savings per 100	**$24.81**	

Calculated Yearly Savings per 1000: $49.62 x 10. . . .$496.20



More Eggs per Feed Dollar with . . .

G.L.F. Laying Mashes

COUNTRY STORIES

Hired Man's Bonanza

By GLADYS GREENE

JASPER HIGGINS was always lecturing his hired man whether he needed it or not. One day it might be about something in the hen house, maybe the next day it would pertain to the cows in the east meadow. The other day as Jasper was passing the open barn door he overheard the hired man complaining to a neighbor about Jasper's fault finding.

"Well if the pay is good, maybe you can stick it out until the crops are in," the neighbor said consolingly.

"I get $3000 a year," the hired man said.

"You do," gasped the neighbor.

"Sure," explained the hired man, "$50 a month in cash and the rest in advice about farming."

* * *

One Track Mind

By RALPH CHAMBERS

NEIGHBOR LOYAL developed an interest in sheep but having been a cattleman all his life he thought that he should pick up a few pointers about them. There are two things that a man must have besides sheep to be a sheepman, sheep knowledge and sheep fences.

Mister Gile had kept sheep for many years successfully so Loyal went to him for some sheep lore. He was fortunate, for Mister Gile was persuading a big ewe to adopt a motherless lamb, a feat that has discouraged many a man. There are ways and ways of doing things and the method that Mister Gile used with the ewe proved it.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The man who tries to do something and fails is infinitely better than he who tries to do nothing and succeeds.—Lloyd James

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

He put the outraged ewe in a box stall with the hungry lamb which is precisely what I would have done. The ewe promptly kicked the questing orphan into a corner and that is what I would have expected. Then Mister Gile showed Neighbor Loyal where the know-how starts that separates sheep men from other men. He called his big sheep dog and put him in the box stall with the ewe and lamb.

"You know," Loyal told me "That plagued ewe with her one-track sheep mind was so busy watching that dog that before she knew it the lamb had its dinner."

* * *

Cluck Cluck

By GLADYS GREENE

NED ROBBINS has retired from active farming after 25 years as a successful dairy farmer. But instead of "taking it easy" he has become an enthusiastic chicken fancier. Two months ago he bought a dozen hens guaranteed to be top notch layers. Morning after morning Mrs. Robbins watched her husband return empty-handed from his search for eggs.

Ned had almost given up hope, when a week ago, on his 65th birthday, he was surprised to find six beautiful eggs in the nest. He gathered them up and hurried toward the house eager to surprise his wife. It was not until he reached the door of the house that he noticed each egg bore the neatly penciled words, *"Birthday Greetings from the Old Hen."*

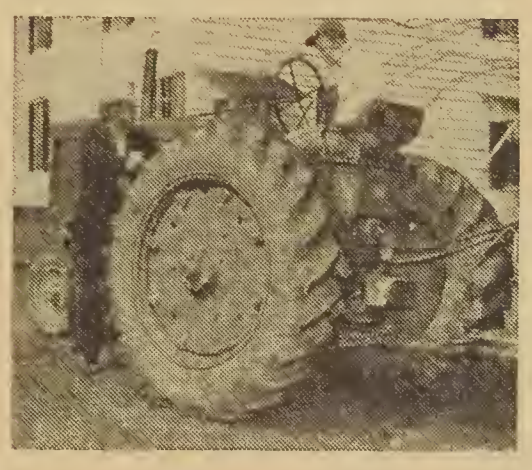
"This big bite means business!"

says Marriott H. Prickett of Mt. Holly, N. J.

"That's why Firestone's tops for traction"



Bob Dodelin, left, keeps Marriott sold on Firestones by prompt service. Bob works with Joseph H. Haines and Son, Medford Firestone dealer.



"Firestone's wide bite delivers more traction," says Marriott Prickett as he points to his Firestone Ground Grips. "And the same wide tread pays off with longer wear in roadwork, too!"

Firestone Farm Tires play an important part in the 1100-acre Prickett farm operation near Mt. Holly, N. J. A combination of heavy roadwork and soft soils, for instance, makes Marriott Prickett demand both long wear and maximum traction in his tractor tires. That's why he prefers Firestone Champion Ground Grip® tires. He likes the wide flat treads that enable Ground Grips to bite more earth—and pay off with more traction on either wet or dry soils.

Firestone Farm Tires can pay off for you, too. Take your tire problems to your Firestone Dealer or Store, and you'll find out how—exactly!

Enjoy the Voice of Firestone on ABC Television every Monday evening.

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Firestone

BETTER RUBBER FROM START TO FINISH

Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



BACKWARD COUNTRIES

BETWEEN July 1, 1945, and December 31, 1956, over $57 billion of American taxpayers' money was spent on foreign aid. If we had kept it here, what a lot of roads and schools that money would have built!

Those who favor continued aid tell us: "It's a lot of money, but it's far better than fighting World War III." Nobody wants war, so the remark is supposed to end the argument. But who says foreign aid has kept us out of war? On the contrary, it has won us few friends and many enemies.

Harold Ostertag, congressman from Ulster, New York, points out that the objectives of foreign aid have never been clearly stated. Are they humanitarian, political, or military? Purposes that are not clear, plus evidence of much waste, have convinced many taxpayers that foreign aid should be overhauled and cut.

Of course, many countries need industrial development. The one step that would best stimulate such development would be for governments of foreign nations to convince private American capital that money could be invested in the countries with profit and security. Instead, a common idea held in those countries is that U. S. capital is stealing the natural resources of the country, and a government action popular with the citizens is to seize oil wells, dams, and factories built with foreign capital without paying for them!

Perhaps the sin is in expecting a return on the investment? Uncle Sam is more gentlemanly. He seldom asks even for the repayment of the principal!

BALED GRASS SILAGE

OUT IN Minnesota, farmers attending a field day at the State College saw low-moisture baled grass silage being harvested.

Grass is cut and allowed to wilt to about 40% moisture and then baled. Bales are stacked on a large sheet of plastic and eventually the bales are enclosed in an air tight enclosure of plastic stapled together at the seams.

Grass with 40% moisture cannot be preserved in an ordinary silo because it is too dry. However it will keep when air is entirely excluded. The method means handling much less weight and permits using the same equipment for putting up dry hay and grass silage.

MORE MILK OR MORE LIVING?

WHEN YOU BUY a new piece of equipment that permits doing more work in less time, what do you do with the time you save?

Your first thought may be to buy more land or another cow or two. It might be a good idea, if your production costs are lowered. But like most good things, it can be overdone. Here are several other possibilities:

1. **You can use more time in planning and management. That might make you more money than merely to increase your production.**
2. **Some time and thought spent on improving the appearance of the farmstead will add to the pride you and your family can take in it.**
3. **You can use more time in helping to manage the affairs of your church, your farm organizations, and your government. This, I think, is most important. If we neglect the responsibilities of "belonging" there are always those willing and eager to manage. The trouble is that you may not like the results.**
4. **You can take a vacation. That doesn't necessarily mean two weeks at a stretch. It might be regular picnics, or an occasional trip of a day or two—anything for relaxation and enjoyment with the family.**

It all adds up to more living instead of more drudgery.

OPEN MINDS

IN A RECENT friendly argument, I was accused of having a "closed mind," of not giving fair consideration to the possibility of a better way than our American Free Enterprise System.

I plead guilty.

I have no desire to have a mind so open that ideas trickle through it like water through a sieve. I believe it is the duty of all men and women to give careful consideration to all the evidence, to reach a firm conclusion based on it, and thereafter to defend that conclusion to the limit of their ability.

SAVES LABOR

A CLOSE LOOK at production costs on farms provides the answer to the rapid increase in farm mechanization. Farm labor now costs 4½ times as much as it did between 1935-40. In the same period, farm machinery (which saves labor) has increased much less, being only about double. Gasoline to run tractors is only 50 per cent higher, and electric current has actually declined in cost.

Another way to cut the cost of producing milk or corn is to produce more per cow or per acre. Fertilizer used liberally is one way to increase production, and the increase of 50 per cent in prices of fertilizer is small compared to the increase of 450 per cent in farm wage rates.

It's no wonder that farmers are buying equipment and fertilizing crops liberally.

FOR HOME GARDENERS

I GET KEEN enjoyment from the smell of freshly turned earth. That's why I have little patience with modern gadgets designed for home gardeners who dislike bending their knees or getting dirt on their trousers.

It's true that my joints are less flexible than in past years, and that sore muscles tend to complain from unaccustomed poses. But such slight discomforts are far over-balanced by the joy of close contact with Mother Earth.

If you doubt it, try getting down on your knees to plant, weed, thin those unwanted plants, or just to smell the fragrant earth and (without gloves) to feel the warmth of it and of the sun reflected on your arms and face.

A MATTER OF CREDIT

DOUBTLESS Grandpa would be very much disturbed over some of the ideas of today's young farmers. As a matter of fact, grandpas have been disturbed about trends since the beginning of time.

For example, there is the idea sometimes expressed these days, that a farmer is just plain foolish to buy a farm in his early twenties and spend the rest of his life paying for it. "Why isn't it sensible," some people are asking, "for a farmer to operate on borrowed capital just as a corporation does, paying interest yearly and never intending to pay off the principal?"

Certainly the amount of capital required to operate a business farm these days is staggering. There may well be desirable changes in ways of obtaining credit. But young men will get into farming, and good farms will continue to be operated.

We shall be glad to have the experiences and opinions of readers on this important subject.

PROTECT SCHOOL CHILDREN

A THOUGHTLESS driver plus a heedless school child can result in great tragedy. As school opens, here are some suggestions:

As a driver, expect the unexpected. Have your car under control. Observe the law.

As a parent, teach your children how to cross highways and streets safely. Have children ready for the bus early so that haste is unnecessary. Impress them with the importance of obeying the bus driver and the traffic officer.

Less haste and more care will prevent accidents.

WAGES, PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS

THE LABOR UNION member is entitled to a fair wage and his union has helped him get it. Admitting that, it is still important to understand that some arguments for continued wage increases will not stand careful analysis.

For example, there is the charge that profits and dividends are increasing too rapidly, and that wage increases should be paid out of profits. When you hear that argument, remember that the buying power of the profit dollar and of the dividend dollar have shrunk to exactly the same degree as the wage dollar. If profits and dividends do not increase when prices increase, the owner of common stock in an industry loses, because the buying power of his dividend check is lessened.

Turn to page 30 where you will find "Eastman's Chestnut".

They Say - - - - -

We sometimes hear the assertion that a liberal education "leads nowhere." Far from leading nowhere, it leads everywhere—into every mode of living, into every gainful effort.

Indispensible in industry and the professions is the mind trained to think, the eye trained to see truth and the conception broadened to seize upon the main idea—and hold it.

We need minds at work which are capable of rising above the tangible things we do to earn our daily bread, capable of grasping the intangible principles and truths that keep us moving toward finer, broader lives.—*David F. Austin, Executive Vice-president, United States Steel Corporation*

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MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS



AA's Farm Dollar Guide

MILK: Professor Robert P. Story of the New York State College predicts that the increase in milk prices for the August-December period will average 50 cents per cwt. above the comparable 1956 period. The highest price to farmers, he says, will occur in November, when he expects the uniform price to reach $5.35. This would be 52 cents over the November, 1956, price of $4.83.

Farmers delivered 6 per cent less milk to pool plants this July than last. The number of milk cows on farms in New York State was down about 4 per cent from a year ago and production per cow was down about 2 per cent.

EGG PRICES: Last week in August, prices, countrywide, were about 10% above same dates last year. How long will better egg prices last? Best estimate, until mid-1958. By then better prices will almost surely stimulate raising more pullets to lay more eggs.

WOOL PAYMENTS: Incentive payments to sheep raisers for 1956 are now being made. The incentive level was 62¢ per lb. for wool, and on lambs 71¢ per cwt. of the live animal. The higher the price an individual received, the higher his payments.

Question is being asked why incentive payments wouldn't work on crops? Answer is that **more** wool is wanted and program is intended **to stimulate production.** In case of crops now under price supports, **we already have too much production.** Quite a difference!

GAS REFUND: Don't forget that September 30 is the deadline for claiming refunds of 3¢ per gallon on Federal tax on gas used for farm production purposes between July 1, '56 and June 30, '57. Get Internal Revenue Service form 2240 from post office, county agents, or some banks.

PRICES: Dean W. I. Myers of Cornell, New York, says that farm prices in the Empire State have shown an 8 per cent increase the first six months of 1957 as compared with last year, and indications are that improvement will continue. New York income per farm for 1956 was up 9 per cent over 1955. Unfortunately, he added, costs also have gone up for tractors, machinery, and labor. On New York dairy farms costs have increased 5 per cent the first half of this year, and farmers are caught in a continuing squeeze.

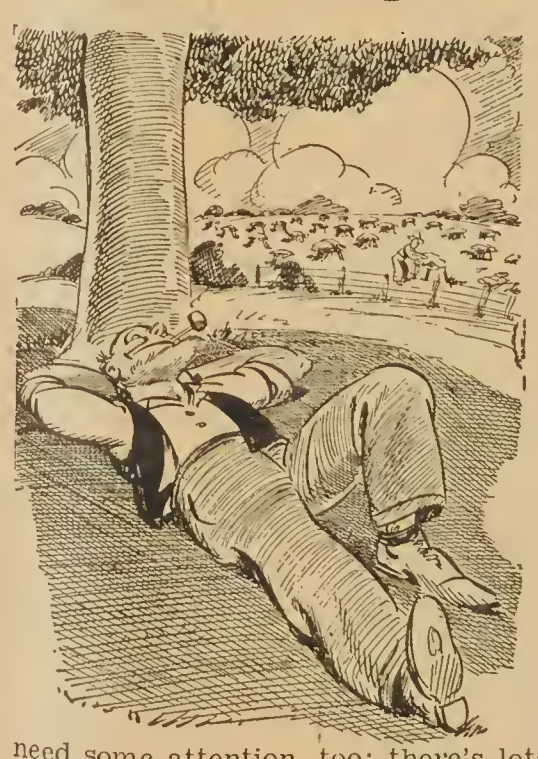
FEDERAL LEGISLATION: Congress has passed a bill to permit farmers to grow up to 30 acres of wheat without penalty if entire crop is used on the farm. The President is expected to sign it. House refused to consider bill to authorize deductions up to 10¢ a head for cattle and 5¢ for sheep and hogs marketed to be used for research and promotion to increase meat consumption.

SOIL BANK: Ceiling of $3,000 has been set on Soil Bank payments to one person. "Cross-compliance" is now in effect. If you put acres in the Soil Bank, you must reduce total acreage of crops raised.

ROUGHAGE: Check your winter roughage supply soon. If you see it won't last until pasture, it's likely that you can buy hay now for less than it will cost in late winter.

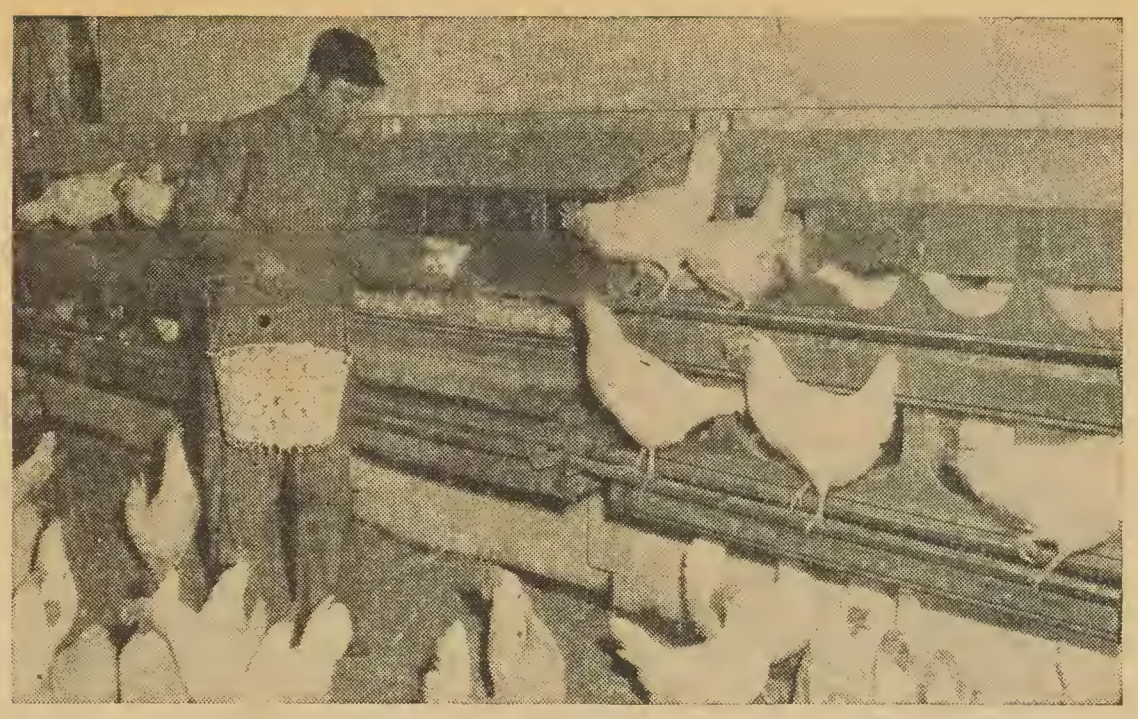
TEST SOIL: Fall is a good time to have soil tests made. They will help in getting more results from each fertilizer dollar. You are more likely to find the time to take the sample now, and your college will appreciate the opportunity to make tests now rather than having the work pile up in the spring.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



I DON'T know when life's more sublime than in the good old summer time, especially on a lazy day when there's a chance to sneak away to someplace where I can recline and rest my poor old aching spine. There's nothing nicer than to lie where I can look up at the sky and watch the fleecy clouds sail free like clipper ships upon the sea, or listen to the birds in song until — and it is never long—the whisper of a balmy breeze as it meanders through the trees lulls me to sleep so thoroughly it's ev'ning 'fore I wake, by gee.

In summer I can get away with loafing part of ev'ry day because there is no wood to split, no morning fire that must be lit; the chickens don't need any feed 'cause they can scratch for what they need, and all the cows can get their fill by grazing out upon the hill. Of course, there's milking still to do, the hogs need some attention, too; there's lots of field work, natur'ly, but none of these chores bother me 'cause summer days are long enough that it ain't really very tough for my Mirandy Jane, by jing, to keep on top of ev'rything.



In Egg Production...

Arsanilic Acid

makes the profit difference!

At last! Here's a real low-cost profit-maker for the poultryman. Gives you extra eggs on less feed; and best of all pays for itself many times over—leaves you more profit after you pay the bill!

In any well managed laying flock, the true profit difference comes from these two major factors . . .

- **Increased production**
- **Reduced feed costs**

That's where Arsanilic Acid can make the *profit difference* for you! Laying feeds containing Arsanilic Acid offer you the opportunity of shooting for the same results (and *profit difference*) that is on record at agricultural research centers . . .

2 to 10% more eggs—when Arsanilic Acid was added to egg feeds that were nutritionally adequate. That's about 5 to 25 times the increase needed to cover the cost of the Arsanilic Acid.

Less feed per dozen eggs—In State College tests, Arsanilic Acid not only increased egg production but did it on less feed. In some tests, these feed savings were as high as 1.6 lbs. per dozen eggs. Another *profit difference* for you!

Pullets lay 7 days sooner—pullets fed on feeds with Arsanilic Acid started laying 7 days sooner. Compared to other test groups, birds getting feeds fortified with Arsanilic Acid grew and developed faster all the way!

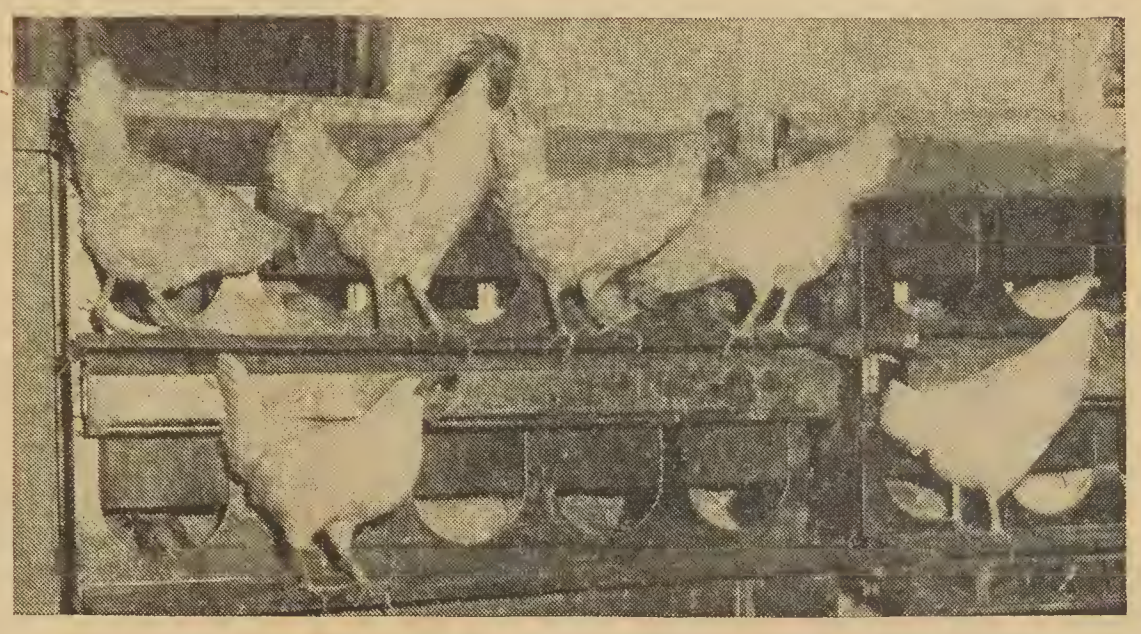
Fights sub-clinical diseases—works much the same way as antibiotics by reducing the disease level—yet, Arsanilic Acid even improves the performance of feeds already fortified with antibiotics.

Test after test, shows that Arsanilic Acid works best under practical farm conditions where stress such as sub-clinical diseases are often present. That's why Arsanilic Acid makes even the "best" feeds better!

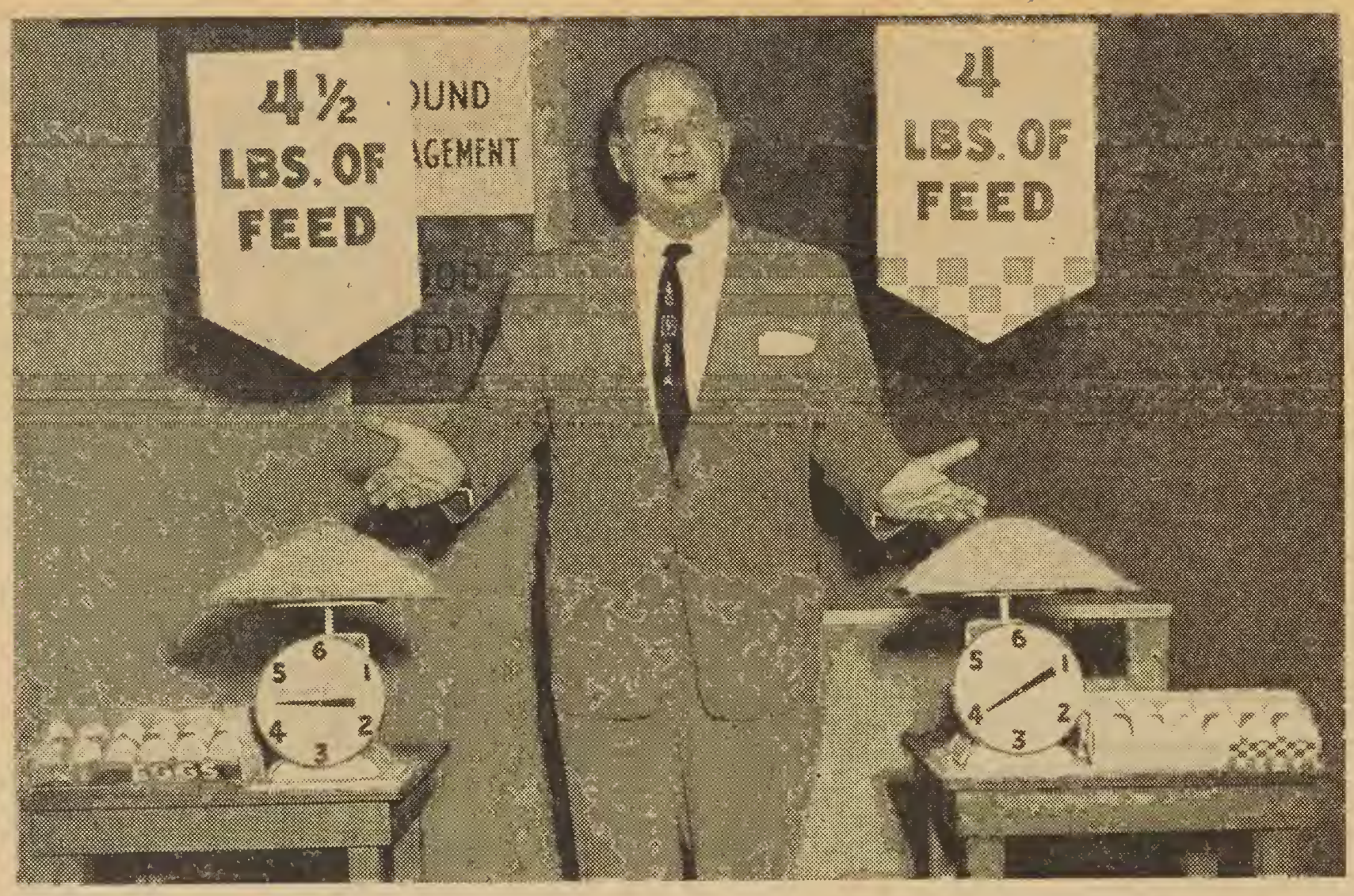
Arsanilic Acid is produced by Abbott Laboratories and sold to feed manufacturers under the trade name of PRO-GEN®. The next time you buy poultry feeds of any kind, be sure they contain Arsanilic Acid!

If your feed dealer does not carry feeds with Arsanilic Acid, he can get full information by writing to Abbott Laboratories, Chemical Sales Division, North Chicago, Illinois.

Abbott



More eggs on less feed—all season long! That's the record of Arsanilic Acid when it's added to top-notch rations. Makes the *profit difference* for you by fighting sub-clinical diseases . . . and, by improving feed efficiency. Ask your feed dealer for laying feeds containing Arsanilic Acid. 701454



"A little more feed efficiency may be worth $16.80 a ton to you"

says Don Musser,
Purina Eastern Poultry Manager

"You're interested now as never before in making a profit from your hens," Don Musser has said to thousands of Northeastern poultrymen in fact-finding meetings recently. "We can't do much about the price of eggs, but we can widen the profit spread by reducing feed cost per dozen.

"In other words, the most efficient feed usually produces the lowest-cost eggs. The price of quality feed is higher per ton but generally costs less per dozen.

"In one of our recent experiments," he points out, "a good ration produced eggs on 4½ lbs. of feed per dozen. But the same strain of birds under identical conditions, excepting that they were fed on Purina high-efficiency Chow, produced eggs for only 4 lbs. of feed per dozen.

"Now, with eggs figured at 30¢ a dozen, this apparently small improvement in efficiency can be worth as much as $16.80 per ton reduction in feed cost.

"Check these figures and see:

2000 lbs. feed ÷ 4 lbs. feed per doz. = 500 doz. per ton
2000 lbs. feed ÷ 4½ lbs. feed per doz. = 444 doz. per ton
56 extra doz. per ton
× 30¢ per doz.
$16.80 extra income per ton

"A half-pound feed saving per dozen doesn't seem very large—and it isn't," admits Don. "It's only 3 lbs. per 100 birds daily. But you can easily see the BIG DIFFERENCE it can make in your profits. The smart way to buy feed is on cost per dozen and not price per ton.

"More and more New York and New England poultrymen agree with the Purina principle of efficient feed conversion. Our sales records show that twice as many poultrymen are feeding Purina today as there were 7 years ago. We believe you, too, may see a profit difference in your favor. Ask your Purinaman."

RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
Buffalo, New York **St. Johnsbury, Vermont**



YOU CAN DEPEND ON
PURINA EFFICIENCY FOR LOW-COST PRODUCTION



Percey Hardenburg

Underground

Duct To Heat Brooder House

By CHARLES L. STRATTON

POULTRYMAN Percey Hardenburg of Hunterdon County, Flemington, N. J., doesn't have any trouble with his brooder house duct. He dug a pit for his coal furnace and also dug an 18x22 inch trench 80 feet long and just under the center of his brooder house.

Hot air enters the pen through seven stovepipe uprights spaced eleven feet apart. An electric circulating fan, squirrel cage type, just inside the underground duct forces the hot air down the duct and up the pipes. The furnace is controlled by a thermostat placed in the tunnel and the stovepipe heat is controlled by individual dampers. His hand is on standard damper used to control amount of heat blown upward.

Homemade hovers, five feet square (he recommends using metal), are placed over each stovepipe when brooding. He adjusts six inches above the litter for small chicks, then adjusts higher as required. For the first week in cold weather he also adds an infra-red bulb under each hover. A small cord is dropped through opening in each hover to attract attention and keep chicks near heat.

SHARING THE WORK

MORE than any other business, farming is a partnership in which the entire family is engaged. In every farm family the question naturally arises as to sharing the work. To put it bluntly, should wives expect or be expected to help with farm work, or should they concern themselves only with maintaining a home?

There are two sides to every question, so we might add, "Is a wife justified in expecting her husband to help with special jobs around the house?"

How have you solved this problem on your farm? For the best letter on the subject, we will pay $5.00, and $2.00 each for all other letters printed in whole or in part. Other things being equal, short letters, say 300 words, will get most consideration. Address your letter to Dept. F. W., Box 367, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Ithaca, New York. Mail it in time to arrive before Sept. 20, 1957.

NYABC Champions

ON this page are the grand champions in each of five breeds at the recent NYABC Show at Ithaca. A report of the annual meeting appeared on Page 31 of the August 17 issue.



The grand champion Holstein at the recent NYABC Show was A J B Lad Chieftain, exhibited by A. J. Brown of Cazenovia and held by Ernest Hackney. This heifer at 3 years and 5 months produced 12,750 lbs. of milk.



The Brown Swiss grand champion, Harrmell Janice's Janie, exhibited by William Harris, Jr. of Tappan, and held by Richard Morse.



Jester Bambi's Turvy was the grand champion Jersey. She was shown and held by Franklin Barry of Webster.



The Guernsey grand champion was a three-year-old, Pharaoh's Sybil of Afton, shown by Donald D. Whitson of Afton and held by Nancy Guy.



Floyd Loper of Hornell is holding and exhibiting grand champion Ayrshire, Kenmore Vanessa. Her record at 3 years and 8 months is 10,320 lbs. of milk.

Fall plowdown turns crop residues into next year's yields

Now's the time to plow down Aero® Cyanamid. Put it to work rotting organic matter, producing soils that hold water and plant food for '58 crops!

Crop residues are "raw" organic matter. That is, they must be rotted into humus before they can improve soil tilth and furnish plant food for following crops.



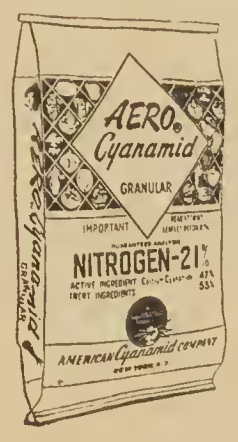
Only soil bacteria can turn raw organic matter into useful humus. To do this, bacteria themselves need food. Principally *nitrogen* and *calcium*. If available nitrogen in the soil is low, bacteria will tie it up and actually deprive the following crop of this vital plant food. If nitrogen is made plentiful with Cyanamid, bacteria do their job, die; and *all* the nitrogen they have used becomes available to your crops.

Cyanamid supplies both *leach-resistant nitrogen and calcium* to soil bacteria. It's 21% nitrogen . . . 70% lime. That's why raw organic matter rots *fast* when Cyanamid goes down with it.

Why fall plowdown? Because you give soil bacteria extra weeks to start rotting your corn or grain stubble. (Bacteria stop work during cold winter months.) Next spring your soils are more fertile and in better condition. They can store and hold more moisture. And Cyanamid lets you plowdown in the fall because it's *leach-resistant*.

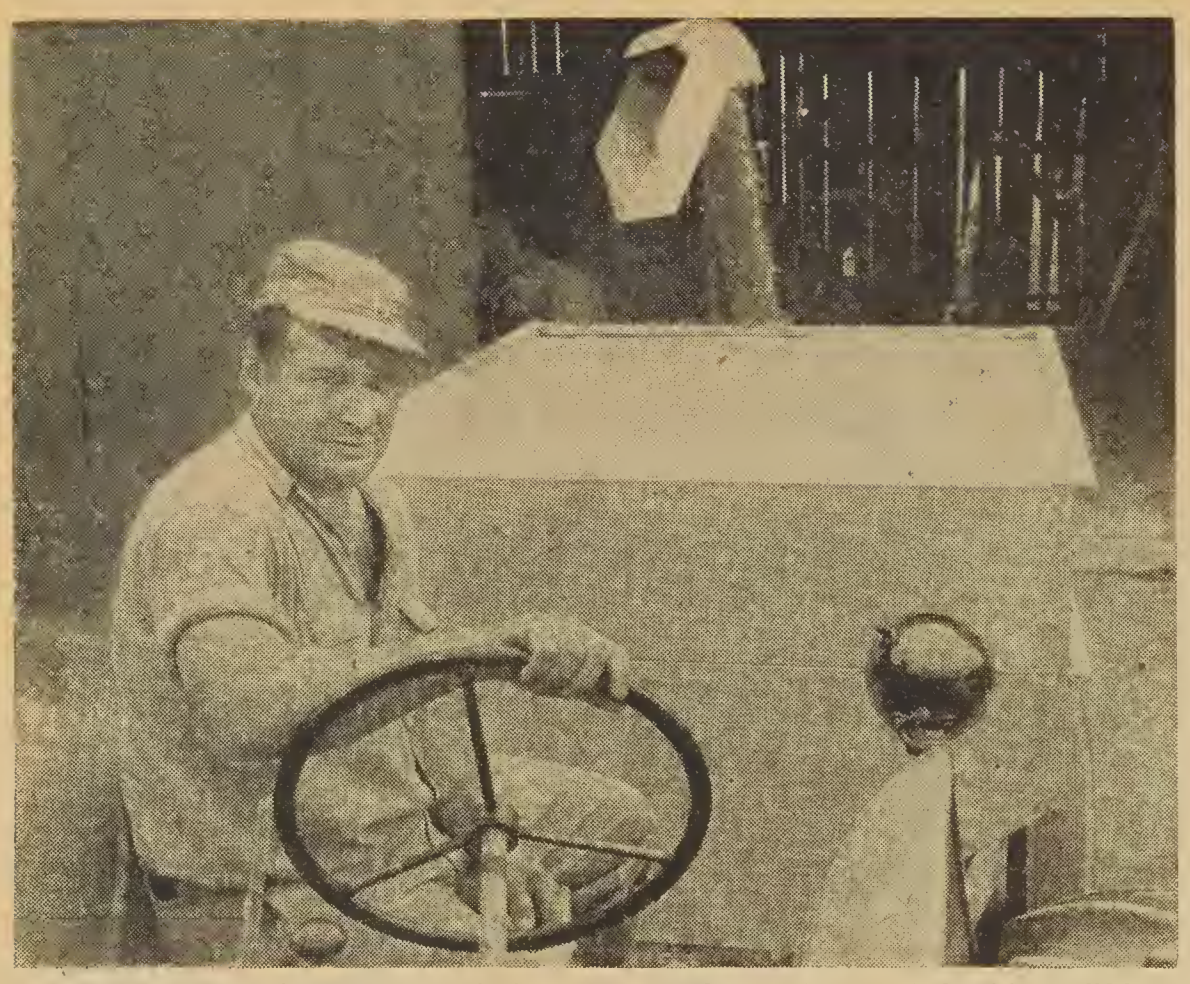
Fall plowdown can reduce *or eliminate next summer's sidedressing* on many soils and crops because Cyanamid nitrogen *stays* in the soil well into the growing season.

Ask your County Agent about fall plowdown with Cyanamid. Then see your dealer. Ask him for literature or write: American Cyanamid Company, Phosphates and Nitrogen Division, Dept. C, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.



21% nitrogen
70% lime

CYANAMID



LeRoy Poorman with the truck which can be loaded and unloaded without lifting.

Hogs, Hens, and Cash Crops In Seneca County, New York

By HUGH COSLINE

LEROY POORMAN of Waterloo, New York, has a very clear idea of the kind of farm he hopes to develop. His livestock will consist of 20-25 brood sows and their litters, about 1500 hens, and 10-12 Hereford cows and their calves to utilize the roughage. He plans to mechanize the farm adequately to ease up on the work, and to permit him to operate as a one-man enterprise.

LeRoy is already well on the way to accomplishing his goal. He has the 20-25 purebred Duroc brood sows, the 1500 hens, and a good start on the mechanization. Still to be done is to add the beef cows, some machinery (including a two-row corn picker) and improvement of his Durocs to the point where he can win a blue ribbon at the Ohio State Fair and sell the best of the animals he produces to other farmers for breeding stock.

"One reason I am enthusiastic about raising hogs," says LeRoy, "is that we have just about a one dollar edge on the Iowa hog raiser when it comes to marketing. Of course the two developments that brought hogs into western

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There is nothing noble in being superior to some other man. The true nobility is in being superior to your previous self.—Hindu Proverb

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New York were hybrid corn and the corn picker. A part of the dollar edge comes as a result of the Caledonia Hog Pool, managed by Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative in cooperation with the college Extension Service and the Tobin Packing Company of Rochester. I have marketed all but half a dozen of my hogs through the pool, but I was surprised to find, when last year's records were in, that I had the top number in the pool.

"Since January 1, I have sent 75 there, averaging about 200 pounds. That's the weight we aim at, depending a little bit on the market. We may keep them a little longer, but we don't like to have them weigh over 225 pounds.

"What the pool is doing, of course, is to give us premium for quality. While in the Corn Belt they get a premium for top grade, a market price for the second best, and a discount for third grade, we get a good premium for tops, some premium for the next grade, and "the market" for the balance. The market here for pigs is unlimited, and the chances are we will never be able to raise enough in this area to supply the local demand.

"Incidentally, it seems to me that the more of us who raise hogs and beef cattle the fewer there will be producing milk, which everyone says is in oversupply."

"Some folks say that you cannot make any money with 1,000 or 1,500 layers," I commented, "and that you have to have more hens to make a profit. "I like a little diversification," was the reply. "This is an operation where you grow crops and feed them to livestock. I plan to buy practically no feed. I grow 40-50 acres of corn, 50 acres red kidney beans, 45 acres of oats, 35 acres of wheat, (which is all the allotment I can get) 16 acres of winter barley, and about 30 acres of hay.

LeRoy showed me an interesting example of what he has already done to save lifting. He can drive on to the barn floor with a truckload of grain, pull a slide so the grain will fall into a pit in the barn floor, flip a switch, and while he is eating his lunch an electric motor and a bucket conveyor will take the grain up into an overhead bin. He plans to install a grinder, but at present he hires the grinding done. The ground grain mixture is again loaded into the truck, from which it is dumped by gravity into the self-feeders.

Spring litters are kept on pasture which is a mixture of ladino, alfalfa and brome grass. Fall litters are pastured on red clover aftermath. The meadows are seeded to red clover in order to get a seed crop. 'This is an uncertain crop," commented LeRoy. "Some years I have harvested $1500 to $1600 worth of red clover seed, but in the past two years the seasons have been unfavorable and the harvest has been nothing."

LeRoy believes in enjoying life and particularly enjoys visiting other swine growers. "I always learn something," he says.

Raising Beef on Home Grown Feed

ONE REASON why Barna Spaid of R.D. 1, Penn Yan, New York, is raising beef cattle is that he became dissatisfied with the butterfat tests he was getting on the milk he sent to market.

Now he keeps 70 beef cows, which average to give him about 60 calves a year. The calves are raised on homegrown feed except for some purchased supplement containing protein and minerals.

Mr. Spaid also raises 60-70 hogs on homegrown feed, and for cash crops has around 50 acres of red kidney beans and some 60 acres of wheat.

The calves are born between February 15 and July 1. They run with their dams on pasture until fall, then are weaned and dehorned, and the bulls are castrated. During the winter they get second cutting alfalfa, plus a pound of oats a day, until they again go on pasture. The second fall they get corn silage, hay, and as they get on full feed, as much as 20 lbs. daily of ground corn and barley plus supplement.

During the first part of the winter the aim is to put growth on them, then in late winter and spring they are fattened, getting all the grain they will eat. As marketing time approaches, they get no hay, a little corn silage, mostly corn meal.

The herd of cows for breeding get grass silage, but corn silage is fed to the steers. Seventy acres of corn is grown for silage and grain, as well as 20-25 acres of barley to be fed.

The cows are kept until they are 10-12 years old, in fact as long as they produce good calves. "There's quite a difference in cows," said Barna. "Some raise better calves than others, I think because some of them fail to produce enough milk."

Some of the steers and heifers sold for meat go to the Empire market at Caledonia, some to a market at Horseheads, and occasionally a buyer comes to the farm. Each year 7 or 8 animals are butchered and sold to people who want to put meat in the freezer.

Barna has two hired men and has the business organized so that he can get away occasionally. I asked him if he liked farming and he gave a definite yes. All of us could well adopt his point of view on one subject, namely that we are here to get some enjoyment out of the job, as well as some time off, and it is our own foolish fault if we miss the opportunity to have some fun.

Barna Spaid looking over a few of his Herefords.



Hay Drier Improves Quality

BERNARD POTTER of Truxton, N. Y. has been drying hay artificially for six or seven years.

"For me it is largely a matter of insurance," said Bernard. "Rather than bale the hay when it is half cured we plan to put it in just a little before it is ready. Particularly in heavy hay you will always get some bunching, and spots which almost never cure properly."

This is a forced air drier without heat, for an area 36 feet square. When the hay starts going in the fan is started, hay is added continuously and the fan runs until ten days after the hay is all in. Another drier is to be installed in an area 24 x 36 feet. "When we start haying we put it in pretty fast," said Bernard. "The two fans will run continuously and we can put the hay first into one mow and then into the other, and I am sure this will result in a better job."

Some birdsfoot is grown on this farm, part Empire and part European. "We had some difficulty in getting a stand at first," said Bernard, "but now we get a good yield. It lengthens our hay season, and gives us an excellent permanent pasture on hilly land. On the flat we grow all alfalfa."

Bernard has 60 milking cows and 2 bulls which he is planning to prove. "In 1944," he said, "the herd produced 267 lbs. of fat. Simply by culling and better feeding we have raised the average to 425 of fat and 11,500 lbs. of milk. I know that isn't high, but at least it shows some progress."

Bernard is a great believer in cow families. He now has records on a daughter from each of the 2 bulls. On a mature basis one daughter's record is 1200 lbs. of milk more than her dam. The other's record is 980 lbs. of milk more than her dam.

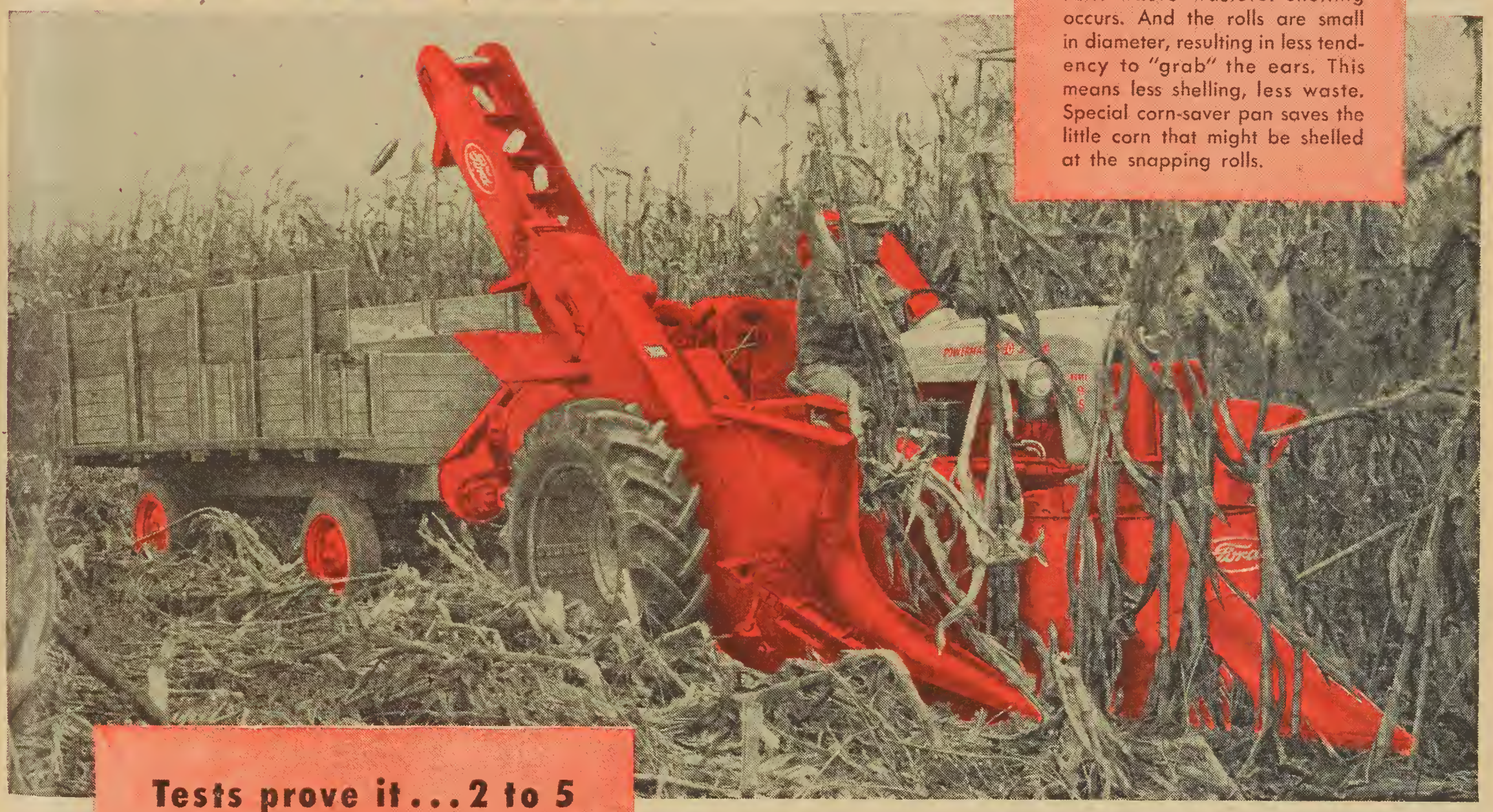
"I'm figuring on having a lot of fun watching these heifers develop," said Bernard. "I am hoping that all the daughters of these bulls do as well when the records are in." That interested me, because I believe that farmers should get some fun from farming. When I expressed this thought, Bernard replied: "I'm not farming because I have to. There are other jobs I could get. The big reason I am in farming is because I like it."

CUT SHELLED CORN LOSSES IN HALF!

Ford's Exclusive snapping-roll design makes the difference



Ears fall to the side of the snapping rolls, directly into the snapped-corn elevator, rather than riding along the top of the rolls where wasteful shelling occurs. And the rolls are small in diameter, resulting in less tendency to "grab" the ears. This means less shelling, less waste. Special corn-saver pan saves the little corn that might be shelled at the snapping rolls.



Tests prove it...2 to 5 extra bushels per acre!

Think of it—up to $600.00 more from every 100 acres! That's how you can profit when you pick your corn with a Ford Mounted Corn Picker. Time after time—in farmers' fields as well as in actual state and national contests—Ford Mounted Corn Pickers have proved that they can help you make that kind of saving on your own farm.

Besides the exclusive snapping rolls described above, there are many more features throughout the machine that result in more ears saved, less shelling and loss.

Ford Farming

IS POWER FARMING AT ITS BEST

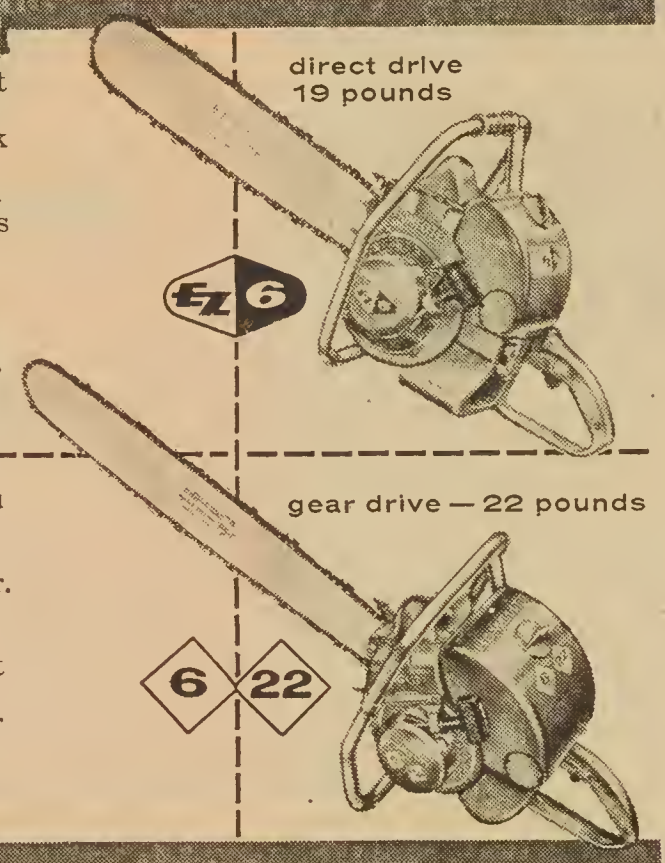
FORD MOUNTED CORN PICKERS

...Models for all Ford Tractors, and many other makes. Check with your Ford Tractor and Implement Dealer

A Ford Mounted Corn Picker can bring new ease and convenience to corn harvesting while helping you to profit more from the crop. Whether it's the big capacity 2-row model for row-crop type tractors, or the 1 row model for 4-wheel *and* row-crop types, you'll find that it's easy to mount; one man can quickly do the job without heavy lifting. Add to this the extra convenience of getting on and off, easy operation and simple maintenance, and you'll see how you can save a lot of time and work while you're saving more corn. See your nearby Ford Tractor and Implement Dealer for more complete information. Also ask about low down payment, and convenient terms. Tractor and Implement Division, Ford Motor Company, Birmingham, Michigan.

SEE THEM NOW!

TWO NEW HOMELITE 6-Horsepower Power Twins!



Lightest, most powerful direct drive chain saw made. Full 6 horsepower zips through 8" oak in 4 seconds, 18" pine in 14 seconds. Fells trees up to 5 feet in diameter. Its light 19 pounds are easy to handle, easy to operate. Does every kind of farm cutting job . . . cutting cordwood, fenceposts, hedgerows, pruning orchards, turning woodlots into cash crops and building lumber.

Most versatile chain saw you can own. The 6 horsepower makes quick work of felling trees up to 7 feet in diameter. Cuts through 20" trees in 18 seconds. Full line of attachments lets you convert easily from straight blade to plunge-cut bow, brush-cutter or clearing attachment. No other chain saw offers so much for your money.

Last chance to win! Contest closes Sept. 30!

You have up to three chances to win: Grand Prize, a free Homelite chain saw every year for life! PLUS 25 chain saws being given away by Homelite District Offices. PLUS hundreds of chain saws being given by Homelite dealers in their own local contests! Nothing to buy, nothing to write; no obligation! See your Homelite dealer today! Contest limited to residents of the United States and subject to local state, county and city laws.

HOMELITE
A DIVISION OF TEXTRON INC.
4009 RIVERDALE AVE.
PORT CHESTER, NEW YORK

Homelite builds and sells more chain saws than any other company in the world.

"Best investment I ever made..."



A Bush Hog will earn its keep by powering through the toughest bushes and still ask for more It clears land, shreds, mulches, saves time, labor — makes you money! Free-swinging blades, housed in an all-enclosed steel frame, just don't give stubble a chance!

* adjustable cutting height * side skids prevent digging
* heavy duty gears * no belts or slip clutches

8 ft. mower for general all-purpose cutting. 3 over-lapping blades for smoothest cut.

New BUSH HOG pasture seeder with especially designed colters, boots and pack wheels.

"Belly Mount" 42" cut for most 1-row tractors, all-purpose cutting.

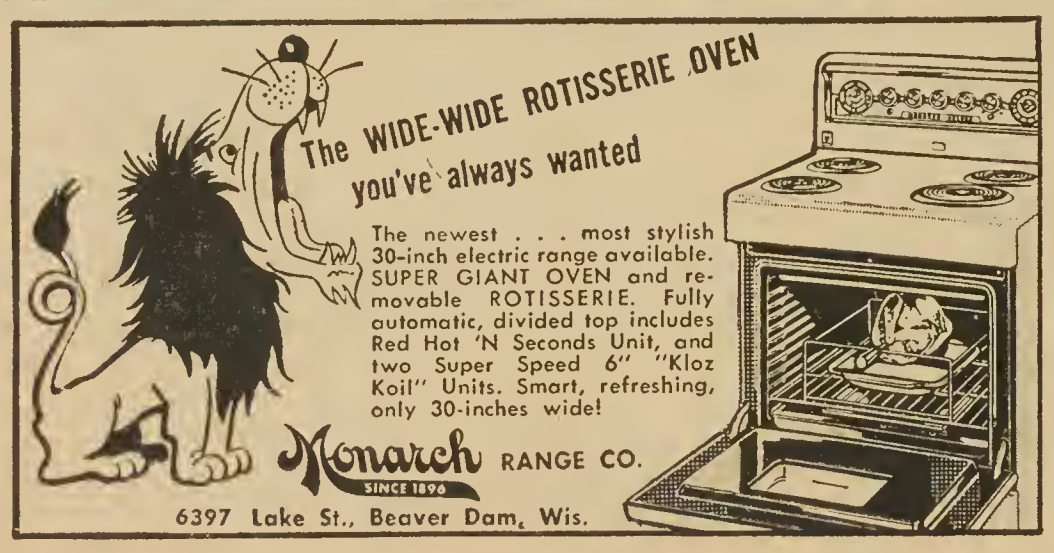
MODELS: Pull type; 5', 6', 7' swaths. Also, with 2 inset rear wheels for close trim. Lift type; 5', 6' swaths.

ATTACHMENTS: "Flying Saucer" bladeholder; fast hitch; snap-coupler; offset cutting (orchard mulching); high clipping (row crops).

FREE! COLOR FOLDER ON COMPLETE BUSH HOG LINE.

Ask Your Tractor Dealer for a Demonstration!

BUSH HOG MANUFACTURING CO., Selma, Ala.



"One Stop" Farm Credit Making Headway

By MYRON PEABODY

President, Farm Credit District of Springfield

THE July 20 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was of particular interest to me because of the article on farm credit by our good friend, Frank Beneway. You are to be commended for featuring an article on this timely subject.

Of course we all know of many instances where young men are making a start in farming through one or more of the various avenues available to any aggressive young man.

More Loans Made

Your comments under "Are Farm Credit Sources Adequate?" raise some very pertinent questions, and I should like to comment briefly on a few of them. First, cooperative farm credit now has outstanding in the eight northeastern states, through its Production Credit Associations and National Farm Loan Associations, the largest volume of farm loans in our history. The number of farmers being served has changed little during the past seven years despite the substantial reduction in number of commercial farms reported in the census of agriculture. The increase in loan volume without any significant change in number of farmers served means that we are serving a larger proportion of the farmers and that our average size of loan has increased very substantially.

I thoroughly agree with the statement as to the desirability of farmers' being able to get all their credit in one place, rather than having to go to several sources. Our experience with "one stop" credit service, inaugurated more than 10 years ago when coordination of Production Credit and National Farm Loan Associations was started, has been most satisfactory.

Getting Started

The question of credit for young farmers is an old one and a popular subject for debate. I personally like the advice offered to young farmers by Frank Beneway in his article. Our Cooperative Farm Credit System, offering short-term, intermediate-term, and long-term loans to farmers, has financed and will continue to finance many young farmers who have a sound farm program.

As to whether farmers should expect to do business on credit with other people's money, just as a corporation does, it is our experience that many good farmers are doing just that, and the number appears to be increasing.

Too Much Credit Possible

The general question of the adequacy of farm credit services is another favorite subject for discussion, with widely divergent and very positive views often expressed. This is particularly true during a period of such rapid change in agriculture as has been experienced in recent years.

Undoubtedly, mistakes have been made and adjustments in credit policies sometimes have lagged behind the changes in farming and in farmers' credit requirements. To some extent that situation is likely to persist, for I know of no one or no institution in the farm lending field who is perfect.

On the other side of the picture, there have been some cases, even with relatively favorable price relationships, where farmers have encountered serious difficulty which was directly traceable to excessive use of credit.

Answer to the question about the adequacy of existing farm credit sources depends largely on what we mean by "adequacy." Certainly there are and always will be some farmers who cannot obtain all the credit they would like to have. That situation is permanent, and fortunately so both for the borrower and for the lender, because it climinates many headaches and heartbreaks which result from attempts at unwise use of credit. If more farmers and would-be farmers followed Frank Beneway's suggestions about

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Cayuga County, N. Y., Challenges Corn Growers

FOR THE past two years Cayuga County corn growers have participated in a yield contest and corn show.

Enthused with their success they have now challenged the rest of the state to compete against them.

The Corn Show was developed from an idea of the Livestock Commodity Committee of the Cayuga County Extension Service. It was promoted to find out how much corn was being grown per acre and to find farm practices that might improve yields.

The corn show is a two-day affair with a trade show, educational program and corn exhibits. The climax of the program is selection of a corn queen and announcements of the contest winners. This year's corn show is scheduled for December 13 and 14 at the Sherwood Central School located on Route 34 south of Auburn, New York.

Learning through experience, the committee has made changes to improve both the show and the contest. In the past the yield contest was split into two parts. The first, a 150 foot row contest and the second, a three acre contest. This year the 150 foot row contest has been eliminated and all entries must be from fields of three acres or more and picked on a pattern.

Two inter-county classes, and three county classes, have been established for competition this year.

County classes are:

1. Highest yield—single entry.
2. Highest average—three entries.
3. Highest average—five entries.

In the past, many growers have entered several fields and have averaged very good, but not quite up to top single yield. It was felt that addition of Class 2 and Class 3 would give more recognition to the man who was doing a good job on all his corn.

Inter-county classes are:

1. Individual state championship — highest yield single entry.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

There is nothing so easy but that it becomes difficult when you do it with reluctance.—Terence

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

2. County championship — based on best three entries from different growers.

Trophies will be awarded to winners in all classes and those who produce over 100 bushels per acre will be made members of the hundred bushel club.

Any corn grower in New York State who grows over three acres of corn is eligible to compete in the contest. Those interested in competing can get more information by contacting their County Agricultural Agent or writing to the Cayuga County Extension Service, Agricultural Department, Post Office Box 655, Auburn, New York.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

buying and operating a farm, I feel certain there would be less concern over the question of adequacy of credit for farmers.

— A. A. —

NO LOANS FOR SMALL FARMS?

I HAVE argued with farm loan agencies and bankers that their stand toward the farmers on sound loans is unfair. It seems that a farmer must have a few thousand dollars in the bank in order to get a loan or at least 30 milking head of cattle. In my opinion, a farmer in that position wouldn't need a loan.

I have tried to get loans from Land Banks, Production Credit, and others, but 50 acres and 15 head of cattle isn't big enough. My 100 year-old barn is in good shape with new additions. My land produces very well, but my milk income, plus my wife's income, isn't good enough, according to the banks. In fact, my wife's income doesn't count. I have argued that I cannot milk a barn; it is what I have in it.

I have a letter refusing me a loan from the national office which refers to small farm operations stating: "It is not intended that we perpetuate such operations."

I understand that according to the last census there are about 70% of farms milking 10 cows each. Aren't these the backbone of our country? Or does our government want corporation farms?

Would our country's manufacturers prefer a few farms or many in our communities—few farm family buyers, or in greater numbers?

Something is wrong with our bankers and loan agencies toward farmers.

—B.S.M., New York

— A. A. —

USING CREDIT WISELY

FRANK BENEWAY'S article is very good. His outline of a program for a young farmer to get started is sound. However, where does the young farmer get such credit as he has outlined? Production Credit will very seldom go 5 years on a loan. They like 1 and 2 year loans in this area. The Land Bank grants long term loans but at such a low figure on the farms value that the amount of long term credit available from that source is limited.

Banks, too, seem to be limited in their outlook. When money is plentiful, they loan money readily for most anything, many times on things that are not really necessary, such as household items. Then when money is "tight", they are apt to turn down a loan on the basis of tight money rather than the use for which the money is to be used. Production Credit seems to follow this policy also.

It seems to me that the extension service has been lax in working with farmers on the one basic thing to succeed in farming, over all business management. The various good practices have been outlined as liming, fertilizing, high production per cow or hen, etc. but until recently they have not emphasized over-all management.

I believe credit is a tool and what many of us young farmers need to help in the use of this tool is a good farm management service to help in evaluating our buisnesses and keeping abreast of the times in our farming.

Extension service has become involved too much in the problems of others than farmers. More and more counties are hiring extra agents to meet these demands and to do the extra expanded farm management work. This is costing more and more in tax money. Taxes are too high now!

Frankly, I would rather pay for some of these services directly, rather than in taxes that go through government, and always give back less than it takes from the individual in the long run.

—Roger Gleason, Groton, N. Y.

Look at NEW IDEA pickers before you buy



You get cleanest picking, cleanest husking, pick up more down corn with the new one-row NEW IDEA picker. This new picker won first place in the one-row class at the national 1956 corn picking contest.

How NEW IDEA one-row pickers swept the National Corn Picking Contest

New Idea's new one-row picker gives cleanest picking, cleanest husking, picks up more down corn, has 10 new features

NEW IDEA one-row pickers certainly lived up to the reputation of NEW IDEA pickers as "the pickers of the champions."

6 out of 7 places. Farmers using NEW IDEA one-row pickers won first, second, third, fourth, sixth and seventh places in the one-row class at the National corn picking contest in 1956. NEW IDEA now has a record of 53 titles in 50 contests since 1950, for one and two-row machines. A record no competitor can even approach.

Farmers tell us why they use more NEW IDEA pickers than any other make. Farmers prefer NEW IDEA pickers because they pick cleanest, husk cleanest, and get more down corn. The new one-row hit the jackpot partly because of the many new features that farmers have asked for.

10 new features. These features farmers have asked for give greater convenience, safety, economy, and — proved in the picking contests — better performance than ever.

1. 30% reduction in number of grease points, liberal use of greaseless bearings.

2. Bank of grease fittings for simple lubrication of husking bed — a NEW IDEA exclusive.

3. Adjustable ear deflector at top of wagon elevator to level load in wagon.

4. Convenient lever to space snapping rolls, for easier field adjustments, safer unplugging.

5. Full-length permanently shielded PTO shaft gives increased safety.

6. Choice of spring-loaded lifting mechanism or brackets for 2-way hydraulic cylinder — for raising and lowering snapping unit.

7. Snap-on universal joint.

8. Adjustable hitch for best trailing in the field or on the road.

9. Stronger wagon hitch, for heavier loads.

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These are good reasons why we were sold out of one-row pickers well before the end of the last picking season.

Want to get cleanest picking, cleanest husking, pick up more down corn? Then see the new one-row picker at your NEW IDEA dealer's before you buy. Or send for free literature on it, or on the other NEW IDEA pickers.

Pick Cleanest • Husk Cleanest • Get More down Corn

NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT COMPANY, DIVISION AVCO DISTRIBUTING CORP. **Dept. 260, Coldwater, Ohio**

Please send me the following FREE literature on New Idea corn pickers.

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☐ 2-row pull-type picker
☐ 2-row mounted picker
☐ 1-row pull-type snapper
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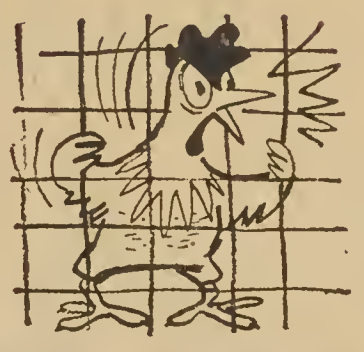
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Move self-feeder blocks of PEX for Poultry into the laying house with your pullets or hens. Your birds will settle into steady, profitable egg production days—even weeks—sooner.

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It doesn't *cost* you to unzip PEX blocks in the laying house. Extra, larger-size eggs actually lower feed cost per dozen and Pex health benefits protect your flock income from laying slump risks and possible death losses.

Get PEX for Poultry at economical fall prices from your feed dealer or hatcheryman. Ask about PEX for BROILERS for meat production and PEX for BREEDERS for hatchery or extra high egg producing flocks.

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*T.M's for milk by-products manufactured exclusively by Consolidated Products Division of National Dairy Products Corp., Danville, Illinois

Let **Pex** Help You Lick These Flock Problems



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No need to let your pullets pick each other. Let them pick nutritious PEX for Poultry instead.



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A sudden move, change in feed, or constipation puts birds off feed. Keep feed intake high with PEX.



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Birds recuperate fast when PEX cleans intestines, tones digestion, gives a quick energy lift!



Ping Pong Ball Eggs?

Or worse still—no eggs? Feed PEX to push your birds into full production of Grade A eggs!

The Advantage of FALL FERTILIZER APPLICATION

By R. I. MUNSELL

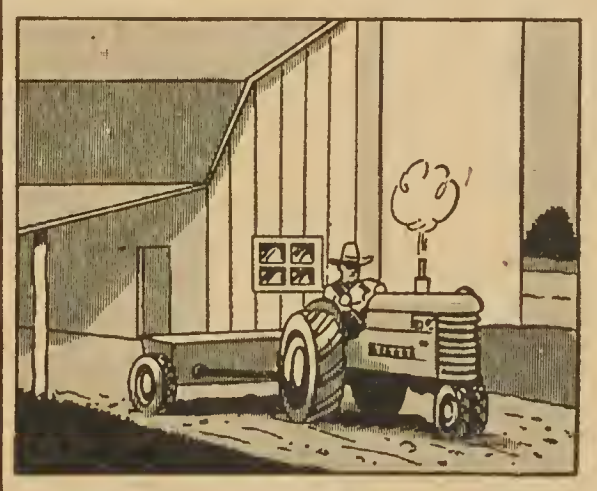
Extension Agronomist, University of Connecticut, College of Agriculture

EVIDENCE from present day research and farm experience clearly indicates that "off-season" fertilization of forage crops pays off. In the past, the bulk of the manure and fertilizer was applied in the spring and expected to last for the entire season. It now is common practice in the Northeast to apply split applications of potash to legumes and two or more nitrogen to grass crops.

The application of fertilizer during the summer and fall helps to distribute the farm work load through the season. In addition, fertilizer distributing machinery often can be used at such times on land that is too wet in the spring to permit the use of heavy machinery.

Top-dressing of established meadows and pastures represents a major "off-season" use of fertilizer. In the case of legumes or legume-grass mixtures it has been found that split applications decrease absorption of unnecessarily large amounts of potash by the plants and helps to insure an adequate potash supply for successive crops during the same season.

An 0-1-2 ratio commonly is used in the Northeast to maintain the phosphorus level and supply enough potash. For example, if 400 to 600 pounds of 0-15-30 is the total per year, half of it may be added following the first harvest, and the balance in the fall. On soils with a high available phosphorus level, straight muriate of potash at 200-300 pounds per acre in split applications may be substituted for the 0-1-2 ratio in alternate years.



In the Fall you are less rushed and equipment is *not* needed for other jobs.

When the proportion of legumes in the seeding drops much below one-third, extra fertilizer nitrogen is needed. A 1-1-1 ratio fertilizer may be applied either in late fall or early spring followed by an additional application after the first harvest. In some cases, 40 to 50 pounds of nitrogen in a readily available form is applied after the first harvest and repeated after subsequent harvests, unless water is a limiting factor.

The natural loss of nutrients from fall-applied fertilizer apparently is not as great as formerly was believed. Application in late fall after the last crop harvest, but before the ground freezes, seems most satisfactory. In the ammonia form, nitrogen is held on the exchange complex in the soil, provided the soil temperature remains below 50° F. to slow down or prevent nitrification.

Temporary summer pasture crops such as sudan grass and millet are widely used in the Northeast to supplement regular pasture resources. These crops normally are fertilized at seeding time with 400-600 pounds of 10-10-10 or equivalent amounts of other 1-1-1 ratio fertilizers.

A variety of crops are seeded in late summer or early fall to serve as cover crops, green manure, fall and spring pasture or any combination of these uses. Annual or field brome recently has shown promise as a combination cover-green manure crop. Both the annual brome and ryegrass are fertilized about the same as the temporary pasture crops already mentioned.

Winter wheat and rye frequently are used as cover crops following such row crops as corn and potatoes. With normal heavy fertilization of the row crop there usually is sufficient residual fertility to carry the grain crop through the winter, but about 30 pounds of available nitrogen, applied in early spring, often is beneficial.



In the Northeast you can fertilize this Fall for *next* year's corn.

An increasing acreage of mixtures of spring and winter grains is being planted in late summer for both fall and spring pasture. If the particular field has not been properly fertilized, an application of 400-800 pounds of 5-10-10 or equivalent should be made at planting.

In New England it is common practice to "frost-crack" a legume seed, such as Ladino clover, in fall seeding of winter grain. The accompanying grass is seeded with the grain, and the legume is seeded on the surface during February or March when the soil is still undergoing daily freezing and thawing. This method requires that adequate fertilizer and lime for the new seeding be applied at the time of seeding grain the previous fall. The usual recommendation is 400-600 pounds of an 0-1-1 fertilizer such as 0-20-20.

For permanent pasture which is too rough to till and re-seed, top-dressing with lime, superphosphate and potash can be carried out at any convenient time. An 0-1-1 fertilizer will encourage desirable grasses and native clover. An additional 30-40 pounds of available nitrogen annually will stimulate grass growth.



The weather may be less favorable for applying fertilizer *next* spring.

A quick survey of forage fertilization practices in the Northeast indicates that off-season fertilization may be increased without much, if any, loss in the efficiency of the fertilizer. I feel that this is an indication of more adequate knowledge of necessary plant foods, their ratio and time of application to meet individual needs of crops throughout the growing season. (Reprinted from "Plant Food Review," National Plant Food Institute.)

A Farm Partnership

We are considering a farm partnership with our son and would appreciate information as to how we should proceed and the things we should consider.

INDIVIDUAL families work out many variations in partnership arrangements. In part, these are worked out to suit special interest or particular family situations. Some of these are outlined in two bulletins which the Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell University has in its files on father and son partnerships.

The first one, Cornell Extension bulletin 861 outlines some of the general points to consider in developing a partnership arrangement. The second Cornell bulletin No. 892 goes into more detail and reports on some of the findings of a research study made of a partnership. I would suggest that you look these over in working out the plans for an arrangement for your son. (Interested readers can get copies by dropping a post card to Mailing Room, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Good Business Procedures

An important feature in the successful opcration of a partnership is to have it businesslike. Many families get into difficulty because they do not follow good business procedures. If matters are handled in a businesslike manner, there is much less chance of disagreement and hard feelings arising.

It also is good practice to have the arrangement worked out with definite understanding on the part of all concerned. If the partnership arrangement is in writing, it is more likely to be definite and cover the points which frequently give rise to difficulties.

With a partnership that involves father or mother and son, it is a common arrangement to work out a setup for a complete sharing arrangement in the business. In a case such as yours, you might very well pay your son a wage which would be comparable to that received by a good hired man. In turn you might draw a monthly allowance which would be the equivalcnt to the interest earned on the investment.

For example, if the investment in the business was $50,000, figuring this at 5 percent, it would mean that you would draw $2500 as your return on the investment for the year. This would be comparable to the wage that your son would draw for the labor which he contributed.

Sharing the Profits

The business would be operated on a joint-venture proposition with any profits made over and above what was paid to your son for his wages and to you for the interest on the investment would be shared 50-50. In an arrangement such as this, it is important to have it understood what items are to be included in figuring the profit.

For example, there is the question of what items would be included in receipts, and even more important, what items should go into the expenses. In arrangements of this type, all farm operating expenses including taxes on the real estate, insurance, repairs on all buildings, fences, wells, and so on, plus all the general running expenses of the farm are included as farm expenses. The profits as then calculated could be divided half and half.

A common arrangement in partnerships of this sort is to have a farm or partnership checking account. All of the receipts from the farm business are deposited in this account. All farm operating expenses and the wage to the son, interest allowance to the parent, is paid out of this checking account. This keeps the partnership money in a common account. Then at the end of the year, a financial settlement can be made with provisions made for leaving a balance in the account to start the next year's business. — *C. A. Bratton, N. Y. State College of Agriculture*

To Promote Farm Partnerships

OCCASIONALLY a letter comes to our office from an older farmer who either has no son or whose sons are not interested in farming. Approaching the age of retirement, this farmer wishes to pass the land along to a younger man while it is still productive. Usually he is thinking of some type of partnership, with eventual sale of the property.

Occasionally, also, we get letters from a young farmer who is thinking of some such arrangement as a method of becoming established in farming for himself.

The plan has merit, but it also has dangers. In order to have a reasonable prospect of success such a plan must have two essentials. First, both partners must have great integrity, and be able to get along with other people. Second, the farm itself must be large enough and productive enough to give the present owner sufficient return for a comfortable living and still permit the younger man to make enough money to maintain his family and gradually to pay for the farm.

From the standpoint of the present owner, he could suffer considerable financial loss by making an agreement with an unscrupulous or incompetent man who would "milk" the farm and eventually disappear, leaving the older man in far worse condition than he was before the agreement was made.

There are dangers for the younger man, too, especially if the agreement leaves a loophole whereby the present owner can change his mind after the younger man has put in much hard work and money improving the farm.

Before any such arrangement is made both parties involved should consult a lawyer and have a written agreement fair to both parties and outlining certain definite responsibilities. Our suggestions for consideration are: that the young man may well work for wages the first year; that in the second year, either a partnership or a profit-sharing arrangement might be made, and that no sooner than the third year should a sale be arranged on contract, with terms protecting both parties.

Your editorial staff is much interested in the possibilities of such arrangements, and for a limited time we offer help in bringing together older men interested in a partnership and eventual sale of farms on contract, and younger men interested in getting into farming for themselves.

If you are interested in such a proposition either as a farm owner or as a young man anxious to own a farm eventually, write to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department FP, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York, giving the essential facts. In the case of the owner these would be the size and location of the farm; in the case of the young man, his training, employment history to date, and other pertinent information. We, of course, are assuming no responsibility for results. We are merely offering our facilities to bring together two interested parties.



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Water is the life blood of your farm. To deliver ALL the water you need your water system should have . . .

CAREFUL PLANNING

A well-planned system will take into consideration your suction and discharge conditions, how much water you need now, and any expansion of your needs for water in the future (perhaps where a bulk milk cooler is to be added). Your G.L.F. man will help you plan a system that will get enough water to all parts of your farm—barn, milk house . . . laying house and residence.

THE RIGHT PUMP

Your pump should be precisely engineered, carefully made—one that will work right over an extremely long period of time.

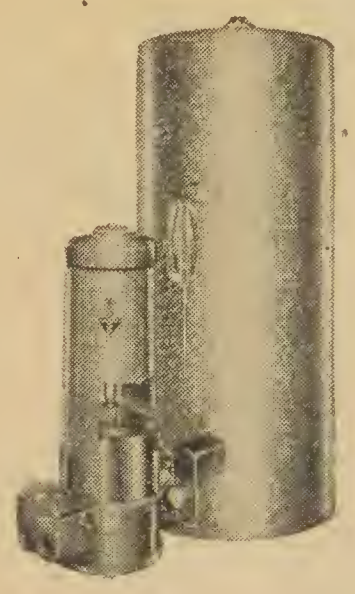
G.L.F. has that kind of a pump . . .

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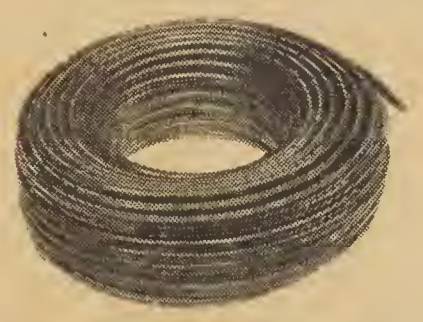
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and the **JACUZZI DEEPRIME JET** "Nothing moves in the well except the water."

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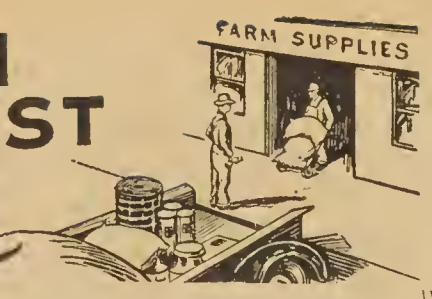
FAST SERVICE

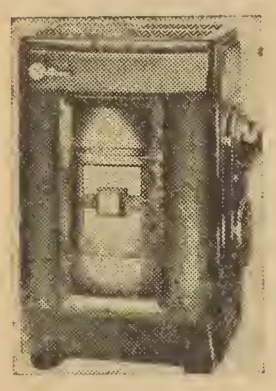
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New Duo-Therm Imperial oil space heater combines attractive styling with heating efficiency. A Jet burner with micrometric air injection provides balanced flame control that eliminates fuel waste and excessive carbon formation. Models 625 and 725 have outputs of 41,500 and 53,000 BTU's, respectively. An optional Power-Air blower saves up to 25% on fuel costs through forced circulation of heated air. Duo-Therm space heaters are products of the Appliance Division of Motor Wheel Corporation, Lansing, Mich.

Complete success has attended the revolutionary change-over from the use of liquid semen to a complete program of frozen semen by AMERICAN BREEDERS SERVICE, largest artificial breeding organization in the United States. In many sections of the country, including the Northeast, the transition is complete. A.B.S. officials say the costly conversion was decided upon after exhaustive laboratory studies and field tests had indicated that wide-spread dairy herd improvement could result from such a program, and the results of these tests proved conclusively that frozen semen held tremendous possibilities.

A new insect repellent claimed to be twice as long-lasting as anything now in use is being marketed by the makers of Johnson's Wax. Called "OFF" the repellent is the result of a five-year research project by the USDA in cooperation with the Army. According to the USDA, the formula can be safely applied to the skin or clothing, except rayon and dynel, and successfully protects the wearer against mosquitoes, biting flies, chiggers, ticks and fleas.

Cannibalism in poultry can now be stopped within 24 hours with an economical and easily-applied new spray distributed under the trademark Thram. It is manufactured and marketed by S. B. PENICK & COMPANY, is harmless, non-flammable (permitting use in brooders), and effective even with confirmed pickers. For further information write to S. B. Penick & Co., 50 Church Street, New York 8, New York.

Roto-Hoe has introduced a new self-propelled rotary-type cultivator which has two specially designed augur tines that rotate horizontally. The manufacturer says it completely stirs up and cultivates a 10" wide area. The self-propelling tooth-edged side discs protect plants from the revolving tines or may be used alone to aerate lawns. The tiller unit may be removed and replaced by the edger or a self-propelled Roto-Cutter lawnmower. For more information, write ROTO-HOE & SPRAYER CO., Newbury, Ohio.

An integrally shielded and improved power line is one of the major features in NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT COMPANY'S new full trailing No. 30-B mower. The new mower fits any tractor with PTO. It can be hitched in a minute or two because it is full trailing. Square corner turns are easy with this new mower. An automatic safety release protects the cutter bar should it hit an obstruction.

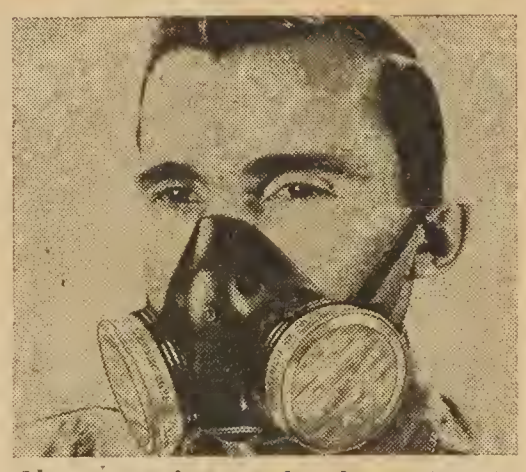
A Yankee farmer saves dollars every year by filtering the rusty particles from drained off anti-freeze and using it as a supplement the following winter. Used solution loses its detergent action but is still effective as an anti-freeze when added to your new solution. The KENDALL CO. says its non-gauze milk filter is ideal for this purpose.

Two new chain saws—Model 6-22 and EZ-6 have just been announced by HOMELITE, Port Chester, New York. Called the Homelite "Power Twins", both new saws have a 6 h.p. engine. The EZ-6 is a direct-drive, 19 pound unit; the 6-22 is a gear-drive, 22 pound unit. They are the lightest 6 h.p. chain saws in the world. The EZ-6 will cut through 8-inch oak in 4 seconds, 18-inch pine in 12 seconds and bring down trees up to 5 feet in diameter; the Homelite 6-22 will bring down trees up to 7 feet in diameter and can cut through 20-inch trees in 18 seconds.

A new McCormick four-bottom Fast-Hitch plow with spring-trip beams, and jam-packed with other important features, has just been announced by INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY. Designed for use with the Farmall 400 and the new Farmall 450, this four-bottom plow makes possible safer and fuller utilization of power in this size tractor. Individual spring-trip beams protect both tractor and plow, should any of the bottoms hit an obstruction. Beams, set to trip at 4,000 pounds, swing backward and upward when the plow hooks a rock or stump.

To help farmers make intelligent comparisons between the various types of forage harvesting equipment, GEHL BROTHERS MFG. CO. of West Bend, Wis. have just issued a colorful, informative new 20-page catalog. There are photos of the various forage handling tools at work with the type of crops they handle and there are close-up pictures of the products and their beneficial features. Write for free copy.

Some important changes have been made in the 1957 model of DARI-KOOL, bulk milk cooler. Height of the cooler is lower to make milk pouring and cleaning easier; and the ice bank has been further increased in size to assure a greater supply of ice water at all times. In the new Dari-Kool, the compressor may be mounted with the cooler or in a remote location. There are sizes which range from 100 to 700 gals. For details, write the Dairy Equipment Company, 1444 East Washington Ave., Madison 3, Wisconsin.



Above respirator, developed by the AMERICAN OPTICAL COMPANY, is the only respirator at this date that is approved by the U.S.D.A. for protection of farm workers against inhalation of Phosdrin, a new, highly toxic insecticide soon to be placed on the market. This respirator is also approved for protection in the field against: Systox, TEPP, HETP, Parathion, Aldrin, Dieldrin, Chlordane, EPN, and Nicotine.

Who Drives The Family Car?



COOPERATION DOES IT

First Prize

WE HAVE three girls and a boy. My husband and I drive and two of the girls and the boy. We let the children drive for us as much as possible. When they go to a baseball game and I have to get feed I let one of the children drive to the game while I get the feed and do my shopping. If I don't have time to wait I come home and my husband or I go back for them later.

We would try to plan to let the children drive and we would always know where they could be reached in case we had to have the car in a hurry; for instance, one day the children were at a 4-H meeting and I had to get parts for the corn planter. I called them on the phone and caught a ride to where they were and got the car.

We have a rule for all who drive to be sure there is plenty of gas, oil, water etc., in the car at all times, and to drive within speed regulations. If driving at night, they must be home before dark or have one who has a full license go along. Our girl drives to a party and takes her friends home late at night. If no one else at home wants to go, I go along with her, but I let her drive 'till sundown.

If you keep your rules strict and within the law, you can have fun as well as your children. It teaches them to be safe drivers, and they will help you more if they can take the car when you are not using it. But be sure whoever takes the car has a license to drive, or if a permit, that someone with a license whom you can trust is along. Try it.—*Mrs. D.M., New York*

LEARN FIRST

OUR FAMILY consists of two teen age boys in high school. I bought the book, "How to Drive and Stay Alive," by Norman Ford, and I had the boys study it and learn parts of the car and how to take care of it before I let them have a license to drive. This book taught them to be courteous, conscientious and considerate.

I allow each of them to have the car one evening a week, the same evening each week so we can all plan accordingly. The care is insured and the boys are insured, and they are to use the car as though it was their own. This seems to work out O. K. — *A.W.B., Maine.*

SHARING BUILDS RESPONSIBILITY

WE DO NOW! but not so long ago our son did! To drive the family car is the "longed for" dream come true of all teen-agers, so when our son had completed adult driver training and listened to all the instructions, warnings and guidance we could give him, we were willing and proud to let him take the car whenever possible.

For two years it may have appeared that he owned the car as we let him drive us to various places, drop us off and return for us later. Many times this was an inconvenience; we were too early or too late at the appointed place for the pick up. But those annoyances were not half as important as the feeling of responsibility and growing up it gave our son.

He was sharing the ownership of the car and its performance became his personal interest, he watched the gas and oil consumption, listened for every squeak and rattle, and washed and waxed the car often. By letting him drive the car to school or on dates we felt more at ease than not knowing whom he might be riding with or when he would return. He told us where he planned to go and when we could expect him back.

My husband and I realized that never again would an automobile be held in such high esteem and be a source of pride as in those first years. We know, too, that when he joined the service or went away to school we again would have the car to ourselves but wishing we could share it. In two short years that particular time arrived and he has been away for a year and a half, 1300 miles from us.

It would not be fair if I didn't mention the fact that our son Jack considered it a great privilege to use our car and has many times repeated his appreciation and gratitude. — *L.B., New York*

A USED CAR OF HIS OWN

IN ANSWER to your problem of driving a car we have three grown boys, a family man 26 years old, a lieutenant in the Air Force in Japan 22 years old, and a boy 19 with two years of college. Each has his own car and paid for.

We started each with a good, old car of his own, and each had to learn to fix and take care of his own. What they didn't know their dad would show them how to do. So the better care they took the less work on their car. It's no excuse if they can't do a thing. Someone is always willing to show them how and it keeps them out of trouble, saves money and is the best teaching.—*Mrs. E. S., Pennsylvania*

DRIVERS PAY

ON OUR 150 acre farm-homestead the one car is owned individually: other members of the family paying according to recorded mileage (until recently, 10 cents per mile; now, 20 cents, due to sales tax on gasoline, and rising insurance and initial purchase costs.)

Both boys in the family were good drivers, taking out their licenses at the age of 16 years. The older one bought at that time his own car, a good used car which he never allowed anyone but himself to drive, as new parts were off the market.

The younger boy was always allowed use of the family car, at regular rates, except when family business was involved: then, only one-fourth of the regular rate was required. Soon after marriage he purchased his own car.

It is needless, perhaps to add that we have always had an excellent car, a good mileage record before it was turned in, and adequate cash to purchase the "new" car! Ordinary courtesy and intelligence easily took care of driver precedence. — *P.W.F., Mass.*

CHURCH FIRST

WHY NOT have a family forum on the car problem? Correctly handled it saves many a headache and a heartache. Call your family in — make up a sketch. Business should come first. If Dad needs the car, let someone drive him back and forth to work so Mother can have it when she wants it. Church activities should come next. If members of your family are actively engaged in church work and it is too far to walk—they should have the car. As far as the teenagers are concerned during school months, probably Friday night or sometime Saturday, but you better be sure they are entirely reliable drivers.

Use common sense, don't fuss, fight, bother; just follow the golden rule. Put a chart on the bathroom wall listing the times various members are entitled to the car, and tell them they are to follow to the letter these instructions.

—*R.S., Georgia*



(From left to right) Miss Mary Louise Rowley; Miss Lucille Jackson; Commissioner of Agriculture Daniel Carey; Miss Annette Obrochta, the new Potato Queen; Miss Linda Lee Giles.

Potato Queen Selected-- Farm Machinery Shown

"IT IS THE best farm machinery show in New York State." That's what I heard a potato grower say at the Potato Field Day at Savannah on August 8.

That set me wondering about the total value of the machinery on exhibit. The first man I asked made a guess of a quarter of a million dollars. I thought that low, and guessed that it might go as high as a million. After some further inquiries of men who had information that enabled them to estimate instead of guessing, the average estimate came to around three-quarters of a million dollars.

That's a lot of farm machinery. It wasn't restricted, either, to potato-growing machinery. There was a bulk milk tank, a grain drier, and of course tractors, trucks, elevators, in fact pretty nearly everything you can think of in the way of modern farm equipment.

Four young ladies vied for the title of 1957 Potato Queen, with the crown going to Miss Annette Obrochta of Orchard Park, Erie County. Others, any one of whom might have been chosen by a different set of judges, were: Miss Linda Lee Giles of Monroe County; Miss Mary Louise Rowley of Steuben County; and Miss Lucille Jackson of Wayne County. They were crowned at the ladies program in the afternoon by last year's queen, Mrs. Suzanne Bliek VanHoute.

The program was given in the potato storage building right across the road from the machinery exhibit, and was exceptionally well attended.

Peeling Contest

The potato peeling contest has come to be a successful annual event. This year the winner was Mrs. Bernice Lasher of Clyde, N. Y. Second place went to Mrs. Belle Wiltse of Hannibal, and third place to Mrs. Ralph Montgomery, of Groton, N. Y. The prizes

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The smoke aseends to heaven as lightly from a eottage hearth as from the haughty palace. He whose soul ponders this true equality may walk the fields of earth with gratitude and hope.—Wordsworth

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

were awarded on the basis of time and skill. The time each contestant took to peel a pound of potatoes was recorded, then the thinness of the peel, and the number of defects left on the peeled potato were measured and counted by the judges.



Miss Bernice Lasher of Clyde, N. Y., winner of the potato peeling contest.

Question Answered

Throughout the day demonstrations were going on in nearby fields. Visitors could see equipment plowing, fitting, spraying, stone picking, and doing other operations. The trade show committee was made up of John K. Jackson, Lucien Hills, John Humphreys, Tom Norman, Jr., and Phil Luke.

The State College of Agriculture had a tent with several extension men in attendance, so that growers' questions could be answered right on the spot. The Dairymen's League had a tank milk truck of cool water, which was well patronized throughout the day. The attendance was variously estimated at 10,000 to 12,000, and the officers and various committees might well feel a sense of satisfaction at the end of the day.



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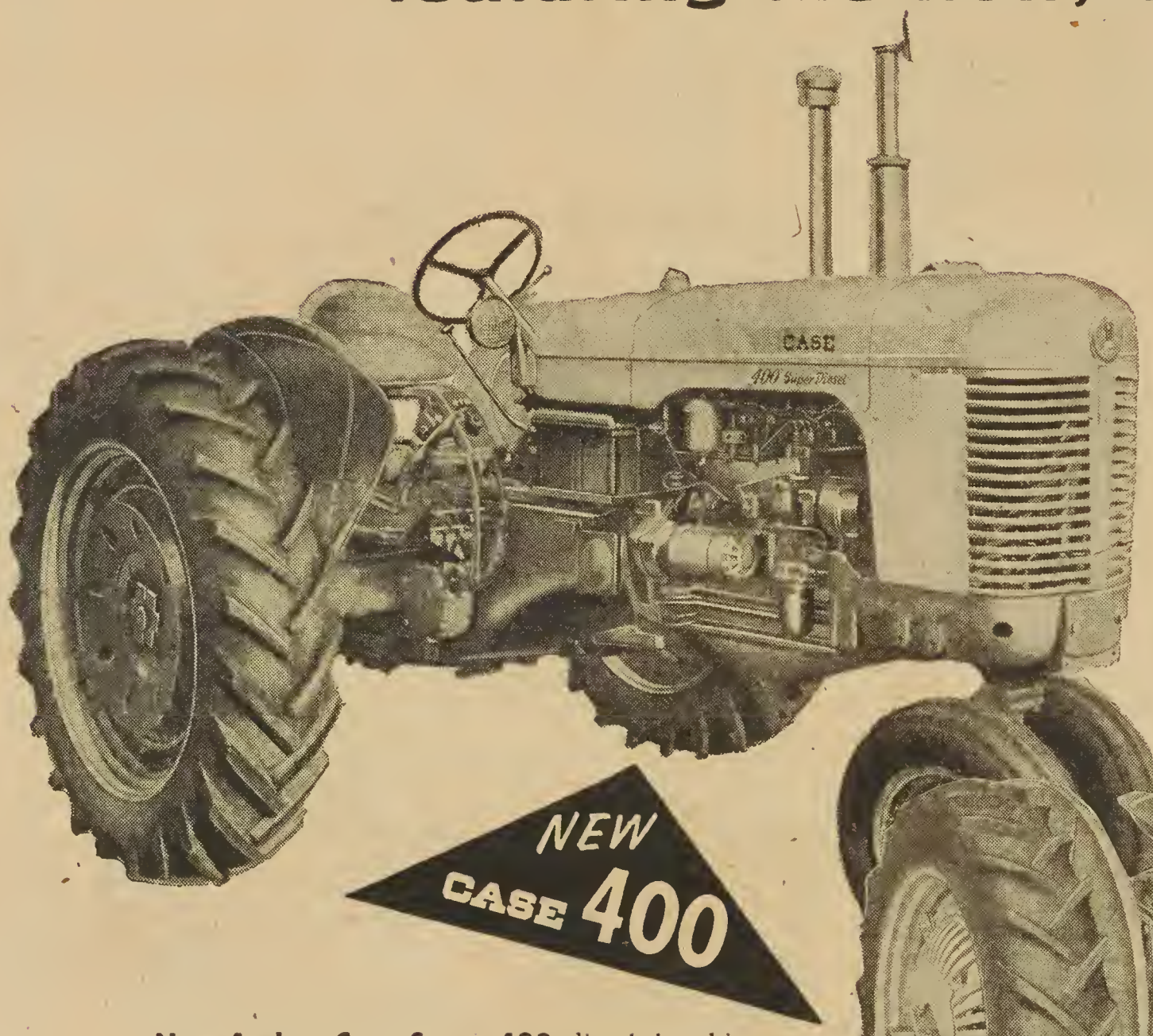
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NEW CASE 400

New 4-plow Case Super 400 diesel has bigger engine for added horsepower, pressurized cooling, eight forward speeds, independent PTO. Also built with engines for gasoline, LP-gas and distillate.



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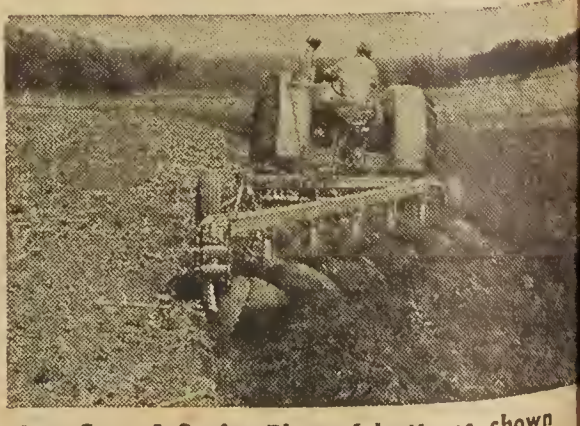
three New CASE plows teamed with three New CASE tractors . . .



New Case M Series Plow, 3 bottoms, shown with the new 350 Tractor. Two and 3-bottom, easily converted from one to the other. In 14 and 16-inch sizes. New flat beam and brace construction for added strength and trash clearance.



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Name_____ Student_____

Address_____

I WAS JUST FIGURING...

—by Cy Watkins



I LIKE FARM ANIMALS! Don't care what one you name, I don't think there's a domesticated bird or beast on the farm that I don't feel kindly toward.

But of 'em all, calves are my favorite. They're so awkward and gangly, and yet they're graceful. I suppose the word to use is "cute."

Aside from being "cute" and lovable, they're mighty important economically. I can't think of any other farm "baby" that holds so much promise of big, long term profit. A good calf will make money for you for years and years.

That's why it's especially worth your while to invest a little extra **effort** and **money** to give her the best possible start in life.

Of the two, the "effort" is most important. It's first of all management. How she makes out in this world is mainly up to YOU.

Here are a few tips on management:

1. **Pens must be kept DRY at all times. Don't re-bed over wet straw. Keep it deep and dry.**
2. **When feeding milk from a pail, keep it at udder level the way mother nature planned it.**
3. **It's desirable to get them on dry feed as soon as possible. So when you start putting dry feed in front of them, change the feed and hay twice a day. Keep the manger clean and appetizing and your calves will be on dry feed in no time.**

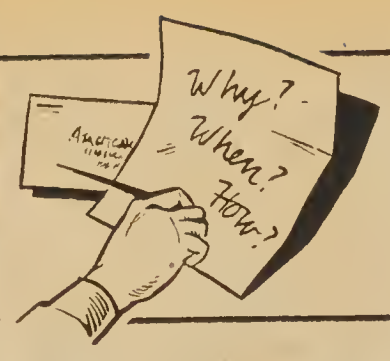
And a few tips about feeding:

4. **Watkins has a crackerjack of a Dairy and Calf Ration, fortified with Watkins Min-Vite for Growing and Fattening Cattle and Sheep. It turns out truly beautiful calves, calves you'll be proud of . . . and it builds cows you'll be happy to have around for many years.**
5. **Aside from the basic Dairy Calf Ration which is fortified with Watkins Min-Vite, individual calves may need EXTRA minerals . . . so keep Watkins Mineral Compound available "free choice."**
6. **For brand new calves, Watkins recommends their Vitamin A and D Calf Capsules or Water Soluble Antibiotic-Vitamin Powder as a helping hand for the first few days.**

The Watkins Dairy Calf Program is really good . . . you stand to gain so much, yet it costs so little. Why not talk it over with your Watkins Dealer next time you see him.

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

The QUESTION BOX



Where pastures are rotated, how long should a pasture be allowed to rest after grazing before it is grazed again?

The general recommendation is for at least three weeks. That means that if you leave cows on an area three days you need a pasture divided into seven plots. Occasionally you will find a dairyman who leaves cows on an area only one day, but three days is more common.

What is the value of poultry manure compared to cow manure?

The composition of poultry manure varies considerably, depending on the kind and amount of litter. It is more concentrated than other animal manures, therefore less is needed.

The fertilizer content of a ton of poultry manure averages around 40 pounds of nitrogen, 40 lbs. of phosphorus, and 20 lbs. of potash, which if bought in the form of commercial fertilizer would cost somewhere around $7.

Can we feed sweet corn stalks to cows after the corn has been sprayed with DDT?

No. It is probable that DDT would show up in the milk and the Food and Drug Administration does not permit any tolerance of DDT in milk.

Parathion, Malathion, Methoxychlor or Heptachlor are recommended on forage to be fed to dairy cows because they disappear much faster than DDT when sprayed on forage crops.

Does it take more time to feed cows in the summer on grass silage than to cut green feed and haul it to them?

Of course it depends a lot on conditions, but assuming that both arrangements are organized to save labor, some actual experiments have shown some saving in time for chopping grass in the field and hauling it to the cows, often spoken of as "zero pasture." Primarily the saving in time occurred because the operations of putting the grass in the silo and then removing it were by-passed entirely.

On the other hand, where it is chopped and hauled to the cows it is necessary to do the job every day, which is not quite as efficient as filling the silo, and when it rains the chopping job is not agreeable.

How much lye should be used for disinfecting stables or hog pens?

A 13½-ounce can of lye to 5 gallons of water will make a 2% lye solution. This will be effective against a number of diseases but is not recommended to kill organisms causing TB. The mixture is poisonous and is injurious to painted surfaces.

The first thing to do is to clean the pens, then scrub thoroughly with the lye solution, then rinse with water 24 hours after applying.

What is the reason for the recommendation that beef heifers be marketed somewhat earlier than steers?

A beef heifer on the same feed will fatten 30 to 60 days ahead of steers. If they are fed for the same length of time as steers they get too fat, and buyers discriminate against them.

What are the weights per dozen of eggs graded in New York State?

Jumbos (a new official grade) 30 oz. or more; Extra Large 27-30 oz.; Large 24-27 oz.; Mediums 21-24 oz.; Small 18-21 oz.; Pewee, less than 18 oz. per dozen.

What causes the lumps on the leaves of soft maples? Can it be stopped?

The cause is a mite, too small to be seen readily without a microscope. Little or no damage is done to the trees but they can be sprayed late in the fall after leaves drop or very early in the spring with one part lime sulfur to eight parts of water.

HUMUS MADE THE DIFFERENCE



BELIEVE it or not, all of the corn in this picture was planted on the same date. The chief observable difference in the treatment received was this: the corn at the back is growing on ground which produced tomatoes a year ago, the tomatoes being mulched heavily with sawdust. The soil is the same type.

The only other possible difference is that the seedbed for the corn at the rear might have been prepared somewhat better. By tasseling time the corn in the foreground had almost caught up in size.

Some home gardeners hesitate to use sawdust, believing that it makes the soil "sour." The above picture should allay these fears. Some years' experience by the owner of this garden has convinced him that sawdust used as a mulch is one of the best and cheapest ways to add humus and improve yields.

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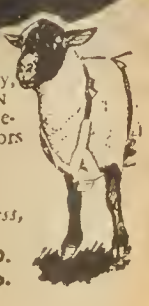
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DOWN THE VALLEY

by J.F. "Doc" ROBERTS

THERE is good news tonight. The farm problem has been solved. Jim, my neighbor, and I have finally figured it all out. No thanks, please, for we had no more to do with it than our politicians have. Let's go back as most farm stories do.

First, President Hoover and his Farm Board. They figured as politicians do about money that all they had to do was to buy the small percentage of food that the public did not buy; buy it at a good strong price, put it in storage, thus creating a good strong market, and that would be that. However, their storage bins soon filled up, and smart business men began buying far less—and a few hundred millions in dollars went down the drain.

Then President Roosevelt and Secretary Henry Wallace figured that if they were going to have to spend all that money, they should at least get some votes out of it. So they began hiring farmers to put over their ever-normal granary, little pig program, etc. The few hundred thousand farmers put on the government payroll ran true to form. They, as good smart farmers, figured they would let the public pay more — or a good honest price — for what they wanted and then we (government) would buy the excess cheap, take it off the market, and thus always have a good market for our farm products. But again smart business men would not pay more than the government was paying, in fact, found ways to pay less, nobody had a good market, and more storage bins filled up.

Naturally there came restrictions, allotments, inspections, grading, testing, measuring, with forms and questionnaires, to solve the farm surplus problem. So another few hundred thousand—or millions—went on the government payrolls to supply all these things, keep all the books, tie up and keep tied up every farm, so that nothing would be over-produced and everyone would have a good market. The squeeze was on the farmer, so he simply produced more from less (fertilizer, machines, etc.). Of course, storage space became so scarce that wheat, potatoes, etc. were even stored right outdoors on the ground—and again no one had a good market.

Well, this sort of thing continued under one form of thinking or another clear through President Truman and Eisenhower. But none of these ever forgot to hire more and more farm people, young and old, even farm wives, to work on their particular plans.

I doubt if it is necessary to go much further to explain what Jim and I believe has "solved" the farm problem—with no one all through these years realizing or anticipating such a solution.

Anyway, some 10 or 12 million farm people have left our farms, built up a tremendous "surburbia" around every city and most every town, and, according to reports, most of them have had children (plural). They have experienced the softer things of life, many married city boys and girls, and mighty few will ever go back to the farm except on a vacation or a pension. While the government brought them off the farm, many who pondered the imponderable (for government) were soon doing the same (for more money) with some other outfit. Thus the hiring chain was never broken through all these years.

Now, what can we expect? With the costs of going into farming so high, there will continue to be fewer and fewer farmers. Already farm prices are rising, machines are doing more and more of the hard work, production to excess is no longer necessary for a farmer to live, the squeeze or pressure is easing and we think will soon be off, farmers will take it easier, go fishing oftener, present surpluses will disappear, storage bins will become empty, and the farm problem will be solved by farmers themselves in a way not anticipated by them, or even by presidents. Again the old adage proves itself, "Time will answer more problems than we ever will."

Perhaps I should introduce Jim to you—he's my neighbor—and do we talk and settle things. It's surprising how we solve problems like nuclear fision (atoms, that is); teen-agers going steady; or like this farm problem—or taxes, women, God, and on into simpler things like fishing or eating or our foreign policy. To be continued!!!



Paul N. Reber, Jr., assistant Blair county agent, is shown holding a plaque awarded by the Pennsylvania Bankers Association, to the members of the winning dairy judging team at the 33rd annual 4-H Club Week at Penn State. The team members, left to right, are: Mary Morrow, Peggy Morrow and Robert Burket, all of Tyrone R. D. 1. The team will compete at the National Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa, September 28-October 5.



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Many who have been slaves to pain killing drugs for years suddenly found they could experience comfort from nagging muscular aches by simply stepping into their own bathtub. Relaxing blissfully in a mineral bath, the tensions, fatigue and nervousness of today's living seemed to disappear more with each bath. With the use of hot packs, skin and complexion disorders improved. The liquid mineral heat felt like it was going right down into the bones. Chronic pains were soothed. People were overjoyed to find mineral baths put them in a relaxed sleepy mood. They awoke the next morning invigorated and refreshed and were making mineral baths a bedtime ritual. Arkansas Bath Minerals is the first product that has given them satisfaction without fear of drugs or pills.

Arkansas Minerals are sold in 2-pound jars . . . $3.95 postpaid . . . We pay postage. Order yours today and get comfort without delay.

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This rugged machine will harvest your Hay—Straw—Corn Silage—Grass Silage with one man—one tractor — one machine economy. Completely automatic unloading. For more information about this Harvester and the big Sept. & October discount write to:

LEO SATTERLEE, 115 So. Main St., Dolgeville, N. Y. or
TOM DONLY, King Ferry, Cayuga County, N. Y.

Visiting Hayfields

By TOM MILLIMAN — *Milepost 372* — N. Y. THRUWAY

CLARK'S WORK SAVED

THE CAUMSETT herd of 100 foundation Guernseys has a new home, at LaFayette, N. Y., near Syracuse. Developed by John S. Clark over the past 32 years, Caumsett Guernseys were principally owned by the recently deceased Marshall Field, with John S. Clark as manager and partner, at Lloyd's Neck, near Huntington, Long Island.

Before going with Mr. Field, for 10 years John Clark was manager of Mixter Farm in Massachusetts, where Mixter Guernseys became famous for high production and show-winning type. Upon dispersal of the Mixter herd, John Clark bought for Caumsett certain animals of his choice. So the Caumsett herd really represents more than 40 years' work by a skilled breeder of known integrity.

Mr. Henry Venier, of High Meadow Farms in Onondaga County, is the buyer of the whole herd. The name Venier is a new one to me. By his single act of acquiring in its entirety one of the three or four finest Guernsey herds in the world, this man suggests to all that he is a person of excellent judgment. He has preserved intact the life work of a great breeder. Such a situation is rare indeed.

John S. Clark practiced line breeding and inbreeding at Caumsett. As a crossbreeder, I recognize the value of inbreeding, when the breeder is highly skilled and the owner can stand the cost of culls. Mr. Field could absorb the expense, and was willing. Recently Mr. Clark wrote, "Line breeding and inbreeding have been practiced at Caumsett for over 30 years. Inbreeding necessitates great care and rigid culling of the inferior. Little is added and little is subtracted by inbreeding, but the inherited characteristics are exaggerated. Inferior animals have always been promptly sent to the butcher."

John Clark believed in telling the whole truth in Caumsett advertising. Year after year he reported the herd production averages, average length of intervals between calvings, average ages of milking animals, all in addition to the official records of individual cows on test. There was no distortion and no boasting. In contrast to the typical copy inserted by breeders, Mr. Clark's restrained, conservative advertisements were both refreshing and convincing.

A standard practice of famous breeders is never to reveal herd averages. However, Caumsett made it known that the herd of 38 cows over a period of 32 years averaged 10,789 lbs. milk and 523 lbs. fat. For the same period, 313 cows on official test averaged 13,205 lbs. milk and 651 lbs. fat. Some were on 3-time milking, but the great majority of test cows were immature. Caumsett had 18 cows which each produced ten or more living calves and 50 tons or more of milk.

Although inbred, only the strong, good-sized animals were reared at Caumsett. Thanks to Mr. Venier, the herd continues as a monumental tribute to John S. Clark. John himself, with whom I am acquainted almost entirely by reputation, appears in a 1957 photograph to be hale and hearty. More men of John's calibre should find ways and means of perpetuating their life's work.

SCREENINGS

"Milliman, when you tell the world the best way to serve sweet corn is to shave off the tips of kernels and scrape out the insides into a dish, you are off the beam," said I. W. Ingalls, advertising manager of American Agriculturist. "To leave the kernel shells on the cob, all you need do is to slit the tops of each row of kernels lengthwise, then go ahead and gnaw away," said Irv. By golly, he's right, in view of the kitchen mess I make in the off-the-cob operation.

* * *

Being sold directly from the field, our wheat yield of Genesee was easy to arrive at. We were paid for 45 bu. per acre, which at $2.00 a bushel made a gross of $90.00 an acre. Too low a yield in a fine wheat year, what with good fertilization last fall and 100 lbs. ammonium nitrate this spring, even after an oats crop last year. Dr. Richard Bradfield of Cornell shows on the Aurora Research Farm that considerably higher yields are possible at economical levels of treatment.

* * *

On Garry oats sown April 20-21, we don't know the yield, due to storing on top of carry-overs, etc. Harry Morrill, who grew the oats, estimates 75 bu., while neighbor Harry Newman, who did our combining, will not go higher than 68 bu., and says his own were a little better. Harry Morrill's father stops at 65, while Harry's nephew Leo holds at 60. Remembering the acreages and bin space of other years, I string along at 75, and, if this isn't wishful thinking, we've had 5 bu. more than ever before. Ours is not the best oats area.

* * *

In these despatches, I held too long to the idea that, contrary to a normal summer, Western New York wasn't really dry. We did have enough rain early in the season, with good first crops all over the region, but now we've gone back to the traditional dry summers of the Western half of the Lake Ontario plain. Sweet corn for processing is coming off early, at half a crop, and that's all we expect from Hayfields' 15 acres. Corn for grain and silo is suffering, beans look stunted, and yield of tomatoes and other crops for processing appears to be down.

* * *

However, proceeding on the theory that misery loves company, our area west of Rochester should have little sympathy compared to New Jersey, especially South Jersey. On August 22 and 23, I was greatly depressed to see the scanty row crops, except on irrigated land, and to note the complete absence of pastures of any kind in a 50-mile stretch between Camden and Bridgeton. Nothing shows on pastures, not even brown stuff, and dry lot feeding is 100% the rule. Worst summer drought in 84 years of the weather bureau!

* * *

For the first time in years, 14-year-old Bobby Grattan isn't around Hayfields during summer vacation. The Morrill boys are good helpers to their father and are likeable, well behaved lads. Having become accustomed to seeing Bobby Grattan on every visit to Hayfields for the last 8 or 9 years, somehow I still miss him. A big boy living down the road, Bobby was always cheerful with people, and patient with both cattle and machinery. This summer he's helping neighbor Ethan Clarke, where he is needed.

* * *

The kind of irrigation we have in the Northeast is merely supplemental, and was not designed or engineered to supply enough water to take the place of all rain. The piping we see in increasing amounts in the Northeast is able only to help out in dry spells.



Left to right: Paul Taylor, marketing inspector of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture; Herbert W. Voorhees, president of the N. J. Farm Bureau, handing up the new sign to Robert DeBaun, a director of "Certified Farm Markets, Inc.", and proprietor of DeBaun's Farm Market, Englishtown. Looking on are Jack Hendrickson, president of "Certified Farm Markets, Inc.," and George R. Hoffmire, manager of the new organization.

New Jersey 'Certified' Farm Markets

A NEW idea in roadside marketing went on trial recently along busy New Jersey highways.

The new organization goes under the label of "Jersey Certified Farm Markets" and the key to its success and its chief purpose is to build the confidence of the consuming public.

The new marketing program pins most of its hopes on a tight system of inspections arranged with the New Jersey Department of Agriculture's marketing inspection division.

The idea germinated with New Jersey Farm Bureau but much of the credit rests with the late Joseph F. Hauck, respected by farmers around the state as the top marketing expert and extension specialist with the Rutgers College of Agriculture.

Members of the new organization promise fair packs, quality products, inspections of markets, properly-marked prices, clean markets with adequate parking, and cancellation of the membership of any market found to be misrepresenting in any way.

State Plowing Contest Winners

THE New York State Plowing Contest held on the farm of E. R. Cotterill & Son, near Dryden, N. Y., attracted a crowd of well over 1,000 people. In addition to the contest there was an excellent farm machinery show, with some demonstrations taking place throughout the day.

The contest was in three sections.



DAVID SWANSON

Winner of the New York senior level-land plowing contest was David Swanson of Mt. Morris in Livingston County. He will compete in the national plowing matches.

The Senior Level Land Plowing Contest was won by David Swanson, Mount Morris, Livingston County, with second place going to Lloyd Durham of North



GARY MC COLLUM

The Junior level-land plowing contest winner was Gary McCollum of Gasport in Niagara County.

Rose, Wayne County, and third to Robert Leigh, Webster, Monroe County.

For the second year, 18-year-old Gary McCollum of Gasport, Niagara County, won the Junior Level Land Contest. Second place went to Keith Tompkins of Geneva, Seneca County, and third to Robert Heintz of Schuyler County.

In the contour plowing event Milburne Perry of Rush, Monroe County,



MILBURNE PERRY

Milburne Perry of Rush in Monroe County won the contour plowing contest and will also represent New York in the national contest.

took first place, beating out Donald Fullager of Penn Yan, Yates County, who took second, and Howard Hopkins, Sr. of McGraw, Cortland County, who took third.

The winners are eligible to compete in the National Plowing Contest in Peebles, Ohio, on September 17.

Plenty of barbecued chicken was available at lunch time, and free cold milk, furnished by several milk cooperatives and dealers, was dispensed to thirsty spectators.

— A. A. —

CAZENOVIA WINS

THE 30th Annual Dairy Judging Contest sponsored by the Delhi Agricultural Technical Institute was won by Cazenovia Aggies FFA Chapter. The contest included the judging of four major dairy breeds at five different farms.

The top man on the team was Fay Lyon of Nelson and 4th individual in the contest. Robert Taylor of Manlius was second man on the team and 9th in the contest. Francis Sterns of Pompey Hollow was 3rd man. Andre Lepine is the agricultural teacher at Cazenovia.

RESULTS OF SECOND LAMB POOL

Charles Huston, Valois, Chairman, announced that 18 growers from 7 counties consigned a total of 253 lambs at the second Watkins Glen Lamb Pool, held on Wednesday, August 14th.

The lambs graded and sold as follows:

64 head	#1	choice	$24.00
82 head	2	good	22.50
50 head	3	medium	20.00
16 head	4	common	18.00

In addition there were 17 buck lambs that sold at $21.50 and down according to grade, and 14 sheep that sold at $5.50 and down according to grade in their class. The lambs were sold to United Dressed Beef and Co., N. Y., a division of Swift and Company.

The honor roll consignments for the pool where the majority of a grower's lambs grade choice were as follows:

Julian Kent, Rock Stream, Schuyler County, with a consignment of 13 head grading 10 choice and 3 good.



Under Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse (second from right) receives New York members of the National Junior Vegetable Association, escorted by Edward Burns, vice-president of the National Canners Association, also of New York state. Left to right, Ralph Harper of Rochester, Sarah Pratt of Ithaca, and John Porter of Baldwinsville, president of NJVGA.

FOR GRANGE PROGRAMS

ENCLOSED please find two dollars ($2.00) for four years subscription to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

I am a Grange Lecturer and use your magazine at almost every meeting. I enjoy it very much and I'm sure our Grange members do also. Thank you.

—Mrs. O. M., New York

— A. A. —

COMING MEETINGS

Sept. 14-22—Eastern States Exposition, West Springfield, Mass.

September 17-20—World's Conservation Exposition and Fifth World's Plowing Contests, Peebles, Ohio.

September 20 —Western New York Fat Stock Show and Sale, Caledonia.

September 22-29—New Jersey State Fair, Trenton, N. J.

October 8-10 — NEPPCO Annual Meeting, Harrisburg, Pa.

Oct. 9—Dairymen's League Annual meeting, Rochester, N. Y.

Oct. 9-15—International Dairy Show Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 13-17: Annual meeting National Association of County Agents, Boston, Mass.

Oct. 15-17 — Vermont Grange Meeting, Montpelier, Vt.

Oct. 17-19 — Connecticut Grange Meeting, Hartford, Conn.

Oct. 22-24 — Maine Grange Meeting, Lewiston, Maine.

Oct. 22-24 — Massachusetts Grange Meeting, Springfield, Mass.

Oct. 29-31—Maryland Grange Meeting, Frederick, Md.

Oct. 29-31—New Hampshire Grange Meeting, Lebanon, N. H.

Oct. 29-Nov. 1—New York Grange Meeting, Corning, N. Y.

November 12-16—4-H and FFA Junior Steer Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Nov. 18-20 — New York Farm Machinery Dealers Convention, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y.

Dec. 3-5—New Jersey Grange Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.

Dec. 4-5—New Jersey Farm Machinery Dealers Convention, Hildebrecht Hotel, Trenton, N. J.

Dec. 9-12: 1957 Convention Vegetable Growers of America, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dec. 11-13 — Rhode Island Grange Meeting, Providence, R.I.

Feb. 4-6—Massachusetts Farm Machinery Dealers Convention, Bradford Hotel, Boston, Mass.

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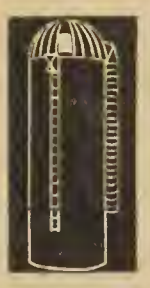


You can't control the quality of roughage on your farm, but that's no problem when your livestock grain rations are fortified with New Englander Vitalizer. Dairy cows, calves, beef cattle, and sheep prosper from Vitalizer's concentration of rumen stimulating factors plus vitamins A and D. So keep milk production and body weight up the year 'round . . . ask your dealer to add New Englander Vitalizer to your next feed order.

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PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Sept. 21 Issue.....Closes Sept. 6
Oct. 5 Issue ..... Closes Sept. 20
Oct. 19 Issue ..... Closes Oct. 4
Nov. 2 Issue.....Closes Oct. 18

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

HOLSTEINS

30 REG. HOLSTEIN HEIFERS due first calves September, October, November. 25 high producing cows due August, September. High record dams. Accredited, certified. classified. Fifty tons early cut alfalfa. Lonergan Brothers, Homer, N. Y.

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE: CHOICE, well-bred heifers due in early Fall, yearling heifers and heifer calves. By proven sires out of A.R. cows with good records and from proven cow families. Also young hulls ready for service out of Class Leaders 2x milking. Pedigrees with full description on request. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

BROWN SWISS

REGISTERED BROWN SWISS HEIFER CALF, four cows age 2-5 years. Accredited and certified herd. Edward Scofield, Bridgewater, New York.

SHORTHORNS

POLLED (Beef) SHORTHORNS, polled heifer, dark red—born Jan. 19, 1957. Registered and vaccinated. 2 polled bull calves. No business on Sunday. L. W. Hollis, Lacona, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

FOR ANGUS Steers and Registered Heifers Write Red Creek Farm. Cooperstown. N. Y.

THINK ABERDEEN-ANGUS when you think of beef cattle. For more information contact: Professor John I. Miller, Secretary New York Angus Association, Wing Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

YOUNG 1957 BULLS from Bardoliermere H. 15 (2,000 pound top son of the great Ohio University Bardoliermere 2—⅞ brother to International Grand Champion Bull). Also 20 daughters by same bull, bred to son of Eileenmere 999-35. Prices reasonable. Ral-Mo Angus Farm, East Aurora, N. Y.

REGISTERED ABERDEEN - ANGUS breeding stock. Many fine, young bulls and bred heifers for sale. Prices start at $200. We have accurate production records on all our cows. Skytop Farms, East Hill Rd., Franklinville, New York. Phone 3026.

FOR SALE — REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS. From T.B. and Brucellosis free herd. 18 Registered cows all bred, some with calves at side. 3 Registered Heifers open. 1 Registered Bull two years old. At prices you can afford to pay. Heckman Farm, Earl Heckman, Victor, New York.

HEREFORDS

POLLED HEREFORDS, REGISTERED, accredited herd. Yearling heifers, 2 year old heifers, cows. Francis Warner, Chenango Forks, R.D. 1, New York.

REG. POLLED HEREFORDS. Open and bred heifers. Yearling bulls and proven herd sires. Forced to reduce the number of cattle in our herd. Offering some of our top bloodlines. Accredited herd. Pleasant Valley Hereford Farms, Tel. 31, Groton, N. Y.

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FOR SALE: 35 VERY EXCELLENT SHEEP—Corriedale-Shropshire, $560. Your choice, $17.50 each. Millard Rickard, Charleston—Four Corners, New York.

OXFORDS — SELECTED, REGISTERED rams and ewes, good size, top quality, best breeding. Come see them. Lawrence L. Davey, Marcellus, New York.

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HAMPSHIRES. EXCELLENT BREEDING STOCK. Registered yearlings and two year olds—large heavy and straight back, low set, compact with width and depth. With papers, ready for service. Write E. I. Hatfield, Quaker Lane Farms, Hyde Park, New York.

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GERMAN Shepherds; Pups, grown female, Male 1 year. L. B. Underwood. Locke, New York.

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REGISTERED ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES from excellent farm cow dogs. Males $20.00, females $18.00. Ready Sept. 5. Mrs. Ira Pegg, Morris, N. Y.

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BASSET HOUND PUPS LITTER registered from champion blood lines. Paul Murphy, 38 Capitol St., Auburn, N. Y.

REGISTERED SAMOYED PUPPIES $20 each. Thomas Blair, Staatsburg, New York.

CHAMPION BRED NEWFOUNDLANDS. Pups born March, May and July. Your choice $100.00. Registered female, 2 years old, mother to July pups, $100.00. Alvin M. Wimett, Salisbury, Vt.

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BABCOCK Bessies Make Great Layers of Nice Large Eggs. This year, you can purchase Babcock Bessies which are a new strain cross we have which starts in with quite a bit larger egg than our regular strain Babcock pullets which we call Babcock Barbaras. These Babcock Bessies will prove profitable to you. If you wish to raise the same Babcock Leghorns we've had down through the years, order Babcock Barbaras. They don't come up in egg size quite as rapidly, but will make great layers for two or three years if you want to keep them going for several years. Probably on life time of lay, they'll lay more large eggs than any strain that you can buy. Also, Babcock Leghorns won the Poultry Tribune Trophy this past year with the highest production both for eggs and points ever made for this Trophy and with 100% livability. Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc. Box 286G, Ithaca, N. Y.

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ROCKS, REDS, HAMPSHIRES, Hamprocks, Wyandottes, $9.95; pullets $16.95. Leghorns, Austrawhites, Minorcas, Anconas, $9.95; pullets $19.90. Leftovers, $7.95. Surplus, $1.95. Ducklings $24.95 F.O.B. Mt. Healthy Hatchery, Mt. Healthy, O.

MARSHALLS ARE HATCHING GENUINE Kimber Leghorns, bred for large eggs—early . . . their food efficiency means less food per dozen eggs—important with the narrow profit margins of today. We also have a smaller breed of Red Rock Crosses and Rhode Island Reds. Big meat birds don't pay in the present market and smaller birds mean more eggs for less feed. Send for Free Production Chart and Catalog today. Write to Marshall Brothers, RD 5A, Ithaca, New York. Phone 4-6336.

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HAY WANTED, DELIVERED or we can haul. Hay truck for sale, heavy Dodge 10 wheeler with special low body, capacity 325 large or 375 small bales. Unit new would cost $8000.00. Body alone cost $900.00. Price $1500.00. Can offer buyer steady hay market or straight hauling. Also need experienced man to locate hay in Finger Lakes Region. F. Messling, R.D. Hampton, New Jersey. Ph. Clinton 430J3.

FOR SALE: HAY MIXED. Alfalfa-Brome-Alsike. Tel. Poplar Ridge 3214. C. E. Wilhur, King Ferry, N. Y.

HAY: FIRST AND SECOND CUTTING ALFALFA. Timothy mixed feeding hay. Wheat straw. James Kelly, 137 E. Seneca, Tpke., Syracuse, N. Y. Phone HO-92885.

WANTED: ALFALFA HAY, first and second cutting, number one quality. Advise quantity and price. S. A. Rauch, New Hope, Penna.

FOR SALE: 25 T. MIXED HAY, Robert McNinch, Belmont, New York.

4000 BALES TIMOTHY and trefoil hay, good color and quality. Glen Chambers. Ischua, N. Y.

FOR SALE—GOOD MIXED HAY for cattle. Field baled. Delivered anywhere in New England. Prefer a few steady customers for the season. No Dealers. Tel 44-4, Herbert Haynes, Jr., Winn, Maine.

PLANTS

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, BLUEBERRY plants for Fall planting—50 varieties. Write for free catalog. Walter K. Morss & Son, Bradford, Mass.

CACTI SUCCULENT PRICE LIST B 10¢. Feldman's, 1707 Robindale, West Covina, Calif.

CEDAR POSTS

CEDAR POSTS, all sizes. Five foot electric fence stakes pointed for driving, 15¢ each at yard. Cedar poles for pole barns, Penta treated for durability. Truck load deliveries. Telephone ORleans 9-3121, Murray Snell, Northeast Townline Road, Marcellus, New York. Closed Sunday.

HONEY

HONEY — BLACKBERRY BLOSSOM, 10 lbs. $3.75 postpaid. Alda Farm, Richland, N. Y.

NEW HONEY: OUR FAMOUS CHOICE clover, New York's finest; 5 lb. $1.95; case 6-5's $8.98. All above postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lb. cans $10.80; 2-60's $21.00; 5 or more $10.20 ea. Wildflower—60 lb. $10.20; 2-60's $19.80; 5 or more $9.60 ea. (60's F.O.B.) By ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED

EXPERIENCED DAIRY FARMER desires stocked and equipped farm about 200 acres on percentage or share basis. No drinking; available this Fall. Box 514-AU, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED on large Dairy Farm. Steady year round employment. Paid vacation, sick benefits. Life insurance. We want sober and reliable men. Telephone Plainsboro 3-2750. Walker Gordon Lab Company, Plainsboro, N. J.

FARMER: TO OPERATE 50 cow 500 pound fat, registered Holstein farm. Must be experienced, dependable and productive. Family with extra help preferred. Please furnish references and give details about self and family. C. Crowe, Dryden, N. Y. Viking 4-5642.

START A HOME GREETING CARD—Gift Shop. Show friends New Idea Christmas, All Occasion boxed assortments, gift wrappings. Profits to $1.00 per box. Write for Feature boxes on approval, 64 free personal Christmas Card, stationery samples, free catalog, sensational free offer. New England Art Publishers, North Abington M-926, Mass.

EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN for general farm work, no smoking, room and board. Sydney Peters, Callicoon, New York.

HELP WANTED: MARRIED MAN on small dairy farm. Experienced machine milker. James Blowers, Clifton Springs, N. Y. Phone Ho-2-7497.

HOUSEKEEPER—PROTESTANT HOME, mother and daughter—daughter employed, will furnish room and board and also transportation. Reference required. H. Woodward, 1302 W. Russell Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

VIRGIN FLORIDA LAND. $159 per acre full price. 5 Acre Tracts. Ideal speculative investment. Easy monthly payments. Free booklet. Dixie Land, 2325 N. W. 27th Ave., Miami, Fla.

FACTORY BUILDING 40x90, 5 ROOM apartment, 1¾ acres fronting on U.S. 20. Reasonable. Weed, West Main St., Morrisville, N. Y.

DELICATESSEN STORE with beer license, doing excellent profitable business, good Binghamton, N. Y., neighborhood, location, low overhead, priced to sell at $6500, Werts Real Estate, Johnson City, New York.

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT

CANVAS COVERS—Tarpaulins . . Save—Direct from Factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9 x 8-8, $5.04; 7-9 x 11-8, $7.78; 11-8 x 13-8, $13.44 FOB Factory. Write for complete list of Sizes and Samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, New York.

PATZ BARN Cleaners, Silo Unloaders, Manure Spreaders. Famous for their high quality and longer life. Engineered for buyers who demand the best. Used trade-ins of other makes, silos, low cost steel buildings. grain bins, cribs. Barn equipment. Easy terms Free literature, no obligation. Some dealer territories available. Nold Farm Supply. Rome, New York.

A SEAMAN ROTARY TILLER, four foot cut, power take-off, in excellent condition. Price $300. Francis J. Winkler, Harrington, Delaware.

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT

ST. PIERRE BARN GUTTER CLEANER. Farm proven, quality construction, trouble proof, easily installed—world s lightest and strongest gutter chain — galvanized and drop forged. Write for free information on barn cleaners, crop driers, bunk feeders and silo unloaders; and name of nearest dealer in your area. Manufactured by St. Pierre Chain Corporation, Worcester, Mass.

BUY USED EQUIPMENT BARGAINS with confidence at your Caterpillar Dealer's, Casellini-Venable Corp. All units drastically reduced, including: Austin-Western Model 88 4-wheel drive grader, new 1952; International Diesel engine, complete with V snow plow, snow wing, scarifier and dozer blade, $10,500. Cat RD4 tractor, bare, excellent, $1800. 1953 Cat D2-50" tractor with crankcase guard, starting system, hyd. straight bulldozer, very good, $5000. Cat D4-60" Diesel tractor, complete with 4S hydraulic bulldozer, as is, $3500. Cat D2-50" tractor, 5J series, bare, $1800. 1947 Ford-Coleman 4-wheel drive truck with dump body, was $850. name your own price. Cat D2 tractor, wide gauge, with almost new Hyster winch, $2950. Cat D4-44" tractor, bare, as is $1200 or make offer. Cat D2 wide gauge tractor with electric starting system, radiator, crankcase and roller guards, unusually good, reduced to $3450. Many other sensational sale buys. Write, wire, or phone: Casellini-Venable Corporation. Barre, Vermont, Telephone GRanite 6-4164. Caterpillar and Cat are registered trademarks of the Caterpillar Tractor Company.

FOR SALE PIONEER BEAN THRESHER in excellent condition. Frank Luta, R.F.D., 1, Savona, New York, phone Juniper 3-1850.

DEPRESSION PRICES. We sell cheap. Save 75% off—New and used Tractor Parts—Crawlers and Wheel Tractors—160 Makes and Models—1957 catalog ready—send 25 cents refundable. Surplus Tractor Parts Corporation, Fargo, N. D.

FOR SALE: Reconditioned General Electric 40 H.P. electric motor with electric starter. 1750 RPM—220 volts—94 amps.—60 cycle—3 phase—Serial 8019611—Style 330491. Dravo-Doyle—Head 250 lbs.—speed 1750 RPM—GPM 500—6" suction—4" discharge with extra impeller. If interested contact—Mansfield Water Authority, Mansfield, Penna.

GIGANTIC SURPLUS SALE—Tremendous savings. Government, and excess inventory, power plants, hydraulic cylinders, air compressors, pumps, weed sprayers, binoculars, astronomical telescopes, tools, plastic water pipe, geared wagon unloading motors, speed reducers, winches, telephones, electronics, surveyors transit-levels, attic fans, hundreds others. Illustrated catalog free. Surplus Center 851 O St., Lincoln, Neb.

WANTED: HAND OPERATED stump puller, cable optional. Maurice Mitchell, Hartford Road, Riverside, N. J.

FOR SALE: JOHN DEERE brush plow, excellent condition. International T6, TD6 belt pulley attachment. Frederick Davis, Dover Plains, N. Y.

SILOS

SILAGE COVERS: Thousands of farmers have completely prevented top spoilage by 5 lb. Sitting Bull covers of 4 mil black polyethylene plastic, for corn, grass, sorghum or any silage. Unharmed by acids, mildew or sub-zero cold. Walk on it safely, 1 man lays easily. Last for years. Order by mail. We pay postage. Money back at once if not satisfied. All covers cut 2 ft. wider than silo. Send $7.45 for 10 ft. silo; $7.95 for 12 ft.; $8.95 for 14 ft.; $10.95 for 16 ft.; $14.95 for 18 ft.; $19.95 for 20 ft. Prices for larger silos on request. Bunker and stack covers 3¢ per sq. ft. Free plastic storage bag with upright silo covers. Plastic Silage Cover Co., (new address), R.F.D. #3, New Richmond, Wis.

PLASTIC SILO CAPS OF 4 MIL polyethylene, the new rotproof, waterproof, acidproof plastic. Cut square to be used as tarpaulins when not on silo. Solid brass grommet in each electrically welded, reinforced corner. For 12' silo cut 13' x 16½'—$6.95. For 14' silo cut 15' x 16½'—$7.95. For 16' silo cut 16½' x 17' —$8.95. For 18' silo cut 19' x 20'—$9.95. Cut round if preferred. Also tarpaulins with grommets every 8 ft. 8' x 12'—$4.00, 16' x 16'—$9.00, 16' x 20'—$10.00. Postpaid, no COD's. Prices on larger quantities sent on request. Research Products, West Winfield, N. Y. H. E. Hiteman, Tel. Leonardsville 61F23.

SCHOOLS

COMPLETE YOUR HIGH SCHOOL at home in spare time with 60-year-old school. Texts furnished. No classes. Diploma. Information booklet free. American School, Dept. X653, Drexel at 58th, Chicago 37, Illinois.

REAL ESTATE

WANTED, ALL TYPES FARMS, village, rural and city dwellings and other types of real estate for sale. phone or write Werts Real Estate, Johnson City, N. Y.

TWO MODERN COW BARNS for 80 cows with all modern equipment for rent. Also 80 acres land for rent. Market for milk available immediately on premises. Write to Somerset Farms Dairy, Middlebush, N. J.

245 ACRE FARM IN HIGH STATE of cultivation. Very good buildings. Four miles from town on good road. 42 head of cattle; large sugar orchard, all equipped; new tractor, all in good shape. Alcide Carrean, St. Johnsbury, R.F.D. 4, Vermont.

SHERBURNE, New York—154 acre dairy and chicken farm. Barn for 40 head, double deck hennery; large garage. Minor repairs. Bargain at $12,000. Engle, Broker, Oriskany Falls, N. Y, Ph. 2798.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY: 250 acre farm, half tillable, good potato and alfalfa soil, modern home, barn for 50 head, Erie, Pa. milk market, 30 dairy cattle, three tractors all equipment, growing and harvested crops, 200 sheep, salable timber, four horses, farm truck. All set to go for only $30,000. Easily financed. Contact: Huffman Real Estate Agency, Chautauqua, N. Y. Tel. 3873.

150 ACRE FARM. ALFALFA LAND. Excellent buildings, water supply. Tenant house. Plenty shed room. Oats harvested, second cutting in barn. 2 silos. 38 stanchions, buckets. Welch Church Rd., Cazenovia, N. Y., 52429, William N. Richards.

136 ACRES. Productive Ontario County farm. Located on black top road near Geneva and several villages. Large modern home. Good basement barn. 20 stanchions, silo. City water in all buildings. Will sell with crops and equipment. Lack of help forces sale. Fred A. Teall, Broker, Holcomb, N. Y.

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

REAL ESTATE

55 ACRE POULTRY & DAIRY FARM including modern 7-room semi-bungalow. Never failing water supply in main buildings; four car garage, 2 stories; 2 poultry houses, one 30' by 110'—four stories, other 22' by 60'—three stories; 17,000 eapacity incubator; 13 stanchion cow barn, 30' by 40'; new milk house; tool shed; colony houses, range shelters. 8 acres woodlands, farm borders on lake. Located one mile from Berkshire on hard-top road off Route 38. W. A. Simmons, Berkshire, New York.

MORRISVILLE. N. Y. 130 ACRES. First class house, oil heat, bath, etc. Drive-thru barn, 28 stanchions, room for young stock, silos, storage buildings, garage, crops, hardroad. $15,000, 30 percent down, balance milk order. Engle, Broker. Oriskany Falls, Tel. 2798

WANTED TO BUY DAIRY FARM in Rochester—Finger Lake Region. Box 514-DS c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED, fully equipped 150 acre farm, 26 head cattle. Fields in top condition. Nine room house. M. R. Weston. RD1, Skowhegan, Maine.

SEE US FOR MADISON, Oneida and Otsego County farms. 50 to 500 acres, bare or equipped. Engle Real Estate, Oriskany Falls, N. Y. Telephone 2798.

CROP-DAIRY FARM $27,500 — 242 A., Potter Co., stocked & equipped, potato growing section, 190 tillable acres, 43 pasture, spring, 50 woodland, some timber. Large home suitable for 2 families. Garage. Large barn, 32 stanchions, 40 head cattle, 27 milkers. Nearly new Case tractor, baler & line line machinery. All crops, 100 ton hay, 34 A. corn, 24 A. oats. On state highway! Terms! No. G-3559. Ask for lists of other good farm buys. West's, C. P. Steward, Rep., 309 N. Main St., Coudersport, Pa.. Phone 545.

GENERAL STORE — FULLY EQUIPPED, beer license, drug license, S&H Stamps and gas ard oil. Only store in town, doing good business. Poor health reason for selling. 35 acre chicken farm— 2 3-deck poultry houses, fully equipped. 8 room house. Extra nice, good location. Only $9000. 30 acre farm—1 mile from town. Modern house, barn. 3 car garage corn crib. $6500. Several large dairy tarms priced right. For full details write: C. A. Maine Real Estate Agency, Hamilton, N. Y.

STROUT CATALOG—FREE! 3,130 bargains, 34 states, coast-to-coast. Farms, homes, businesses World's largest! 57 years service. Strout Realty. 251-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

100 ACRE DAIRY FARM FOR RENT on Seaway East of Ogdensburg, New York. Good Buildings, no stock. George Boice, 73 Wellington Road, Buffalo 16, New York.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

SPECIAL Trial Offer, 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in beautiful ring-bound plastic album, only 25e 12-35c. Young Photo Service, 62C, Scheneetady 1, New York.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

FREE — BIG NEW WHOLESALE CATALOG! Up to 50% saving for you, family, friends on nationally-known gifts. jewelry, toys, appliances, Christmas eards ete. Also make money selling part time! Write. Evergreen Studios. Box 846-T. Chieago 42, Ill.

RUG WOOL FOR HOOKING, 5 lbs. $1.00. Braiding, 5 lbs. $2.50. Sent COD plus postage. Rug-ery, Gilmanton, N. H.

MAKE EXTRA MONEY SELLING famous Larkin products . . . toiletries and household supplies, known for 82 years . . . also other top nationally adv items. Liberal eash income. Beautiful colored catalog. No investment required. Write Larkin Co., Dept. AA, Buffalo 10, N. Y.

EXTRA MONEY FOR CHURCH, Grange or elub. New exciting gifts. Some imported Sell like hotcakes. Rush name for speeial free offer. Brisko Products. Shaftsbury, Vermont.

RUG STRIPS FOR BRAIDING and hooking. Send 10¢ to cover cost of samples; refunded on your order. Only finest selvedge, 100% preshrunk wool, right from the coat factories. No dirty mill cnds, and you get the eolors you want! Used by leading teachers. Money-back Guarantee. Quality Coat Factory. 51 Elm St., New Haven, Conn.

LEARN PROFESSIONAL CAKE decorating. Details free. Deco-Secrets Venice 22, Calif.

DISCOUNT CATALOG. NAME BRAND gifts, appliances. Free delivery, double S & H Green Stamps all purehases. Send $1. refundable. Akron Distributors, 12 Cedar, Akron, New York.

BAKE NEW GREASELESS doughnuts in kitchen. Sell stores. Free details. George Ray, 3605 South 15th, Minneapolis 7, Minnesota.

GOOD MONEY IN WEAVING. Weave rugs at home for neighbors on $89.50 Union Loom. Thousands doing it. Booklet free. Carlcraft Co., Adams St., Boonville, New York.

WORLD'S ONLY TATTING Quarterly — $1.00 ycarly. Patterns, pictures, articles. Shuttle Art, 319 (AA6) Cumberland Road, West Hartford, Conn.

QUILT PIECES! BEAUTIFUL COLORS! 1¼ lbs., $1.00; 3¼ lbs., $2.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ward, 42-A Manchester, Springfield 8, Mass.

SHINE SHOES WITHOUT "POLISH." New invention. Lightning seller. Shoes gleam like mirror. Samples sent on trial. Kristee 111, Akron, Ohio.

GIVEN WITHOUT ONE PENNY COST to your church or group—sensational 48-cup automatic electric percolator. Just have 10 members each sell only five bottles Famous Flavoring. No money needed, ever. Write Anna Elizabeth Wade, 2445 Tyree Street, Lynchburg, Va.

PASTEL OR XMAS RIBBON Remnants 100 yards $1.00 Postpaid. Ribbon Exchange, Box 211, Whitman, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

THREE MONTHLY ISSUES of magazine for older folks only 25¢. THE AGE OUTLOOK, 1015 W. Liberty St., Rome, N. Y.

CUSTOM FEED MIXING WANTED. Grinding and mixing in mill at East Taunton, Mass., with very large mixing capacity and unlimited storage available. Located on 15-car railroad siding with milling-in-transit privileges. Bulk bins or bagged storage. Inquiries solicited. Sea Produets Corporation, 96 Old Colony Avenue, East Taunton, Mass. Phones Van Dyke 2-6573 or 2-6714.

TREMENDOUS DISCOUNTS — Appliances . . . watches . . . cameras . . . gifts . . . sporting goods . . . huge selections. Catalog 25¢. Valmart, Dover 10, New Jersey.

Caribbean Cruise

OUR CARIBBEAN Cruise this winter leaves New York City on January 6 for two enchanting weeks of sunshine and adventure. Again the Travel Service Bureau of Needham, Massachusetts, will conduct this good neighbor cruise for us, and again we will sail on the luxurious liner, the S. S. Homeric. Those of you who have traveled with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST before know that no other tour can compare with one of ours. All details for your comfort and enjoyment are planned in advance. Your ticket is a genuine all-expense ticket.

On this new cruise we will visit six of the Islands of the West Indies: Puerto Rico, Barbados, Trinidad, Curacao, Jamaica, and Haiti. Our itinerary gives pictures, a map and a day-by-day account of this wonderful trip. It also gives the prices of the various staterooms we offer you. Why not fill out the coupon below and send for your copy today? You will be thrilled to read about this part of the world where pirates once flourished and men fought each other for power and gold. Here is your chance to see all of this under the happiest conditions, where balmy tropical weather prevails the year 'round.

We do urge you, however, to make your reservation as soon as you possibly can so that we can give you just the accommodations you wish. So many of our friends are planning to join us next January. Why not let us know **right now** that we can expect you, too!



There is marvelous sightseeing at San Juan, Puerto Rico: Beautiful white beaches, fine shops and a colorful native life.

Mr. E. R. Eastman, President
American Agriculturist
Box 367-C, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary for your Caribbean Cruise, January 6-January 20, 1958.

Name _____

Address _____

Please print your name and address

Progress In Brucellosis Eradication

IN NEW JERSEY — where April 1, 1958 has been set as the date when all milk will be required to come from brucellosis-free cows—94% of the cattle have been tested. Of the herds presently being tested, 97% are free of the disease, as compared with 39% in 1952 and 19% in 1947.

To protect the cattle free of the disease and to prevent any spread the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture issued a ruling requiring immediate slaughter of reactors to the brucellosis test beginning July 1, 1957.

In New York State two counties, Warren and Hamilton, are certified as brucellosis-free. Four counties working for certification which are nearly free are: Franklin, Essex, Schenectady and Schoharie. Three counties have been designated for area work: Montgomery, Cortland, and Sullivan, and when the percentage of infected herds is reduced to 5% or less and when reactors do not exceed 1% of those tested, the remaining infected herds will be quarantined and counties will be certified.

In Connecticut last April 1 was the deadline after which all milk offered for sale must come from brucellosis-free cows.

Effective June 20, 1957 in New York State, herd testing was based primarily on the results of the ring test which, as you know, locates herds containing reactors but does not pick out the individuals that react. New York State herds that are negative to ring tests will not be blood tested at public expense, but herds suspicious as a result of the ring test will be blood tested.

Eight states have now been certified as certified brucellosis-free. They are Delaware, Maine, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Washington, Wisconsin and Connecticut. In Pennsylvania, all but one of the 67 counties has completed testing and 55 counties have been certified as brucellosis-free. The state is expected to be accredited before January 1, 1958.

It's none too early to ask yourself, "Is my herd in shape to meet the deadline for the market where I ship my milk?"

MISCELLANEOUS

PROTECT YOUR BERRY CROPS. Cheesecloth 100 yards by 52" in convenient 10 yard lengths, $7.00 prepaid, 50% less mill price. Hein, 120 Eton Road, Thornwood, New York.

PAINT, SNOW WHITE titanium lead and oil. Money-back guarantee won't peel. $4.95 value, factory price, $2.25 gal. Free sample. Snow White Co. AA, Toledo 2, Ohio.

FREE CATALOGS! Personalized gifts . . . 25¢ to $5.00. Rieh Personals, 502 W. 207th St., New York 34.

RUBBER STAMP with your name and address —3 lines—$1.00 postpaid. Champlain Industries, Grand Isle, Vermont.

NO TRESPASSING SIGNS—metal or tagboard. Prices, sample free. Beaeon Press, Route 3, Albion, N. Y.

ALUMINUM POSTED SIGNS LAST, attraetive, economical. Information, prices. Met Signs, Box 238A, Altamont, N. Y.

ON THE MARKET FOR Do-It-Yourselfers. 1 shingle clip locks the butts of composition shingles securely, prevents them from being turned up or torn off by high winds. Individual clips are simple to install. Just press them into place. Made from aluminum alloy to resist corrosion. Shipped Postage Paid $9.95 per M clips. S & F Sales Co., P. O. Box 44, Brookdale Station, Bloomfield, N. J.

ENJOY YOURSELF AMONG THE CITRUS now or winter. Write, Webb's, Box 513, Oklawaha, Florida.

NO TRESPASSING SIGNS, samples, prices, free. Cassel, 65 Cottage, Middletown, New York.

JERSEY MILK SELLS!

At the N. Y. State Jersey Club 19th Sale
RHINEBECK, N. Y.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH
DUTCHESS COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS — 12:30

From the leading Empire State herds—T.B. & Bangs tested.
Calfhood Vacc. 30-day T.B. & Blood test made. Eligible for any State.

12 STRICTLY FRESH AT SALE—10 DUE SALE DAY 1S DUE SEPT. 1S TO OCTOBER 1, 11 DUE IN OCTOBER. 22 WITH FIRST CALF; BALANCE YOUNG, GOOD UDDERED.

Cows ready and willing to work.

For your replacement—your high test—your profits.

JERSEYS AT RHINEBECK ON SEPT. 14
Catalogues from:
Bill Whitney, Randolph Center, Vt., *Sales Mgr.*
Braden King, Boonsboro Md., *Auctioneer*

JERSEY DISPERSAL



FRIDAY, SEPT. 13
ALTAMONT, N. Y.

Farm located 1 mile east of Altamont or 15 miles west of Albany.

This is a complete dispersal sale of a select herd of reg. Jerseys. Featured cow family is Hiltonian Ann Wanda, 6 yrs. old, classified Ex. with 10,900 lbs. milk and 576 lbs. fat. Her dam, dau. and granddau. all sell in this sale. The herd sire was imported from the Island of Jersey and many are sired by a son of Wonderful Moor Colonel, that formerly headed the Payne herd. Classified and H.I.R. tested. Bangs cert. free herd. All calf. Vac. 30 day tested. Cattle to sell at 1:00 P.M. A complete line of farm machinery to sell at 11:00 A.M. **FOR CATALOGUE, CONTACT:**

GENE SLAGLE & SON

Aucts. & Sales Mgrs., Box 89, Marion, Ohio

GORDON L. HILTON, Owner

AYRSHIRE DISPERSAL

S. N. STIMSON'S CRAIGY BURN
MILKING HERD DISPERSAL
Friday, Sept. 13, at 12:30 P.M., DST
2 Mi. N. of SPENCER, N. Y.—Along Rt. 96
Herd Founded 36 Years Ago!
*** 41 COWS ***
Their Actual Records Avg.
11,452 lb. M 4.29% 492 lb. F.

Winner of 9 Constructive Breeder Awards — 2 French Trophies for high Herd Test Averages and 4 Premier-Breeder Awards at the N. Y. State Fair. Features include: the Breed's All-time high Jr. 2-Yr.-Old; 4 "Excellent" Cows; 3 Approved Dams and 18 Daus. of Approved Dams; 22 Daus. of Approved Sires; 11 Daus. of "Excellent" Sires. 15 FRESH at Sale Time. Many others due this fall and winter. It's a GREAT HERD of dehorned, typey, heavy-producing cattle.

9 Heifers—rich in Craigy Burn breeding have been consigned by A. M. Eno.

HEALTH: Herd T.B. Accred., Bangs Certified, Calf. Vacc., and T.B. and Blood Tested and inoculated against Shipping Fever within 30 days prior to sale.

— For Catalog Write —
TOM WHITTAKER, *Sale Mgr.*, BRANDON, VT.

SECOND ANNUAL
FINGER-LAKES NYABC SALE
Wednesday, September 18, 1957—7:15 P.M.
Allegany-Steuben-Yates-Chemung Counties
Sale at the Steuben County Fairgrounds, Bath, N. Y. (Route 15 & 54).

60 REGISTERED AND HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEIN HEIFERS

(All by NYABC Sires—All fresh or close-up)
A very choice selection of Registered and high-grade Holstein heifers, all by top NYABC Sires. Every animal has been selected by a competent sale committee with special emphasis on good dairy type, high producing dams and clean herd health. Daughters of such popular NYABC Sires as Imperial, Bel, Masterpiece, Wayne and Abbie selling. These heifers from dams to 626 fat on 2X. Don't Miss This Opportunity To Buy Choice Herd Replacements. Robert Allen, Chairman — Earl Holmes, Secretary, Penn Yan, N. Y.

HARRIS WILCOX—Phone 146—BERGEN, N. Y.
Sale Mgr. & Auctioneer
Member State and National Auctioneers Assn.

AYRSHIRE AUCTION

2ND SOUTHERN TIER AYRSHIRE CLUB SALE, Thurs., Sept. 12th, at 12:30 P.M., DST, at the Fair Grounds in Afton, N. Y. 30 COWS & BRED HEIFERS—3 YEARLING BULLS—1 Polled. This is a well-bred lot of cattle that will be FRESH or SPRINGING at sale time. They are coming from 15 good farmer-breeder herds and several are by such outstanding Approved sires as Whitpain Man O'War, Strathglass Laird's Leader, Vista Grande Don Ramon and others. HEALTH: Majority are Bangs Certified and Calf. Vacc. All will be T.B. and Blood Tested within 30 days before sale. Lunch at the Sale.

TOM WHITTAKER, *Sale Mgr.*, BRANDON, VT.

11th Western New York Guernsey Sale

Tuesday, September 10. 1957 1:00 P.M.
County Fairgrounds, Little Valley, N. Y.
36 First Calf Heifers and Young Cows (Heifer Calves). Top Quality Guernseys—Close-up or fresh. From high record Dams and Popular Sires. John Merryman, Sparks, Maryland — Auctioneer. MRS. FRANK HADLEY, *Secretary*, Cherry Creek, New York.

FOR SALE

Young Cows and 1st Calf Heifers, Hand-picked from good dairies, with size, class and condition.

PALMER & MYERS
Moravia, N. Y.
Phone 169 — Anytime 527

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In remodelling or repairing your home be sure to use reliable equipment and good materials. Patronize American Agrieulturist advertisers and you will be satisfied.

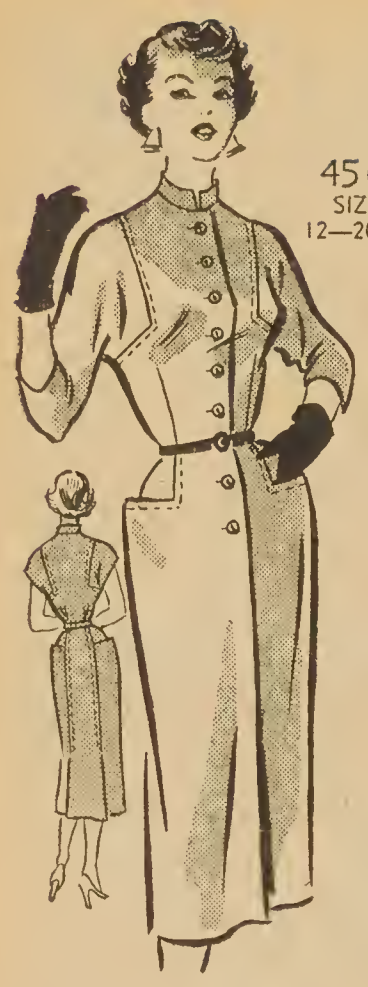
LOCH LEA FARMS, CAZENOVIA, N. Y.—2 MILES WEST ON ROUTE 20

COMPLETE DISPERSAL—LAND—CATTLE—MACHINERY—PRODUCE

2 Day Auction—Friday, Sept. 20, 1957—Complete Line of Farm Machinery & Produce
Saturday, Sept. 21, 1957—Cattle Auction—120 Registered Herefords.

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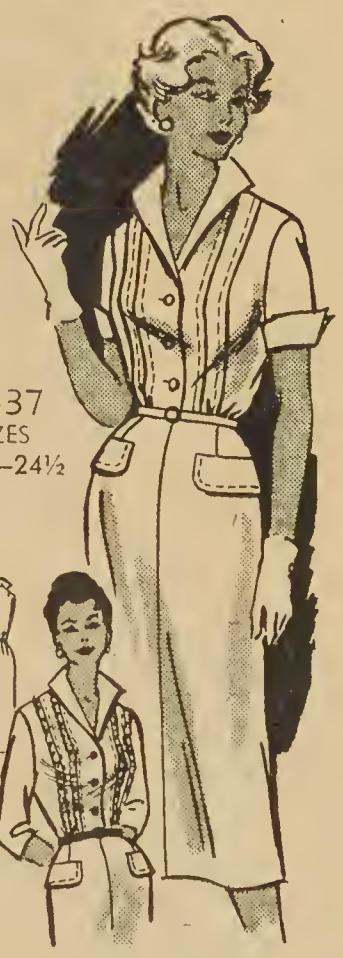
Your Fall Wardrobe



4560
SIZES
12—20 40



9338
SIZES
9—17



4637
SIZES
14½—24½



4666
SIZES
12½—24½





4605
SIZES
10—18



4643
SIZES
36—48

4560. Shapely step-in fashion, easy squared armholes, squared hip pockets. Printed Pattern in Misses' sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; Women's size 40. Size 16 takes 4 yds. 39-in. 35 cents.

9338. Smart long-waisted jumper for juniors. Wear it alone as a date dress; with its companion blouse for school. Printed Pattern in Junior Miss sizes 9, 11, 13, 15, 17. Size 13: Jumper 4½ yds. 39-in.; blouse, 1⅞ yds. 35 cents.

4637. Neatly tailored shirtwaist fashion for shorter, fuller, figure. Printed Pattern in Half-sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Size 16½ takes 3½ yds. 39-in. 35 cents.

4643. Slimming lines for the larger figure. A fashion that looks well in casual or dressy fabrics. Printed Pattern in Women's sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48. Size 36 takes 4⅝ yds. 39-in. 35 cents.

9238. Year 'round favorite—the shirtwaist dress with classic lines. Printed Pattern in Misses' sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; Women's sizes 40, 42. Size 16 takes 4⅜ yds. 35-in. 35 cents.

4626. DOLL WARDROBE to delight the heart of any little girl. Includes coat, beanie, school dress, sack dress, party frock, petticoat and panties. Printed Pattern in Doll sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 inches tall. 35 cents.

4666. Neat fashion to wear as dress or as jumper with smart companion blouse. Printed Pattern in Half-sizes 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Size 16½: Jumper, 2⅞ yds. 39-in.; blouse, 2 yds. 35 cents.

4605. Simple elegance — those sleek, slim lines are figure-magic. Easy to sew, a joy to wear. Printed Pattern in Misses' sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18. Size 16 takes 3¼ yds. 39-in. 35 cents.

9020. Your favorite jumper and blouse — easier to sew than ever with our Printed Pattern. Misses' sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; Women's size 40. Size 16: Jumper, 3½ yds. 39-in. blouse, 1¾ yds. 35 cents.

4824. Button-front fashion with neat, slimming midriff. Printed Pattern in Half-sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Size 16½ takes 4⅜ yds. 35-in. 35 cents.

4855. JIFFY-CUT Printed Pattern—all in one piece; just pin to fabric, cut complete apron at once. Three styles included. Each takes 1 yd. 35-in. Misses' Medium size ONLY. 35 cents.

9138. Princess dress, bloused jacket — a fashion the little miss will adore. Easy sewing with our Printed Pattern. Children's sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10: Size 6: Dress and jacket, 2⅞ yds. 35-in.; ⅜ yd. contrast. 35 cents.



9020
SIZES
12—20; 40



9238
SIZES
12—20
40—42

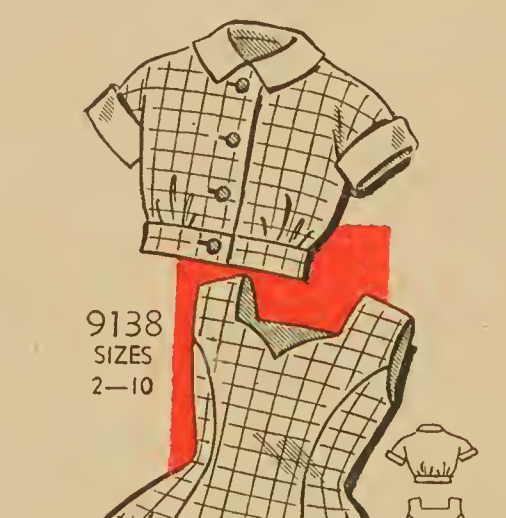


4824
SIZES
14½—24½

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4626
FOR DOLL
14"—22"
TALL





9138
SIZES
2—10



4855
ONE
SIZE
MEDIUM

Each One Yard 35"

Ways with Pastry

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

MASTER A pastry recipe and you become an artist with many delicious foods at your finger tips: pies, tarts, appetizers, tea dainties, desserts and main dishes. We have all heard the saying, "A pie is only as good as its crust"—no matter how lucious the filling. Why not try your hand, then, at a few of the recipes on this page?

The basic pastry rule is 1 part fat to 3 parts all-purpose flour, or 1 part fat to 4 parts pastry flour; add ½ teaspoon salt for each cup of flour. Sift the flour, measure, and sift again with the salt. Blend in half the shortening with knives or pastry blender until fat is evenly distributed. Blend in remainder of fat. Mixture should resemble coarse meal or small peas.

The secret of good pastry is to add water carefully: too little makes the dough break, too much makes it tough. Add a few drops at a time to an undampened area. When this is moist enough to lump or form a ball, push aside and moisten another area. You have used enough water when all the dough sticks together and can be gathered up into a ball and flattened out for rolling without breaking the edges. Handle dough as little as possible. Letting the dough rest for about 20 minutes makes handling easier, and chilling the dough makes it more flaky.

Rolling Dough

Roll dough for just one crust at a time on a **lightly** floured board with a lightly floured rolling pin. Press gently down on the center of the ball of dough. Roll from the center out in all directions, lifting the pin as you near the edge. Never let the pin roll off the board, and do not roll it back and forth. Keep turning pastry around.

Dough should be about ⅛-inch thick and should extend 1½ inches beyond edge of pie pan when pan is held over dough for size. Fold pastry in half, place fold in center of pan, unfold. Ease the pastry carefully into the pan without stretching it and press with the finger tips from the center out to remove air bubbles. Trim around edge.

For baked pie shell, flute the edge and prick bottom and sides of shell with tines of fork. Bake in a hot oven (425°) about 10 minutes, or until lightly browned. Chill before filling.

For unbaked pie shell, flute edge, fill, and bake according to type of filling.

For two-crust pie, use desired filling and top with pastry. Roll top crust as for bottom crust, large enough to extend beyond pan. Moisten edge of lower crust with cold water and press edges together. Trim. Push up the double edge with hand and flute it. Cut a few slits in top for steam to escape. Glaze, if desired, by brushing top with slightly beaten egg white, cream, or melted butter. Sprinkle with sugar.

Lattice Top

For lattice top, cut strips of pastry ¾ to 1 inch wide. Place half the strips across pie in one direction (1 inch apart) and weave remaining strips in other direction. You can make an attractive design by twisting the strips. Press edge, trim, push up and flute.

To prevent soggy undercrust, sprinkle a little sugar-flour mixture over bottom crust before adding fruit filling. For custard pies, brush bottom crust with slightly beaten egg white. Or, chill or freeze the pie shell.

To keep juice from boiling out of fruit pies, use a moistened pie tape, or a strip of cloth or foil around edge. Or, place 1½-inch pieces of uncooked macaroni in several top openings.

Bake uncooked fruit-filled pies in hot oven (425°) 30 to 35 minutes. Bake cooked fruit-filled pies 25 to 30 minutes, or until crust is brown and filling bubbles up through slits.

A 7-inch pie takes 2 cups of filling, an 8-inch pie takes 3 cups, and a 9-inch pie takes 4 cups.

HOME PASTRY MIX

6 cups flour
1 tablespoon salt
2 cups lard or homogenized shortening

Use 1¼ cups of mix and 1 to 2 tablespoons water for a 7- or 8-inch one-crust pie; 2 cups and 2 to 3 tablespoons water for a 7- or 8-inch two-crust pie; 1½ cups and 2 to 3 tablespoons water for a 9-inch one-crust pie; 2½ cups and 3 to 4 tablespoons water for a 9-inch two-crust pie. Make a double mix with 2 pounds of shortening, 3 pounds of flour and 2 tablespoons salt.

NO-ROLL PASTRY

1½ cups flour
1½ teaspoons sugar
1 teaspoon salt
½ cup salad oil
2 tablespoons cold milk

Sift flour, sugar and salt right into 8- or 9-inch pan. Combine and beat until creamy with a fork the salad oil and cold milk and pour all at once over flour mixture. Mix with fork until completely dampened. Press firmly with fingers to line bottom and sides of pan evenly. Flute edge but do not use a high fluted edge. For baked shell, prick with fork and bake in hot oven (425°) for 12 to 14 minutes. Cool and fill. Or, fill with your favorite filling and bake in hot oven (400°) for 15 minutes. Then reduce to moderate heat (350°) and bake until filling tests done.

BAKED CEREAL CRUSTS

4 cups corn or whole wheat flakes
¼ cup sugar
1 tablespoon flour
⅓ cup melted butter

Crush flakes very fine. (You will need about 1⅓ cups.) Add sugar and flour. Slowly pour melted butter over crumbs and mix thoroughly. Reserve 3 to 4 tablespoons to sprinkle on top of filling later. Press remainder firmly to bottom and sides of a 9-inch pan. Bake in moderate oven (375°) for 7 to 10 minutes. Cool.

You may substitute ½ cup finely chopped nuts for ½ cup of the cereal crumbs. Or, use chocolate, vanilla, or ginger snap cookie crumbs, or graham cracker crumbs in place of the cereal.

STIR-N-ROLL PASTRY

2 cups flour
1½ teaspoons salt
½ cup salad oil
¼ cup cold whole milk

Sift flour and salt. Combine salad oil and milk and pour all at once into flour-salt mixture. Stir lightly with a fork until well mixed. Round up dough and divide in half. Place each half separately between two 12-inch squares of heavy waxed paper laid on a slightly dampened board or table top to prevent slipping. Roll out until circle reaches edge of paper. Peel off top paper and place pastry, paper side up, on 8- or 9-inch pan. Carefully peel off second paper and gently ease and fit dough into pan. For double crust, trim to rim, fill, and roll other half as for bottom and place over filling. Trim, press edges, and flute. Slit top. Bake in hot oven (425°).

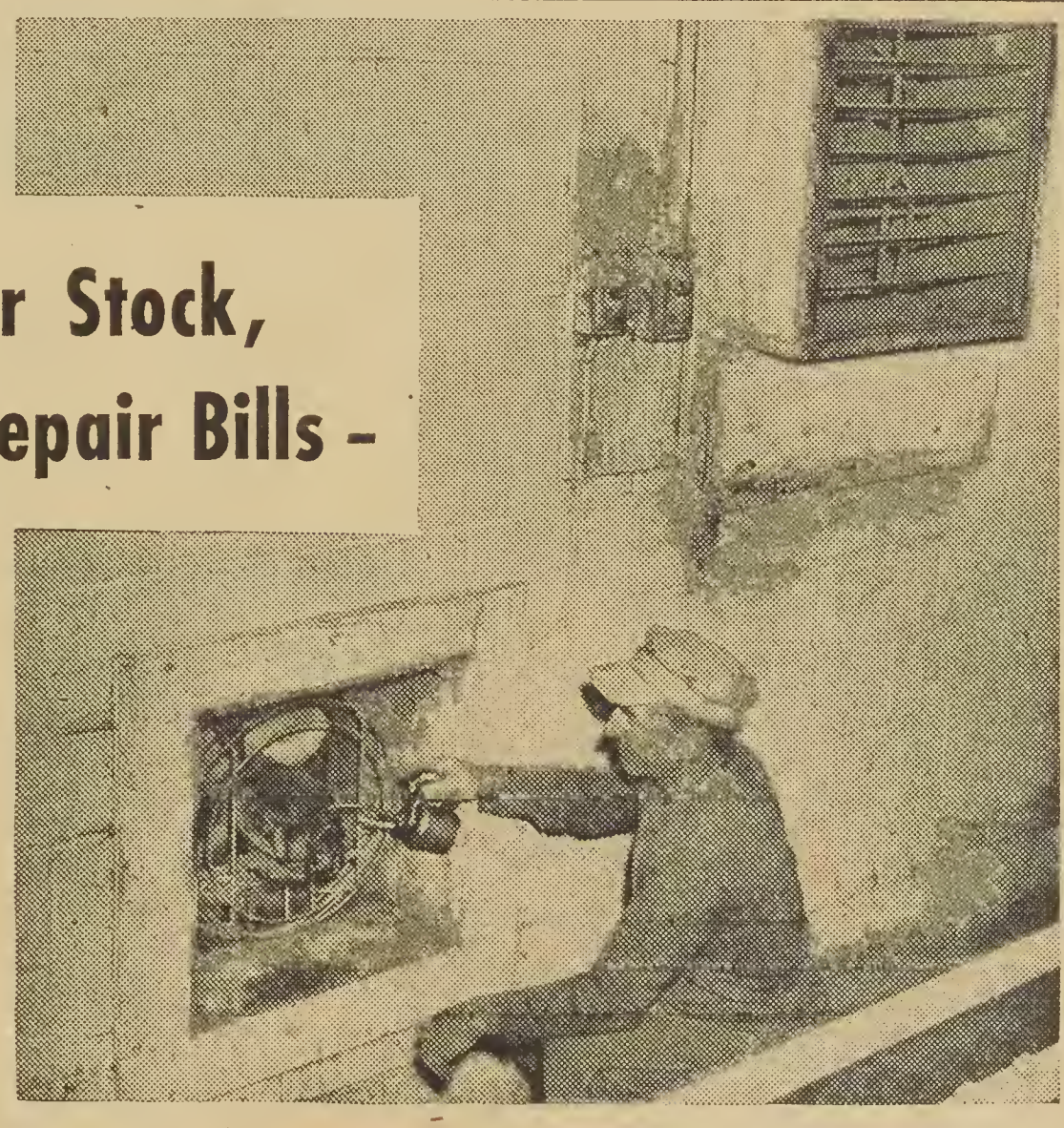
For single crust, trim edge, flute, prick bottom and sides, and bake in very hot oven (475°) 8 to 10 minutes.

HOT WATER PASTRY

¼ cup boiling water
1 tablespoon milk
¾ cup homogenized shortening
2 cups flour
1 teaspoon salt

Pour boiling water and milk over the shortening. Break up mixture and beat it with a fork until it is thick like whipped cream and holds peaks when fork is lifted. Sift flour and salt right over this mixture. Whip and stir into a dough that clings together and "cleans" the bowl. Take dough up in the hands, work gently until smooth and blended. Divide in half and place each half separately between two 12-inch squares of waxed paper, laid on a slightly dampened table or board to prevent slipping. Roll out from center into a circle to reach edge of paper. Peel off top paper and turn pastry, paper side up, onto pan. Remove second paper gently. Bake as for regular pastry. Makes one 2-crust pie or 9 tart shells. For 1 pie shell, or 6 tart shells, use ½ cup less 1 tablespoon shortening, 3 tablespoons boiling water, 1 teaspoon milk, 1¼ cups flour, and ½ teaspoon salt.

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Courtesy of Cooper Union Museum Library

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The CORNELL HOMEMAKER

FABRICS AND COLORS for New Fall Clothes

THIS IS the time of year when many women begin to plan new clothes for fall and winter and for the back-to-school days that are here again. Those of us who are interested in creating a pleasing wardrobe for ourselves and our families find a wide choice of exciting new fabrics—fabrics that adapt themselves so wonderfully to the new fall styles that we are tempted to try every one of them!

Cottons

Playing a leading role this season are the new winter cottons. Many are silk-like in texture with a sheen that comes from the use of long staple fibers, highly mercerized. Other cottons are silk-like because they are blended with a synthetic material such as dacron, nylon or orlon. The sheen varies according to the percentage of the synthetic material used. Some cottons may have as much as 50% orlon in them, others less.

Did you know that cotton materials can give a worsted effect like a fine worsted wool? These are made of long staple cotton, very highly twisted, closely woven and, of course, wrinkle resistant. Quite different are the soft or loosely woven knit cotton fabrics with their nubby texture.

The new napped flannelette type cottons are so soft and smooth you really are not aware that the fabric is napped until you touch it. In a sense, this is a glorified outing flannel with a finer, closer weave and a shorter nap. Where the old outing flannel was quite prone to shrink, this new flannelette is not. It is excellent for skirts, dresses, suit linings. Little boys just love it for shirts!

In addition to these exciting new cottons, we still have the old standbys that never go out of date. Broadcloth and corduroy come in new colors and patterns and in varying wale widths. Mothers use both of these for children's dresses and little boys' clothes. Cotton jersey appears with a nubby texture, gained by the use of a boucle type yarn. We find this jersey good for blouses and skirts.

Still popular for tailored skirts and school clothes is chino, a heavy cotton gabardine that is highly mercerized. Girls choose it time and again for their favorite skirts.

Wools and Blends

Unlike cottons, woolen fabrics have less need for additional finishes. Of course, there is one finish that mothproofs and another that cuts way down on shrinkage. Otherwise we find most of the changes made by blending the wool with different synthetic materials. For example, orlon and wool make a lovely flannel that is far more resistant to shrinkage than a pure wool flannel would ever be. There are dacron and wool flannels, too, that are excellent in holding pleats. The textile designer here has endless combinations to work with.

Woools are more sheer than ever this season; some are so sheer they might even be used for summer wear! They are also more wrinkle resistant. The tweeds that in the past have been so bulky are now soft and light.

Perhaps the most popular of all fabrics this fall will prove to be the worsted or wool jersey, with or without a nubby effect, since it lends itself beautifully to the new silhouette—the soft, draped line. For the same reason, crepes also will be popular for both college and adult wardrobes, for both daytime and dressy wear.

Colors

Have you wondered what colors are being featured for fall clothes? First there is black, which is very good, and then the neutrals, especially plain gray. Classrooms, however, will more nearly resemble color wheels: sapphire blues, scarlet reds, greens with a woodsy quality of the laurel, pine and spruce. Browns will range from dark chocolate to tawny yellow. As far as patterns go, we find stripes used more than checks or plaids; also in the fore are paisley, calico and tie prints.

One of the most interesting things being done this season is the incorporation of one color throughout the entire costume. Hat, shoes, gloves and bag will be essentially the same; only as a minor accent does one see another color used. This is true of the high fashion clothes appearing now in the headlines.

Surely, with so many beautiful new fabrics and colors you can plan one of the most attractive fall wardrobes you have ever had!

New Needlework

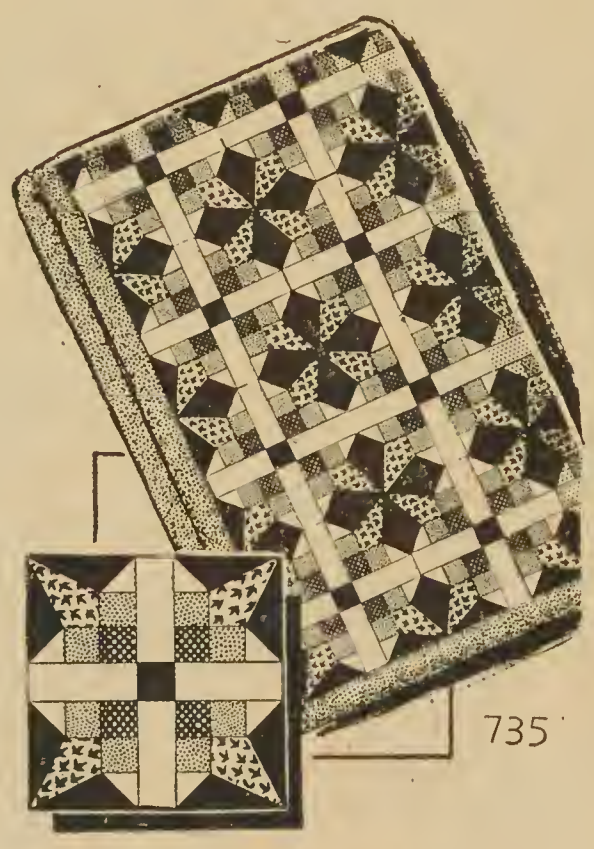
540. Two lovely doilies with lacy, medallion centers, wide borders in pineapple design. Crochet directions for oval doily 16 x 27 inches, round doily 14 inches in No. 30. cotton. 25 cents.

532. Filet and regular crochet are combined to make this lovely doily in star and rose design. Mainly treble stitch. Directions for 20-inch doily in No. 30 cotton. 25 cents.

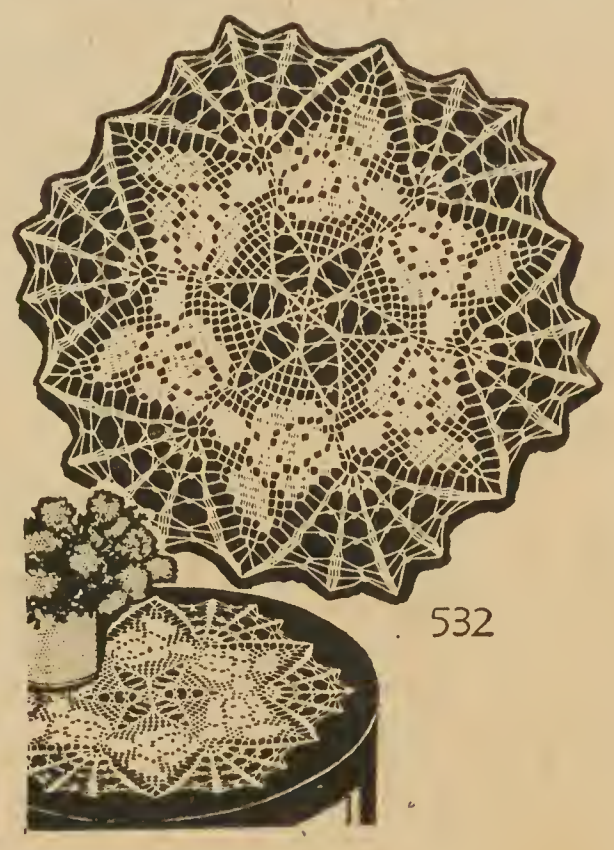
684. Happy little cuddle clown! Toddlers love him. He takes lots of rough treatment. Directions for 12-inch clown and pattern for clothes. Use a man's sock; gay scraps for suit. 25 cents.

735. Five patches in same colors, repeated throughout quilt, form this unusual design. You may, of course, use colors willy-nilly if you prefer. Chart, directions, pattern of patches. Yardages for single and double bed quilts. 25 cents.

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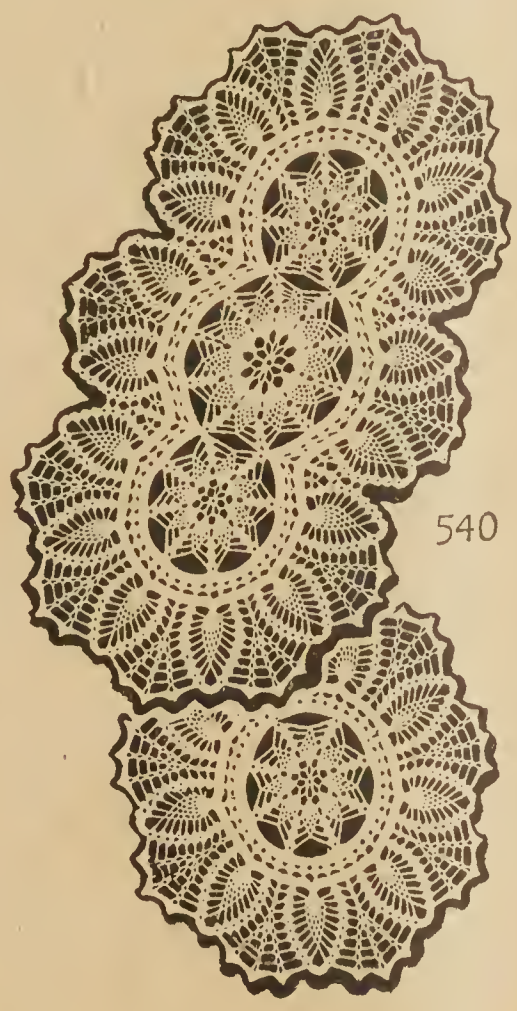
735



532



684



540

900 Different Plants In a Garden!

By MARY MOON

PICTURE a small garden with 900 different kinds of plants growing in it, a few of each kind, all in neatly spaced rows. This is the garden of the Liberty Hyde Bailey Hortorium at Cornell University. Hardly the kind that you planned and planted this spring and are enjoying now! But yours is for pleasure and the Hortorium's is for research. Without it, some of your blossoming flowers and leafy shrubs might not have the correct names. Without it, you would not have accurate books to turn to for information about your favorite plants, flowers, and trees.

The Bailey Hortorium is a research center devoted to the identification, classification and names of garden plants, especially of ornamentals. It is the only institution in the world doing this particular work.



Liberty Hyde Bailey devoted a large share of his life to the study of different kinds of plants. This photo was taken in 1949.

Plants for Study

Its gardens provide plants for these studies. Some are sent in by "dirt gardeners" who want them identified or named. Some arrive from nurserymen, florists, and specialists who wish to know more about them. Others come from abroad—they are plants rare or new to American gardens. They are grown at the Bailey Hortorium, so that a permanent record (photographs, drawings, pressed specimens) may be made for future reference and study.

When I was there I saw blooming in the garden a number of common alliums, ornamental relatives of the onion, with attractive heads of delicately tinted flowers. Near them I saw two relatives of the bellflower (Campanula) whose names may not be correct. Further down the bed was a group of cacti, a test planting to determine whether they can live in outdoor gardens in New York and northward; an amazing number of them survived in -30° temperatures last winter. And in other beds I saw species of lilies, delphiniums, irises, and members of the family of thymes — beautiful plants all too rarely grown in New York gardens. By making records of these, the staff can help identify similar plants that may be sent in.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Meddling with another man's folly is always thankless work.
—Rudyard Kipling

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Record Began In '82

This record began when the late Liberty Hyde Bailey, the institution's founder, first collected plants in Michigan in 1882. Dr. Bailey, born in 1858, had been a gardener and orchardist from his boyhood on a Michigan frontier farm. He studied botany to learn more about the plants he loved.

He used his college training and first-hand experience on the farm to serve rural families so that they might enjoy a richer life. He wrote 63 books and over a thousand articles so that people would have more accurate facts about the kinds of plants in cultivation and how to grow them.

Dr. Bailey was Chairman of the Country Life Commission appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt to study the conditions and to improve the ways of rural living. He, more than anyone else, was responsible for Cornell University's College of Agriculture becoming a State College, and thus for its development as one of the nation's leaders in agricultural education. From 1888 to 1903, he served as professor of the College and, from then until 1913, as Dean. He shaped the Extension Service into a means for farm families to learn the latest advances in farming techniques and home economics.

He was a teacher, scientist, administrator, plant explorer, philosopher, poet, editor, and author—a warm, dynamically energetic man who devoted 75 of his 96 years to serving people.

Starts Hortorium

After 1913 he turned to his botanical studies in behalf of the gardener—collecting both wild and cultivated plants, growing rare kinds in his garden, making expeditions into the American tropics to study and collect palms. By 1920 he had started an institution to continue his work and in 1935 he gave it to Cornell University. The Trustees named it the L. H. Bailey Hortorium.

In recent years more and more persons have become acquainted with the Bailey Hortorium. Some have a plant to be identified, others want to know where to buy a certain rare species; or perhaps they wish to know more about some plant explorer, or the history of a plant's name. Last year over 3,000 requests for this kind of information poured in from all over the nation.

Provides Facts

The Bailey Hortorium welcomes these inquiries. One of its goals is to replace garden-fancy and folk-lore with facts so that gardeners, nurserymen, florists, and specialists may know more about the plants they love. It is able to provide these accurate facts because of its research into plant identities, names and relationships.

To maintain its services without sacrificing its research program, Cornell University has authorized the establishment of the Liberty Hyde Bailey Memorial Fund. It will honor the institution's founder by making it possible to maintain the program he dreamed of in behalf of all plant lovers. Gardeners everywhere are invited to respond with their gifts to help the Bailey Hortorium continue to serve them.

(Note: If you want to know more about the Hortorium and this Memorial Fund, write to the L. H. Bailey Hortorium, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.)

CORRECTION

We wish to make an addition to the recipe for **Cherry Pie With Lattice Top** on p. 20 of our July 6, 1957, issue: Combine 1⅓ cups sugar with the cherries, flour or tapioca, salt and flavoring. We certainly hope this did not inconvenience any of our readers. After all, a sour cherry pie is no good without sugar!

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Hostages To Fortune

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XV

That first summer Bill and Laura had together in Bill's home, with his grandfather, mother, and sisters, would be remembered as long as they both lived. As Bill and John Macdonald worked together in the barn and fields, they grew closer in understanding than they had ever been. Frequently the older man would stop, lean on his fork, and speak of other summers on the farm when he had been young, and tell of his life with his own bride of long ago.

How wonderful it was to wake early with Laura beside him on those summer mornings and hear the birds twittering softly in the tree just outside the old north bedroom. How much city folks missed, Bill thought, in sleeping away those morning hours, the most beautiful of the whole day.

Finally, came the day early in September when it was time for Bill to start his new school year in town. During the summer it had been fun to discuss their plans for setting up their new home in Westford, so when Bill could find the time they had gone house-hunting. Mary Wallace had told them earlier that she was going to live on her husband's farm so she would be glad to rent her home to them. But Bill decided that any price which would be fair to Mary would be beyond their means. Finally, they found a little upstairs apartment with a combination living-dining room, kitchen, and bedroom.

Now came all the fun of furnishing. Laura's mother suggested that she had a few things she no longer needed, now that Laura had gone, and she wanted her daughter to have them. Surprisingly, George Bliss, perhaps mellowed a bit by not seeing his daughter very often and bothered somewhat by his conscience over his former attitude, was gradually becoming much more friendly toward Bill. So he joined with his wife in urging Bill and Laura to let them help furnish their new home. This pleased Laura very much, for she had felt very badly about her father's attitude, and she knew she would enjoy having around her some of the things she had known and grown up with.

Not to be outdone, John Macdonald, as soon as he knew that Bill and Laura had rented an apartment, said there were some things that had belonged to Bill's grandmother which he cherished but which were doing no one any good in the attic, and he urged the young couple to take them and use them. He said, "They may not be the bright, shiny new things you would like, but they are well seasoned by the years and their associations."

So it came to pass that when Bill and Laura moved into their little apartment, it was nearly all furnished with things both of them had known and loved. On their bed was a quilt which Bill's grandmother had made and of which he was very proud. The colors in it were faded to soft, mellow shades, but neither he nor Laura would think of changing it for the newest blanket in the stores. All these little possessions made their apartment a real home. Again Bill marvelled at Laura's ability to arrange their furniture and choose colors. She was an immaculate housekeeper and as Bill often said, a darn good cook.

How wonderful it was for Bill to work all day in the schoolroom at a job that he liked, and then to return at the end of the day to his home and Laura. But all Edens have their snakes and all lives their problems and worries. No thinking person could live in the world in 1941 without being troubled with the World War and what it might mean to every individual. Discussions of current events in the morning school assemblies assumed new interest and significance. In families, in the Grange, and wherever else people assembled, war was the first topic of discussion.

To Bill and Laura Graham, and to millions of other young men and women (especially those who had been married recently) the war had particular significance. Hitler's disciplined legions continued to overrun Europe and as the dictator's aggressions continued to involve and include America, there was little hope that the United States could continue to stay out of the conflict.

Long and serious were the discussions between Bill and Laura, lasting sometimes way into the night, on what their duty would be if America went to war. Influenced perhaps by her own love and her natural desire for happiness, Laura argued that it was fortunate Bill was a teacher of agriculture. She quoted from a great general who said that "an army travels on its stomach and without a large and considerable supply of food, no country can win a war." Therefore she thought Bill could render more help to his country right where he was in helping to increase the food supply than he could by carrying a gun. Anyone, she said in one of their talks, could be a soldier—only a relatively few could be a good agriculture teacher and leader.

That reasoning was what Bill wanted to believe, but deep down in his heart he didn't accept it. It was true that food was a prime necessity in winning a war. It was also true, he was sure, that he could help increase the food supply in his community. But in thinking more deeply on the subject, Bill remembered his history. For ten thousand years, he thought, young men have gone forth to fight for their country and for what they thought was right. So no amount of argument or rationalization could quite salve his conscience. If war came, he ought to go—and that was that. But how could he leave Laura? He was not sure how it was with other young married people. He only knew that this girl and her happiness meant more to him than his own life. So there he was, almost in despair, torn between what might be the call to serve his country on one side and the love of his bride on the other.

War was coming and coming fast. Bill was sure of that. Japan, Italy, and Germany were all moving toward world dictatorship. The Allies were not stopping them. One tragic defeat followed another. France, Belgium, the Netherlands and the Norwegian countries were all gone. Britain had withstood the bombing and destruction of her cities and people with an endurance beyond understanding. In the interests of peace and neutrality, the United States took one insult after another from the Germans and the Japs. How much more, Bill wondered, could she in honor take?

Then one Sunday afternoon Bill and Laura sat in their little home listening to music on their radio. Suddenly there was an interruption. The announcer said Japan had attacked and nearly destroyed the U. S. Navy anchored at Hawaii. Later it was learned that over one hundred Japanese planes and a number of midget submarines had attacked the U. S. Pacific Fleet at Hawaii, destroying many of the ships, badly damaging others, and wounding between four and five thousand Army and Navy personnel.

On December 8th, the next day, America declared war on Japan and three days later, on December 11th, on Germany and Italy. Well, that was that! It was almost a relief to Bill to know the worst.

One evening Bill came home from school to find Laura preoccupied and distant. While they ate and later washed the dishes together, he kept watching her and wondering what was wrong. Perhaps she was worrying about the war, and then again, he thought, maybe she isn't feeling too well. So with wisdom beyond his years, Bill left Laura pretty much alone and settled down at his desk to prepare his schoolwork for the next day. Finally, Laura laid aside her mending, crossed the room to stand by Bill and put her hand on his shoulder. She said a little shyly, "Bill, this seems to be the month for news." Startled, Bill rose to his feet and put his arms around her. "What now, what's happened?" he demanded. "Bill, dear," said Laura, "we're going to have a baby." What was the right thing to say, Bill wondered. He was quiet for a moment, thinking of the war and this new responsibility. Now his problems loomed bigger than ever.

Hurt by his silence, Laura said, "Aren't you glad? Why don't you say something?" Then Bill took her by the hand, gently led her across the room to the old Boston rocker that had come from his grandfather's home, and pulled her down on his lap. The right words came, "Of course I'm very happy, sweetheart," he said. "Everything is going to be all right for one main reason because we love each other." But it was a long time that night before Bill could get to sleep. Now, he thought, what am I to do? Where does my duty begin and end—to my country or to my family. Does a man serve his family best by first protecting them and his country against their enemies? He remembered what his friend Reverend Hall had said once,

"Bill, most of us want to do right; often the hardest thing is to know what is right."

He finally went to sleep on his decision to go to see his friend, Del Muzzy, because he was sure Del's wise advice would help. The next day he walked up across the snow-covered field to talk to his friend. When they were seated on two milking stools in the warm cow stable, he told Del what had been bothering him ever since the war in Europe started. Bill said, "The decision gets harder all the time, especially now that Laura is pregnant." His friend's face lighted up, he got up from the stool and shook hands with Bill. "Don't be so doggone gloomy about it. The first child, any child, is a great event."

"Of course it is," Bill agreed. "I am happy—but I'm also kinda scared. What am I to do, Del? I feel that I ought to enlist but now I can't see how I can possibly leave Laura."

Del was silent for a moment with a faraway look in his eyes. Then he said, apparently going off on a tangent, "Sometimes, Bill, I'm glad I'm not young. You young people seem to take everything so deadly serious. Maybe your duty is well served by staying right here and teaching agriculture in the school, and taking a lead in this community. Nothing is more important than food, especially in time of war. But I can understand that if your heart and conscience tell you that you should join the armed forces, why then maybe you should. Of course it would be very tough indeed for you to leave Laura, particularly now, but think about it a bit. You and she have lived most of your lives so far without one another. Maybe the war won't last long. We all hope so. Anyway, Laura has at least two homes where she would be welcome and secure, her father's home, and your grandfather's. Knowing your grandfather, I am sure that nothing would please him more than to have her come and live there.

"Looking back at it when I was young," continued Del, "I can remember how long just one year used to be. Now they go by like lightning. Sometimes I feel like wrapping my arms, so to speak, around the year and just making it stand still for awhile. But life is a long time, Bill, and a year-or two or three of them—is short in comparison."

"I take it," said Bill, "that you're trying to tell me to go to war."

"No!" answered Muzzy emphatically, "I'm simply trying to help you make a decision. Probably I haven't helped much, for no one can make that decision but yourself."

Bill laughed and said, "Anyway, you have made me feel a lot better, Del, just as you always do."

That night after they had gone to bed, Bill told Laura that he had finally decided that he must enlist. If he expected protest from his wife, he was disappointed, for she simply said, "All right, Bill, I know that you're doing what your conscience dictates, so it's all right with me. We'll get along."

The next day Bill told Principal Pratt and Rev. Hall, the president of the Board, of his decision, and asked to be relieved from his contract immediately. Neither man made any objection. They knew Bill well enough to know that he was doing what he thought he ought to do, and they both told him so in different words. With the decision made, Bill felt better than he had in months.

Then events moved rapidly. Bill enlisted, they closed their little apartment, stored their furniture, and Laura went back to live alternately in her father's home and with Bill's grandfather and his mother.

Then came the time when Bill was to leave for camp. After breakfast with his grandfather, mother and sisters, Bill and Laura went up to the bedroom in the old farmhouse where he had slept always while he was growing up. Bill had asked Laura not to go to the train with him. That would be just more than he could take, he had told her. She agreed with him.

Up in the old bedroom, she threw her arms around him. Fighting tears and with a catch in her voice, she said, "Come back to me, Bill—come back to me."

When he could speak, he said, "Never fear, darling, I will. It's a promise. Maybe it won't be too long."

"Any time is too long," said Laura.

Then Bill remembered what Del Muzzy had said about their getting along without each other most of their lives so that they should be able to

(Continued on Opposite Page)

THE STORY TO DATE

IN THE preceding chapter, Bill and Laura began their married life. When the school year ended, they went to John Macdonald's farm to spend the summer.

Bill and his grandfather grew closer than ever as they worked together, day by day, doing the farm chores. And Bill's mother and sisters shared in his new happiness with Laura.

Had it not been for the war clouds which threatened the security of the United States, this would indeed have been a perfect summer. But events in Europe were causing every thinking American to be uneasy. Bill kept wondering how it would all turn out. But he tried to keep his worries to himself and he and Laura discussed their plans for the fall.

NOW take up Mr. Eastman's story which is so full of his own philosophy of life.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

stand separation. Bill thought how wrong Del was. He never could have loved the way I love this girl. Any time away from her is a thousand years.

Bill's grandfather drove him to the train that was to take him to camp. There was little said but they both knew they had never been so close. When the train pulled in, Bill grasped the old man's hand, hung on tightly for a moment, and then turned abruptly toward the train. As John Macdonald watched, he saw Bill make an impatient, half angry gesture, and knew that he was brushing the tears from his eyes. There was a lump in John's own throat.

Maybe it's a good thing that I'm approaching the end of the road, John thought. I'm tired of partings—there have been too many. Sometimes I wonder if Tennyson was right when he wrote:

"Tis better to have loved and lost
Than never to have loved at all."

How I hate to go back and face those women! I wish now, he thought, that I had not been such an obstinate old fool in trying to stand so long between Bill and what he wanted to do. How bitter are the ashes of regret—how true what the fellow said:

"Too soon old, too late smart."

Then he took a deep breath and straightened his shoulders. "But this will never do," he said aloud, "I've got to put on a front for the folks at home. We have only the road ahead. We can't travel backwards. I'll do my best to keep things straight until Bill gets back." With that, John felt a lot better.

At home everyone seemed to be trying to help one another act in a natural, normal way, but John noted that both the older women had been crying. Let them cry, he thought, it's not good to repress our feelings too much. As soon as he could, he got into his work clothes and went out to the barn. What a comfort there is in work, he thought, and in familiar things. I'm glad now that I didn't let all of my cattle go, for I must have something to do.

For Laura there began a period of just waiting. At least for a time there was no present. There were the memories of the past which she couldn't dwell on too long without being heartsick. There was really only the future. Waiting for letters from Bill, for the baby to come, for Bill to come home again—waiting, waiting, waiting.

Long before it was time for a letter to arrive, Laura started watching for the mail. If the rural carrier was ten minutes later than usual, she was impatient with him. No matter how cold or disagreeable the weather, she waited at the mailbox. As John watched her, he thought of the millions of other women watching the mails, as they never had before, to hear from their men.

Finally a letter did come. Mr. Forsythe, the mailman, seemed almost as happy as she was. She slipped the letter inside her blouse and went up to Bill's room where they had spent the last night together before he left for camp. Then with trembling hands she opened the letter. Bill was a little apologetic, for the letter was written so poorly in lead pencil she could hardly read it. He said he was tired, and he was lonesome, but was getting along all right. The rest was a brief message devoted almost entirely to cheering Laura up. He told her that he was sure the war would not last long; that he would be home before too long. He told her when he could stay awake for a little while at the end of a long hard day, he liked to dream and plan for the happiness they would have together with their baby when he got back.

Laura kissed the letter and thought about Bill's hands being on it when he wrote it and put it in the envelope. Then remembering she had been a little selfish, that the rest of the folks would be almost as anxious as she was to know about Bill, she went downstairs and read the letter out loud to the family. Bill's mother noticed with a gentle smile that Laura didn't let anyone else handle the letter. It was too precious. Again, Laura slipped the letter inside her blouse, and the family noticed that she ate her lunch with more appetite and looked better than she had in days.

(To be continued)

— A. A. —

Reflections of a Country Pastor



Wasp In The Window

I HEAR a wasp buzzing at my window. Since childhood such a buzzing has been stimulus to flight—it meant an ugly, swift flying, menacing thing ready and willing to thrust his sting into me. Looking with some trepidation, I see a black wasp buzzing at the glass. My first impulse is to roll a newspaper and whack his life out; then I get to thinking of something recently read and I hesitate. Dismissing the idea of slaughter I take the same newspaper and approach the window.

Here is one of God's creatures. He is doing me no harm. He is confined and far more uncomfortable in that situation than I am. The insect buzzes furiously at the glass; describing angry circles. By now I have come to have something of sympathy for the little creature that finds himself in so unconquerable an environment. He exhausts himself in doing what a higher wisdom knows is fruitless. I raise the window and with the newspaper I push him out to freedom. He flies into the sunshine, a slim black streak disappearing.

There is a victory for the wasp and me. He has found freedom through a divine providence that released him. As for myself I have achieved a victory over habitual fear and also a lesson in spiritual understanding.

I think of many a personality buzzing against some obstruction trying to secure freedom by a means that a higher wisdom knows as futile. Here they are, expending energy in a wild buzzing of wings; seeking freedom where there is no freedom except a higher and diviner wisdom comes to lift a window to the captive and allow energies once spent fruitlessly to soar to a new freedom of creative power in an environment suited to them. Wings of the morning soaring to God's heaven—not hereafter but now, in joyful living.

There are a good many wasps that need release in this old world but so many won't fly out their spiritual window, but remain to beat the glass of which they are accustomed.

— A. A. —

WATER HELPS YIELDS

THERE is no question but that well-timed irrigation will help any crop. The New York State Experiment Station at Geneva has been working for four years on experiments to find the effect of irrigation on vegetable processing crops, and now come up with a report on cabbage.

The largest yields of marketable heads, averaging 33 tons per acre for the four-year period, were obtained from irrigated plants spaced 12 inches apart and receiving twice the normal application of fertilizer. During the experiment, the cabbage crop received an average annual application of 4.3 inches of water per acre.

But before you decide to irrigate, consider factors like the abundance of your water supply, how efficiently it can be applied to a crop, your soil, etc., to see whether or not it will pay you.



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FM STATIONS

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Cherry Valley	WRRC	101.9 mc.
DeRuyter	WRRD	105.1 mc.
Ithaca	WRRA	103.7 mc.
Niagara Falls-Buffalo	WHLD-FM	98.5 mc.
Olean	WHDL-FM	95.7 mc.
Poughkeepsie	WKIP-FM	104.7 mc.
Troy-Albany-Schenectady	WFLY-FM	92.3 mc.
Utica-Rome	WRUN-FM	105.7 mc.
Wethersfield	WRRL	107.7 mc.

AM STATIONS

Albany	WPTR	1540 kc.
Binghamton	WNBF	1290 kc.
Buffalo	WKBW	1520 kc.
Elmira	WELM	1400 kc.
Hornell	WWHG	1320 kc.
Ithaca	WHCU	870 kc.
Jamestown	WJTN	1240 kc.
Massena	WMSA	1340 kc.
Newburgh	WGNY	1220 kc.
New York	WRCA	660 kc.
Niagara Falls	WHLD	1270 kc.
Olean	WHDL	1450 kc.
Plattsburgh	WEAV	960 kc.
Poughkeepsie	WKIP	1450 kc.
Rochester	WVET	1280 kc.
Schenectady	WGY	810 kc.
Scranton (Pa.)	WEJL	630 kc.
Syracuse	WHEN	620 kc.
Utica-Rome	WRUN	1150 kc.
Walton	WDLA	1270 kc.
Watertown	WWNY	790 kc.

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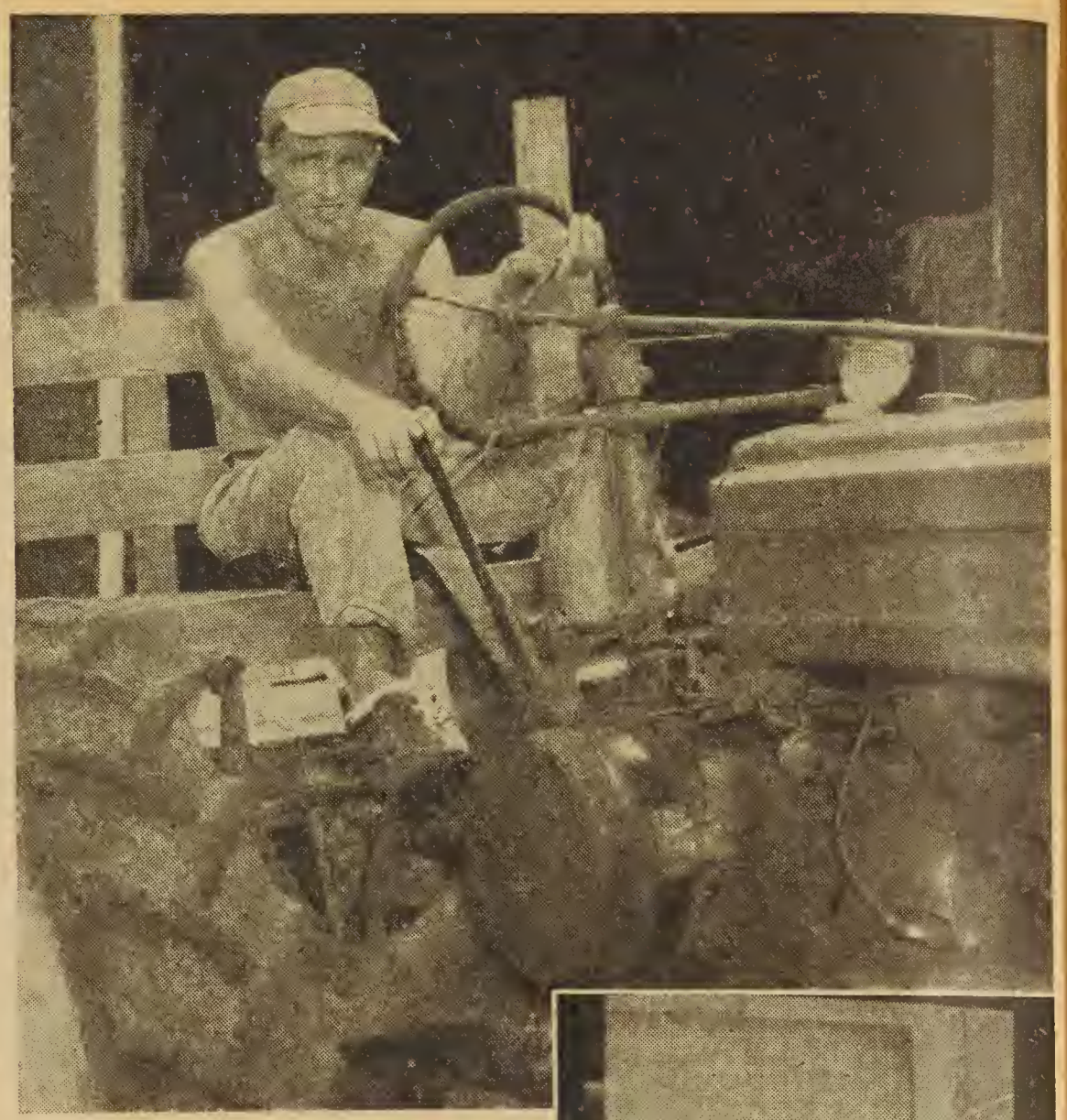
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INDEPENDENT ELECTRIC COMPANIES of NEW YORK

Ed Eastman's Page



Harold Craig on his farm at North Hebron, near Granville, Washington County, New York. In addition to running a large farm and dairy, Harold has found time to study so that he could defeat some of the smartest people in America on NBC's television quiz contest called, 21.



Harold Craig of North Hebron on NBC's program, 21, proves to all America that farmers can hold their own anywhere with anyone.

—Photos Courtesy National Broadcasting Co.

Hats Off to Harold Craig

EVERY farmer can well be proud of Harold Craig, young farmer of North Hebron near Granville, Washington County, New York. Millions of Americans have seen Harold meet all comers on 21, NBC's tough television quiz.

Not many years ago, many city people's idea of a farmer was a man with a shambling gait, a twang in his voice, and hayseed in his hair. Of course that never was true of the large majority of farmers. I have often said that one can see more "hayseeds" on Broadway in New York city than on all the farms in America. If there ever were any "hayseeds" in the country, they have completely disappeared. I challenge anyone to tell a modern farm audience from any other, except that rural people, are likely to have a healthier, outdoor appearance. With the coming of the automobile, the telephone, the radio, and television, country people are no different, if they ever were, from anyone else,

All this was brought to mind when I heard Harold Craig defeat some of the smartest opponents that NBC could bring against him. Even the voice and manner of the master of ceremonies at first showed a little of that attitude that so many have about farmers. Not only did Harold answer the different questions in many different categories promptly and easily, but he did it with humor, often adding more information in his answer than was called for. The contest is not over at this writing but to date he has won.

I was very pleased with Harold for what he did to raise the general public's opinion of farmers, so I called him on the long distance telephone to visit with him. He was hard to get on the telephone; first, because he was very busy with his farm work and second, I suspect he gets many nuisance calls from all over America. But he responded with a lift in his voice when he knew AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was calling.

Harold operates a dairy farm of several hundred acres with a dairy (I think he told me) of 40 milkers. He lives with his family—father, mother, and grandmother. He has no marriage plans—yet.

With all of Harold's hard work, he has found time to do an immense amount of reading and studying. Then, as he has gone about his work, he has thought about what he has read to fix it firmly in his memory.

Many of you wonder, as I have, how the contestants on the quiz shows can know so much in so many different fields. They make me feel very humble in realizing how little I know, but I can tell you what I think the answer is. The psychologists tell us that we have a conscious and a sub-conscious mind. All that we hear, all that we see, all that we read and study—everything is in our head. The trick is to get it out. The firmer or the better the impression is registered in our sub-conscious mind in the first place, the easier it is to recall it. For example, if somebody is introduced to you and you make sure to get his full name and think about it, you will be more likely to remember it afterwards. After a fact is learned, it must be brought back again out of the sub-conscious mind with the faculty which we call memory. For some reason, some people's memories are much better than others.

Many of us have good memories for a small number of categories of knowledge. For example, Jim Farley can remember the names of nearly all the people whom he has ever met. Others may remember historical events, probably because they are particularly interested in history. Still others have a steel-trap memory in many fields or categories, and that's the case with Harold Craig and with the other contestants who seem to be able to answer almost any question. In short, they take care to learn many subjects thoroughly, and then they have the kind of memory which can bring the information out of the sub-conscious at will.

Some time we may know more about that wonderful instrument God has given us which we call the mind. Then we'll know better how to store the information in the first place and bring it out by memory when we want to use it. Perhaps then we will be an infinitely wiser and perhaps a happier people than we are now.

Northeast Cooperatives Meet at Springfield

EARLY IN August, I journeyed from Ithaca to Springfield, Massachusetts to attend the annual meeting of the Bank for Cooperatives. I used to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Farm Credit Administration for the Northeastern States so it seemed like old times to go back to Springfield again, but there have been so many changes in the friends I used to work with that it was a little saddening.

There were over two hundred representatives of farmers' cooperatives at the meeting from all over the Northeast, and it was good to meet and talk with so many again who believe in the work of farmers' cooperatives. A meeting like that with members from so many different organizations promotes better understanding and unity. Almost all farm cooperatives have much in common. It is, in my opinion, almost as necessary for the leaders of the cooperatives themselves to pull together as it is for all the members within any one cooperative. Reports by officers of the Bank during the sessions showed that the Bank has made steady progress and is serving well a large number of local cooperatives.

Always at a meeting of this kind, I learn much from visits with individuals and groups at meals and between business sessions. The problem of inflation has become one of the main topics of conversation. More and more people are beginning to realize how little a dollar will buy and there's a growing fear of what will happen to our economy if inflation continues to increase.

At a farm gathering, men coming from different areas check with one another on crops and particularly on weather. Weather, of course, influences yields more than any other factor. We are very fortunate around central and western New York in having rain this year but the drought in some parts of the Northeast has been disastrous. Poultrymen seem to feel more encouraged. They tell me that business is picking up and promises to be better than it has in some time. The marketing of potatoes is a worrying problem especially in Aroostook County in northern Maine where they grow such great quantities of potatoes and are far from markets.

On the whole, Northeast crops promise good to excellent yields but we still have the surplus problem with us.

It is much easier now to get from Ithaca across New York state to Springfield and New England than it used to be, because now you can fly. On the trip by the Mohawk Airlines, I could see the Catskills, the Adirondacks, the Green Mountains of Vermont and the Berkshires. I thought again that God must have loved the mountains and the hills because He made so many of them. But He also gave us plenty of good farm land and I never cross Northeast farm country without thinking of how well we are blessed with good land, large nearby markets, and fine people.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

ARTHUR GODFREY used to tell the story about three soldiers who wanted to sit together at lunch. They couldn't find an empty table so they decided on a plan to get one.

Standing next to an old lady who had a table all to herself, the first soldier remarked in a loud voice,

"You know, boys, it's been three weeks since I had a bath."

"Heck," said the second, "it's been at least six weeks since I've been in the tub."

"Why," said the third, "you guys are plumb clean. I haven't washed in six months."

With that the little old lady at the table piped up:

"Will one of you stinkers please pass the salt?"

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Subscribers have been getting letters from a paint company in California, starting off with the above paragraph. In commenting on this, the Buffalo Better Business Bureau makes the following points:

Description of the product emphasizes the presence of pure Linseed oil. The analysis showed that it contained only 12.1% Linseed oil while the average house paint contains 30%.

Analysis showed 15% water which is undesirable and is not deliberately put in by reputable manufacturers.

The total cost of raw materials in the paint was computed and found to be about one-third that of high quality nationally distributed paint.

Therefore, it is a high cost house paint even though cheaper in dollars than good house paint which can be purchased locally.

NO SECURITY

"We recently sold our farm and it was necessary for me to sell the cattle and equipment separately. I sold one piece of equipment to my neighbor and took his note to be paid monthly for one year. I have received some payments but over half the amount is still due and I am unable to collect."

Naturally the question comes up as to why a farmer runs into this trouble, when we know that businesses are continually selling equipment on a time-payment basis and seem to have little trouble. The answer is that the business sells on what they call a Conditional Sales Contract, which permits the seller to repossess the equipment any time up to the time it is fully paid for. Not only that, but he does not have to refund the payments that have been made; the assumption being that they are payment for rental.

Going one step further, there is always the possibility that if the dealer sells the used equipment for less than the balance due him he can sue the first buyer for the difference.

Accepting a personal note is quite different and the only recourse the seller has to collect on the note is to bring civil action to recover the money due.

WANTS CHAIN PUMP

If any reader has a chain pump for a cistern for sale, or knows where one can be obtained, Mr. F. C. Tillinghast, Lighthouse Road, Southold, Long Island, would be interested in hearing from him.

ADDRESS WANTED

Does anyone know the address of:

George Stratton, whose address from 1930 to 1935 was Waterloo, N. Y.?

* * *

Wyane Howard King, formerly of Cobleskill, N. Y., 24 years old? His mother would like to get in touch with him.

* * *

Gladys Force, whose parents separated when she was about 7 years old and who would now be about 40? She was last known to be in Binghamton, N. Y. Her brother would like to get in touch with her.

* * *

Sulo Jura, who was last heard of in Miami, Florida on a dairy farm three years ago? He may be in West Palm Beach.

* * *

The Lewis Hoppe family of Lexington, Nebraska? The children's names are Minnie, Grace, Clate, Hattie, Harold and Ralph.

* * *

Viola Winifred Rock Alonzo, who was last known to be in Tampa, Florida in 1943 or Verona Rock, who was born in 1906 and as a child was in the Convent of Mercy in Brooklyn, New York? A sister, who was adopted when she was very young, would like to locate them.

* * *

Ralph Verill, who lived at North Buckfield, Maine over 40 years ago and has not been heard from since?

* * *

Any members of the McPike family, except the ones in Palmyra, New York?

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TO THE ORDER OF

Melvin Karn, Jr.
R. D. 2
Waterville, New York

$ 25.00

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E. R. Eastman
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They were subpoenaed to appear in County Court at Rome on June 20, 1957, at which time they were fined $100.00 each by Judge Ezra Hanagan. This was the maximum fine provided by law for this offense and we congratulate Judge Hanagan for his effort to discourage future infractions.

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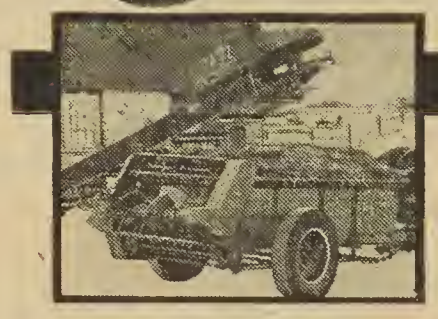
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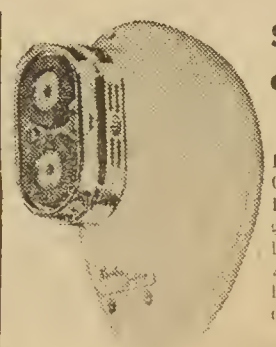
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

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WINNERS ALL!

By ISA M. LIDDELL

For the Foundation

ON THE year 1945 the Directors of the American Agriculturist Foundation decided on a new project. That was the recognition by the Foundation of boys in vocational agriculture courses in high schools of the Northeast.

The project met with so much interest and support from the school principals and teachers, and from the boys themselves, that two years later it was decided that the girls couldn't be left out.

So, since 1947, both boys and girls, in vocational agriculture and vocational homemaking respectively — sometimes they overlap, too—have shared in the award of their achievements in school and community. It has been one of the most rewarding projects ever carried on by the Foundation, and we have plenty of evidence that the Award does just what it was intended to do, that is, stimulates and inspires the young people to more and better efforts.

To write up all of the reports that come in from teachers, principals, and students, would take the book. We hope that from these few examples you can gain some idea of what is achieved:

Outstanding Student

"This boy is one of the most outstanding agricultural students I have had in my 28 years of teaching," says Harold N. Sloane, teacher of agriculture at Goshen Central School, N. Y. Joseph Skladanek now has 6 dairy animals, one of which won him the Sears Roebuck Foundation Award. He has won many prizes at the Orange County Fair, third place in the district Dairymen's contest, and in the statewide livestock judging contest.

"We have selected Thomas Gerlitz," writes Mr. Herbert H. Baum, teacher of agriculture at Warwick Valley Central School, N. Y. "Thomas comes from a dairy farm near Warsaw, where he and his father are changing their herd from grades to purebreds by adding Tom's carefully selected supervised practice calves each year. In his freshman year Tom won our own foundation award calf (second generation) which he grew out to become grand champion at our county fair in really stiff competition."

Interested in Genetics

Work at the Arbor Acres Poultry Breeding Farm, Glastonbury, Conn., aroused the interest of John Monaghan, Rockville High School, in poultry genetics, and he plans to continue the study at the University of Vermont.

"When James Cardoza, Jr. came to Bristol County Agricultural School, Segreganset, Mass.," says Mr. John B. Farrar, Director, "he had a great deal of difficulty living with the boys. You see, Jim is a colored boy. During his stay here he has learned to live with other people, and is highly regarded by his schoolmates. He has progressed to where he is capable of running a landscaping or greenhouse business of his own, and has been a leader in school activities."

"Living in Aroostook County, I have always been interested in potato production," writes Clinton W. Condon of Ashland Community High School, Maine.

Clint has raised Kennebec, Russet Burbank, and Katahdin potatoes, oats, calves and turkeys, and improved his home farm by the removal of rock piles, diversion ditches, grading, etc.

At Hunterdon Central High School, Flemington, N. J., the winner was Edward Smutney, an active member of the FFA chapter, and judging team. He was 6th high individual on the team in the state contest this year, and has been awarded a $500 a year scholarship from the Flemington National Bank.

Registered Yorkshire Hogs

Robert Capello of Slippery Rock Area Joint High School, Pa., has been an all-around student. He has concentrated his projects mainly on corn, small grains and registered Yorkshire hogs, which have become well known throughout the area.

At Vergennes High School, Vt., the choice fell on Lawrence F. Gebo, who owns 11 head of dairy livestock, 3 of them registered animals, and many items of farm equipment. His teacher writes that he possesses rare qualities of dependability, courtesy, and character.

Watch Out, Boys!

Boys in vocational agriculture had better watch out. This year we have *two* winners of the fair sex. They are creeping upon you, boys!

Miss Ronda Douthwright, a freshman at Wachusetts Regional High School, Holden, Mass., takes full responsibility for her 5 purebred and 3 grade dairy animals, 5 of milking age. Says Mr. R. Carroll Jones, Vo-ag. instructor:

"Personable and attractive—the only girl in the Vo-Ag course — she is possessed with a keen interest in agriculture, dairying in particular. Affectionately called 'The Pride of the Ag. Department', an excellent citizen, Ronda has won the respect of teachers and students alike for her outstanding work.

At King Ferry Central School, N. Y. Miss Suzanne (Sue) Bailey was chosen. She has had most of the responsibility of the home 17-cow dairy for the past year and a half, following the enlistment of her brother in the army. She is planning to continue her agricultural education at a college in Wilmington, Ohio.

(Continued on Page 8)



Judith Anne Childs, winner at Rockland High School, Maine, with her bell lyre.



George Whipple of New Boston High School, N. H., with one of his projects, a farm wagon completed in the school shop from a 1930 Ford chassis and junk metals.



"A joy to work with" says Nellie Jo Wolfe's teacher at Letchworth Central School, Gainesville, N. Y. Wouldn't you like some of those rolls?



Here's Russ Fox of Cortland G.L.F. Petroleum Service . . . . . friendly, courteous and dependable. He enjoys his farm calls and is proud to be a member of the G.L.F. family. Russ is one of the 227 G.L.F. Petroleum farm service men who take pride in providing you with fuel oil service that is—

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Today Russ is busy on his regular schedule, filling the fuel oil tanks of his patrons. His delivery route like those of all G.L.F. farm service men, is an automatic one, timed to keep your home warm and comfortable without interruption throughout the heating season.

At each stop, Russ prepares a meter-printed sales ticket that shows the exact quantity of fuel oil delivered. This provides each patron with a permanent record of his fuel oil consumption.

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To make sure the fuel oil delivered to your home is clean burning and free from sediment, it is filtered twice before it reaches your storage tank. Every step is taken to assure you the most in heating ease and comfort.

Automatic delivery schedules . . . metered sales tickets . . . tank treatment . . . double filtered fuel oil . . . friendly, courteous service men, all add up to home heating satisfaction . . . through dependable G.L.F. fuel oil service.

If you are not presently served by the G.L.F. petroleum plant in your area, call or phone today. The farm service man will be glad to discuss heat assurance plans, budget plans, and the other G.L.F. advantages that make G.L.F. the best heating oil service available anywhere.

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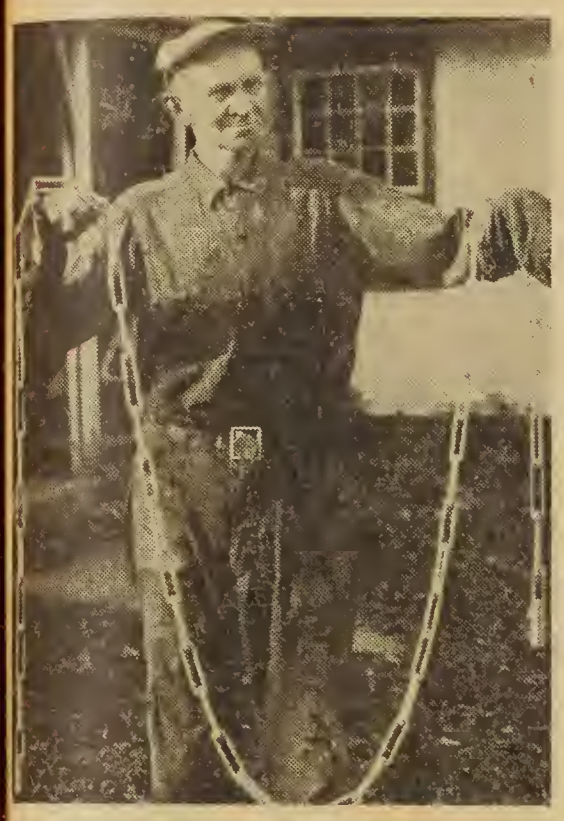
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CARVING A WOODEN CHAIN WITH ONE HAND

I AM 75 years old and have been a reader of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for many years. I grew up on a farm, and farmed all my life until my health failed a few years ago. But I am better now. I worked in the woods with a skid horse for 18 weeks last summer.

Although I lost my left hand 50 years ago, I have managed to live



George Newton

without either old age pension or social security. I think farmers of today have a better chance than they did in the 1890's.

I am enclosing a photograph showing a chain, 14 feet long, that I made from a piece of 1-inch-square basswood, 9 feet long. If ever you go to the fair at Rutland, Vermont, on the stair landing of the 4-H building there is an example of another hobby of mine, alphabet letters that grow in the woods. —*George Newton, Brandon Road, Rochester, Vermont.*



THE FARMER

A Farmer's life is quite complex
it consists of many deeds
It's more than just spring planting
or sowing of the seeds

The Farmer is a laborer
from the rising of the sun
With never ceasing energy
'til daily chores are done

He "chances" when it's time to plant
a gambler you might say
And calculates the many tricks
that Nature's apt to play

He also is a landlord
a seer o'er his land
A foreman and a watchman
of the tasks that are at hand

He plays the part of guardian
an attendant to his stock
Ex-ter-min-a-tor of the bugs
that would destroy his crop

And finally he's the salesman
selling products of the soil
Asking for a fair return
to compensate his toil

With due respect to other fields
which rightly hold their station
The Farmer merits the title of
the "BACKBONE OF THE NATION."

—*Robert N. Smith, N.Y.S. Department of Agriculture and Markets*



Jonathan Davis, one of New England's leading farmers, is the 4th generation to farm in central Massachusetts. Here he inspects BERMIDRAIN Perforated Land Drainage Pipe, prior to its use in his orchards.



"You Can Boost Your Farm Profits with BERMIDRAIN® Land Drainage Pipe," says Jonathan Davis of J. A. Davis & Sons

"Time is money to the farmer," Mr. Davis continues, "and BERMIDRAIN has more than paid for itself." Installed in various locations throughout his 200-acre orchard in Bolton, Massachusetts, BERMIDRAIN has eliminated "wet spots" that obstructed the movement of power equipment. But most important, BERMIDRAIN corrected subsurface drainage, improved crops, boosted profits.

At a 1953 Worcester County Farmers Field Day, under direction of Northeastern Worcester County Soil Conservation District, 700 feet of BERMIDRAIN was installed in the Davis Orchards. Today, Mr. Davis reports having nearly *two miles* of Perforated Bituminized Fibre Pipe in operation, and plans to install even more.

This explains why farmers everywhere today are installing BERMIDRAIN to improve and expand cultivation areas, as well as eliminate soggy soil around foundations of houses, barns and other buildings.

Made of tough cellulose fibre impregnated with coal-tar pitch, BERMIDRAIN comes in light, 8-foot lengths quickly joined by snap couplings. Installation is fast, easy, economical. It stays to grade and alignment! Defies corrosion and damage from freezing and thawing.

In many areas, proper installation of BERMIDRAIN Perforated Pipe for agricultural drainage entitles you to ACP assistance. By all means investigate. Consult your U. S. Soil Conservation Service for new and efficient land drainage techniques using BERMIDRAIN. For full details, write Brown Company, 150 Causeway Street, Boston 14, Mass., or call or visit your nearest G.L.F. Service Agency.

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For information, see your local G. L. F. Service Agency

Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



SMALL FARMS

FIFTY per cent of our farms account for ninety per cent of our farm products.

Starting with that fact, it is easy to argue that the small farm is on the way out, in fact that everyone should hasten and encourage its speedy death.

That would be a tragic mistake. There is still a place for the one-man farm and always will be. The size of a farm cannot be measured in acres. Income is a better measure, and a small farm might be defined as one that provides a reasonable standard of living for a family. If a farm will not provide that living, there are three possibilities: continued poverty; developing a larger business; or a part-time or full-time job off the farm.

Size can be increased without buying more land. Production per animal and per acre can be improved, waste land can be cleared. In some cases selling at retail will increase returns.

Regardless of size, production costs on a farm must be average or below for satisfactory returns. That means high production. It also means using power, and here is an area where good management is essential.

There are several ways to hold down equipment costs on small farms. For example, you can buy used equipment; buy in partnership with a neighbor; have custom work done; or do custom work to help pay for equipment.

The important question is, what becomes of the people if the small farms are swallowed by the big ones. Men vary in their abilities. Some are satisfied only when managing something big. That brings the possibility of greater profits, also of greater losses, and some men wisely prefer to avoid the dangers of bigness.

Realizing that the alternative to the small farm may be a job in industry and cramped living quarters in a city, isn't a small farm a better place to live and raise a family? I think so.

I see no need for worrying about the size of our farms. Given time, farmers themselves will make the necessary adjustments, and with fewer errors than the experts. As for me, I predict that the small one-man farm, though averaging bigger than it once did, will be with us for a long time.

SELF HELP

FROM time to time it has been proposed that producers of farm products, through organized commodity groups, take over from the government the job of supporting prices, controlling production, and disposing of surpluses. The idea is referred to as "self help."

I believe thoroughly that farmers must solve their own problems; that government cannot do do it. At the same time, I see the following weaknesses and dangers in such "self help" efforts:

1. **The same vital weaknesses of price supports, production controls and surplus disposal will be present regardless of who runs the program. Prices higher than the market warrants will encourage production, and efforts to control production will fail, as they have in the past.**
2. **Asking the government to loan money to get the program started, as is usually suggested, isn't exactly "self help." If the loans are certain to be repaid they might be justified, but at least no such loan should be granted without ample safeguards that it be fully repaid.**
3. **In order to have the slightest chance of success, attempted production control and surplus disposal by an association, together with a tax on producers to pay losses, must be accompanied by broad police powers to enforce regulations. Otherwise the plan will fail before it gets started. To me, it seems doubtful that any group or association should be granted such powers.**

Perhaps the kind of self help most likely to get results is the kind that can be done by a farmer on his farm by cutting production costs, and by groups of farmers through improved marketing.

NEVER ENOUGH TIME

DO YOU have enough time? I don't.

"No time" is the excuse most of us give for failing to keep things picked up. But isn't it true that a cluttered house or barn or yard gets to look natural, and we don't see the need for neatness?

I remember, years ago when I was teaching school, the time I had a visitor from the State Education Department. Suddenly, I was conscious of things out of place in my classroom, things I had intended to pick up but hadn't because "I didn't have time." Was my face red!

As you travel along the roads watch the farmsteads. One will be neat and attractive; another will look as though nothing had ever been picked up and cared for.

A little thought and a few minutes would work wonders in improved appearances. Burning trash, taking useless junk to the dump, clearing areas so burdocks and other weeds can be mowed, are good steps. Paint is a wonderful improver. A large part of the expense of painting is labor, but a family "bee" can put on a lot of paint in a few hours. A few shrubs and flowers will improve the appearance of any home and chosen wisely, they will demand little time.

A home and yard in which your family can take pride is important to your enjoyment and to the growth of children. From there it will grow into pride in a neighborhood, a state, and a nation.

BETTER HOLSTEINS

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN Association of America has taken a courageous and progressive step.

In that breed (as well as in others) certain undesirable characteristics crop up from time to time. They are called "recessive" because an animal that does not show them may transmit them to offspring.

Among such characteristics in Holsteins are red color, dwarfism, unusually long gestation period, hairless calves, single toes on one or more feet.

In the future, on receipt of definite information that an animal carries any of several undesirable characteristics, the Association will make the information available to members who request it. The program will become effective next January 1.

HUNTING TIME AGAIN

FARMERS DREAD the hunting season.

Too many irresponsible, thoughtless men are granted the privilege of carrying a gun and wandering over unposted property without the owners' permission.

If all hunters used care and judgment in handling firearms, closed gates, and were careful to keep out of growing crops, few farmers would object. Unfortunately, a minority have no consideration for the landowner, his livestock, or his crops, and the majority must suffer for their misdeeds. Farmers in increasing numbers have felt compelled to post land.

Here again some hunters ignore signs or destroy them. In some states this is punishable by arrest and fine. Such a conviction in a neighborhood does much to increase respect for the posting law.

You can post your property and still give permission to hunt on it to responsible hunters who ask permission. I hope you will do that.

MILK NEEDS PROMOTION

THE BOARD of Directors of the Dairymen's League recently voted, effective May 1, 1958, to discontinue the blanket deduction from all members to "Milk For Health" for advertising and promotion of milk and its products. Pointing out that the League was one of the founders of "Milk For Health" and contributed approximately two-thirds of the money to get the organization started, the League states its position as follows:

"With the present economic conditions on dairy farms and the resulting demand for higher prices, our Board felt that it could no longer ask members to take money from League funds before our price is established to contribute to Milk for Health when all producers are not making contributions.

"At the present time, League members are contributing approximately 46 percent of the total amount received by Milk for Health, while League membership makes up only about 23 percent of the total producers who should contribute."

The League's position is understandable. League officers indicate a desire again to support milk promotion and advertising when a program is developed under which all producers will contribute. That needs to be done!

Advertising is a vital part of business today. Many products, including food and drink, are displayed to consumers continuously and attractively, and to maintain and increase milk consumption, advertising and promotion are essential.

They Say - - - - -

NORMALLY it pays to advertise, but farmers must maintain the right and freedom of advertising in their own way, through their own voluntary organizations. They should not have a mandatory advertising program rammed down their throats by check-off legislation. — *Jack Sampier, National Live Stock Producer*

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MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS



AA's Farm Dollar Guide

30 ACRES OF WHEAT: The new law permitting anyone to grow 30 acres of wheat has numerous "ifs." (1) All wheat must be fed or used on the farm; (2) application must be made to county ASC Committee before planting or before October 15, 1957; (3) county ASC Committee must approve application; (4) records of the disposal of the crop must be filed with county ASC Committee by September 1, 1959; (5) those using the 30 acre provision cannot vote in the wheat marketing referendum for 1959; (6) wheat acreage soil bank reserve cannot be used by those growers who take advantage of the 30 acre feed wheat law.

$3,000 LIMIT: USDA has ruled that the $3,000 limit on soil bank payments to one person means to one farm. **If a man owns three farms, he could get soil bank payments of $9,000.**

POULTRY INSPECTION: A new law providing for mandatory Federal inspection of poultry products moving in interstate commerce becomes effective January 1, 1959. However, poultry processors approved by the USDA may be given inspection services on a voluntary basis beginning January 1, 1958. About half the dressed poultry moving interstate is now Federally inspected on a voluntary basis.

SOCIAL SECURITY: For the fiscal year beginning last July 1 it is expected that $7.4 billion will be the cost of Social Security compared to receipts of $6.9 billion. If inflation continues as predicted, benefits to retired people are likely to be increased. Some congressmen are already talking about a boost in benefits next year. Two and a half times as many farmers are receiving Social Security than was estimated.

BALANCE SHEET: The USDA has assembled figures on farming as though it were a single giant industry. Total U. S. farm assets have increased dollarwise 5.2% above last year, **largely because of increased prices.** By comparison, **farm indebtedness has gone up 3.1%.**

Value of farm crops in storage and money in the bank are about the same as a year ago, while increases are shown in household furnishings, savings bonds owned, and investment in co-ops. Net figures shows some slight progress by farmers.

FARM CENSUS: Farm census figures can be and often are misleading. The reason is that the last census, made in 1954, listed as a farm any land that sold farm products amounting to $150 or more, or that was at least 3 acres in size.

The '54 U. S. Census listed 4,782,000 farms. Obviously many part-time operations were included. To make farm statistics more accurate some better definition of a farm needs to be devised.

COSTS: Labor unions object to claim, backed by impartial figures, that costs of what you buy are increased because wages have gone up faster than production has been increased.

Request of Walter Reuther that auto manufacturers reduce car prices $100, on the implied promise that union would then be more reasonable in wage demands, will not stand up under thoughtful analysis. In reply, two sensible points were emphasized by car manufacturers: (1) that effective way to prevent car price increases would be to extend union contract without asking for increase; (2) that the prices charged for automobiles are not a proper subject for negotiation with a labor union. To do so would give the labor union a toehole in participating in management.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



WHENEVER I start feeling blue 'cause I've got too much work to do, or if the weather takes a turn that makes the crops begin to burn, when prices for the things we grow start getting just a little low, or when Mirandy's off her feed and yells about my ev'ry deed, the thought sometimes creeps up on me that almost anything would be more fun than using sweat and toil to wrest a living from the soil. But all I ever have to do to realize that it ain't true is read about the daily news, and then I quickly change my views.

One city's having quite a time about an awful boost in crime; another's got a major scare about its smog-polluted air. In one land not so far away a new revolt began today; a hurricane destroys a town, an earthquake knocks another down. A bunch of desp'rate men are slain for challenging some strong man's reign; a million folks or more today are hungry and will stay that way. So though my pile of woes seems tall, my problems all are pretty small, and prob'ly nothing else would be as good as farming is, by gee.

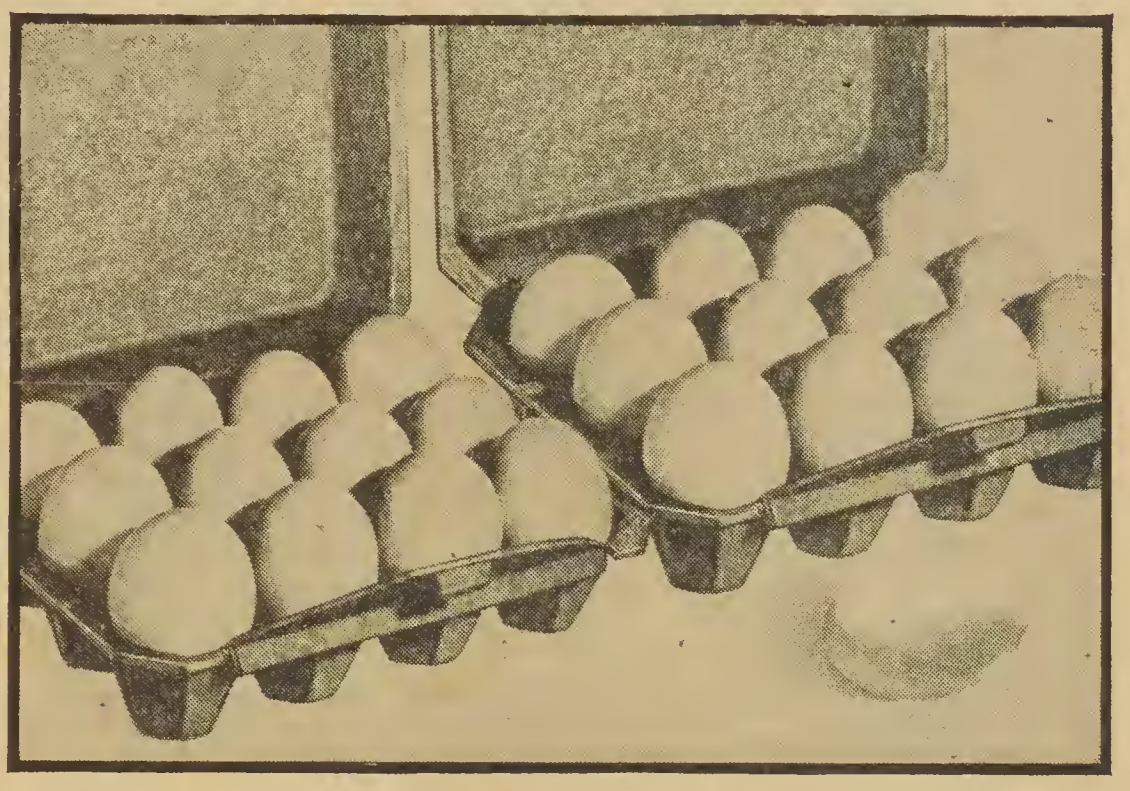
NOW!

Syncro-Zymic

SYNCHRONIZED NUTRIENT ACTION

WAYNE EGG FEEDS

Geared up to give you . . .



25 Extra Eggs Per Pullet Housed!

Egg benefits never before thought possible . . . now yours in Syncro-Zymic Wayne Egg Feeds, an exclusive Wayne Research development!

In two years of extensive tests on thousands of birds at the Wayne Research Farm, these Syncro-Zymic formulations (in comparison with very good laying rations) made records like these—

25 EXTRA EGGS PER PULLET HOUSED: Production increased 9.6% on 3.5% less feed per dozen eggs . . . bringing an *extra profit of 45¢ per bird.*

LIVABILITY UP 7.1% Pullets lived and laid longer . . . showed greater "staying power."

NO EXTRA COST: Syncro-Zymic benefits are in every bag of Wayne Egg Feeds—regular mashes, all-mashes and concentrates—at no extra cost to you.

What Syncro-Zymic Means To You

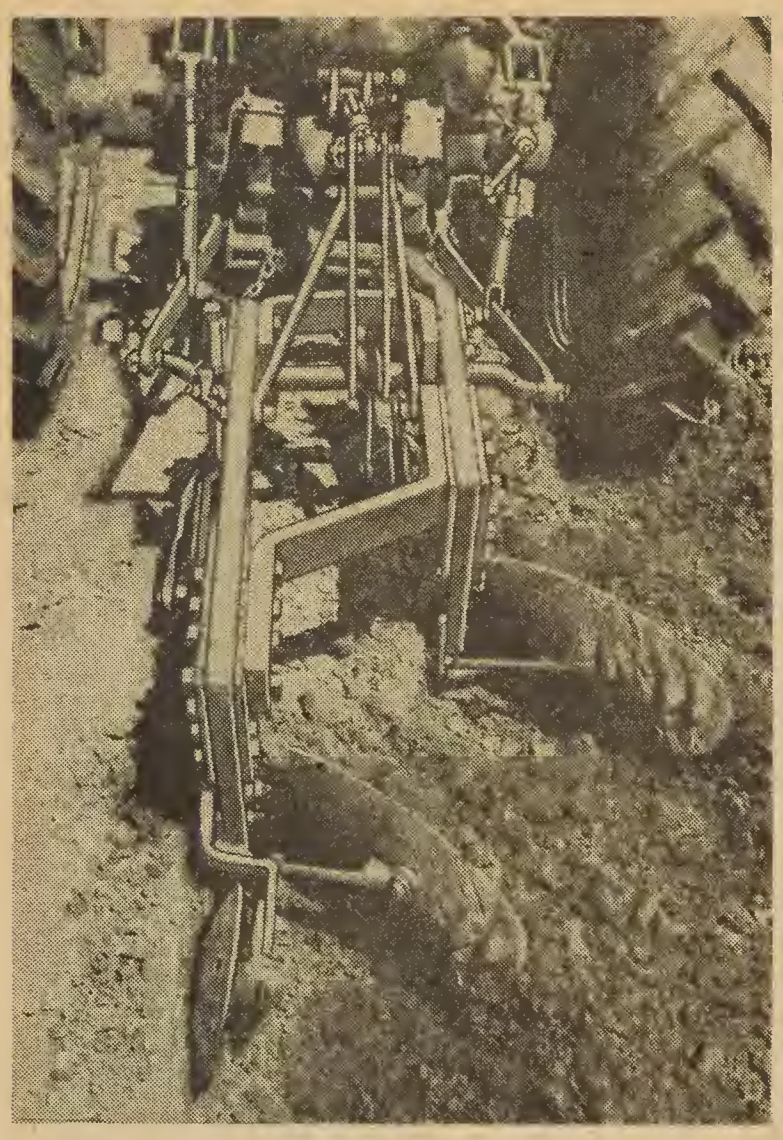
The secret is in the right balance of nutrients to make *better use of body enzymes.* Wayne Researchers discovered that certain ratios of nutrients, properly *geared* to each other, put into *more effective action* the enzymes in the body of the pullet or hen. They call this working together of nutrients and enzymes "Syncro-Zymic Activity." Result: far greater feed efficiency than ever before! Now yours exclusively in all Wayne Egg Feeds!



For more eggs, higher livability, greater net profits . . . ask your Feed Dealer Now for NEW Syncro-Zymic . . .

WAYNE FEEDS

ALLIED MILLS, INC. *Builders of Tomorrow's Feeds Today*
Executive Offices: Chicago 4, Illinois. Service Offices: Ft. Wayne 1, Ind.



A correctly adjusted mounted plow will trail squarely behind the tractor, and not tend to pull to one side.

When You Plow An Acre, You're Moving 2,000,000 Pounds of Soil .... Save Fuel, Wear and Time With Careful

Plow Adjustment

By MELVIN E. LONG

DO YOU KNOW that you move 1,000 tons of soil for every acre you plow 8 inches deep? That's enough soil to fill two silos 20 ft. by 50 ft. Is it surprising that plowing takes a lot of fuel? Even more when your plow is not at its best?

How can you cut fuel costs? By keeping your plow sharp, well maintained, properly adjusted, and correctly hitched.

Sharpness — Most important is the share. It should have proper down-suck, and side-suck, and of course it must be sharp. It doesn't matter much whether you have conventional or "throw-away" type shares. The problem is the same—sharpness and suck.

Your coulter is intended to slice through the trash and make a clean furrow wall. Here again, sharpness is important, because a dull coulter pulls harder, and may keep the plow from going into the ground.

Adjustment — Let's consider down-suck first. You need enough to get the plow into the ground, but not so much that the plow pulls harder than it should. On a pull type plow, this is controlled by the up-and-down location of the hitch bar at the front of the plow. Raise the bar for more, or lower it for less down-suck. On a three point hitch mounted plow, shorten the top link for more, or lengthen it for less down-suck.

Width of cut — This adjustment is called "landing" the plow. You can vary only the cut of the front bottom, as the others are fixed. But this is important, since you must set the front bottom to cut the same width as the others. Otherwise, you will have an uneven job of plowing, due to the different sizes of slices being laid together. On a pull type plow, this is done by changing the length of the plow tongue brace. On a mounted plow it is accomplished by moving the plow side-ways on the frame, or by rotating slightly an off-set eross bar.

Lateral leveling — On a pull type plow, the furrow wheel is raised or lowered by a lever or crank. On a three point mounted plow, the length of the right lift arm is varied. If the plow is not level, side-to-side, there will be ridging, because of slices of uneven depth being thrown together. This makes for more work in getting the seed bed level.

The **tail wheel** of the plow is intended to do two things—carry part of the weight of the plow, and hold the plow slightly away from the furrow wall. Both make the plow easier to pull. Adjust the wheel so it doesn't try to climb the furrow wall.

Coulter adjustment is important because it determines the width of the slice to be turned. If you have a 14-inch bottom and cut a 15-inch slice, you're asking for trouble. The plowed ground will be uneven, the plow will pull harder than necessary, and it will be more likely to plug. Depending on soil and trash conditions, you must vary depth, side-to-side and fore-and-aft adjustment of the coulter. Experience, plus some help from your instruction manual, can aid in obtaining best results.

Proper **hitching** of a pull type plow makes the plow easier to pull and the tractor easier to steer, because side draft is kept to a minimum. Ideally, the center of resistance of your plow should be directly behind the center of pull of the tractor. The center of pull of the tractor is always mid-way between the rear wheels—regardless of wheel spacing.

Location of the center of resistance of a plow is a complex problem, and your best bet is to consult your owner's manual for your particular plow. With some tractor-plow combinations, you can't eliminate all the side draft, but your manual can show you the best possible compromise. For mounted plows, this problem is dealt with by proper wheel spacing. Again, your best bet is your tractor manual.

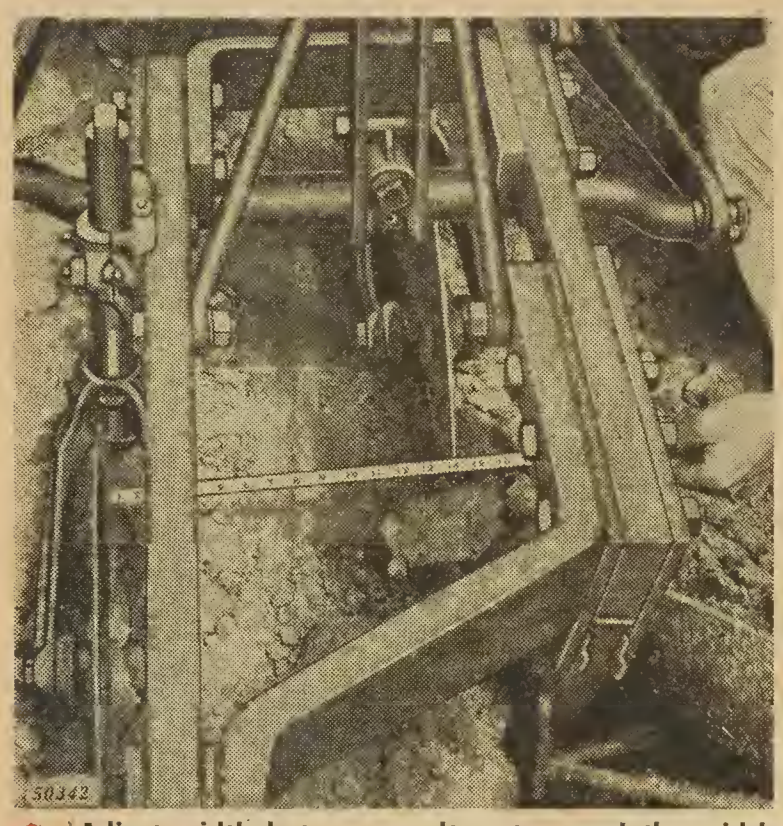
For safety reasons, the traetor drawbar should never be set higher than the manufacturer's recommendations. Use of wheel weights, fluid in tires, and tire inflation pressure should also be as recommended by the manufaeturer.

Maintenance is primarily a matter of lubrication. Coulters require the most attention on either type of plow. Wheels of the pull type plow are next. On a mechanical lift plow, the lift mechanism should be kept clean and well lubricated. The tail wheel mechanism should also be well lubricated.

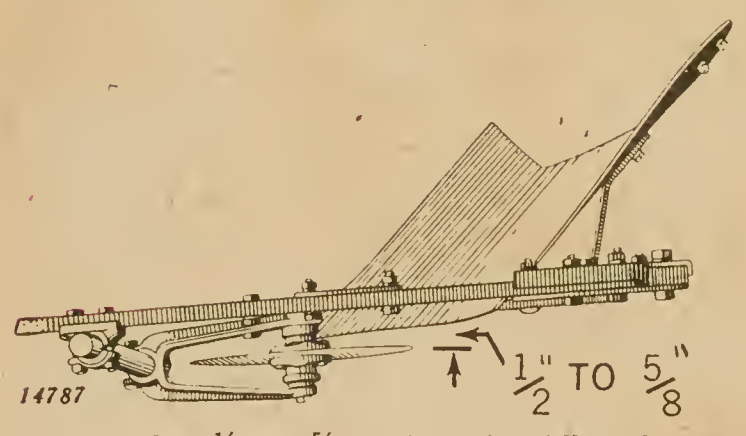
Most pull type plows have some sort of spring-operated protective mechanism, either in the plow tongue, or on the individual shanks. To give you any protection, they must be kept clean and lubricated. Finally, always protect the polished surfaces from rusting. During the use-season, overnight oiling is enough, but when the plow is stored at the end of the season, use a good rust preventative type grease.

As with all jobs, there is a right and many wrong ways to plow. For help on specific problems consult your owner's manual or your dealer. But the basic requirements of a good job of plowing are the same, everywhere.

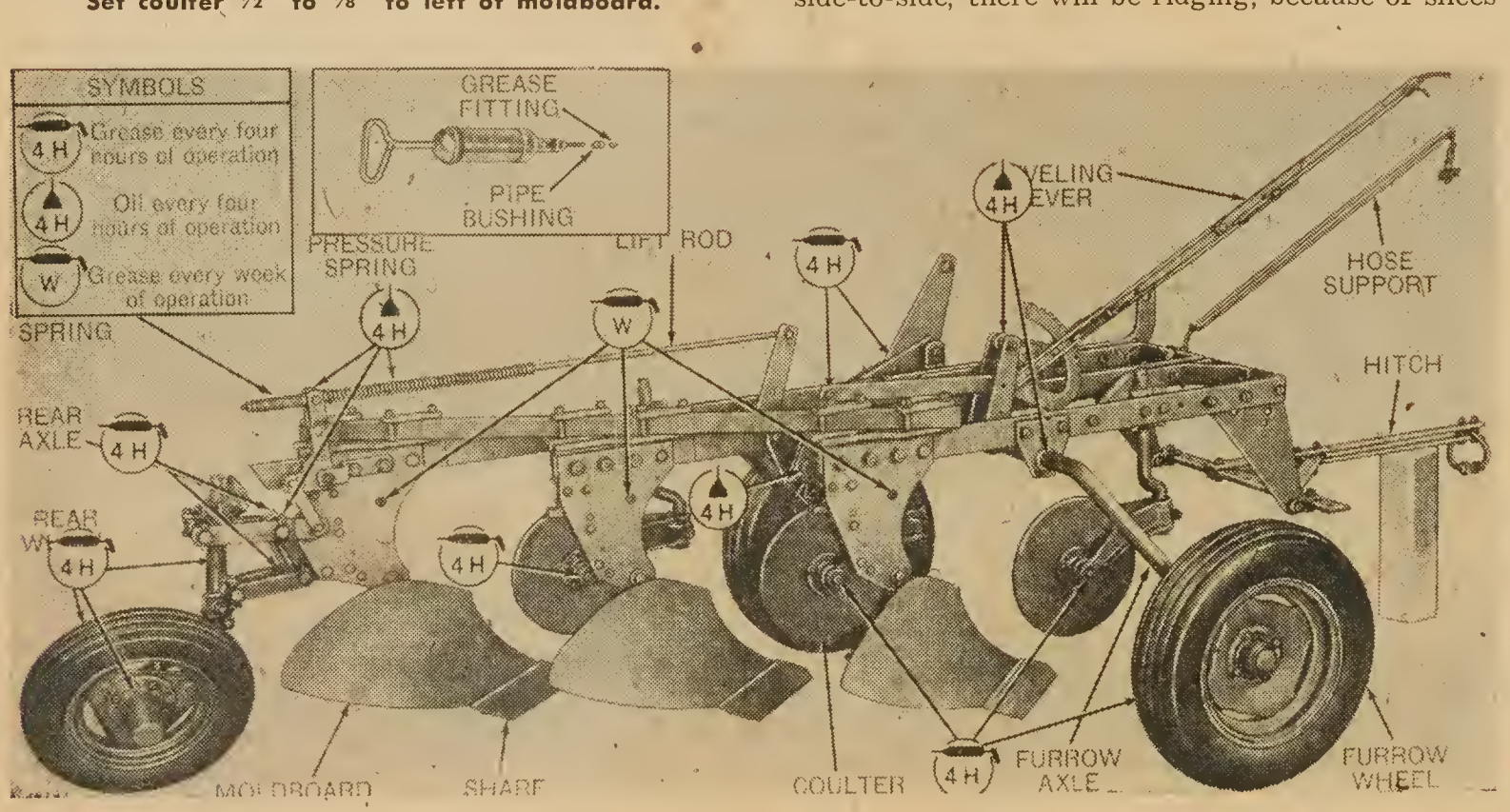
If you have properly sharpened shares and coulters, proper maintenance and adjustment of your plow, and have it properly hitched, you'll do the best possible job. More important, you'll do it easier, quicker, and cheaper.



Adjust width between coulters to equal the width of cut of each plow bottom.



Set coulter ½" to ⅝" to left of moldboard.



Most lubrication points need oil or grease every 4 hours of use.



The Atlantic Refining Company's exhibit, New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

FAIR TIME!

Parades and poultry shows, band concerts and barkers on the midway, fine livestock and flashing fireworks—and fun! Put them all together and you have a fair, that wonderfully happy American institution that's as much a part of farm life as the seasons.

We at Atlantic would like to extend our best wishes for success to all the 1957 fairs everywhere . . . not only because they're so enjoyable, but because our fairs play an important part in presenting agriculture to the people of our states.

You expect to see the familiar Atlantic sign at a New York State Fair, because high-quality Atlantic products are so much a part of farm life in this state. And Atlantic's Rural Salesmen, dealers and distributors are keeping more and more farms on the go every year.

Many farmers look to Atlantic for leadership in meeting their petroleum needs—gasoline, furnace oil, kerosene, motor oil and other fine lubricants—because Atlantic *knows* the farm.

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY

ATLANTIC

See your Atlantic Weatherman each week night on TV

WINNERS ALL!

(Continued from Page 1)

Fine Citizenship

Beatrice E. Houck, homemaking winner at Forestville Central School, N. Y., has had a fine example of citizenship in her family. Her older brother is master of the local Grange, her young brother active in cub scouts, and her mother is a den mother. Beatrice's father is a member of the board of education, and both parents are active in PTA.

Mary Jane Dever, Homer Central School, N. Y., says that the food demonstrations in her homemaking course have given her poise and self confidence and gained her many friends. Besides her food and clothing projects, Mary Jane has milking Ayrshires, of which she is very proud, and with which she won the County Ayrshire Girl award. A large garden project is a family affair with her two sisters and her parents.

When the American Agriculturist Foundation Award winner was chosen in Marlboro High School last year, Kathleen Viscounti made up her mind that she would do her utmost to gain that honor for 1957. Toward that goal she improved her school work, studied harder, planned her work better—and consequently had more time than ever for extra-curricular activities. Happily, Kathleen was chosen for the Award this year.

To Mary Ann Bilunas, Riverhead High School, N. Y., is ascribed a



Joan Marie Collister, who travels 15 miles each way to Canton High School, Pa.

"green thumb." Not only does she enjoy growing things," says Miss Gloria Ann Bruno, homemaking teacher, "but she brings them into her home and into our classroom, and is famous for her flower and vegetable arrangements."

Nurses' Aid

During the summer, Sallie Neal, winner at Trumansburg Central School, N. Y., worked as a nurses' aid at Tompkins County Memorial Hospital, Ithaca. Now she is a student at the Willard State Hospital School of Nursing, with a scholarship, and is planning to specialize in work with children and babies.

Hartland Academy, Hartland, Maine's choice for the Award was Mavis Hart. Mavis received the highest score in the Rural Electrification Quiz Contest sponsored by the Central Maine Power Co., and will represent her school in the state contest.

Of Jeanette Smead, an "A" student at Arms Academy, Shelburne Falls, Mass., her teacher says:

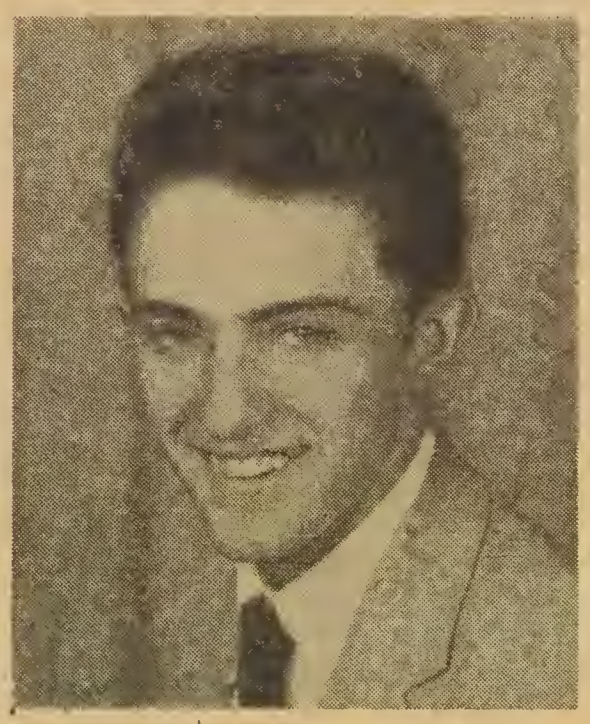
"I was happy to award her your book and certificate. For all of me she could have been queen for a day!"

So good are Jeanette's marks that her guidance teacher has tried to persuade her to quit home arts in favor of college preparatory courses, but so far Jeanette has stuck to homemaking.

Nancy Jean Pearson of Alton Central School, Alton, N. H. won a trip to the Eastern States Exposition for the dress revue in 1956. Her baby beef won 7th place in Springfield, and she has county awards for canning, forestry, knitting and crocheting. This fall she is studying fashion designing at the New England School of Art.

More Than Her Share

Joan Marie Collister was the choice at the Canton High School, Pa., for the 1956-57 Foundation Award. Joan has



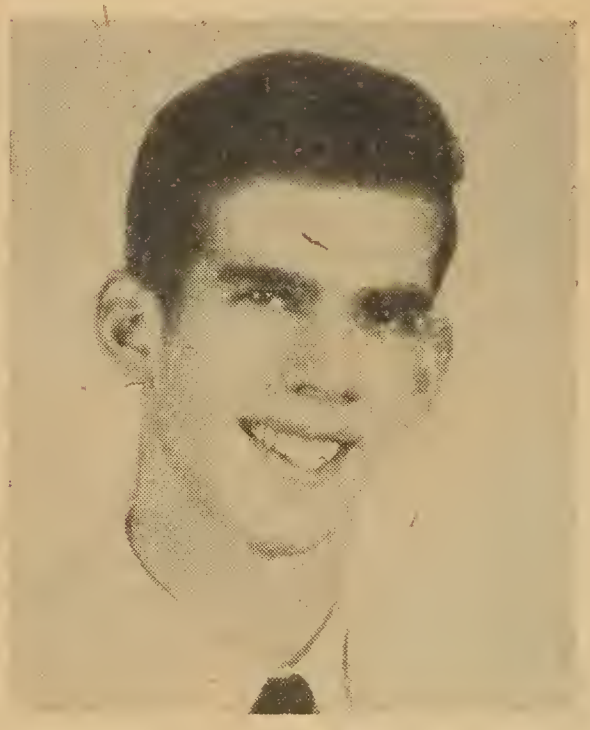
Robert Taylor, Star Dairy Farmer of the Cazenovia Aggies Chapter FFA.

taken vocational homemaking for 3 years. Mrs. Rena Crumbling, head of the homemaking department, says that she is always willing to do more than her share, and to cooperate in any task.

Joan travels 15 miles each way to school daily, but this does not deter her from participation in many school activities. She has earned the Junior Homemaker degree, and is one of 3 girls in her county to receive the highest award of the organization, State Homemaker degree.

Mrs. S. Burton Heath, head of the homemaking department at Thetford Academy, Vt., writes:

"It is with pride and pleasure that I



At Slippery Rock Area Joint High School, Penna., Robert Capello specializes in registered Yorkshire hogs.

send you the name of Joan Ward to be the recipient of your Award. Joan has shown great improvement during the past year—in attitudes, relationships, and skills.

Joan now plans on taking a two-year course for practical nurses, a career in which Mrs. Heath feels she will be most successful.

There you have it—just a sampling of the many fine accomplishments of young people in our northeastern states. We wish we could publish more, and we want the teachers and students to know that our directors are very appreciative of their cooperation and the fine reports they send in.

There follows a list of the schools (with the names of the winners) **who reported to us.** This is emphasized, because many of the schools who take part in the Foundation Award project omit to report, thus depriving their young people of the pleasure of seeing their name in print in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Look the list over. You will surely see some names you know. All are a credit to their families and their schools. If you didn't send in a report this year, make a mental note to do it next.

Where two names are listed opposite one school, the first name is the winner in vocational agriculture, the second in homemaking.

NEW YORK STATE

Adams Central School	Nancy Rider
Addison Central School	Alan Gleason
Afton Central School	Judy Robinson
Akron Central School	John Peel
Alfred-Almond Central School, Almond	Francis Clancy
Alice-Freeman-Palmer Central School, Windsor	Patricia Rogers
Altona Central School	Joyce Rainville
Arcade Central School	Charles Powell DeVue Bliss
Argyle Central School	Donald Graham
Arlington High School, Poughkeepsie	Gerald Parliman
Belfast Central School	Jean Noether
Berne-Knox Central School, Berne	Ernest Crawford Carolyn Miller
Boonville Central School	David Dano
Brocton Central School	Joanne Parisio
Caledonia-Mumford Central School, Caledonia	Mary Ann Mattice
Canaseraga Central School	Richard Fritz
Canton High School	Frances Patterson
Cazenovia Central School	Robert Taylor Sandra Kinney
Charlotte Valley Central School, Davenport	Bernald Briggs Barbara Ballard
Clayton Central School	Norma Solar
Corfu Central School	Robert Kruger
Cornwall High School	Arlene McMahon
Delaware Academy and Central School, Delhi	Karen Archibald
DeRuyter Central School	Margaret Wightman
Dryden Central School	Louise Dedrick
Edwards Central School	Janet Bridgeland
Falconer Central School	Delbert Mee
Fayetteville-Manlius Central School, Fayetteville	Melvin Cook
Forestville Central School	Beatrice Houck
Franklin Academy, Malone	James Russell
Fredonia High School	Christine Kasbohm
Geneseo Central School	Roderick Adamson
Genoa Central School	Nancy McKinney
Gilbertsville Central School	Mary Faber
Gilboa-Conesville Central Rural School, Gilboa	Mildred Castle
Goshen Central School	Joseph Skladanek
Gowanda Central School	Raymond E. Smith
Groton Central School	Harry Jebbett
Hamilton Central School	Valenta Austin
Hammond Central School	James Langtry Lois Rogers
Harrisville Central School	Margaret Durham
Heatly High School, Green Island	John Carlow (Hmkg.)
Henderson Central School	Sylvia J. Richmond
Holley Central School	Shirley Pratt
Homer Central School	Mary Jane Dever
Honeoye Central School	Patricia Boyd
Hounsfield Central School Sackets Harbor	Gail Huttemann
Jefferson Central School	Margaret Eklund
Jeffersonville Central School	Barbara Kratz
Jordan Central School	Robert Cleverly Harriet Cornell
King Ferry Central School	Suzanne Bailey (Agr.) Donna Brown
Knox Memorial Central School, Russell	June Mackin
LaFargeville Central School	Vivian Burman
Lafayette Central School	Barbara Millett
Lake Shore Central School, Angola	Joanne Barbone
LeRoy Central School	Frank Van Deusen
Letchworth Central School, Gainesville	Nellie Jo Wolfe
Lisbon Central School	Sylvia Lawrence
Little Falls Central School	Eugene Myskowski
Lyndonville Central School	Madelyn Canham
Marlboro Central School	Kathleen Viscounti
McGraw Central School	Jack Mitchell
Mexico Academy and Central School	Carolyn Wise
Milford Central School	Gordon Gale
Montgomery High School	Barbara Ann Bell
Mooers Central School	Joan Bassford
Moriah High School	Mary Ann Fleming
Newark Valley Central School	Ann Mullen
North Syracuse Central High School	Bernard Clement
Odessa Central School	Wayne Chapman
Otego Central School	Bruce Greene
Owego Free Academy	Andrew Gradel Charlotte Barnhart
Phelps Central School	Sylvia Hart
Poland Central School	Roger Lange
Pulaski Academy and Central School	Seymour Stevens
Red Hook Central School	Joan McAuliffe
Richfield Springs Central School	Flora Stauring
Richmondville Central school	Roger Henness
Riverbead High School	Mary Ann Bilunas
Roscoe Central School	Ruth Ann McUmber
Savannah High School	Carole King
Sharon Springs Central School	Arnold D. Mereness
Sherburne Central School	Nyla Jo Ebert
Sherman Central School	Frank L. Barney Kay Parment
Sherwood Central Rural School	Margaret Birdsall
Sidney Central School	Philip Smith
South Kortright Central School	Dennis Hill Barbara Many
Springfield Central School, E. Springfield	Wm. C. Steenburg
Stockbridge Valley Central School, Munnsville	Janice Cheyne
Stratford Central School	Marcia Jane Mowers
Troupsburg Central School	David Prutsman
Trumansburg Central School	Sarah Louise Neal
Truxton Central School	Margaret Nichols
Van Etten Central School	Amy Amald
Vernon-Verona-Sherrill Central School, Verona	Joyce Clarke
Virgil Central School, Cortland	Ralph Hatfield Barbara Jean Toney
Walton Central School	Sonja Coons
Warsaw Central School	Kyle Glosser
Warwick Valley Central School, Warwick	Thomas Gerlitz
Washingtonville High School	John Riepma
Waterloo Central High School	Audrey Bate
Waterville Central School	Dale Allen
Wayne Central High School, Ontario Center	Lonnie Scott
Wellsville High School	Richard Sekoll
West Leyden Central School	John Hrim
Westmoreland Central School	Barbara Safran
Whitesboro Central School	Lorraine Lazarek
Wilson Central School	Carol Beutel
Windsor Central School	Patricia Rogers
Worcester Central School	George Evans Betty Evans
Wyoming Central School	Gail Schneider
York Central School, Retsof	Judith Raffe

CONNECTICUT

Bloomfield High School	Valerie Jean Koch
Rockville High School	John Monaghan
Southington High School	David MacDonald

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Alton Central School	Nancy Pearson
Belmont High School	Persis Bach
New Boston High School	George Whipple Betsey Dodge
New Ipswich Appleton Academy	Nancy Willard
Newmarket High School	Judith Hale
Oyster River High School, Durham	Beverly Hill
Spaulding High School, Rochester	Donald Young
Walpole High School	Edward B. Cornerford

MASSACHUSETTS

Arms Academy, Shelburne Falls	Jeanette Smead
Bristol County Agricultural School, Segreganset	James Cordoza, Jr.
Hopkins Academy, Hadley	Richard Nielbala
Jamaica Plain High School	Ronald H. Lake Arthur Johnson John E. Borgal Patrick J. Pezzulo Robert A. Candow John H. Gormley
Norfolk County Agricultural School, Walpole	William Van Laarboven
Smith's Agricultural School, Northampton	Linwood Clark
Templeton High School, Baldwinville	Janice Mayalia

MAINE

Ashland Community High School	Clinton W. Condon
Berwick Academy	Bertha Normand
Bucksport High School	Ralph Clement
Corinna Union Academy	Rodney Bowden
Hartland Academy	Wendall Patterson Mavis Hart
Lawrence High School, Fairfield	Richard Wilson
Madison High School	Herbert Edgerly
Mechanic Falls High School	Clarissa Edwards
Morse Memorial School, Brooks	Robert D. Eldridge
Rockland High School	Judith Ann Childs
Wachusett Regional High School, Holden	Ronda Douthwright
Waterville Senior High School	Paula Joyce Berkley

NEW JERSEY

Hunterdon Central High School, Flemington	Edward Smutney
Memorial High School, Millville	John T. Robinson III
Princeton High School	Charles Appelget
Salem High School	Glee Pulley
Sussex Public School	Reola Courtright

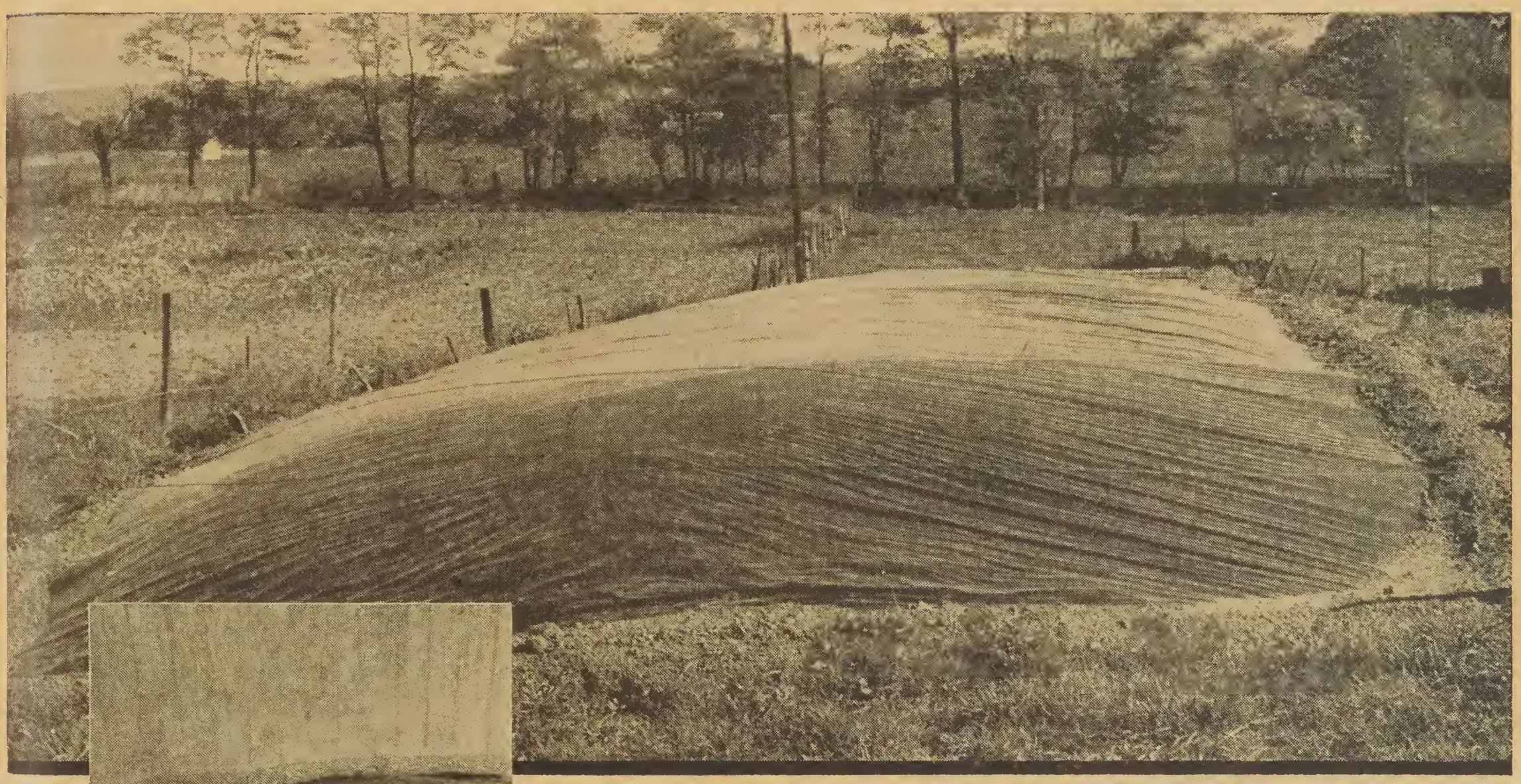
PENNSYLVANIA

Black Creek Township High School, Rock Glen	Wanda Schell
Brockway Area High School	John W. Cook Mary Ann Yancey
Canton High School	Joan Marie Collister
Conneaut Lake Area High School	Edward Fries
Damascus High School	James Welsh
Fort LeBoeuf Joint School System, Waterford	Clara Mae Shields
Gettysburg High School	Marie Bowling
Lakeview High School, Stoneboro	Jeanette Aley
Latrobe High School	Virginia Sliz
Liberty Joint High School	Betty Lou Collister
Montoursville Area Joint High School	Beverly Yeagle
Northern Cambria Joint High School, Barnesboro	Marie Davis
Polk Township High School, Kresgeville	Carole Kay Anewalt
Preston High School. Lakewood	Anthony Worobey
Slippery Rock Area Joint High School	Robert Capello
Wyalusing Valley Joint High School	Robert Harry Epler

VERMONT

Brattleboro High School	Barbara Puffer
Chester High School	Donald Davison Francis Wright
Middlebury High School	Beverly A. Clarke
Pittsford-Barstow High School	Carol Holden
Thetford Academy	Joan Ward
Vergennes High School	Lawrence F. Gebo
Whitingham High School, Jacksonville	Shirley Ann Nadeau

Farmers the country over are turning forage crops into higher milk, beef and pork profits with silos of black **VISQUEEN** Trade Mark agricultural polyethylene film. You can do it with equipment you have now—for just pennies per ton of silage.



Produces, Preserves and Protects Highest Nutrient Values from Field to Feeding. Simplifies Silage-Making. Beats the Weather, Makes Top Quality Silage Easier, Cheaper.

This Report Can Put Thousands of Dollars Cash in Your Pocket. *Now you can make and store all the silage you'll ever need in field silos of Black "VisQueen" Film.* It will cost you less than the annual upkeep of a conventional silo! You'll get top silage. You'll get it easier, cheaper. You need only equipment you already have. You'll save a lot of labor. You'll beat the weather!

No Dry Loss! There's practically no dry loss in "VisQueen" Film. Uncovered field silos lose up to half the silage from spoilage. Weather leaches out valuable nutrients. Conventional silos lose from 20 to 30%. With silage worth $8 to $12 per ton, these new silos of Black "VisQueen" film are a blessing.

You Get Better Silage! Silage in silos of "VisQueen" Film is airtight, weathertight. Nutrients stay at peak from field to feeding. You cut corn and legume silage at *highest* feed value. Your silage is *worth* more to begin with—and "VisQueen" Film keeps it that way. Silage is more palatable. Cattle eat more. Practically no packing is needed. You *save* valuable, nutrient-bearing juices. You feed less grain and supplements. Carotene and proteins are locked in. There's no leaching out of valuable nutrients by the weather.

Lower Silo Temperatures—Silos of "VisQueen" Film keep temperatures at a low 98° compared to 135-140° in uncovered field silos. Carmelization is prevented. Nutrients saved.

Tough, Weather-Resistant—"VisQueen" Black Agricultural Polyethylene is *tough*. Stands up to wind, rain, hail, freezing, sleet and snow.

See Your County Agent—See your county agent for full information. If your farm supply, implement or lumber dealer is out of "VisQueen" Film, use the coupon below—for full information, and nearest source.

But Beware! There are imitations of "VisQueen" Film. "VisQueen" Black Film is *agricultural* polyethylene—one of a family of "VisQueen" films used in scores of ways on thousands of American farms. Be sure you have "VisQueen" Film by looking for the trademark "VisQueen" printed on the selvage. "VisQueen" is a pioneer polyethylene . . . comes in the widest choice of seamless widths—up to 32 feet . . . is the most uniform gauge.

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CULLING FOR PROFIT

By WILLIAM P. LEAMY

Extension Dairyman, Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station, Burlington, Vt.

CULLING low-producing cows is a big step toward getting more profit from your dairy farm. Cows are culled for many reasons, but low production is the most important. Every fifth cow is removed from the average dairy herd each year — one-third of them because of low production.

If you have a production record on your herd, you have the best and most accurate measure for determining just which cows to cull. The Dairy Herd Improvement Association, Owner-Sampler, and Weigh-A-Day-A-Month record plans all help you to cull your poorest cows—to find your "boarders"—and develop a more efficient, profitable herd.

Dairymen often ask us, "What is the lowest production a cow can make and still return a profit to her owner?" The answer is not always the same for every farm. The cost of labor, investment, and feed can make a big difference. However, if we use some average figures we can find a minimum figure that would apply to most farms.

The average dairy cow in Vermont produces a little over 6,000 pounds of milk each year. Taking the average price for last year, we find that she would gross **about $290 for this milk.** It costs at least $150 a year to feed this cow, which leaves a return of $140 above feed cost.

One of our old guides says that feed cost is about one-half the actual cost of producing milk.

Using this guide and multiplying the feed cost of $150 by 2, we find that this average cow should have grossed at **least** $300 in order to be a profitable producer. Though labor and investment may be kept at a minimum on some farms we can be sure that 6,000 pounds is a pretty definite low for any cow.

Let's look at the production and feed costs for the average DHIA-tested cow in Vermont. She produced 8,500 pounds of milk last year, grossed $410, used $190 worth of feed, and gave a return of $220 over feed cost. If we double $190, we find that she needed to gross at least $380. This average DHIA cow just about paid her way, covered the cost of producing milk, and gave her owner a return for his own labor.

If you have production records and want to use them efficiently in culling your dairy herd, you may wonder what culling level to use.

Studies on production records enable us to estimate the amount of milk a first-calf heifer will make when she is mature or six years old. Her mature equivalent production is found by multiplying her first record by 125 percent.

A second-calf heifer produces about 90 percent of her mature equivalent. Other studies have shown that a herd produces about 10 percent less milk than if the whole herd was mature.

With few exceptions, a first-calf heifer should produce at least 80 percent as much milk in her first lactation as the herd average. If you feel that you must maintain a high herd average, or increase your present one, you will need to cull on the basis of 90 percent of the herd average.

The use of production records in culling should be tied in with another factor. Our average dairy cow is less than six years old. Because of low production, disease, injury, or other reasons for culling, this average age is really pretty low.

This average cow actually stays in the milking herd about three and one-half years. She has just about three lactations in which to produce milk. As it takes a very good first-calf heifer to give a return over feed cost high enough in her first lactation to pay for the cost of raising her, she has only two years to produce at a profit.

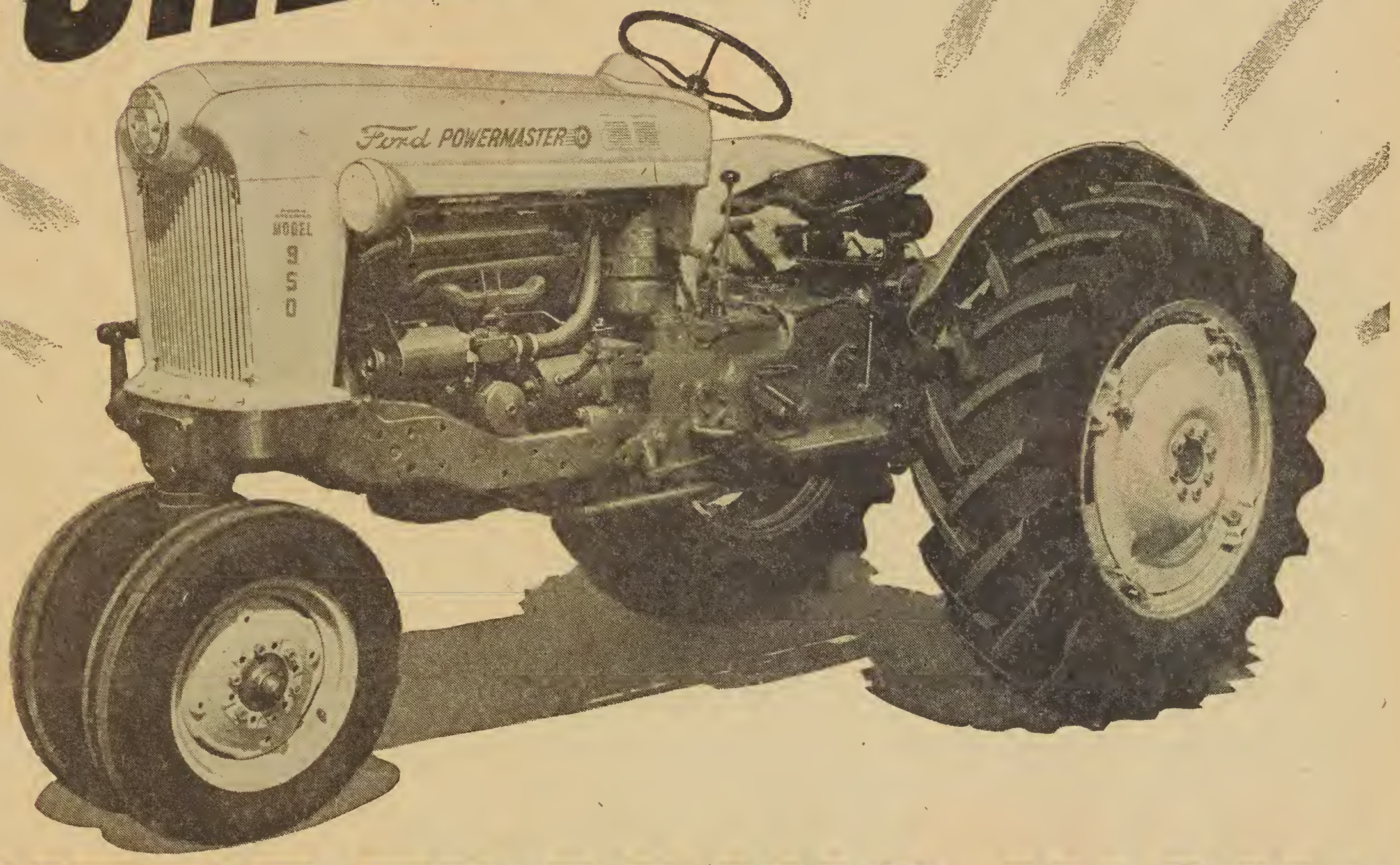
Can you afford to wait for a second record before culling a heifer that produces considerably less than the herd average? On the basis of the average age, cost of raising, and need for good year-after-year production, it doesn't seem feasible to wait for a second record. This is especially true if milk production is your only source of income.

Dairy farming is a business. Many of the same principles used by the manufacturers of any product must be applied on today's dairy farm in securing efficient production.—*Vermont Farm & Home Science—July '57*



Winners of NYABC's 1957 technician's distinguished service award were these three men shown with their wives. Left to right: Henry Van Blake, Cobleskill, honorable mention; Warren C. Mee, Falconer, winner; and Russell Roby, Nunda, honorable mention.

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CONVENIENT TERMS—Ask about our easy credit terms. We can work out a plan that will meet your particular requirements.

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Winners At New York State Fair Open Livestock Show

By JIM HALL

A RECORD-BREAKING crowd of nearly a half million attended the New York State Fair at Syracuse this year. One of the greatest attractions from a farming standpoint was the cattle show in which entries from many states and Canada competed for nearly $25,000 in prize money.

Results in the Open Classes were as follows:

Dairy Cattle

AYRSHIRES

Bulls: Grand and Senior champion — Village Brook Diamond High — Village Brook Farm, Nedrow, N. Y. Reserve and Grand Junior Champion — Melody Lane King of Diamonds—Phyllis J. Hotaling, Cato, N. Y.

Females: Grand and Senior champion — Kenmore Venessa—Kenmore Farm, Hornell, N. Y. Reserve Grand champion — Kingcrest Victory E—Melody Lane Farm, Burke, N. Y. Junior champion — Strathglass Loyal Dawn — Strathglass Farm, Port Chester, N. Y.

County or District Herds: 1 — Onondaga County Herd; 2—Clinton-Essex-Franklin Ayrshire Club; 3—Jefferson County Herd.

Premier Breeder: Strathglass Farm, Port Chester, N. Y.

BROWN SWISS

Bulls: Grand and Senior champion — Pearson's Design—New York Art. Breeders Co-op, Ithaca, N. Y. Res. Gr. champ. — Lee's Hill Keeper's Gaucho — Evi Scholtz, Pine Plains. Jr. champ.—Mapledale Buster—Mapledale Swiss Farm, Lowville, N. Y.

Females: Gr. and Sr. champ.—Twin State Maida's Jean — Sleepy Valley, Saxton's River, Vt. Res. Gr. champ.—Sir Michael's Lady — Hillwinds Ladderlook Farms, Greenfield, Mass. Jr. champ.—Queenfield of Ethan Allen — Hillwinds Ladderlook Farms, Greenfield, Mass.

County or Dist. Herds: 1 — Southeastern Canton, William Harris, Jr., Tappan, N.Y. 2—Central Canton Herd, Care Maple Grove Farm, Manlius; 3—Northwestern Canton; 4—Northeastern Canton, Care Duncan Bellinger, Schoharie, N. Y.

Premier Breeder — Hillwinds Ladderlook Farm, Greenfield, Mass.

GUERNSEY

Bulls: Gr. and Sr. champ. — Caumsett Tore—Greystone Farms, Auburn, N. Y. Res. Gr. champ. — Lake Louise Royal Superb—Lake Louise Farm, Dallas, Pa. Jr. champ.—McDonald Farms' Odessa's Wish—McDonald Farms, Cortland.

Females: Gr. and Sr. champ. — Caumsett Regal Gloss — High Meadows Farms, LaFayette, N. Y. Res. Gr. Champ.— McDonald Farms' Jolly Token — McDonald Farms, Cortland. Jr. champ. — Marsh Farms P. Carol—Paul C. Flemming, Canandaigua.

County or Dist. Herds: 1—Finger Lakes Guernsey Breeders' Ass'n.; 2—Dutchess County Guernsey Breeders' Ass'n.; 3—Southern Tier Guernsey Breeders;—Wayne County Guernsey Club, Clifford Smith, Ontario, N. Y.

Premier Breeder: McDonald Farms, Cortland.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

Bulls: Gr. and Sr. champ.—H.S.F. Dean Duke—I.U. Scott and Sons, Hamilton, N. Y. Res. Gr. and Jr. champ.—Woodbourne Inka Reflector — Woodbourne Farms, Dimock, Pa.

Females: Gr. and Sr. champ. — Inka Pietje Veeman — Woodbourne Farms, Dimock, Pa. Res. Gr. champ.—Cochrane Sovereign Ideal — Freebaer Farms, Ft. Plain, N. Y. Jr. champ. — Collins-crest Burke Seeley—Collins-crest Farm, Malone, N. Y.

County or Dist. Herds: 1—Oneida County Holstein Club, Sauquoit, N. Y.; 2—Wayne County; 3—O-H-M- Holstein Club; 4—Lewis; 5—Eastern New York; 6—Cayuga-Seneca Club; 7—Ontario; 8—Chautauqua; 9—Onondaga; 10—Delaware; 11—Madison; 12—Livingston; 13—Chenango; 14—Oswego; 15—Cortland; 16—Franklin; 17—Chemung; 18—Wyoming.

Premier Breeder — Freebaer Farms, Fort Plain, N. Y.

JERSEY

Bulls: Gr. and Sr. champ.—First Farmer —Pioneer Farms, Old Lyne, Conn. Res. Gr. champ. — Blonde Lad's Volunteer — Taylor's Jersey Farm, Walton, N. Y. Jr. champ.—Noble Ruler—Twin Oaks Farm, Morristown, N. J.

Females: Gr. and Sr. champ.—Masterain Sleeper Dora — Harmony Jersey Farm, Greenwich, Conn. Res. Gr. champ. — Pinn's Ruth — Harmony Jersey Farm, Greenwich, Conn. Jr. champ. — Harmony Jester's Saint—Mary H. Smith, Greenwich, Conn.

County or Dist. Herds: 1—Delaware Co. Herd, Ralph Taylor, Walton, N. Y.; 2—Central New York Jersey Cattle Dist. Club—Syracuse, N. Y.

Premier Breeder: Harmony Jersey Farm, Greenwich, Conn.

MILKING-SHORTHORN

Bulls: Gr. and Sr. champ.—Last Chance Import—Last Chance Ranch, Lake Placid, N. Y. Res. Gr. champ.—Last Chance Double Duke—J. M. and M. White, Marathon, N. Y. Jr. champ.—Red Evan—Champion Farms, West Infield, N. Y.

Females: Gr. and Sr. champ. — Last Chance May Dutchess — Last Chance Ranch; Res. Gr. champ. — Sir Charlie Laura C.F.—Champion Farms, West Winfield, N. Y. Jr. champ. — Last Chance Duke's Lass—Last Chance Ranch.

County or Dist. Herds: 1—Central District Herd; 2—District Herd, Care of Oak Knoll Farm, Dansville, N. Y.; 3—Northern District Herd.

Premier Breeder: Last Chance Ranch, Lake Placid, N. Y.

Beef Cattle

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Bulls: Gr. and Jr. champ. — Moles Hill Eileenmere 120—Moles Hill Farm, Millerton, N. Y. Res. Gr. champ.—Moles Hill Eileenmere 153—Moles Hill Farm. Sr. champ. — Rally Eileenmere 30541 — Rally Farms, Millbrook, N. Y. Res. Sr. champ. —Rally Eileenmere 507—Rally Farms.

Females: Gr. and Sr. champ.—Moles Hill Barbara Rose—Moles Hill Farms, T. S. Ryan, Millerton, N. Y. Res. Gr. & Res. Sr. champ—Erianna of the Ledges 6th—Ledges Farm, East Aurora, N. Y. Jr. champ.—Moles Hill Blackbird 362—Moles Hill Farm. Res. Jr. champ.—Erianna of the Ledges 7th.

Steers: Champion Donnie — Betsy Lacko, Middleburg, N. Y.

Premier Breeder: Moles Hill Farm.

HEREFORD

Bulls: Champion—Bengall Baca Larry 2nd —Bengall Farms, Reigelsville, Pa. Res. champ.—Bengall Domino 4th — Bengall Farms.

Females: Champ.—M. F. Zato Lady 5th —Meadowhill Farms, Saxtons River, Vt. Res. champ.—M. W. Princess Mixer 14—Cox Farm, Woodruff, S. C.

Steers: Champ.—W. S. F. Mixmore 4—Wehle Stock Farm, Scottsville, N. Y.

Premier Breeder: Bengall Farms, Reigelsville, Pa.

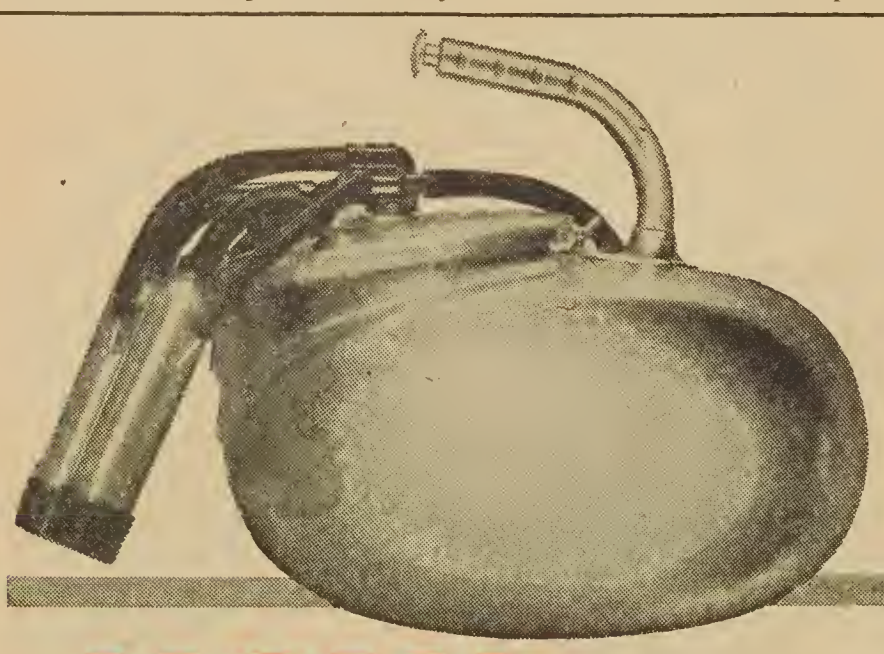
SHORTHORN (Horned & Polled)

Bulls: Gr. and Jr. champ.—L. F. Fascinate — Tulleevin Farms, Franklin, Ohio. Sr. and Res. Gr. champ—Acadia Royal Scot —Acadia Farm, Cyrus Eaton, Northfield, Ohio. Res. Sr. champ—Acadia Charity Chief—Acadia Farms. Res. Jr. champ.—Monmouth Fortress — Hortensia Farm, Holmdel, N. J.

Females: Gr. and Sr. champ.—Hortensia Eliza 2nd—Hortensia Farm. Res. Gr. and Res. Sr. champ.—Acadia Jealous Cathy—Acadia Farms. Jr. Champ. — Glen Cove Eliza 2nd—Glen Cove Farm, Windsor, N. Y. Res. Jr. champ.—L. F. Red Lavender—Tulleevin Farms, Franklin, Ohio.

Steers: Champ.—Limestone George—Lime Stone Farms, Holley, N. Y. Res. Champ.—Limestone Sailor—Limestone Farms.

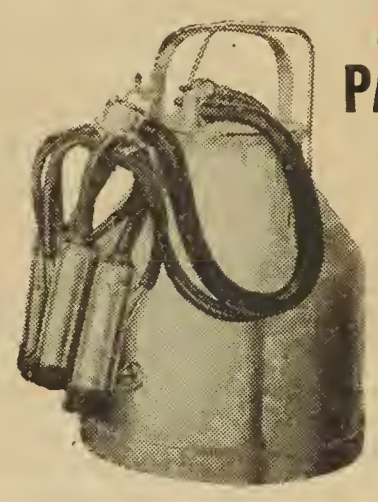
(Continued on Page 23)



NEW DE LAVAL
SUSPENDED MILKER

Here is the perfected suspended milker... a truly modern suspended...with revolutionary features that assure faster, cleaner milking...and absolute cow comfort!

NOW!...
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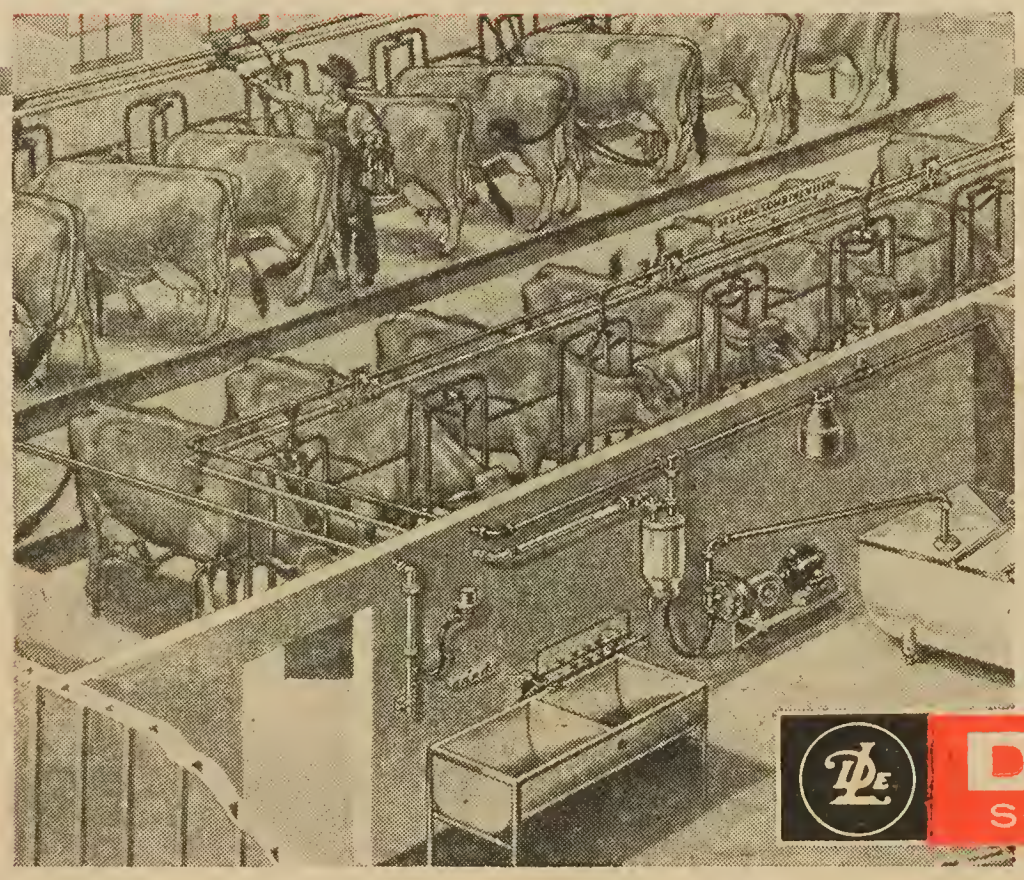
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HERE'S HOW: Simply purchase Hood Calf Starter from your favorite feed and grain dealer. Feed it to your calves. See how much faster your cows get back in production . . . see how much money you save by feeding this vitamin and mineral enriched diet supplement instead of fluid milk. Then — tell us about it in your own words.

Just finish this sentence: "Hood Calf Starter paid off for me because. . ."

Mail your entry to Hood Calf Starter Contest, Box 231, Boston 1, Mass., along with your sales receipt for a bag, box, pail or drum of Hood Calf Starter . . . *before* November 16, 1957. That's *all* you do — and you may win a beautiful, brand-new Ford Ranchero, or a handsome RCA Portable TV. Why not enter right away?

HOOD CALF STARTER

Feed Facts Worth Talking Over



You can depend on your feed man to supply you with information on economical cattle nutrition and also balanced rations. Be sure to ask him about the advantages of including Du Pont "Two-Sixty-Two" in your protein supplement.

Ask your feed man why Du Pont TWO-SIXTY-TWO® FEED COMPOUND in supplements means higher dairy profits for you

More milk at less cost: that's how you gain when feeding supplements containing Du Pont "Two-Sixty-Two"—the first and finest urea source of protein.

By including "Two-Sixty-Two" in supplements, your feed man can add more hominy, wheat or other quality feeds containing high levels of fat and energy. That's because he can substitute Du Pont "Two-Sixty-Two" for less concentrated sources of protein.

"Two-Sixty-Two" also lowers your feed costs by improving the milk-making value of your home-grown feedstuffs. It nourishes and stimulates rumen bacteria . . . helps them multiply and grow faster. The result: billions of them convert greater amounts of coarse, fibrous feeds into forms more efficiently turned into milk by your dairy cows.

Be sure to ask your feed man to include Du Pont "Two-Sixty-Two" in your custom- or ready-mixed rations.

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BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . THROUGH CHEMISTRY

TWO-SIXTY-TWO®
FEED COMPOUND

MONEY-SAVING TIPS

CARE OF YOUR CHAIN SAW



—Photo: Courtesy Homelite

WITH MORE than one sixth of all farmers now owning and using one-man chain saws, the most important problem facing users is proper maintenance to insure the long life and efficient service for which they were intended. Especially has this necessity grown since demand grew for ever increasing speeds in the motors which operate the saws. The first five minutes of a chain saw are the most vital in its life and care taken then will help prolong the saw's usefulness for many years.

The following simple rules for proper performance and maintenance have been evolved by a chain saw manufacturer. The instructions of other manufacturers are similar and when followed insure long saw life.

General: The oily substance on a new chain of any make is a rust preventative, not a lubricant. Pour oil on your new chain, or soak it in a pan of oil.

Breaking In: Always install a new sprockett with a new chain. This insures you of proper sprocket fit, especially on direct-drive saws. Adjust for proper chain tension.

Start engine. Run slowly, without cutting, for at least five minutes while the saw is warming up. **Do not exceed ½ throttle.**

Make a few initial cuts. Use plenty of oil after each cut. Stop the engine. Check proper chain tension. Watch chain tension carefully during the first half hour of cutting.

Never run your saw at top speed when it isn't cutting wood.

Always lubricate your chain whether in or out of the cut. By oiling properly you won't waste oil.

Chain Tension

Correct chain tension gives maximum chain life and top performance. Each day before cutting be sure your chain is properly oiled. Tighten chain so that you can just pull the chain around the bar easily by hand, after chain and bar are oiled. Stop the engine periodically and check for the tension of the chain. If the chain appears to be too loose, allow it to cool for a few minutes. Cooling removes any expansion caused by heat. If the chain still appears loose, tighten it.

Loose chains cut rougher, slower and dull faster. A loose chain will chatter, bounce around in the cut and cause severe strain on the chain and extreme wear in the joints. A loose chain will not drive properly, will climb the sprocket and often will jump off the bar, leading to excessive drive link breakage.

Improper setting can cause a multitude of problems. If the chain runs to the outside, depth gauges are lower on one side than the other. If the chain dulls fast it is because of insufficient depth gauge clearance.

The horsepower of the saw and the type of wood to be cut determine the height of the proper depth gauge setting. Powerful saw engines will require a lower depth gauge than smaller horsepower engines. Hard or frozen wood will require higher depth gauges than softer woods. The user will find out from experience which setting gives him best results.

Lubrication

Every day, before starting your engine, be sure your oiler is working. Oil should flow freely onto the chain. If necessary, pour oil over the chain. Use your oiler all the time while cutting. In addition, for best results, stop the saw and push the oiler while pulling the chain slowly around the bar by hand.

Proper lubrication is vital because high chain speeds throw off 95% of the oil you use. To get sufficient lubrication you must apply more oil at the right time.

The saw chain must be lubricated at two places: In the bar groove where the chain contracts the bar; inside the chain itself.

Oiling your chain at high speed lubricates the bar groove only. Oiling your chain while idling, or stopped, permits oil to lubricate the rivet and rivet hole. Proper oiling will practically eliminate chain stretch.

Wet Weather Use

Wet and cold weather bring their problems. Dirt usually adheres to logs in skidding. When this happens, the user should knock or brush off felled timber before cutting.

The chain should always be kept off the ground. If the chain runs into the ground, even for a few seconds, stop the saw and examine the cutters for dullness. File if necessary.

After each day's use the saw should be cleaned, dried and oiled. It should always be kept in its cover when not in use. When all timbering is done the chain should be removed from the bar and soaked overnight.

The above rules are far simpler than they appear on first reading. Common sense will show that they are necessary to observe.

Given the right care the chain saw becomes a profit-maker, not only saving unnecessary labor but also cutting work time to a point where the sale of timber yields a hard cash profit.

Says Chain Stores Reduce Costs, Increase Consumption

By JOHN A. LOGAN

President, National Association of Food Chains

REFERRING to Dan Dalrymple's article on page 17 of your July 6 issue, we would like to point out the great importance to farmers of a modern, efficient, mass distribution system for the retailing of their products. The significance is that this system greatly expands the market for their products in two ways—by reducing costs so that customers will have more money to spend on food, and by making food products available in many different forms (fresh, frozen, dried, canned) during all seasons of the year and available in every section of the country.

This mass distribution system is a necessary counterpart to the mass production system which has developed in our farms and factories. The simultaneous development of these two systems has permitted a rising standard of real income in this country with which you and your readers are well acquainted.

Self Service Increases Sales

One of the principal features of this mass distribution system has been the development of self-service as a method of operation which benefits consumers and producers alike. Self-service, through its invitation to "impulse" purchases, has had an impact on the American food standard of living. The freedom to touch, see, smell and feel merchandise increases sales and, as a result, food consumption is increased.

This broadens markets for farm food products and helps create additional jobs all along the line from farm to table. Larger sales also reduce costs and enable lower prices which, in turn, increase food purchasing power—encouraging further expansion of food consumption and a higher standard of living.

Sales Campaign

Another important benefit which farmers have received from this system of mass distribution has been the program of special sales campaigns for moving burdensome supplies into consumption. This program, which began in 1936 with organized farmers and organized retailers as the participants, is called the Farmer-Retailer Marketing Program.

At the request of apple producer organizations, members of the National Association of Food Chains have just completed a special sales campaign on canned apple products (July 3 to 13, 1957). Although the full results are not yet available, preliminary data from individual companies indicate that the campaign resulted in a great increase in sales of canned apple products.

Buyers On Increase

One type of relevant data is that showing the numbers of food chain companies in each size category for the past few years. The data show that there has been no significant change in the numbers of companies in the categories of four to nine stores, ten to fifteen stores, sixteen to twenty-five stores and twenty-six or more stores, but there has been a great increase in the number of companies operating two or three stores. Thus, the number of retail buyers in the food chain field has increased by about five hundred in the last five years instead of decreasing as the article implies.

The competition existing in any market, whether it be for a farm product or industrial product, is much more important as a guide to the efficiency of operation of that market than any figures about the numbers of buyers and sellers. Vigorous competition protects farmers and consumers better than any other influence. The vigorous competition existing in retail food markets is well known and has been reported many times.

We are offering to cooperate with farm organizations in reaching a clear understanding of food chain operating practices and in correcting those which appear to be not in the best interest of farmers.—*John A. Logan, President, National Association of Food Chains*

— A. A. —

California Tour

MANY OF our readers have written in to ask us about our California Tour for 1958. We are happy to announce that plans have just been completed by the Travel Service Bureau of Needham, Massachusetts, for this wonderful trip. We will give you the details in our next issue, October 5, but in the meantime, we can tell you that the tour party will leave for the West on January 29 and will return on February 23. This means nearly 4 weeks of fun and adventure while we visit such famous places as New Orleans, Houston, Carlsbad Caverns, Old Santa Fe, Phoenix, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Yosemite, Death Valley, Las Vegas and the Grand Canyon.

This is a tour that you would thoroughly enjoy. Why not plan to join us if you can? You'll never regret it.

Caribbean Cruise

We still have space left on our Caribbean Cruise (January 6-20), but we do urge you to let us know as soon as possible if you intend to join the cruise party. The earlier you make your reservation, the greater chance you have of getting just what you want. Our illustrated itinerary lists the different accommodations available with the prices of each. You can obtain your free copy by merely filling out the coupon below and sending it in.

When you travel with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST you can count on being part of a friendly, congenial group. Moreover, we take care of all details, everything is paid for in advance, you haven't a worry in the world. This would be an ideal vacation for you—one full of surprise and pleasure amidst new surroundings and new friends.

We will stop at 6 islands in the Caribbean; Puerto Rico, Barbados, Trinidad, Curacao, Jamaica and Haiti. Each island differs from the other, each has its own character. They are lands cooled by sea breeze and surf, yet sunny all year 'round. There is beautiful countryside to see and fascinating native life so different from our own.

If you come with us to the Caribbean, you will remember it all your life long!

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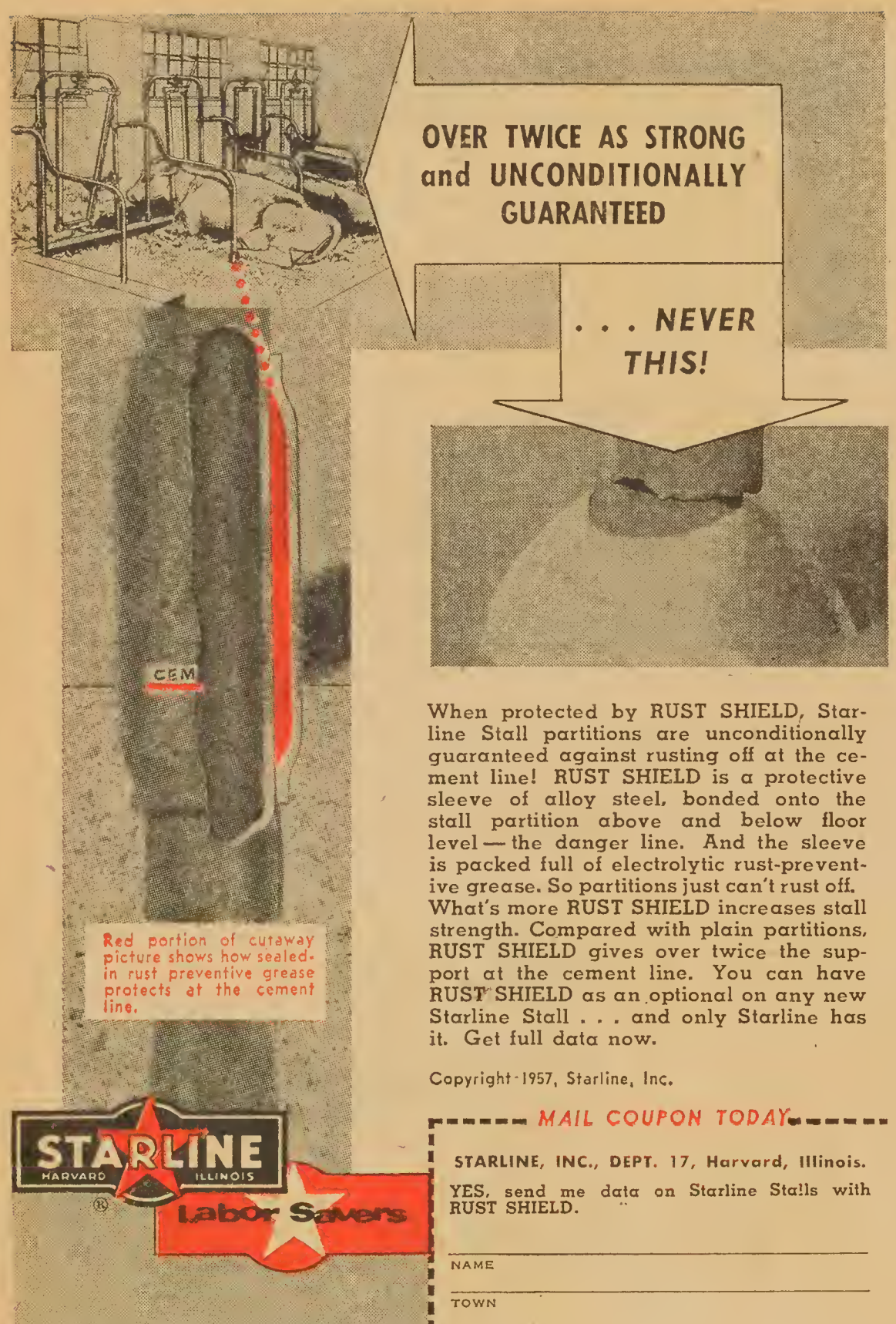


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KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST RENEWED

Visiting Hayfields

By TOM MILLIMAN — *Milepost 372* — N. Y. THRUWAY

Before Buying Land

IN NEW YORK State the census shows that only 11% of chemical fertilizer of all kinds purchased for all purposes is applied to grasslands. By grasslands is meant all kinds of pasture and all kinds of hay. In New Jersey, with a higher percentage of plow land, use of fertilizer on grasslands amounted to 14% of the whole.

Also of interest is the figure showing amount of fertilizer used per acre on harvested cropland, exclusive of hay. In pounds of fertilizer for annual crops used per acre, three states rank as follows:

New Jersey	728 lbs.
Pennsylvania	262 lbs.
New York	228 lbs.

New Jersey, with its high value vegetable crops, is a standout for fertilizer use. Even so, for the crops indicated, fertilizer consumption is lower than the sound recommendations of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. But the use of fertilizer in Pennsylvania and New York, even on croplands, falls still farther behind recommendations.

In New York, the census shows a figure of 7,600,000 acres of hay and pasture of all kinds. Of all fertilizer used in New York State in 1954, the 11% that went on grasslands amounted to 56,835 tons. Dividing, we get a dose of 15 lbs. per acre per year for grassland, provided it was spread over the whole acreage. This is ridiculous. Actually, it was applied mostly to the best hay and cropland pastures.

In terms of all our grasslands in the Northeast, we cut ourselves short of income because we are mighty skimpy in the use of both fertilizer and lime. In this space a while back there was reported the concensus of eight leading soil scientists in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York that use of lime alone, according to soil tests, would produce 21% more crops of all kinds, with fertilizer applications, low as they are, remaining the same. Research and farm experience in many states support this conclusion. When applied to grasslands alone, there is reason to conclude that lime, with the same skimpy fertilizer, would produce even higher results.

While New York farmers as a whole are applying only 11% of their chemical fertilizer to grasslands, Hayfields in Monroe County, N. Y., puts 50 cents of each fertilizer dollar on grasslands, mostly alfalfa mixtures for hay and birdsfoot trefoil mixtures for pastures, with some alfalfa, brome, and ladino pasture mixtures. I would not have it changed downward for grasslands, even though we grow 25 acres of cash crops in addition to the ear corn our cattle need the year round, plus oats and wheat.

The Shoe Fits

For years, I foolishly rested on the belief that, with limestone soil, we didn't need lime to any extent. Soil tests woke me up, and for 3 years we've been liming according to pH readings, with some acreage yet to be cared for. Meanwhile our hay yields, with lime plus fertilizer, have climbed upward until Harry Morrill and I now are certain that we can cut back hay acreage for the same number of cattle.

The enlargement of farms by purchase or long-term rentals is the order of the day, as the census shows with such startling clarity. It is a sound trend and will continue until, in my opinion, the average commercial farm will be one-third larger than it is in 1957, or perhaps even 50% larger. It is not for me to say that before acquiring more land, a farmer should always bring his present farm up to profitable yield by lime, fertilizer, rotation, etc. Sometimes the time to buy land is when it first comes on the market. We have persistent inflation.

Within reason, it is for me to say here in cold type that liming and fertilizing, to minimum college recommendations, will, for the farmer who now uses these practices in no more than average amount, raise his yields 50% on grasslands, while improving feeding value of the whole. The change can be brought about in a short span of years. It is profitable.

Self-Chosen Minority

If all farmers shifted to such a program, overproduction of milk and meat would far exceed expansion of markets from growth of population, and calamity might be found lurking in the shadows. Adoption of the program requires education and a reasonable amount of capital. Such requirements at once narrow the acceptance of the program to those who are willing and those who can swing it financially. Numbered among farmers is a good minority at all levels of competenee who can and do see the profit in it. Not all of this minority are among the highly educated, or the standout leaders, or those who are supposed to be the brightest. It is no more than plain arithmetic.

By using lime, fertilizer and rotation along minimum lines of recommendation, before long a farmer finds that the increase in yield comes cheaper from the land he has, because he isn't paying taxes on newly acquired acres, building and maintaining fences on expanded holdings, or running costly machines over more land. Each tractor acre is made by lime, fertilizer, proper seeding, etc., to carry the load of whieh it is capable. If, as a result, more cattle can be kept, but the buildings and the milk market cannot accommodate the animals or the milk, a man can grow more corn or cash crops. If he still wants more cattle, he can breed his poorest cows to Angus artificially, as increasing numbers are doing, and raise up a few black halfbloods to eat or sell. They taste better out of the freezer, as I can testify, while auction men tell me they sell better by the pound than do dairy cattle at the same age, meaning any age.

Screenings

Drought effects, the beginnings of which I misjudged this year, include damage to all crops. At Hayfields our pastures have been hurt enough to require supplemental feeding of hay to both dry and milking stock, also leftover 1956 grass silage to milking cows. But these pastures of deep-rooted legumes and fertilized grasses on limed soil didn't quit. They merely went downhill in yield. Because of them, our cows have maintained production much better than would have been possible on hay, silage and grain alone. There is no complete substitute for fresh grass.

* * *

In common with a majority of sweet corn growers in large areas of the Northeast, we are in for a loss. Supplemental irrigation would have prevented loss, and, had the water supply and portable pipe been big enough, would have insured a profit.

Silo Filler's Disease

By F. S. CROCKETT, M.D.

West Lafayette, Ind., for the Council on Rural Health, American Medical Association

MANY farmers have been aware for a long time that it is dangerous to enter a newly-filled silo. Just why this is so and the full extent of the danger finally have been established.

It can be fatal, and the reason is that there are nitrogen oxides in the fumes of the fermenting silage. These oxides if they are inhaled can produce a serious respiratory condition which now has been named "silo-filler's disease."

Two Minneapolis physicians, Drs. Thomas Lowry and Leonard M. Schuman, have given the first scientific description of the hazard and the disease. They define the disease as "any bronchial or pulmonary condition produced by the inhalation of oxides of nitrogen derived from fresh silage."

Because it closely resembles other lung diseases, such as pneumonia, "silo-filler's disease" is difficult to diagnose unless the doctor knows that the sick person has been exposed to the gases of fresh silage.

The Minneapolis physicians have described the disease closely in four of their patients, two of whom died. Significantly, all four patients told the doctors they knew they were taking a risk when they entered newly filled silos but went ahead because it was a vague sort of danger no one ever had explained to them.

No Standard Treatment

Immediately after these four men were exposed to the silage fumes they developed coughs, difficulty in breathing, choking sensations and severe weakness. These symptoms continued in varying degrees for about three weeks. Then the breathing difficulties and weakness became steadily worse, and chills, fever and blueness of the skin appeared.

Eventually, the bronchioles—tiny air sacs in the lungs—of all four men became closed by the ingrowth of the wall tissues, a condition which greatly hampered breathing and the basic lung function of putting fresh oxygen into the blood.

Antibiotics and other standard treatments for respiratory diseases have no effect on "silo-filler's disease." The Minneapolis physicians report that two of their patients were treated successfully with prednisone, a potent hormone related to hydrocortisone.

It is believed the disease may show itself in a wide variety of respiratory and systemic symptoms, depending in severity upon the concentration of nitrogen dioxide inhaled and the length of time the person spent in the gases.

Simple safety measures can prevent the disease.

No one should be allowed to enter a silo for any purpose from the time filling begins until 7 to 10 days after filling is complete. The nitrogen fumes are produced in abundance during this period.

In addition, good ventilation about the base of the silo should be provided during the danger period so that gases will be carried away harmlessly. The area around the silo should be fenced to prevent children and animals from approaching it.

Even after the danger period has passed, a blower fan should always be run to ventilate the silo thoroughly before anyone enters it.

Prevention is highly important in this newly identified disease both because of the difficulty in diagnosing it and because of the severe problem of trying to cure it.

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Two new Kaff-A Milk By-Products have been developed to feed rumen bacteria and "carry over" other essential nutrients.

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3. Boost roughage consumption, increase milk flow and lengthen productive life of milking cows.

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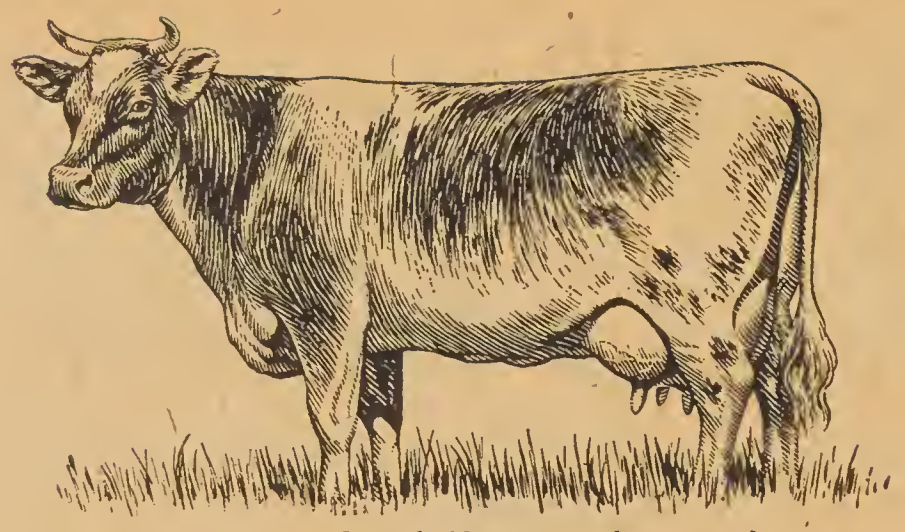
KAFF-A BOOSTER PELLETS continue milk nutrition through growing and productive life. Fermentation products from whey, fish, grain and antibiotic sources plus added vitamins and minerals feed the bacteria in rumen and supply "carry-over" nutrients to promote added intake of roughage and improve utilization of all feeds.



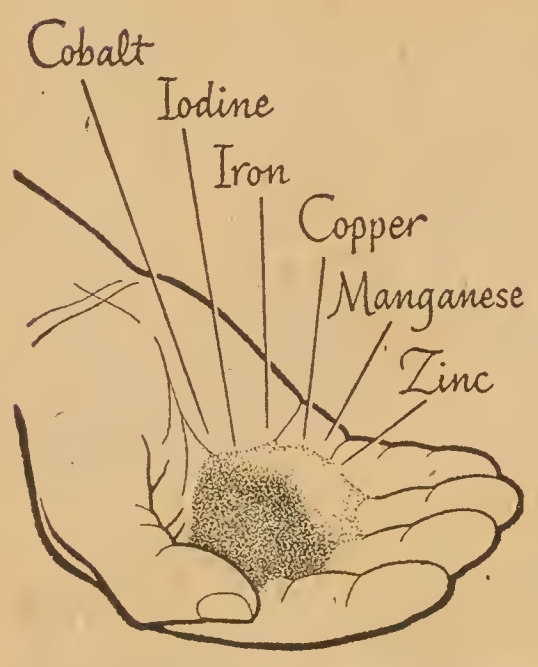
Free Folder "unlocks" low-cost roughage and grain for your herd to boost dairy profits. Ask your feed dealer or milk hauler. Or write us for Kaff-A System Folder and locations of "Example Herds" in your milkshed where you can see the Kaff-A System in operation.

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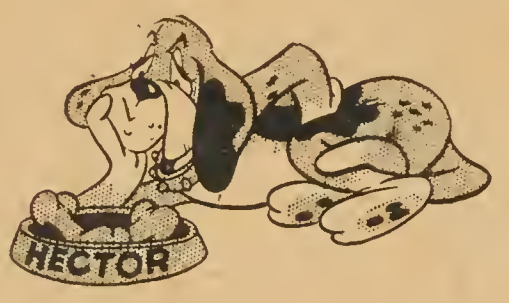
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A dog will eat when he gets hungry. He may go as we say 'off feed' once in a while, but he comes back fast, before serious damage is done.

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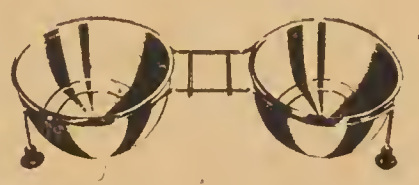
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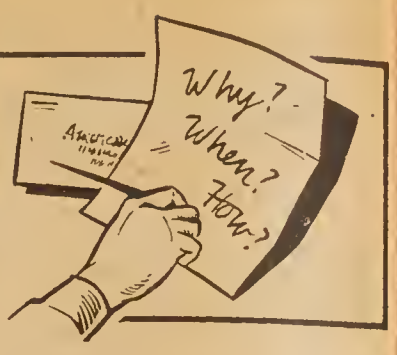
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The QUESTION ? BOX



How can I control bamboo and burdock that get in my lawn shrubs?

Both of these weeds are difficult to cure once they are established. If you have discarded the idea of digging the plants up, roots and all, then 2,4-D would be the most effective killer to use. Remember that many ornamental plants are subject to being killed by this compound by contact or vapor drift. If you have just a few of the weeds here and there, you can pour just a small quantity of the concentrated 2,4-D over the plant. This will cause some injury to your lawn. Where there are heavy populations of undesirable plants, check and follow the recommendations on the containers for spray mixtures.—*M.W.M.*

What is the reason for the regulation that calves must be vaccinated for brucellosis before they are nine months old?

Vaccinated animals will react to the blood test, but with young animals, it is temporary. When they are over nine months old when vaccinated, a number of them will continue to react, possibly for their lifetime. It doesn't hurt the animal particularly, but it does complicate the complete elimination of the disease, which is the longtime objective.

Recently I read somewhere that a cow will produce more milk if she is not fed too liberally when she is a heifer. This is a little confusing. I have also heard that it is very important to feed heifers heavily so that they will be fully mature when they freshen. Which is right?

To a considerable degree, both ideas are right. Certainly heifers should be fed so that they will be thrifty and grow rapidly. However, some very interesting tests have shown definitely that it is not a good idea to allow a young heifer to get fat. In one test, identical twins were used; one was well grown but not pampered, while the other was fed considerable amounts of grain. When they freshened, the lean heifer produced more milk than the fat one.

What causes azalea bushes to become yellow in the fall?

Lack of iron either because it is lacking in the soil or because the soil is so alkaline the iron is not taken up by the plant. Use water on the soil around the plant in which 1 oz. of iron sulfate has been dissolved in 2 gallons of water. To make the soil more acid, aluminum sulfate at the rate of 1 lb. per 100 sq. feet should be used. The aluminum sulfate is faster acting.

Why are our sweet corn stalks so yellow in color instead of dark green like my neighbors?

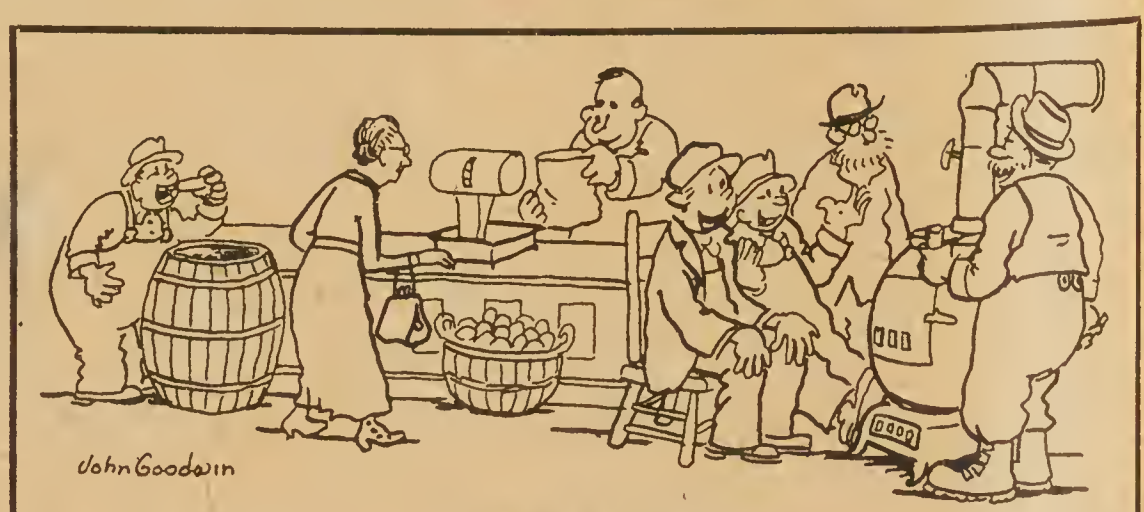
Lack of nitrogen is the common cause. Also, you may have planted it too thick. Next year use more manure or fertilizer at planting time. Whenever corn lacks color when it is growing, you can help it by sidedressing with a nitrogen carrier such as ammonium sulfate, sodium nitrate or ammonium nitrate.

Do calves need rumen bacteria to help them digest roughage?

Research by U. S. Department scientists at Beltsville, Maryland, has found that calves raised apart from the herd ate as much roughage and apparently digested it as satisfactorily as the calves left with the herd. When the isolated calves were returned to the herd later on, the normal rumen organisms quickly developed.

When is the best time to sow tomato seed?

Research has shown that seed sown in late March or early April produce higher yielding plants than seed sown in February or early March. The later sown plants are not checked in growth so much when moved from the greenhouse or cold frame to the garden or field. Also, if weather conditions are unfavorable for transplanting, they can be held in the flats without loss.



SUPERMARKETS

A SUPERMARKET is like a human robot: it has everything but a soul. The old-fashioned grocery store lacked efficient management, but it had a soul! When a customer entered an old-fashioned grocery store, he stopped to pet the fluffy tomcat asleep in a barrel of bright red cranberries. The proprietor greeted him as though he were a friend, **and he was a friend!** Congenial characters sat down beside the old pot-bellied heater and discussed politics and crops and women. There was no tension of efficiency. (I firmly believe this striving for efficiency is what is giving American people stomach ulcers.)

The grocery store was sort of a semi-official clubhouse where folks met their friends. Besides, the grocery store served most farmers in the capacity of free lunch counter. Nobody ever came right out and said so, but farmers expecting to spend all day in town never went to a restaurant or hotel for meals. A farmer felt he was welcome to cut himself a generous slice of cheese from the whopping-big yellow cylinder within handy reach on the counter. The cracker barrel was open, and cookies could be had for the taking.

After finishing his lunch, the farmer would buy a pound of plug tobacco, a sack of flour, a box of matches, etc. He figured the grocer was making enough profit on these articles to compensate him for the free lunch.

Today everything is so neatly and tightly packaged in a supermarket that you just can't pick up a free lunch; and even if one could do so, I fear the management would frown on the practice. (The big boss far away in the big city office is dead set against giving anything away.)

Champlain Valley Grows and Sells BIRDSFOOT

RECENTLY Russ Parker, county agricultural agent from Livingston County, New York, mentioned that the cooperation between various people in Essex County, New York, and Addison County, Vermont, was quite remarkable. He was referring to the work various people in these two counties have done on birdsfoot trefoil seed production and sale. It sounded interesting so I wrote to Ray Bender, county agricultural agent in Essex County, New York, and received the following reply.—*H. L. Cosline*

I CERTAINLY do feel that the cooperation that exists between the boys in Vermont and New York on this trefoil seed growing is worthy of mention. We always consider it a Champlain Valley project and not an Essex County, New York, or Addison County, Vermont project. I have been invited to speak at many of the Addison County meetings. Al Johnson and H. A. MacDonald of the New York College of Agriculture have also, as well as Richard Sherman, manager of the Champlain Valley Seed Growers Cooperative.

Each year, a seed school is held in Addison County usually preceding ours. Our growers are invited and many of us go over. Then later, we hold a seed school here in Essex County and their growers, as well as the interested folks of their Extension staff are invited. Usually one or more of their staff is invited to participate. This past year, it was George McCollum of the Entomology Department.

The night before our seed school this year, Dean Paul Miller of the College of Agriculture, University of Vermont; John Scott and Laighton Pratt of the State of Vermont Department of Agriculture; and Al Midgley, Department of Agronomy at the University of Vermont; met at Westport with me; Ed Decker, president, and Richard Sherman, manager of the Champlain Valley Seed Growers Cooperative; Russ Bradley, manager of the New York Seed Growers Cooperative; and Al Johnson and H. A. MacDonald. We got together for discussion of some of the problems connected with the certified seed between the two states.

The closest cooperation exists between Addison County, Vermont, its county agent, John Stephenson, and Essex County, New York. As the seed growing business in Vermont expands into Chittenden, Bennington and Rutland Counties, we know that the same cooperation will exist with its respective agents, Carlson, Page and Corey.

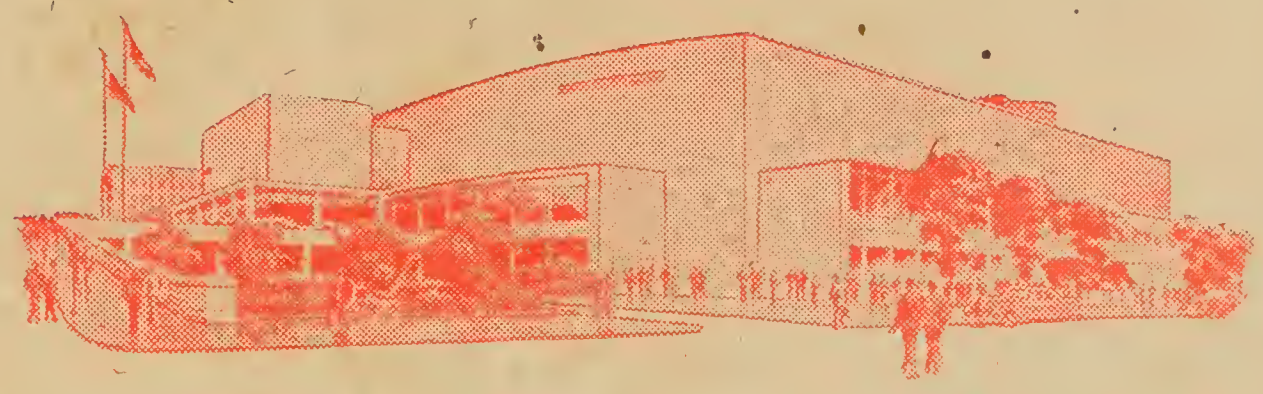
Our growers are almost as familiar with Alex Gershoy, plant breeder of Vermont; Earl Stone and Andy Testman, Agronomy; George McCollum of Entomology; and Winston Way, Al Midgley and Ken Varney of Agronomy; as they are with their own New York specialists such as H. A. MacDonald and Stan Fertig of Agronomy, Al Johnson of Plant Breeding and George Gyrisco of Entomology. —*Ray Bender, County Agricultural Agent*



"Anyone turned in my razor yet?"

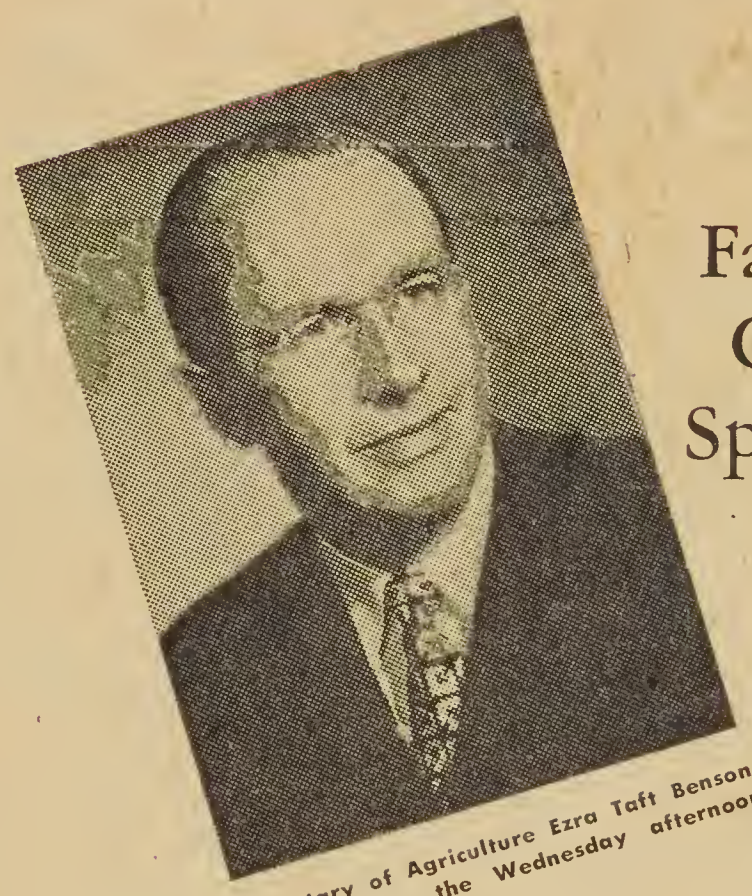
DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

50th Anniversary Meeting



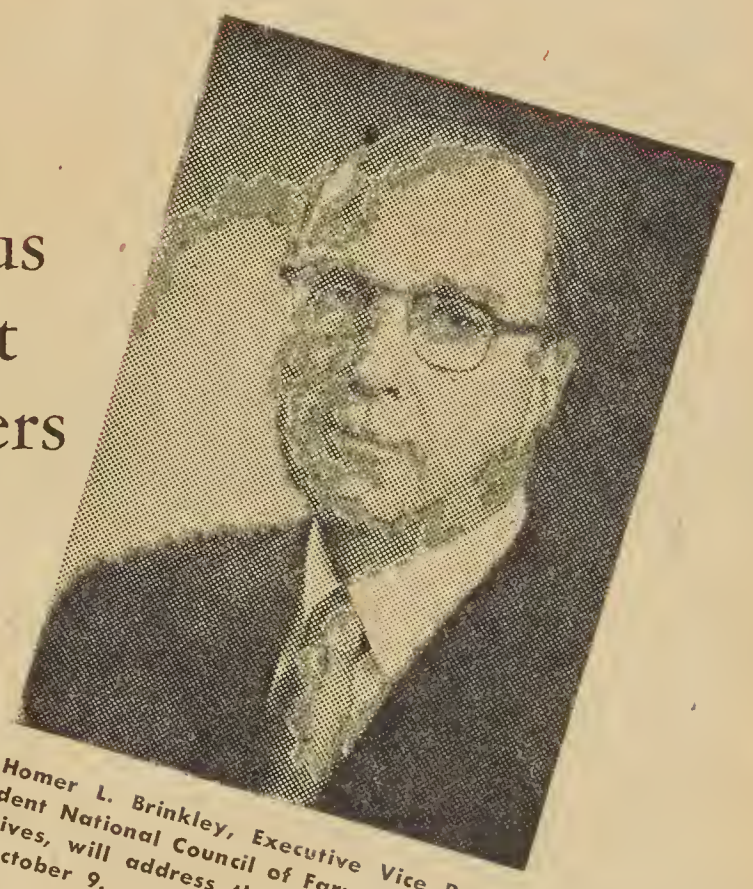
Rochester, N.Y. Community War Memorial

OCTOBER 9 and 10, 1957



Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson will address the Wednesday afternoon meeting, October 9.

2 Famous Guest Speakers



Homer L. Brinkley, Executive Vice President National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, will address the morning meeting, October 9.

All These Important Happenings

- Annual reports of the President, Secretary and Treasurer on the progress made during the Association's 50th Anniversary year.
- Discussion and formulation of the policies to be followed during 1957-1958 by more than 500 delegates.
- Election of Officers and members of the Executive Committee by Directors who themselves are nominated by popular vote in their home districts.
- 30th Annual Meeting of the Women of the Dairymen's League in which approximately 591 Associate Delegates will join with 57 Advisory and Legislative Committee Women to work out plans for 1957-1958.
- Young Cooperator delegates and youth members of the League will center their activity around the 50th Anniversary theme of the parent-organization meeting.

Inspiration, Education, Old Friends, Fun

Plan now to attend your League's most important meeting of the year. It's your business . . . your meeting . . . and your opportunity to gain new inspiration and understanding of the rewarding values in cooperative association.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.



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THEY WANT, AND NEED

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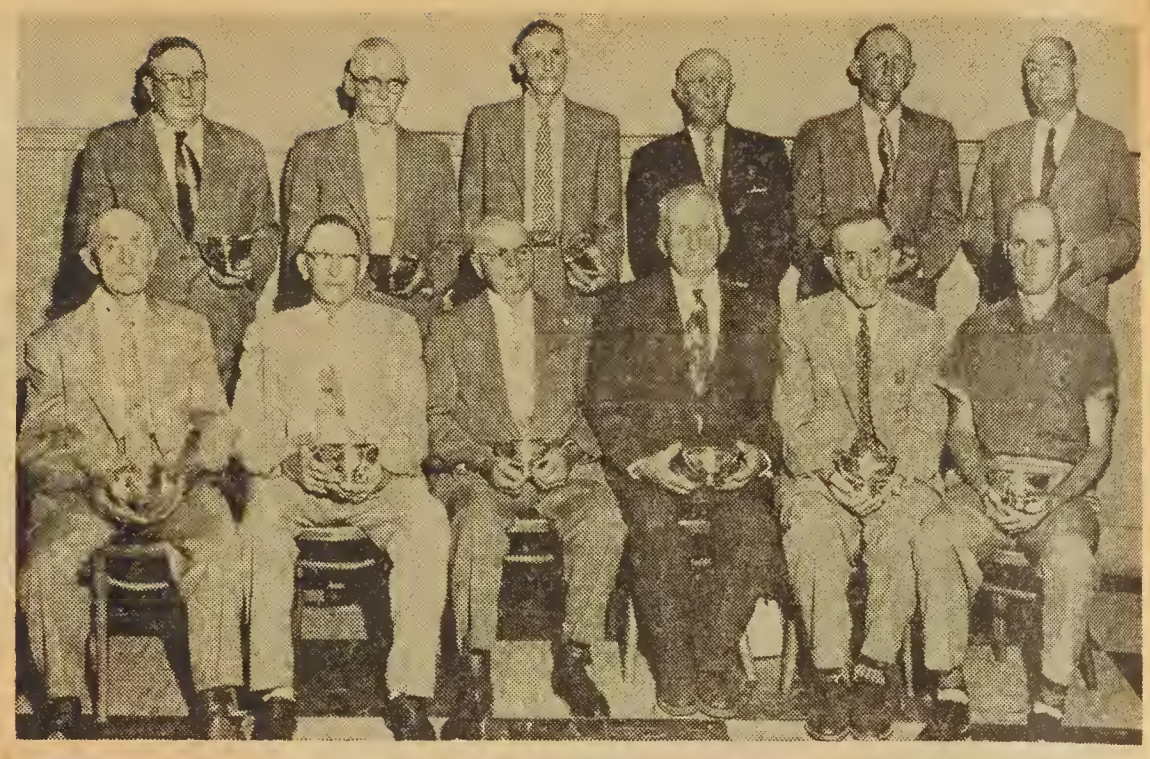


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715 YEARS OF NEW JERSEY DAIRYING

THE GARDEN STATE Milk Council honored a total of 715 years of faithful service to the dairy industry when 15 New Jersey dairy farmers each received awards for from 41 to 58 years. Seated from left, are: William M. Loper of Salem; David D. Garrison of Phillipsburg; John S. Pew of Mount Holly; Frank DeBoer, Sr. of Glen Rock; Clinton R. Hardin of Newton; William F. Van Marter, Jr. of Ringoes receiving the award for his father, and standing: William C. Apgar of Finesville; Frederick H. Totten of Ringoes; Oliver H. Everitt of Ringoes; Clifford E. Snyder of Pittstown; William S. Gulick of Middlebush; and Harry M. Pate of Lawrenceville.

Also honored were Samuel T. Steward of Salem (1906-1957), Isaac F. Freas of Salem (1906-1957), and Ludlow Black of Branchville (1914-1957). The presentations were made by Lloyd B. Wescott of Clinton, chairman of Governor Meyner's Milk Committee, at the June Dairy Month Dinner in New Brunswick on July 11, climaxing the June Dairy Month activities in New Jersey.

Geraniums in the Window

GERANIUMS are one of the easiest house plants to grow and one which gives great returns for the time and effort spent.

The time to make cuttings for new plants for winter windows is July or early August. These cuttings will root in about four weeks and for good plants it is important to pinch out the tips as soon as they begin to grow, then shoots will develop lower on the stem to ensure a bushy, compact plant. This pinching is the chief reason why geraniums grown in a commercial greenhouse are usually compact as compared with the leggy ones that develop without pinching.

The other way to have geraniums bloom in the winter is to lift those plants that have been grown outdoors during the summer. Regardless of how much care you take, you are going to leave at least half of the roots in the ground. Therefore prune the tops severely by removing all weak growth, reducing the main stems to three to five and cut them back so that only two to four buds are left on each. Usually, you will get better blooming by starting your plants in July.

The experts say that you can not grow top quality geraniums except in soil that is nearly perfect physically and chemically. The New Jersey Experiment Station makes the following recommendations:

"Soil for potting can be made by mixing three parts of a good garden loam and one part of organic matter, such as well-decomposed manure, leafmold, compost, peat moss, or native humus. If the soil is a little too heavy, add some coarse sand or the gritty part of coal ashes. Finally, mix in 4-12-4 or 5-10-5 fertilizer at the rate of one cupful to each half bushel of soil. Remember, roots need air, and the soil must be well drained and loose enough to allow free circulation of air."

Geraniums use a prodigious amount of water and good judgment is needed in supplying it. The best way to do this is to permit the soil to become quite dry and then to supply enough water to wet it thoroughly. If you water occasionally as you think of it and pour the water on top of the soil, there is a good chance that the lower part of the soil in the pot will never become sufficiently wet to contribute much to the plant's growth.

To flower freely, flowers need at least four hours of sunlight a day. They do not flourish where the air is too dry and too warm. It will help to put them on a moist base of sand or pebbles close to a window and putting them in a room where the temperature is about 50° at night.

The judicious use of fertilizer helps good growth. Newly transplanted geraniums in the soil recommended earlier do not need commercial fertilizer during the fall and early winter. Beginning in January, a little fertilizer every three weeks until the middle of May when they are put outdoors is necessary for healthy, vigorous growth and flower production. You can buy plant tablets or liquid fertilizer in the Five-and-Ten or flower shop, or you can use ordinary 5-10-5 fertilizer at the rate of ½ teaspoon spread evenly over the soil surface of a 5" pot. Incidentally, geraniums will bloom somewhat better if the roots are crowded, therefore do not be in a rush to repot them into larger pots.

A moderate amount of time plus the knowledge of a few peculiarities of geraniums will give you steady blooming throughout the winter months.

— A. A. —

ONION SPROUT PREVENTION

If you are bothered by sprouting in your winter-stored onions, it will interest you to know that something can be done about it. Dr. F. M. Isenberg of Cornell has been experimenting with field spraying onion crops with a sodium salt of maleic hydrazide. The spraying was done when approximately 50 per cent of the tops were down, at the rate of from 5 to 7 pounds of commercial MH-40 per acre, and was found very satisfactory.



Mr. and Mrs. Francis Townsend emphasize quality to get better egg prices.

He Gets Better Prices for Producing Quality Eggs

"WHAT I want," said Francis Townsend of Cazenovia, N. Y., "is a plastic filler flat so that I can gather eggs in them with the large end up. Then I'll never have to handle the eggs again, at least when they are sold without grading. Such a flat would save a lot of labor, result in fewer cracks, and permit washing the eggs without removing them from the filler-flat. Egg baskets are just about obsolete.

"Then I want some method of maintaining quality, perhaps spraying the eggs with oil or keeping them in a modified atmosphere such as is used for apples at present."

Francis puts a lot of emphasis on quality. He has been selling a considerable part of his eggs to two chain stores, a hotel, a restaurant, and on a milk route. He gathers four times a day, the eggs are washed when gathered, and he keeps them in an egg room which is cool and has a high humidity.

"I believe it is very important to wash eggs as soon as they are gathered," said Francis. "We don't wait a day or two before we cool milk in order to maintain its quality, and I feel certain that dirt on eggs will lower their quality. We wash with a detergent sanitizer and use fresh water with every wash."

The eggs that are not sold through local retail outlets or to customers who come to the farm, go to the G.L.F. at Weedsport, where they are paid for on a graded basis. A .2¢ premium is paid for every increased percentage point on Grade A eggs between 85% and 95%, and .3¢ for each percentage point for eggs over 95% Grade A. This is an incentive to produce quality, which is far more effective than merely telling poultrymen that they should improve the quality of eggs produced.

The Townsend's is a family farm with practically all of the work done by Mr. and Mrs. Townsend and their 16-year-old son. But Francis is looking ahead and says:

"We must expand to the point where it will provide a good living for two families.—*H.L.C.*



FINDS PROFIT IN GREEN ONIONS

CLARENCE FORD of Rochester N. Y., finds green onions a profitable crop. Last spring 300 bushels of cull onions from storage were set out on a half acre. The rows were set 2 or 3 onions wide and as close together as they could be put. The field was plowed deep and marked deep before setting the onions. The crop was cultivated once, and a half ton per acre of fertilizer applied.

"This is a crop that not too many care to handle," said Clarence. "The cost is mostly labor. I get the big onions in the spring for nothing, and as they grow each one produces several green onions.

"The main job is cleaning. We do most of it ourselves, but when we hire it done the rate of pay is $1. per hour."

The Ford farm is on the outskirts of Rochester, and is being hemmed in by housing developments. In addition to onions, Clarence grows such crops as tomatoes, beets, melons, corn, carrots and cauliflower.—*H.L.C.*

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PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Oct. 5 Issue ..... Closes Sept. 20
Oct. 19 Issue ..... Closes Oct. 4
Nov. 2 Issue..... Closes Oct. 18
Nov. 16 Issue Closes Nov. 1

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot. Leonardsville. New York.

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FLOCK OF 90 EWES (Delaine-Dorset cross) bred to lamb in September and October by two fine registered Hampshire rams. Contact Manager, Sandrellan, Mendham, New Jersey. Telephone Mendham 3-1094.

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REGISTERED YEARLING CORRIEDALE RAMS, heavy fleeced. Priced right. E. H. Bitterman, Akron, N. Y.

CORRIEDALE SHEEP ARE HIGHLY productive of both mutton and wool. Buy a Corriedale ram. You will be surprised and delighted with results. Breeder's list on request: American Corriedale Association, Box A-2, Columbia, Missouri.

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GERMAN Shepherds; Pups, grown female, Male 1 year. L. B. Underwood. Locke, New York.

BOXERS — CROPPED, INOCULATED. Championship breeding. They satisfy. John Thurber, Ithaca, New York.

GERMAN SHEPHERDS, TRUE SILVER greys, black and silver. Priced to sell. E. A. Foote, Foote Hill Acres, Unionville, N. Y.

A.K.C. BLACK LABRADOR RETRIEVERS. Excellent hunters. Chandler Hewitt, North Pomfret, Vermont.

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GIGANTIC SURPLUS SALE—Tremendous savings. Government, and excess inventory, power plants, hydraulic cylinders, air compressors, pumps, weed sprayers, binoculars, astronomical telescopes, tools, plastic water pipe, geared wagon unloading motors, speed reducers, winches, telephones, electronics, surveyors transit-levels, attic fans, hundreds others. Illustrated catalog free. Surplus Center 851 O St., Lincoln, Neb.

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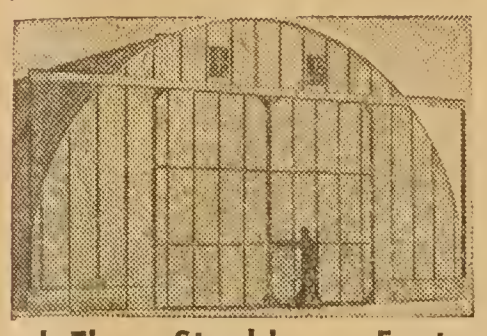
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JERSEY MILK COW DISPERSAL



FRIDAY, SEPT. 27
1:00 P.M. D.S.T.
ASHVILLE, N. Y.

Farm located 1 mile north and ½ mile east of Panama or 13 miles west of Jamestown on Rt. 74.

Herd Averages:
1953—10,099 milk; 523 fat—2nd in state
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Featuring 7 Ton of Gold Cows:
Featured cow family: Volunteer Rowena Foxy, Tested Dam: 3 daus. avg.: 11456 5.6% 637. 4 daus. and 9 granddaus. in this sale. Her daus. have made close to 700 lbs. fat 305 days 2x. Many recently fresh—one of New York State's greatest producing herds! Mostly calf. vac. Bangs cert. free herd.
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DISTRICT 4 NYABC SALE
(Delaware-Otsego-Broome-Chenango Counties)
Saturday—October 5—Morris, N.Y.
12:30 P.M.
Sale at the Otsego Co. Fairgrounds, Morris, N. Y., (Rt. 23). Morris is 11 miles northwest of Oneonta, N. Y., 17 miles east of Norwich.
T.B. Accredited — Calfhood Vaccinated — 30 Day Blood Test—Many from Certified Herds
70 Registered and High-Grade Holsteins
For our first NYABC Bred Heifer Sale, we have hand picked a top group of animals, all fresh or close up. Featuring a lovely Poestenkill Abegweit Carnation daughter from a 632# Very Good dam. We have stressed good size—dairy character and popular sires for you to choose from.
Plan Now To Buy Your Replacements At This Sale.
Don Lowe—NYABC Fieldman—Chairman
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Bergen, N. Y. — Phone 146
Members State and National Auctioneers Assn.

Western New York Tri-County NYABC Sale
Tuesday Evening—October 1
7 P.M.—LeRoy, N. Y.
Sale at the Metcalfe Farm, 2 miles east of Le Roy, N. Y., 5 miles south of Thruway Interchange 47, 10 miles east of Batavia, 20 miles southwest of Rochester.
70 Registered and High-Grade Holstein Heifers
(15 Choice grade Guernseys also selling)
T.B. Accredited—Calfhood Vaccinated—30 Day Blood Test—Many from Certified Herds
This will be one of the largest selections of fresh and close-up heifers in Western New York this Fall. Every animal selling, sired by NYABC bulls, and from dams with records to 640 Fat. Several with dams over 500 F. These heifers were all hand picked by a Selection Committee.
You Should Plan NOW To Attend This Sale.
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Eleventh Annual CONSIGNMENT SALE
Capitol District Jersey Cattle Club
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1957
At Fair Weather Farms, New Lebanon, N. Y.
12:30 P.M. Lunch Available
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PUREBRED SHEEP BRING GOOD PRICES; LIST SHOW CHAMPIONS

THE New York State Purebred Sheep Improvement Project drew a large and interested crowd for the 14th annual all-breed purebred sheep show and sale at Cornell July 27. By the cry of Hobart Farthing, Findley, Ohio, 78 rams and ewes were sold for an average price of $81.63.

The top selling individual was a Suffolk ram consigned by VanVleet Brothers, Lodi, N. Y. and purchased by Millicent & Murray Benham, Canandaigua, N. Y. for $225. The second high individual was a Corriedale ram which went to George B. Eldridge, Conway, Massachusetts for $200. All rams averaged $88.68 and all ewes averaged $76.19. Other prices were as follows:

Breed	*Top Ram*	*Av. of Rams*	*Av. of Ewes*
Cheviot	$50	$40.00	$73.33
Columbia	65	65.00	61.25
Corriedale	200	109.00	61.11
Dorset	100	71.88	77.00
Hampshire	145	100.00	101.88
Shropshire	40	40.00	——
Southdown	80	52.50	62.50
Suffolk	225	128.57	88.00

Some of these excellent individuals were exhibited at the New York State Fair at Syracuse.

Champion Rams

Owners of champion rams at the show were:

Southdown, Round Hill Farm, Greenfield Center, N. Y.; Cheviot, Penn. State Univ., University Park, Pa.; Shropshire, S. R. Hunter, Grove City, Pa.; Dorset, Penn. State Univ.

Hampshire, Shaffner Brothers, Oak Hill Station, Pa.; Suffolk, VanVleet Brothers, Lodi, N. Y.; Showman—Roy VanVleet, Lodi, N. Y.; Corriedale, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Columbia, Tuscarora Farms, Tuscarora, N. Y.

—Warren F. Brenman

— A. A. —

OPEN LIVESTOCK SHOW WINNERS

(Continued from Page 12)

Premier Breeder: Tie: Acadia Farm, Northfield, Ohio, and Hortensia Farm, Holmdel, N. J.

Steers

All Breeds: Gr. champ.—W.S.F. Mixmore—Wehle Stock Farm, Scottsville, N. Y. Res. Gr. champ. — Zato 00—Wehle Stock Farm. (Both Herefords)

Sheep

Champion ribbons, by breeds, were awarded as follows in sheep classes at the New York State Fair:

Tunis: Ram Ewe, James McGuire, Oakfield, N. Y.

Rambouille: Ram — Charles & Helen Brinkehoff, Interlaken, N. Y. Ewe—Twin Pine Farm, Nichols, N. Y.

C-Merino: Ram & Ewe—Charles & Helen Brinkehoff.

Columbia: Ram—Jill Acres, Skaneateles, N. Y. Ewe—Harry Clauss & Son, Canandaigua, N. Y.

Karakul: Ram & Ewe — Karakul (Fur Sheep Farm), Fayetteville, N. Y.

Hampshire: Ram—M. G. Adams, Hamilton, N. Y. Ewe—Kenneth Spraker, Bath, N. Y.

Corriedale: Ram & Ewe — WaJa Farm, New Albany, Pa.

Cheviot: Ram & Ewe — Dewitt Stewart, Bath, N. Y.

Shropshire: Ram & Ewe—F. H. Vahlsing, Easton, Maine.

Suffolk: Ram—John Alexander, S. Royalton, Vermont Ewe — Charles & Helen Brinkehoff.

Oxford: Ram—Lawrence L. Davey, Marcellus, N. Y. Ewe — Knoll View Acres, Camillus, N. Y.

Dorset: Ram—Dunham Homestead, Hamilton, N. Y. Ewe—Howard J. Hill, Albion, N. Y.

Southdown: Ram & Ewe — James W. Lightfood, Woodbury, Conn.

Longwools: Ram—George Lohr, Romulus, N. Y. Ewe—W. Keith Stumbo, Lima, N. Y.

Champion Wether—Judith Carnes, Ithaca, N. Y.

Pen of 3 Wethers:—Judith Carnes.

Swine

Winners in the swine department at the New York State Fair were:

Berkshire: Grand Champion Boar—John Bliek & Sons, Williamson, N. Y. Junior Champion Boar — John Bliek & Sons. Grand Champion Sow—John Bliek & Sons. Junior Champion Sow—Marion B. Tyler, South Byron, N. Y.

Chester White: Gr. champ. boar and sow—Frederick Olmstead, West Bloomfield, N. Y. Jr. champ. boar—Marion B. Tyler.

Duroc: Gr. and Jr. champ. boar—Marion B Tyler, South Byron, N. Y. Gr. and Jr. champ. sow—Happy Acres Farms, Waterloo, N. Y.

Hampshire: Gr. and Jr. champ. boar and sow—A. G. Sinsebaugh, Ithaca, N. Y.

Spotted Poland China: Gr. and Jr. champ. boar and sow—Marion B. Tyler.

Yorkshire: Gr. and Jr. champ. boar and sow—Sir William Farm, Hillsdale, N. Y.

Champ. Barrow: John Bliek & Sons, Williamson, N. Y. (Berkshire)

Champ. Pen of Barrows: Marion B. Tyler, South Byron, N. Y. (Berkshire).

— A. A. —

NORTHEAST CATTLE IN NATION'S FIRST GUERNSEY FUTURITY

THIRTY-NINE registered Guernseys have been nominated for the first National Guernsey Futurity, to be held in Chicago, October 15, during the International Guernsey Show. The nominees will vie for the Lake Louise Farm Trophy and a purse of more than $2,000.

The Guernseys entered represent 14 States and Canada. They are the best of some 200 animals entered originally as heifer calves. They will be judged as three-year-old cows.

Early favorites include such animals as LaRamee Marie Sonia, third-place two-year-old at last year's National Guernsey Show; McDonald Farms Jolly Token, reserve junior champion at the 1955 National; Applebrook Prediction's Carla, All-American junior yearling in 1955; and Stede Well's Melissa, sixth place two-year-old at last year's National.

Judges for the first annual Guernsey Futurity include: Dr. H. H. Kildee, dean emeritus, Iowa State College, chairman, and Dr. Gordon M. Cairns, dean, College of Agriculture, Univ. of Maryland, and Mr. Clifford R. Knight, manager, Peacock Dairy Farms, Bakersfield, Calif.

Northeast owners of final Futurity nominees are: Henry I. Christal, Hanover Hill Farms, Yorktown Heights, N. Y.; Atherton W. Hobler, Woodacres Farm, Princetown, N. J.; F. W. McCann and Joseph E. Adams, Golden Harvest Farm, Bridgewater, Conn.; McDonald Farms, Cortland, N. Y.; Charles P. O'Connor, Applebrook Farms, West Chester, Pa.; L. S. Riford, Greystone Farm, Auburn, N. Y.; and L. W. Sheldon and Sons, Fulton, N. Y.

— A. A. —

COMING MEETINGS

September 22-29—New Jersey State Fair, Trenton, N. J.

October 8-10 — NEPPCO Annual Meeting, Harrisburg, Pa.

Oct. 9—Dairymen's League Annual meeting, Rochester, N. Y.

Oct. 9-15—International Dairy Show Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 13-17: Annual meeting National Association of County Agents, Boston, Mass.

Oct. 15-17 — Vermont Grange Meeting, Montpelier, Vt.

Oct. 17-19 — Connecticut Grange Meeting, Hartford, Conn.

Oct. 22-24 — Maine Grange Meeting, Lewiston, Maine.

Oct. 22-24 — Massachusetts Grange Meeting, Springfield, Mass.

Oct. 29-31—Maryland Grange Meeting, Frederick, Md.

Oct. 29-31—New Hampshire Grange Meeting, Lebanon, N. H.

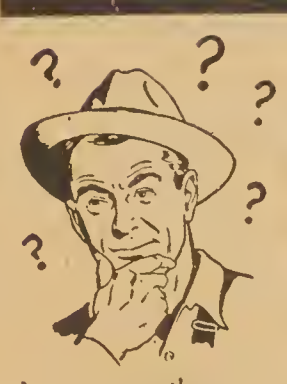
Oct. 29-Nov. 1—New York Grange Meeting, Corning, N. Y.

November 12-16—4-H and FFA Junior Steer Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Nov. 18-20 — New York Farm Machinery Dealers Convention, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y.

Dec. 3-5—New Jersey Grange Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.

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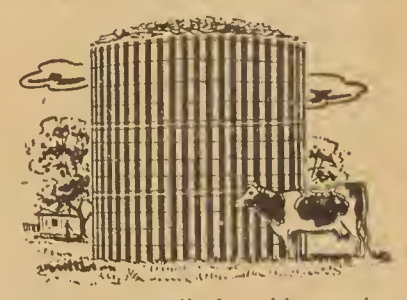
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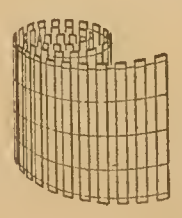
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Good Ways With Vegetables

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

VEGETABLE cookery today is relatively simple because of the handy gadgets and smaller equipment now available and because of new cooking techniques. You can interest your family in vegetables if you cook them perfectly, season them well and serve them with a garnish or sauce.

Since cooking never improves any poor food, be sure to select and handle your vegetables properly. For best flavor, for food value and tenderness use them as soon after picking or purchasing as possible. Look for ones that are clean, crisp, firm, of good color and free from blemishes, that have been kept under refrigeration or cooled by chopped ice. Most vegetables need to be kept moist and cold, so store them in your refrigerator in the special crisper, or hydrator, if you have one. You may also wrap them in wax paper, or pliofilm bags, and place them on the bottom shelf.

Remove decayed or wilted leaves from green and leafy vegetables; then wash and drain them thoroughly before storing. Potatoes, sweet potatoes, turnips, squash and onions keep well at room temperature for short storage. For longer storage, place them where it is cool and cool air can circulate around them. Do not wash until ready to use. Keep tomatoes at room temperature until thoroughly ripe and then refrigerate. And, of course, do not prepare any vegetable until just before cooking. To let them stand in water encourages mineral and vitamin loss.

Methods of Cooking

Vegetables may be boiled, steamed, pressure cooked, cooked in a skillet, fried or sauteed in deep or shallow fat, or cooked in the oven where you place the food directly on the rack or in a shallow pan or a covered casserole. Cook vegetables with skins on whenever possible for maximum food value. Pare them as thinly as possible with a vegetable parer to preserve the food value that is right under the skin. Cook them only until they are crisp-tender, or fork-tender. This does not mean half-cooked but slightly crisper than the soft texture we are used to. Crisp-tender cooking reduces vitamin loss and means greater food value, so try to get your family to enjoy vegetables this way. Serve them promptly after cooking; holding them over does not improve their flavor.

Boiling

If you boil vegetables, use the smallest possible amount of water, about ¼ to 1 inch in bottom of pan. None at all is needed for spinach or other greens to which the rinse water clings. Use ½ to ¾ teaspoon of salt to a pound of vegetables. Bring water to a boil, add vegetables, cover and return to a boil quickly, then reduce heat. Don't stir during cooking. Lift vegetables with a fork if necessary to prevent burning. For green vegetables, leave the cover ajar for the first 5 minutes, or raise it several times during cooking. This allows the volatile vegetable acids, which destroy the green color (chlorophyll), to escape with the steam. Cook onions, turnips and members of the cabbage family uncovered in a moderate amount of water. Plan to use any liquid left over from vegetable cookery.

Dry Beans

While we are talking about boiling vegetables, you will be interested in the USDA recommended method of cooking dry beans to cut the cooking time and vitamin loss. Cover the beans with water, bring to a boil and boil 2 minutes. Remove from the heat and let stand 1 hour before cooking in the soaking water. Even if you prefer to soak them overnight, starting with the 2-minute preboil will help to soften skins. If you are using a bean that takes an hour or longer to cook, you can shorten the time by adding baking soda at the start of the soaking period. For most, tap water plus ⅛ teaspoon soda for each cup of beans will shorten cooking time considerably, but measure soda very carefully as too much will affect flavor and nutritive value.

Pressure Cooking

If you use a pressure cooker, follow the manufacturer's directions carefully. Don't overcook. Even though the temperature is very high with this method, actual cooking time is so short that color and food value are hardly affected.

Skillet Method

I especially like the skillet method for cooking frozen vegetables, small vegetables (peas, limas, brussel sprouts, cauliflower flowerets) or almost any cut-up or shredded vegetables (zucchini, summer squash, green beans, carrots). Use a frying pan with a tight cover. Arrange prepared vegetables in a fairly thin layer, sprinkle with 1 to 2 tablespoons of water, salt, pepper and 1 to 2 tablespoons butter, salad oil or meat drippings. You can add a dash of sugar if you wish or, for mild flavored vegetables, monosodium glutamate. Cover the skillet, bring to a boil quickly, reduce heat and cook until just crisp-tender.



You will enjoy cooking vegetables like these by one of the new methods given on this page. Your family will benefit, too, from crisp-tender cookery.

Oven Baking

To oven bake, place prepared vegetables like shredded carrots, shredded peeled beets, small peeled onions, etc., in a covered casserole with 2 to 3 tablespoons butter or other fat, ¼ to ½ teaspoon salt, 1 to 2 tablespoons of water, and bake in a moderate oven (350°) until just tender. This method takes about 3 times longer than boiling.

Serving

Buttered vegetables are probably the most commonly served and the most popular. A good proportion is 1 to 3 tablespoons of butter or other fat. Use seasoned salts or herbs sparingly. For a change, combine with the butter a little horseradish, vinegar, lemon juice, chopped parsley, chopped chives, herbs, chopped toasted almonds, celery or poppy seeds. You can also brown the butter. Use sauces made with plain milk or light cream. Try hollandaise sauce, hot tartar sauce, sour cream, cheese, egg, or mushroom sauce. Scalloped vegetables topped with buttered crumbs or grated cheese are good. Garnish with toasted bread crumbs, cereal crumbs, finely chopped toasted almonds, minced parsley, minced pepper, sliced pimiento, crisp bacon bits or paprika.

CORN CUSTARD

- 2½ cups fresh scraped raw corn
- 1 tablespoon flour
- 1 tablespoon sugar
- 1 teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon pepper
- 1 tablespoon melted butter
- 2 eggs
- 1½ cups milk

To prepare corn, cut kernels down through the middle of each row with a sharp knife and scrape down ears with knife blade to press out all pulp. Combine corn pulp, flour, sugar, salt, pepper, and melted butter. Combine eggs and milk, beat slightly and blend into corn mixture. Pour into a greased 1½-quart baking dish, set in pan of hot water. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) 1 to 1¼ hours or until knife inserted in center comes out clean. Serves 6.

VEGETABLE TARTS

- 2 cups mixed vegetables (your choice)
- 1½ cups well seasoned, medium white sauce
- 6 tart shells
- Grated cheese

Combine vegetables and white sauce and fill tart shells. Sprinkle grated cheese over top of each. Place tarts under broiler or in a very hot oven (450°) until cheese melts and browns slightly. Serves 6.

BEETS IN ORANGE SAUCE

- 2 bunches or two pounds beets (about 8 to 10 medium beets)
- 1 tablespoon butter
- 1 tablespoon flour
- ⅛ teaspoon salt
- 1 to 2 tablespoons sugar
- ½ cup water
- ½ cup frozen orange juice concentrate

Cut off beet tops, leaving about 2-inch stems. Wash and boil, covered, in salted boiling water about 40 to 60 minutes or until tender, or in a pressure sauce pan 18 minutes. Plunge beets into cold water and remove skins. Slice or dice and reheat in orange sauce for serving. To make sauce, melt butter, add flour, salt, and sugar, and water and cook until thickened. Add the orange concentrate. Serves 6.

FRENCH FRIED EGGPLANT

- 1 medium eggplant
- 1 cup flour
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 1 egg, slightly beaten
- 1 cup milk
- 1 tablespoon melted fat

Pare eggplant and cut in slices ½-inch thick. Then cut slices in ½-inch strips. Prepare batter by combining flour and salt and adding gradually the egg, milk, and fat mixed together. Beat until smooth. Dip eggplant strips in the batter and drain well on a wire rack. Fry in deep hot fat (365° to 375°) 2 to 5 minutes. Drain on paper towels. Serve hot. Serves 6.

If you prefer, in place of the batter, you may sprinkle eggplant strips with salt and pepper, dredge with flour, dip in a mixture of 1 egg and 2 tablespoons milk or water, roll in fine crumbs until covered and then fry in deep hot fat. Or, instead of frying, you can broil slowly 5 to 10 minutes on each side until tender and golden brown.

CABBAGE WITH SOUR CREAM SAUCE

- 1 medium head cabbage
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 1 cup sour cream
- ¼ cup cabbage liquid
- 1 tablespoon fresh chopped chives

Wash cabbage and cut in wedges. Place in sauce pan with moderate amount of boiling water and the salt. Cook uncovered 5 minutes, cover, and cook about 5 minutes more, or until just crisp-tender. Place wedges on a warm serving platter. Heat sour cream and cabbage liquid and pour over cabbage. Top with chopped chives. Serves 6.

GREEN BEAN AND CORN CASSEROLE

- ½ pound green beans
- 2 cups fresh scraped raw corn
- 4 slices bacon
- ¼ cup chopped onion
- 1 cup celery, thinly sliced
- ½ cup heavy cream
- Salt and pepper

Wash beans and cut in 1-inch pieces. Cook 5 minutes in small amount of boiling water. Combine corn and beans in 1½-quart casserole. Cook bacon until crisp and crumbling. Sauté onion and celery in 1 tablespoon of the bacon fat until tender, add the cream, season to taste, add the bacon, and pour over beans and corn. Mix lightly but well. Cover and bake for about 30 minutes in a moderately slow oven (325°). Serve hot. Serves 6.

Stove-To-Table Dinner

Sprinkle 6 pork or veal or shoulder lamb chops with salt and pepper and brown on both sides in hot fat in a large skillet with a cover. Add small amount of water to pan, cover and simmer until chops are almost tender—about 20 to 30 minutes.

Place around the chops 6 peeled onions, 6 peeled carrots, 6 small peeled potatoes, salt and pepper, and add a little more water, if necessary. Cover and simmer until vegetables are tender—about 30 minutes. Bring skillet to table to serve.

Note: If you do not have a large enough skillet, place chops in greased casserole after browning and then proceed as above, completing cooking in oven—about 45 minutes or until vegetables are done. Or, if you wish, take chops out of skillet, place vegetables on bottom of skillet or casserole and the meat on top. Serves 6.

Grange Baking Contest News

WE HAVE received news from 8 more counties about their winners in the American Agriculturist-New York State Grange Bread Baking contest. This makes a total to date of 36 Pomona winners who will go to Corning next October 29 to compete in the finals. All of them will have fun and many of them will return home with wonderful grocery prizes and valuable household equipment: an automatic washing machine or an electric dryer; a gas range and an electric range; a picnic table with chairs or a set of four tires; a set of sterling silver salt and pepper shakers; jars for canning and freezing; cereal, flour, salt, molasses, baking powder, etc.; and cash prizes that total $319!

When you are at State Grange Convention this fall be sure to stop to see these prizes which will be on display there. Then if you have not entered the contest this year, plan to do so next year. You may astonish yourself by being a winner.

Previous Winners

In 3 other counties, Grange members who had won before, took first place in their respective Pomona contests. Mrs. Olga Stratton of Mayville was No. 1 state winner in the 1950 Grange Bread Baking Contest. Mrs. Ethel Reese of St. Johnsville has been the winner in 7 Pomona baking contests and has won a prize in 6 State Grange contests. Miss Laura Downs of Riverhead, Long Island, was a first prize winner in a New York State Grange canning contest.

All the news about this 1957 contest is exciting, and we will bring you the names of the other winners as we receive them. Here are the 8 latest county winners:

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Chautauqua	Chautauqua	Mrs. Olga Stratton
Fulton	Crum Creek	Mrs. Ethel Reese
Lewis	Turin	Mrs. Isabelle Benedict
Livingston	Linwood	Mrs. Thomas Dibble
Madison	Perryville	Mrs. Mary Gamlen
Onondaga	Borodino	Mrs. Blanche Bishop
Ontario	Wide Awake	Mrs. Lydia Hall
Suffolk-Nassau	Sound Avenue	Miss Laura Downs

The following twelve AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers will award the prizes in the State contest: Speed Queen Corporation; Tappan Stove Company and National LP-Gas Council; Malleable Iron Range Company; Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange; International Salt Company; Hazel-Atlas Glass Division of Continental Can Company; Ball Brothers Company; Quaker Oats Company; Robin Hood Flour Company; American Molasses Company; and R. B. Davis Company.

— A. A. —

Skip Breakfast?

By KATHLEEN BERESFORD
Nutrition Consultant

Isn't it all right to skip breakfast if you eat more food later in the day?

This is somewhat like trying to run your car on an empty gas tank, with the idea of filling it up at noon. Without breakfast your blood sugar (which supplies energy) gets low before lunch —low enough, whether you realize it or not, to make you less efficient, more prone to accidents. You tire more easily and may wonder why your head aches late in the morning. Research shows that children who skip breakfast do poorer work in school than those who eat something.

Besides, it is hard to make up at lunch and dinner the nourishment you missed at breakfast. Imagine adding an egg and a dish of cereal to the dinner you usually eat — and an extra glass of milk and an orange to your regular lunch.

Better take time for breakfast and have the advantage of a "full tank" of early morning energy.

No waiting—no coupons—no money to send in!

GET FINE PREMIUMS THE EASY, MONEY-SAVING WAY INSIDE MOTHER'S OATS





"FARM SCENE" CHINA

Beautiful American pastoral scenes in moss green decorate the rich ivory color of this China. Start your set now of following pieces (1 in each package): Cup and Saucer—Cereal Bowl—Fruit Dish—Butter Dish.





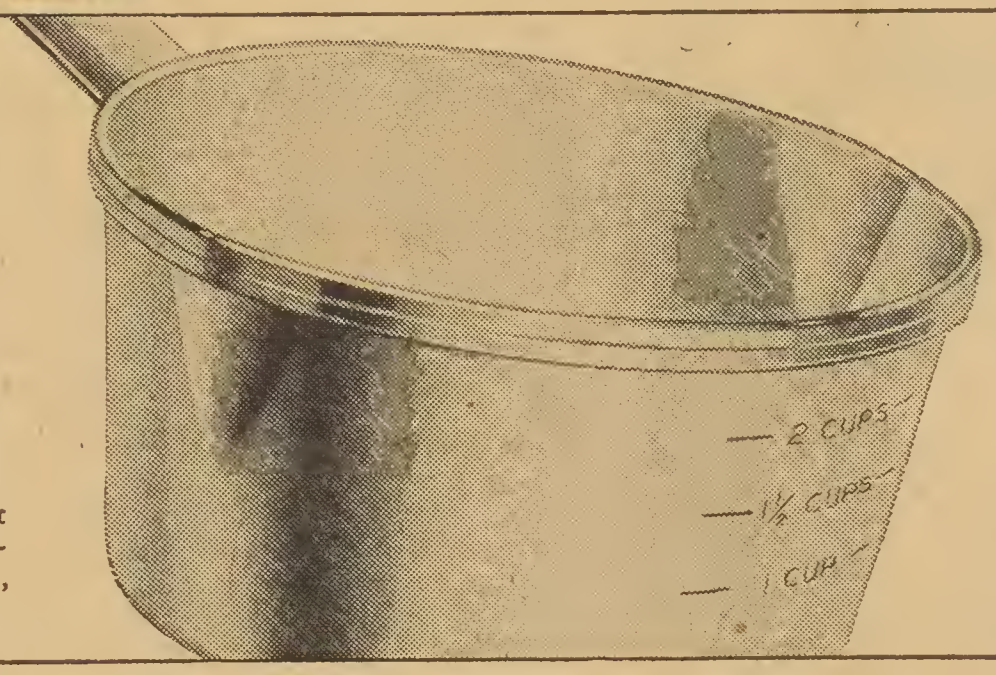
OVEN-SERVE WARE

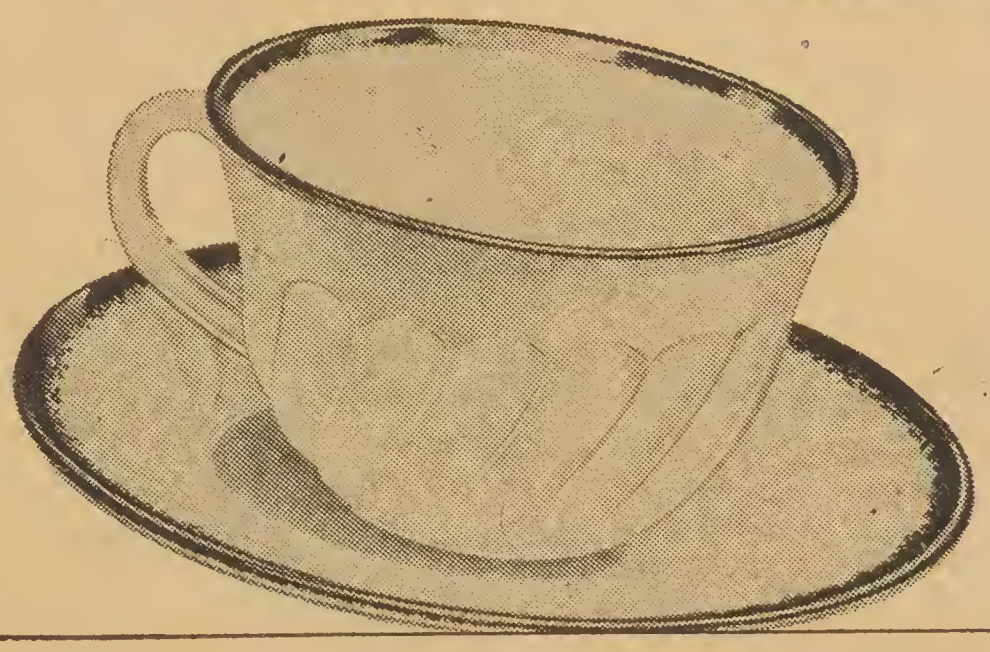
This attractive ware goes from oven, refrigerator, or freezer to the dining table in perfect taste. One of following comes in each package: Custard Cup—Ramekin—Individual Pie Plate—Oval Baking Dish—French Casserole.



ALUMINUM WARE

What a delight to find one of 24 different items of fine aluminum in every package. Included are a variety of jewel-colored tumblers, cereal bowls, handy kitchen utensils.







GOLD TRIM CUP AND SAUCER

The 22-Carat decoration is an elegant touch on this lovely heat-resistant cup and saucer by Anchor Hocking. Start a set now for yourself, for gifts, church suppers, bazaars.

It's better breakfast month! Eat a good cereal breakfast to start a good day!

My Visit To Japan

By KAY EICHELBERGER

(On leave from Cornell University)

MY FIRST impression of Japan as I saw it from the air, enroute to Tokyo from Honolulu, was one of surprise at the great expanse of these islands, which look so small on the map. Japan proper consists of the four islands of Kyushu, Shikoku, Honshu and Hokkaido; but altogether there are 4,000 islands which cover a lot of territory. We Americans often tend to minimize the size of Japan by comparing it to the vast stretches of our own country. A more reasonable approach would be to compare Japan to the British Isles or



Italy, although it is larger than both of these. Like Italy, however, Japan is a mountainous country with a rugged coast line. Low, weather-beaten buildings are compactly grouped around beautiful Mt. Fuji in the background.

When I had landed at Tokyo and gone through the customs, I drove to International House in a taxi with an African girl and a boy from Pakistan. At first, Japan seemed very drab after Hawaii, that land of sunshine and color. We passed rows and rows of unpainted houses and low shacks. But when we came to the narrow streets of open shops, color greeted us everywhere in displays of fruits and vegetables, gay lanterns and paper flowers.

International House of Japan, where I was scheduled to stay for two weeks, was built recently in an old residential section of the city. This section was bombed during the war, so there are just a few of the old buildings left. A high wall surrounds this modern home for foreign students and professors. As we drove through its gates to the main entrance, which faced the garden in the rear, I caught my first glimpse of the beauty of the Japanese countryside —a quiet scene of wooded hills, landscaped with ponds, water falls, small bridges and stone lanterns. Even a few plum blossoms accented the trees in February. This is the same lovely view I saw daily from my bedroom where sliding doors made of glass opened onto a veranda and where one clear morning, much to my surprise, I saw the snow capped mountain of Fuji!

My room was similar to those in Japanese homes. Outside of the glass sliding doors was another set made of wood to keep out the cold and light at night, just as our shutters do. In contrast to the white walls, full black drapes covered these doors which extended across the width of the room.

Although Japan seems isolated, it has developed one of the most distinctive cultures of any civilized country of comparable size. For example, let's examine their domestic architecture and the manner in which the Japanese live at home. On the floor they use thick straw mats that are each 6 feet by 3 feet by 2 inches thick and which they lay in different directions. They



even figure the dimensions of a room according to the number of mats needed. For interior walls, they use sliding panels made of paper on a frame of thin wooden strips. These give the whole house an open, airy feeling. There is always a small recess built in one wall to hold some object of art, or a flower arrangement, placed in front of a hanging scroll.

To keep warm they use braziers that are like large pottery jugs and they stir the burning charcoal with long steel sticks resembling chopsticks. Very often, they burn charcoal briquets in a kind of floor well about 18 inches deep; this is lined with bricks and has a lattice-work cover. Here, they sit on floor cushions with their feet by the heat and a quilt over their laps. In the cold, damp days of January, February and March, this manner of keeping warm works well for the feet, but one's back and head still suffer from cold!

Their entrance room and bath differ greatly from ours, as do their customs there. For example, they remove their shoes in the stoned-floored entrance room. Then it is only one step up to the beautifully polished floor where the family keeps thin slippers for indoor wear. This wonderful custom is a great help to the housewife as no dirt is brought in from outside. It is also very comfortable after walking miles in tight shoes. Children are so used to taking off their shoes in Japan that once an American child, born and living in Japan, left shoes on the curb of a street in America when entering a car on her first visit. To take off one's shoes before entering a house, museum or temple is as customary to the Japanese people as it is for us to clean our teeth.

Taking a Japanese bath is also quite an adventure for an American. The bathroom usually has a floor of wooden slats under which is built a tile floor to drain the water. The tub is a large square or circle made of wood, marble or iron about three feet deep with a ledge or seat built at one end to sit on.

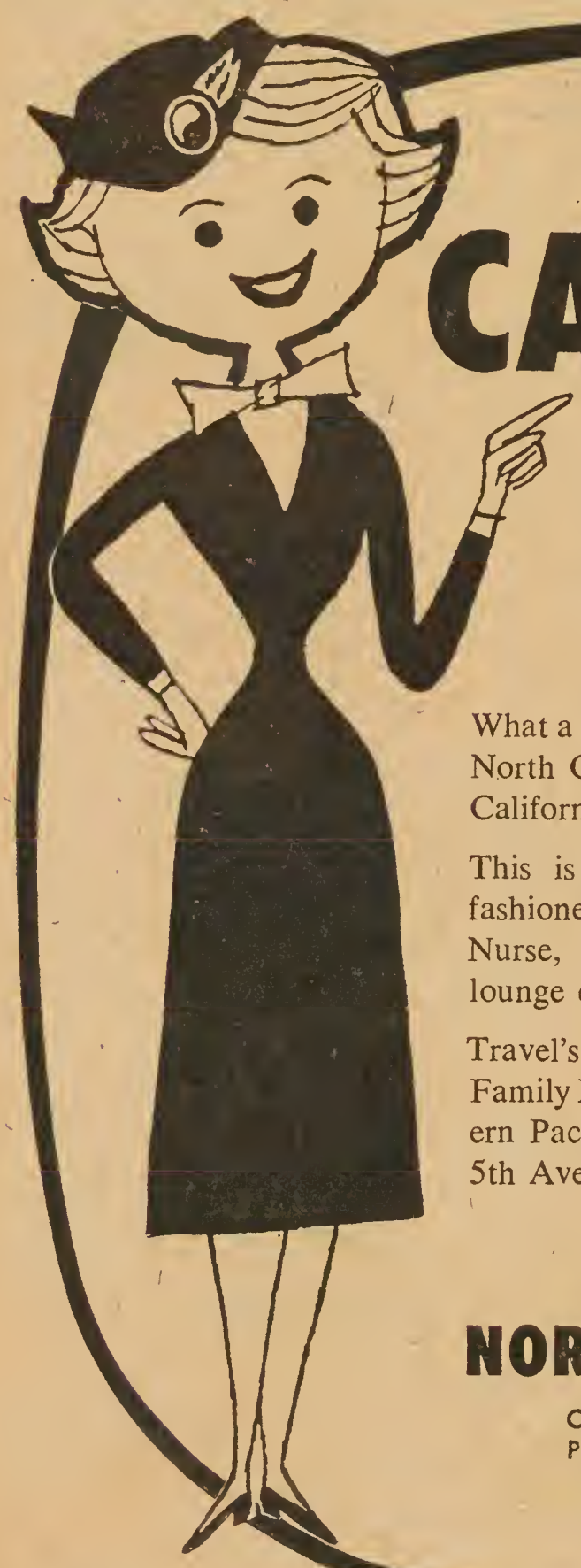
As hot water is scarce, this tub is large enough for several people to bathe at the same time. If baths are taken separately, the same water is used for the entire family and guests. They do not wash themselves in the tub,



however, but soap, scrub, and rinse themselves first before entering the scalding hot water. There they relax for 15 or 20 minutes, or as long as possible.

It is customary to ask a guest if he or she would like to take a Japanese bath before having dinner, but not until the master of the house has bathed first, of course. (This has been a tradition from olden days, that Japanese men are more important than women. Today the practice is slowly dying out). The large old Japanese homes have a dressing room next to the bath where the family keep their clothing and toilet articles and where they usually dress after bathing.

All the above features and many other simple but fundamental ones of home and daily life are unique to Japan and attest to an extremely distinctive culture rather than plain imitation.



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ARRIVAL

By Jane Morrison

A purple frost is on each grape,
The shocks of corn stand gold,
And even robins will admit
That summer has grown old.

No matter if the fragrant grain
Is still not harvested;
The rosy apples wait in reach
And summer bows her head.

The air flows with the scent of spice,
The moon gives orange light,
And russet tinges everything,
For autumn comes tonight.

Smart Fashions

9201. Use a 100-pound feed bag or colorful remnant to make this handy apron. Printed Pattern in Misses' sizes Small (10, 12); Medium (14, 16); Large (18, 20). All sizes take 1¼ yds. 39-in. 35 cents.

9201
SIZES
S—10—12
M—14—16
L—18—20



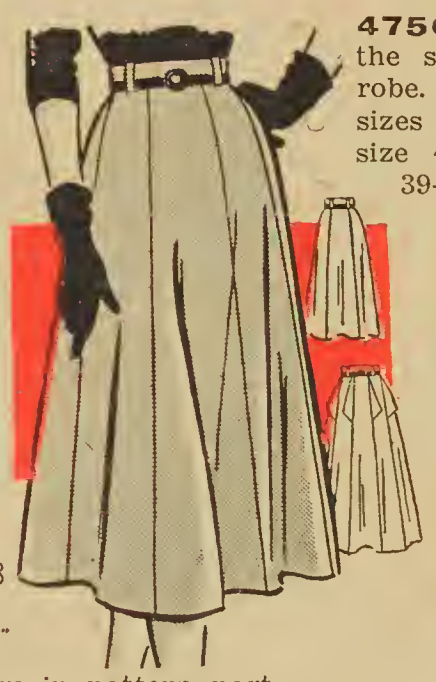


9209
SIZES
14½—24½

9209. Slimming fashion for shorter, fuller figures. Smart squared armholes, pockets. Printed Pattern in Women's Half-sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Size 16½ takes 3⅝ yds. 39-in.; ½ yd. contrast. 35 cents.



9398
SIZES
12—18



4673
WAIST
30"—46"

4756. Make this classic beauty the star of your autumn wardrobe. Printed Pattern in Misses' sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; Women's size 40. Size 16 takes 3¾ yds. 39-in. 35 cents.



4756
SIZES
12—40

9398. Just ONE main pattern part to this stunning dress! Sheath-slim front, softly bloused back. Printed Pattern in Misses' sizes 12, 14, 16, 18. Size 16 takes 2 yds. 54-in. 35 cents.

4673. Slimming 8-gore skirt for the larger figure. Easy to sew with our Printed Pattern. Women's Waist sizes 30, 32, 34, 36, 38½, 41, 43½, 46 inches. Size 30 requires 3⅛ yds. 35-in. 35 cents.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 35 cents for EACH pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Send to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York.



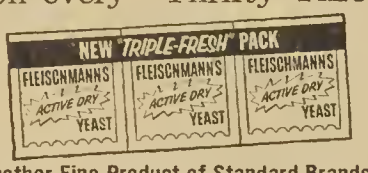
Former schoolteacher is expert cook

Governor Harriman Presents Award To Cook at New York State Fair

New York's Governor Harriman looks mighty happy to be presenting that prize ribbon—and naturally Mrs. Bernard Bailey, of LaFayette, is delighted to receive it! Mrs. Bailey won this award—and 9 others as well—in cooking competition at last year's New York State Fair.

Mrs. Bailey is a former schoolteacher, so it should be easy for her to teach others the art of cooking. And you can be sure her advice would include a word about Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "It stays fresh for months," she says. "And always rises fast."

September means you'll be making yeast-raised specialties for school lunch boxes. And you'll find them easier to make with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast handy. It keeps for months on your shelf . . . always rises fast. When you bake at home use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast as prize-winning cooks do . . . it's the best. And try the new "Yeast-Riz" Main Dishes . . . There's a recipe on every "Thrifty Three."

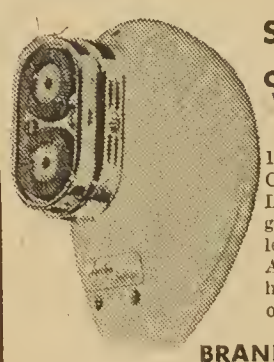


Another Fine Product of Standard Brands Inc.

Plagued Day And Night with Bladder Discomfort?

Such a common thing as unwise eating or drinking may be a source of mild, but annoying bladder irritations — making you feel restless, tense, and uncomfortable. And if restless nights, with nagging backache, headache or muscular aches and pains due to over-exertion, strain or emotional upset, are adding to your misery — don't wait — try Doan's Pills.

Doan's Pills have three outstanding advantages — act in three ways for your speedy return to comfort. 1—They have an easing soothing effect on bladder irritations. 2 — A fast pain-relieving action on nagging backache, headaches, muscular aches and pains. 3—A wonderfully mild diuretic action thru the kidneys, tending to increase the output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes. So, get the same happy relief millions have enjoyed for over 60 years. Ask for new, large, economy size and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!

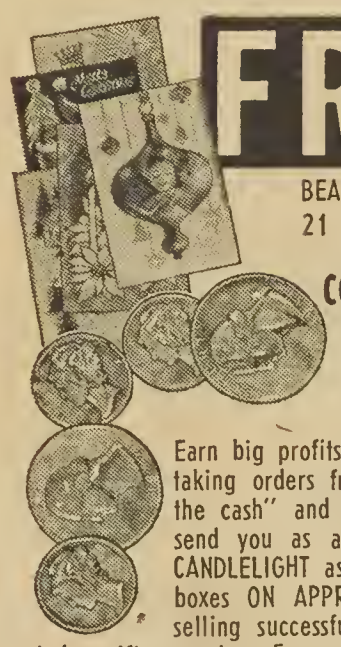


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Regularly retails for $24.95. Our price $14.95 postpaid. Latest model, brand new, fully guaranteed. Includes cord, leather case, cleaning brush. All orders filled within 24 hours. Send check or money order to:

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I counted $ in the picture. Please send "Candlelight" box free. Also include starter set kit ON APPROVAL and free catalog.

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☐ check here for special group fund-raising plan

The Workshop

by

FLORENCE E. WRIGHT and ELSA A. McMULLEN

Inexpensive Varnish Remover

A suggestion for an inexpensive varnish remover has been sent to The Workshop by Mr. C. Augustus Raschke, Kingston, N. Y., in answer to a question discussed a short time ago. He uses "Oakite" which is one of the commercial packages of T.S.P. (Tri Sodium Phosphate). He uses about ¼ package in half a pail of water, or whatever amount experience shows best. He paints it on with an old brush or cloth, leaves it on for several minutes and then scrapes the loosened finish with a putty knife.

In the carved places he uses a brush to clean out the finish. A final cleaning with a cloth and clear water completes the process. When dry, sand smooth.

The important thing with any kind of water treatment is not to let it stand on the wood. Strong alkalies, such as lye, can cause irreparable damage to wood. T.S.P. is not as strong as lye and would therefore not risk the same danger of damage.

Some finishers never use any kind of water treatment, especially because of the possibility of its raising the grain and loosening the veneer. However, the remover suggested by Mr. Raschke is economical and easy to use, and with care can be satisfactory in many cases.

— A. A. —

"If the government preserves for its citizens the opportunities to work, to spend, to save, and returns to them the incentive to pursue these opportunities to the fullest extent, we think we need not fear the strength of our weapons against want."—*Wall St. Journal*

Shrinks Hemorrhoids New Way Without Surgery

Science Finds Healing Substance That Does Both—Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

New York, N. Y. (Special) — For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in *suppository* or *ointment form* under the name *Preparation H.** At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Hostages To Fortune

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XVI

TO LAURA GRAHAM and to millions of other Americans, the war winter of 1942 was a long, dreary time. But Laura had some compensations which she lived for. One was the new life rapidly developing inside her. Another was the mail from Bill, and still another was the renewed understanding with her father and the warm and happy relationships with her mother, Bill's mother and sisters, and in particular with Bill's grandfather.

When Laura was sad or depressed, nothing cheered her more than to go into the stable and help John Macdonald do his chores. She understood perfectly what John meant when he said several times that he was glad he still had some farm work to do, and particularly fortunate that he was able to do it. Sometimes they would work together silently but in perfect comradeship; sometimes John would stop to talk. It seemed to Laura that this fine man talked with her more easily and frequently than he did with anyone else. That pleased her, for she loved him. His stern ways, softened by the great affection he had for Mary, the girls, for Bill and for Laura, helped Laura in her lonesomeness for Bill.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED

In this dramatic story, Mr. Eastman tells of the conflict between the generations. John Macdonald seems content to continue with his own methods of farming but his grandson, Bill Graham, who has studied agriculture in college, tries hard to get new ideas put into practice.

Young Bill, now happily married to Laura Bliss, begins to feel that he is making some progress with his grandfather, his Grange members, and his whole community and then World War II interrupts his work.

Laura, who had believed that marriage and a career could not mix, finds her new life, her marriage, to be her real career.

Now take up the story and see just how Bill Graham assumes his responsibility in these hectic days of world-wide war.

Once in a while, John would talk about the days when he had been young, when he had brought his bride to the farm which had been settled by his grandfather when the country was new. One night when the chores had been completed, Laura sat on a bench at the end of the stable to rest for a moment before she went to the house. When John looked at her sitting there, he got a milking stool and sat down beside her. A lantern on the hook over their heads shoved the shadows back toward the end of the stable. The munching of the cows as they ate their hay added somehow to her relaxation and peace.

Laura's face was soft and lovely in the shadows. She was thinking as she rested about her baby, wondering whether it would be a boy or girl. Because she loved Bill so, she liked to think she would bear him a son who would look and act just like his father.

"Of course it's just imagination, Laura," John said, "for you are no blood relation of Sarah, but frequently you make me think of her. Sometimes when you are working with me or talking to me, the long years disappear and I could be young again with my girl. She used to help me with the chores—not so much because I needed her help, but because we both welcomed every opportunity to be together." He breathed a long sigh and sat silently for a time, lost in his thoughts of long ago. Then he said, "It's comforting to think of the generations of my relatives who have come, had their day on these fields and in these buildings, and then passed on to Somewhere Else."

"You know the little path, Laura," he continued, "that leads from the barn in a curve up around the house to the back door? Well, frequently when I walk that path, I think of the many who have trod it before me. In a way it's something like the Road of Life which we all travel for a time. The rooms of our house are hallowed with memories. We furnish them to our taste, paper and paint them, but they are still the rooms where we Macdonalds brought our brides. They are still the rooms that heard the first cries of the newborn babes, and it's still the house and the home from which Macdonalds were carried to come back no more."

"I can understand all that, Grandpa Mac," said Laura. "I am young, I know, and have much to learn, but I do understand what you are saying and how you feel. Bill is not dead, thank God, but he is gone from me and I never go up to the bedroom where he slept all the years he was living here with you, without feeling closer to him there than I do anywhere else. I handle all the things that I know he handled, and think that his hands have been there too. It's a comfort to put my head on the pillow where his head has been, and to sleep under the same quilts."

Laura paused for a moment, then said, "We don't really own anything, do we? We're just tenants." She laughed a little. "You know what they say—you can't take it with you."

"That's right," John agreed. "Shakespeare said something about life being a stage on which we played our little parts for only a short time. We are tenants, but we can be good tenants or bad ones. My grandfather and my father left this place better than they found it. I have tried to do that too. That's a farmer's obligation and responsibility—to be a good tenant."

They both sat quietly for a few moments and then John said, 'One realizes more and more as he tries to meet the problems of life that the ways of Providence are beyond understanding. Maybe I was prejudiced because I loved my wife so very much, but Sarah was good, just plain good in every way. But she had spirit. My! she could be a little spitfire when she was aroused, but no one could know my girl without loving her more deeply every day." Laura made no comment as John talked, for she knew beyond a doubt that he had never said anything like this to any other living soul.

Then John continued, "Maybe we'll know what it is all about some day. Maybe God took her because He knew she could serve better somewhere else." Then a trifle bitterly, he added, "But He must have known how much our little girl needed her mother, and how much I needed my wife."

As they walked toward the house where the light shone out from the warm kitchen, John said, "You're an understanding girl, Laura, and I'm glad that Bill has you." From John Macdonald that was high praise and it warmed Laura's heart every time she thought of it.

Laura began again to check the dragging days and weeks off the calendar until finally, realizing that this just made the time go more slowly, she stopped. Bill wrote frequently but not every day as Laura did. When he did write, his letters were short, but she understood that after his tough days of training, he had little time and energy left to write to her. But his letters made up in sweetness what they lacked in length. He never failed to tell Laura that she was his girl, and that he lived for the day when he could come back to her.

One morning something awakened Laura before it was time for her to get up. She wondered what had disturbed her. Then she knew and was a little frightened. Her baby had moved inside her. As soon as she could, she told Mary and asked if it was all right. Mary smiled and said, "I guess all young mothers have these same mixed feelings of fear and excitement when they're sure that the baby is alive and kicking. There is nothing to be alarmed about, Laura. Such matters are different from the way they used to be. Today the doctors know just how to take care of you. No longer ago than when I was young, there were so many old wives' tales about pregnancy that they were enough to scare young mothers to death."

"But," said Laura, "aren't there some bad prenatal influences?"

"I suppose there are," answered Mary "but not in the way the old busybodies used to tell us. I should say that bad prenatal influences include such things as wrong diet and anything else which influences the health of the mother. For example, the average baby, years ago, was born too large. It was not uncommon for a newborn baby to weigh ten or even twelve pounds. The doctors control that now."

"Mother Graham," said Laura, "what effect does it have on the unborn baby if the mother is frightened or sees some ugly, disagreeable sight?"

"Well," said Mary, "anything that would make a mother nervous, particularly over a long period of time, might affect the baby. Again, it's a matter of the health of the mother. But your doctor will tell you, if you ask him, that the old idea that you can mark a baby is nonsense. My grandmother gave me a good scare before your Bill was born. My husband, Gene, Bill's father, was a good actor when he was in the mood. He could look more like a perfect fool when he wanted to than a fool does. One day before Bill was born, Gene was playing fool, looking cross-eyed, pulling his face out of shape with a hat pulled way down over his head. I thought nothing of it and was laughing along with him until grandmother yelled, 'Stop that, Gene! Stop that! You'll mark the baby!' Then it was a long time before I could get the idea out of my mind that I had really done something to my baby."

"Aren't people more sensible," Laura inquired, "more matter-of-fact about pregnancy than they used to be?"

"Land sakes yes!" said Mary. "No longer ago than when I was young that word, confinement, well described the situation. From the time the mother began to show her pregnancy until after the baby was born, she was supposed to keep out of sight. Then, shortly afterwards, if she raised a large family, she would be pregnant again. So, together with the care of the children, a mother really was confined during most of her childbearing years. No wonder so many mothers died in the old days. Most of them never had a chance for any recreation, never could go anywhere, and worked literally from daylight to dark."

"What made people that way?" asked Laura. "I'll never know," answered Mary, "how they could get such ideas in their heads, for to my mind there's something fine and beautiful about having a baby, and it is good to see that more and more people have come to see it that way. Anyway," she added with a little laugh, "that's the way we all got here."

A few weeks later Laura went to live for a while with her father and mother. It was hard to leave Bill's home and particularly his room, but she also found it was good and normal to get back to the atmosphere she was brought up in. After a few days, there were short periods when it seemed to her that everything which had happened to her since she had left her home was an unreal dream.

Even more than when she had been growing up at home, Laura took to going to the barn to help her father with the winter chores. There was always something comforting about the phlegmatic cattle. War could come and war could go, a baby could be born and people die, but nothing made any difference to the cows, who just went on eating and sleeping and chewing their cuds. Sometimes Laura almost envied them. Maybe it was good to be a cow.

She enjoyed working with her father. He seemed different from the man he used to be and glad indeed to have his daughter back with him. Even more than her own mother, he was concerned over her condition, and always afraid that she would over-exert herself. Laura was particularly touched one evening when, after they had finished the chores, they started for the house. It had been raining while they were in the stable and the rain had frozen into a sheet of ice. Laura was walking ahead of her father and not realizing that it was so slippery, she skidded and started to fall. Fortunately, her father was directly behind her with a pail full of milk. He dropped the milk and caught her in his arms. Never had she felt so close to her father as she did after they got in the house and she saw that he was trembling and upset for fear something might have happened to her.

That night after George Bliss had gone to bed, Laura's mother came to sit with her by the round oak stove. Laura reached over to take her mother's hand and said softly, "It's good to be home again, Mother." Mrs. Bliss squeezed her daughter's hand and didn't reply immediately.

Then she said, "You will never know how good it is to have you home, Laura. I haven't seen your father so happy since you were young. I have always been sorry, and I know he is now too, that he acted so short and disagreeable about Bill. Maybe if you understood your father better, you would be very charitable."

Laura answered quickly and emphatically, "I'm more than charitable, Mother. I love Dad."

After a moment Mrs. Bliss went on: "Apparently there are some folks, my dear, for whom things never seem to go just right. Maybe it's not their fault. But your father is one of them. We came on to this little farm when we were first married, taking it over from your grandfather with a mortgage that was bigger than the farm was worth. Perhaps Dad was not a good farmer — I don't know — but I don't think the land was very good, so most of the time the crops were poor. Prices for milk and what few potatoes we sold were low, the farm was too small. Oh, I don't know just what it was," she said a little impatiently, "all that I do know is that we always seem to be struggling to get over an impassable mountain. And after a while, Laura, reverses after reverses get under the skin, increase our prejudices, and change our whole outlook on life."

Laura said, "I know," then waited for her mother to continue. "Two years after we were married," her mother said, "we knew we were going to have a baby. I have never seen your father happier, and he was absolutely sure it would be a boy. He even had the name picked out, Lawrence, and he talked to me hour after hour, sometimes after we had gone to bed and I wanted so

(Continued on Opposite Page)

YOUTHS EXHIBIT 667 ANIMALS AT FAIR

USING the new pole type barns and their own show ring for the first time, 4-H Club members exhibited a total of 667 animals at the New York State Fair. This included 442 dairy animals, 11 beef animals, 181 sheep and 33 swine. All 4-H cattle classes were females.

Cattle judging was as follows:

Dairy Cattle

AYRSHIRES

Grand, Senior and Junior champion — Floyd Loper, Hornell (Steuben). Reserve Grand and Reserve Senior champion — Donald Cook, Burke (Franklin). Reserve Junior champion — Judy Ball, Holcomb (Ontario).
County or District Herd: 1—Cattaraugus.

BROWN SWISS

Gr. and Sr. champ.—David Bradt, Fonda (Montgomery). Res. Gr. and Res. Sr. champ. — Duncan Bellinger, Schoharie (Schoharie). Jr. champ.—Gordon L. Peck, Elnora (Saratoga). Res. Jr. champ. — Jerry Harkness, Marcellus Onondaga).
County or Dist. Herd: 1—Sullivan; 2—Fulton.

GUERNSEY

Gr. and Sr. champ. — Graydon C. Stoddard, Mt. Upton (Chenango) Res. Gr. and Res. Sr. champ.—Roland Ripley, Cortland (Cayuga). Jr. champ. — Tad O. Parker, Salt Point (Dutchess). Res. Jr. champ.—Gay Lichtencgger, Burlingham (Orange).
County or Dist. Herd: 1—Dutchess; 2—Tompkins; 3—Cayuga; 4—Onondaga; 5—Monroe; 6—Orange.

HOLSTEIN

Gr., Sr., Res. Gr. and Res. Sr. champ.—Richard Hall, Clyde (Wayne). Jr. champ.—Carol Bennett, Victor (Ontario). Res. Jr.—Wayne McIntyre, Natural Bridge (Jefferson).
County or Dist. Herds: 1—Chemung; 2—Oneida; 3—Wayne; 4—Cortland; 5—Franklin; 6—Jefferson; 7—Chenango; 8—Herkimer; 9—Orange; 10—Oswcgo.

JERSEY

Gr. and Sr. champ.—John Blankenburg, Stanley (Ontario). Res. Gr. and Jr. champ.—Elizabeth Elliott, Madrid (St. Lawrence). Res. Sr. champ. — Dianne Flannery, Marion (Wayne). Res. Jr. — John Stark, Newfane (Niagara).
County or Dist. Herds: 1—Delaware; 2—Tompkins; 3—St. Lawrence; 4—Onondaga; 5 — Schoharie; 6 — Oswego; 7—Greene.

MILKING-SHORTHORN

Gr. champ. — Sylvia Stockmyer, Aurora (Cayuga). Res. Gr. champ. — Lonnie Loomis, South Otselic (Chenango).

4-H Showmanship

Donna Patchen of Locke, Cayuga County, won the Grand Championship and Holstein Championship for her showmanship. Other showmanship awards by breeds are as follows:

Jersey—Kermit Conrow, Delancey, Delaware County; Milking Shorthorn—Richard Sands, Bergen, Genesee; Guernsey — Loretta Woodham, Rochester, Monroe; Brown Swiss — Donald Smith, Franklin, Delaware; Ayrshire—Leroy Weston, Potsdam, St. Lawrence.

Miss Judy Carnes of Ithaca, Tompkins County, was awarded the championship for fitting and showing sheep.

— A. A. —

HOSTAGES TO FORTUNE

(Continued from Opposite Page)

much to sleep. He had great plans for his son. Then you were born—a girl."

"Well," her mother said, "he tried to hide his disappointment but I knew how he felt, and he never was a man who could make quick adjustments."

"I always thought he loved me," said Laura a little sadly. "Make no mistake," said her mother. "Of course he loves you—but he never could quite understand why God had given him a girl when he so wanted a boy. Well, he finally made at least some adjustment, particularly after you got so you could run around and were so sweet and kind. Then I was pregnant again and just as certain as he had been before, he was sure that this time he would have a son."

Her mother stopped and brushed the tears from her face. She pressed Laura's hand hard and with a sigh said, "I never told you this before. I couldn't speak of it, but I wondered if you had heard it somewhere else. The baby was stillborn. It was a boy."

Laura's eyes filled with tears as her mother continued. "For a long time your father seemed to be completely sour on life. After a time he did make some sort of adjustment. He worked hard, very hard, but it never seemed to result in more than a bare living for us. His experiences seemed to make him opposed to anything in the way of progress, particularly if it was anything like the central school proposition that would be likely to raise the taxes. I thought and I still think that Dad felt when you got married we would at last have a son. I still felt that way when I knew you were going to marry Bill. He is a good boy, there's none better, but unfortunately, as you know, he got between your Dad and his prejudices which I have tried to tell you about so you would understand. Now, thank God, your father is changing. He told me just the other night, that Bill Graham is a good boy and he wishes now he had been better to him."

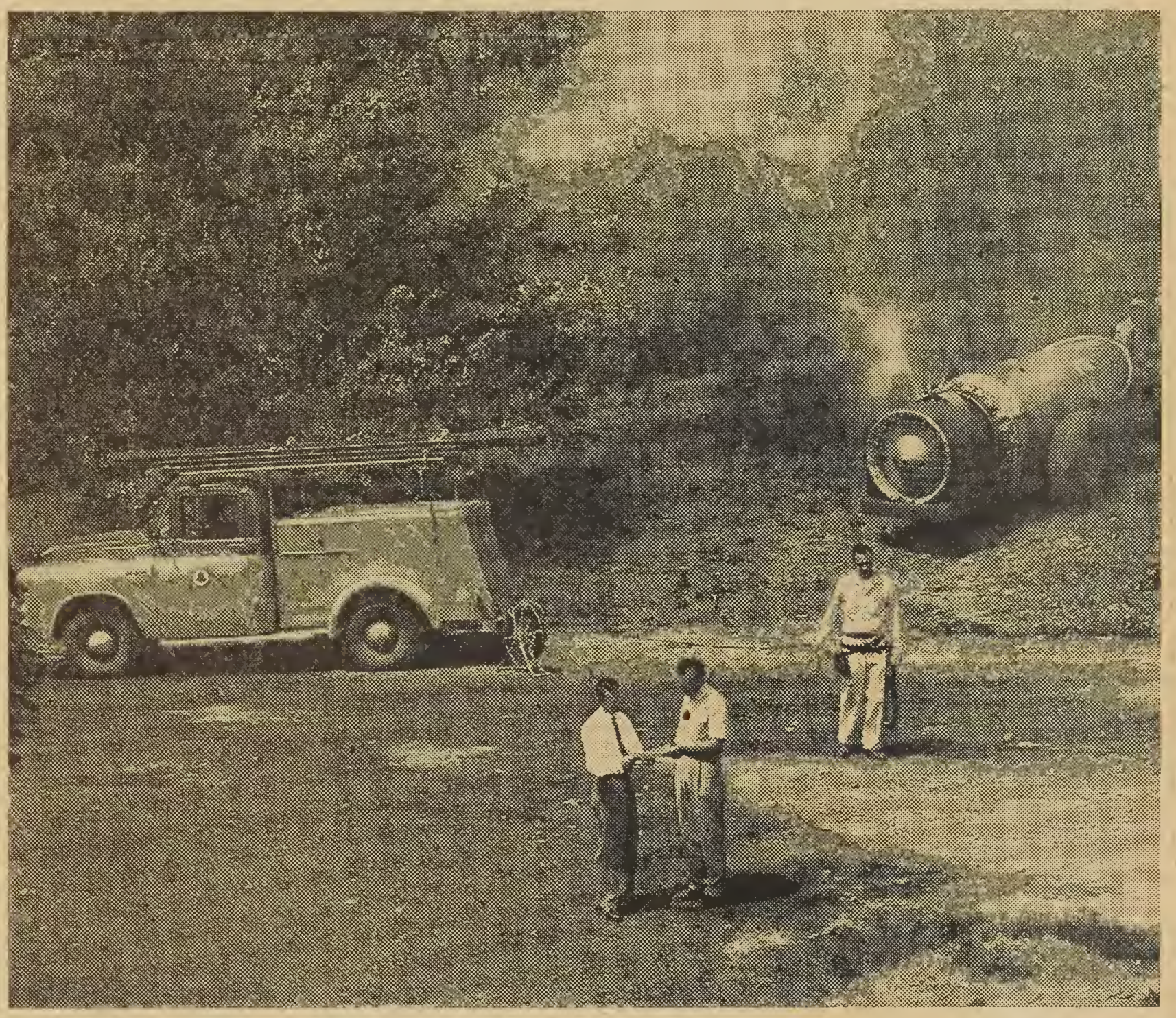
Her mother rose to her feet and put her hand on Laura's hair. She smiled down at her a moment and said, "I can't tell you, my dear, how happy it makes me to see you and your father working and visiting together. I have talked with you this way tonight so that you may understand that your father's heart is in the right place and that he loves you."

Laura got out of her chair, put her arms around her mother and kissed her. Then she said, "Thank you, Mother, I do understand." And that night as she undressed in her own little bedroom where she had slept as a child, she thought of how fortunate she was to have the love and protection of both Bill's relatives and hers. She knew that all over the war torn world, there were millions of women much worse off than she was. She knelt by her bed to thank God for all of His goodness and to ask Him to help her to do her part at home, and to wait patiently for her baby and for Bill to come home. More comforted and content than she had been in a long time, Laura climbed into her bed, pulled the bedclothes snugly around her shoulders, and almost immediately was sound asleep. *(To be Continued)*

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying in other words that he is wiser today than he was yesterday.—Swift

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★



Telephone Manager Harvey Denman, left, shows Charles E. Boone, general manager of a 500-acre apple orchard, where his new telephone line will go. While the line is being installed, the orchard's 27,000 trees are being sprayed.

This telephone man knows his apples

Harvey Denman is telephone manager in Yakima, Wash., one of the leading fruit growing sections in the country. You'll often find him out in the orchards talking to growers.

That way he finds out the telephone needs of farm folks. And it gives him a chance to explain the newest improvements in service. Like the $150,000 project which he helped plan recently in Lower Naches, a community north of Yakima. This new rural line brings service to 800 people. Altogether about 3500 new telephones have been installed in the Yakima area since Harvey became manager three years ago.

He is typical of the many thousands of telephone men and women in Bell System rural areas. Harvey explains their work this way: "We try to give customers the very best telephone service. We try to improve the service and bring it to more people. We know how important the telephone is to everybody."

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Ed Eastman's Page

LAND OF BARNS AND CHURCH STEEPLES

NESTLED IN the hills in the eastern part of Delaware County, New York, along the valley of the Little Delaware River, is a beautiful farm country.

Years ago, when I was a county agent in Delaware county, I attended meetings and visited many individual farms at Bovina and Bovina Center in this valley. I have never forgotten the pleasant land and its people. Bovina always was and is an intensive dairy section. In fact its very name comes from bovine, meaning "cow or cattle."

Writing in the Empire State Jersey Journal, Alex Rabeler tells an interesting story of Elisha Maynard, the first settler in the Bovina country. Piling all of his possessions upon a woodshod sled drawn by two yokes of oxen, Maynard brought his family in 1792 to the Little Delaware. Recognizing the possibilities of this country, with its many springs and brooks, and its grass and hay, Maynard knew that he had reached the Promised Land.

The changes in dairying methods in Bovina since Elisha Maynard's day illustrate how fast and how much dairying has changed. Maynard milked his Jersey cows by hand and poured the milk into tin pans to raise the cream. How many of you can remember those pans? They were set in a cool dairy or spring house or in the cellar. The cream was skimmed and churned by a dasher churn. It was a tiresome and monotonous job.

When Elisha and his neighbors had properly "worked" the butter in large wooden bowls, it was packed in butter tubs holding from eighty to one-hundred pounds, and then loaded into a lumber wagon and carted all the way from Bovina to Catskill or Kingston on the Hudson.

But one doesn't have to go back to Elisha Maynard's day to know how fast changes have come in dairying as well as everything else. When I was a small boy, we set the milk from a large dairy in small pans, skimmed it and churned it by hand or by dog power just as Elisha Maynard and thousands of other dairymen had done before and since. Then Mother packed the butter into the tubs so that there was a different layer for every churning. Then, when the tubs were full. I rode with her to the railroad station where the ticket agent was also a butter buyer. He had a long, metal rod that he would shove down through the middle of the tub. When he pulled it out, it would be coated with butter from each layer. Then he would lick each layer with his tongue to sample it, after which, without cleaning the rod, he would sample the next tub.

But the Bovina country in spite of changes, with its eternal springs and its ability to grow grass, is more than ever the "land of the cow." As Ed Thomson, former president of the Federal Land Bank in Springfield, once said of the whole Northeast. the Little Delaware is "the land of barns and church steeples."

THE GOING AWAY TIME

AS LONG as I can remember there has always seemed to be a little slack time in farm work after the haying and oat harvest and before silo filling, when it is difficult for me to keep from being depressed. I wonder if thousands of you haven't experienced the same feeling of sadness at this time of year. Why do we feel that way?

Maybe this time of year reminds us of the rapid passing of time in our own lives. A sort of hush hangs over the land broken only by the occasional rustle of the first fallen leaves. The noisy birds of the spring are quiet now except for an occasional flutter; the buzzing of the insect life only emphasizes the general quiet; the sun shines through the bluish haze over the hills, and in the evening, the sunset is a glorious sight.

Nature begins to shed the lush green she has worn all summer and prepares to don the amber tones, the browns, and the muted greens which only she can produce. The large full moon tells us that the nights will be clear with a touch of chill in the air.

Children are starting school, perhaps for the first time. And young people are going away to college, some of them never again to return to their home for any length of time. Life will never again be quite the same. To me, it is a season of goodbyes.

I had a friend once—a farmer—with an only son. The boy had been working with his father all summer until this time of year. Then came the time of goodbye. He was going away to college. He was a good boy, had done well in school, and had always worked closely with his father on the farm in the right kind of father-son companionship. The day the young man left for college, the father was drawing in a second cutting of alfalfa. He told me afterwards, with a sort of shamefaced smile, that he drove his poor horses into the field on a gallop just to ease the lump in his throat and his surcharged feelings. I know just how my friend felt—so do many of you.

But early fall is also a season of new planning, expectancy and hope. There's not much use in moping. The secret of happiness is to take change in our stride, square our shoulders, take a deep breath and march onward. Yesterday is gone. Today and tomorrow will be largely what we make them.

WE REMODEL A HOME

THIS SUMMER I have had considerable experience in remodeling our new home. From it have come some very definite conclusions that may be helpful to you.

In the first place, any building or remodeling job always runs into more problems and more money than an amateur can anticipate. That is why it is well to get an experienced builder or contractor to look over the job first and give you an estimate.

If you are buying a place and it is at all possible, I would certainly get an estimate of what the cost of repairs will be before making the purchase. You can get a builder to make this estimate without necessarily hiring him to do the job.

Whether you have a contractor or not, I would buy the lumber and all the other supplies myself, and shop around a lot to make the best buys. I have saved hundreds of dollars by doing this. If you can pay cash, do so and ask for a cash discount. You will be surprised how this totals up.

Much of course depends on the workmen. It is hard to get the best men for they have no trouble in getting jobs, but it will pay you to wait for them. Their wages add up to an unbelievable total but are probably justified because the workmen in turn have to live, and inflation is getting worse every day.

We were very fortunate also in not having to move into the new home until the remodeling was completed. Otherwise it would have been a mess. In fact it was anyway. It was discouraging, day after day, to visit the place and see how little apparent progress there was. It surely took a lot of imagination to see what the home might be like when the job was done.

I never was so tired of making decisions in my life as I was this summer. I can sympathize with the new hired man in the old chestnut whose boss set him to sorting potatoes. Going down cellar at the end of the forenoon, the boss was astonished to find that the hired man had sorted only a half dozen potatoes. When taken to task for accomplishing so little, the man said, "I don't mind the work but these darn decisions sure get me down."

As one more suggestion, if you have the time and the knack, you can save hundreds of dollars in wages by doing much or all of the work of remodeling yourself. One of the chief reasons why there is so much interest today by so many men in "do it yourself" projects is that otherwise they couldn't afford the improvements.

I am glad to be able to add that all the decisions, all the worries, and all the costs in my own case were justified by giving us a home that we all love.

I AM FOR THE MOONLIGHTERS

BET YOU don't know what a "moonlighter" is. . . It's the name given by labor unions to the men who work on two jobs.

With a work day growing shorter and shorter, and with many who have no regular work on Saturday, it is now possible for an ambitious fellow to hold down two regular jobs. There are now millions of moonlighters and the number is rapidly increasing.

Thousands of part-time farmers are moonlighters. Labor unions oppose the practice claiming that it is injurious to health. Their real reason is the same as their opposition to Child Labor Laws.

But work never hurt anyone. Idleness does. God help America when people have too much spare time on their hands!

BIG JOB

WITH THE opening of school and college doors this fall more than 43,000,000 students have enrolled. Think of it! That's more than a quarter of our total population and the number is rapidly increasing.

It has always been an ideal of American parents to give their children a better education than they themselves had. We will continue to do this, but the job is getting much harder. School taxes are climbing; school buildings in many places are inadequate. Inflation makes everything cost more.

This tremendous job of educating more and more students puts a definite responsibility on everyone: on the taxpayers, on the school authorities to be economical, and on the parents.

APPLE GRUNT

MRS. SHERMAN ADAMS, wife of President Eisenhower's righthand man, says that her Yankee husband, who hails from New Hampshire, is very fond of apples, and especially when used in apple dumpling and apple pies.

What he-man isn't? But I don't call it dumpling; it was apple grunt to me. What do you call it?

Mrs. Adams says also that the way to a man's heart, especially a New Englander's, is to offer him a second piece of good apple pie. Then she adds that the deep freezers are a boon to busy housewives, for, baked or unbaked, apple pies freeze well.

HE LIKED WHAT HE SAW

AT THE time of the New York State Fair I had the privilege of several visits with a friend who has a lifetime experience as a Texas rancher. Texas is a comparatively young state and my friend can remember when the great Texas herds were driven hundreds of miles to the northern markets.

While my friend was here, an effort was made to show him some of our good Northeast farms. He traveled through our beautiful Cortland valley, visited the State Fair, and then went north to Watertown where he attended a sale conducted by Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative. He was greatly impressed with our agriculture. He said, for one thing, that he saw more Holstein cows than he thought there were in the whole United States.

Water, or rather the lack of it, is the number one problem in most of the country west of the Mississippi. So my friend said that when he read about yields of a hundred bushels of corn to the acre, he could not understand how it was possible, for in his country corn has to be planted at least three feet apart in the row. Otherwise it would not "make a crop."

Where he lives there is considerable rainfall but it is not well distributed and in particular, there is not much snow. We Northerners complain about our long winters but snow really is a blessing for it holds the moisture and helps to make it available when it is needed.

Every section of our country has its problems. The grass always looks greener over the fence but I think we have much to be thankful for here in this north country of ours.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

WHEN EDITOR Hugh Cosline was a farm boy, he went to a neighbor one day to ask permission to go chestnutting on the neighbor's land. It was a bad time for the neighbor had just been chased out of the pasture by an ugly bull.

"Sure you can," he told Hugh. "Besides I'll give you a dollar if you'll get that blasted bull out of the pasture, dead or alive."

With all the confidence of a teenager, Hugh said,

"I'll do it. That's easy."

Then the farmer handed Hugh a rock and a revolver. Hugh jumped over the fence and went after the bull. But the bull had other ideas. Instead, he went after Hugh. Hugh threw the rock and hit the bull in the head. Still he kept coming. So Hugh fired the revolver, but it made no impression on the bull. Whereupon, Hugh took to his heels and started running wildly around the pasture with the bull hot after him. Finally, coming to the side where the farmer was standing, Hugh yelled:

"Open the gate! Open the gate!"

"Why?" inquired the farmer.

"I'm bringing him out alive," shouted Hugh.

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

To Arbitrate Disputes

ENFORCEABLE CONTRACTS

"I am sending a contract to you. We paid over $40.00, then decided to cancel the order, but the company would not return any of our money. Is there a chance that we may get some of it back?"

"This spring an agent got me to sign a contract for lightning rods. After he left and I realized the cost I knew I could not afford to do it so I wrote the company the next day and asked them to cancel the contract. Can they hold me to this if I do not let them do any work?"

"Last month a magazine salesman called. I told him I was not interested but I finally agreed to take a magazine. After he had gone I was sorry and the next day wrote the company and asked that my subscription be cancelled and my money returned. In 30 days the first magazine came and I asked the post office to send it back marked 'refused' but I received another copy since. Now the company has written me that they could not comply with my request. Please let me know if there is a way I can get a refund of my money."

Unfortunately, a contract is a contract. It is intended to protect both parties and can be enforced by both parties.

The contract which the first subscriber sent us stated: "In the event that the Purchaser fails to accept delivery of merchandise, any monies paid in are forfeited as liquidated damages." She had to decide whether to fulfill the contract or take a $40.00 loss.

We wrote the lightning rod company for the second subscriber and they advised us that their order form reads: "Non-cancellable." They said that when an order is taken there are certain expenses in processing it; such as materials reports and allotment and salesmen's time. Therefore, their usual procedure is a flat cancellation charge of 20% to cover these expenses.

The case of the subscription is the same. The salesman had already taken his commission on the sale and it is not customary to make refunds under the circumstances.

— A. A. —

INFORMATION, PLEASE

"Please tell me if these two companies are reliable?"

These companies are both in the metropolitan area which sometimes makes it difficult to check on them. We could be much more helpful in answering questions like this one if you tell us what business the company is in and why you need the information. Tell us whether you are going to buy from them or sell to them or enroll in a correspondence course or not. Then we will have a better idea of where we might find information about them.

— A. A. —

"NEVER LEAKED BEFORE"

"Last Friday two Cherokee Indians, with a gray Ford truck, So. Carolina plate, gave my roof (about 1,000 square feet) an aluminum paint spray job, guaranteed to extend its life and resistance to weather and leakage. They said it would take about 2 gals. or less. About 20 minutes later, after the job was done, they said it took over 4 gals. at $6.00 per gal. They gave me a special price of $24.00. Today we had a light shower and the roof leaked badly. It had never leaked before.

SERVICE BUREAU CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED

NEW YORK

Mr. Fowler Finch, Sidney Center (refund on tire)	$3.26
Mr. Gordon Perkins, Patterson (refund on camera)	10.00
Mr. Wm. Miller, Nassau (payment on account)	13.34
Mr. Ray Hess, Jeffersonville (refund on ducks)	[illegible]
Mrs. Frances Moore, Canton (refund on dishes)	4.95
Mr. Vernon Wells, Riverhead (refund on insurance)	15.30
Mrs. B. Anderson, Clarence (refund on lilies)	6.50
Mr. Wm. Seigle, Amsterdam (refund on ducks)	2.62
Mr. Kenneth Covey, Limerick (refund on down payment)	25.05
Mrs. Jos. Johnson, Shrub Oak (refund on order)	4.00

VERMONT

Miss Florence Berthiaume, Salisbury (refund on dress)	10.98
Miss Claire Vaillancourt, Salisbury (refund on dress)	13.28

"I hope this will warn some other prospective victim."

This is not the first such warning against itinerant spray-painters which we have published. If they drive into your yard, get the license number of the truck and give it to the State Troopers at once. You will save both yourself and others money.

— A. A. —

IMPOSTER

"A young man was here recently, selling magazines and claiming he was sponsored by Boys' Town, Nebraska. He said he was one of many sent out to earn scholarships for state universities and he carried several impressive documents as proof. He also told us Boys' Town would provide him with a new car if he just made the request.

"Does this sound reasonable to you?"

We were advised by Father Flanagan's Boys' Town that they never permit their boys to leave to engage in solicitation work of any kind, nor do they employ professional fund raisers. They say that anyone representing himself as being sponsored by Boys' Town in any solicitation is an imposter and should be turned over to the authorities.

— A. A. —

TOO LATE

A man representing a national advertising service came and said he could help us sell our property. He wanted $300, which we paid. We don't even know that they did advertise, because some of the men whose names were given us as interested buyers claimed they had never heard of the agency.

"Is there any way we can get our money back, or any part of it? We don't want anyone else hurt or misled like we were."

There is no law which prohibits a man from agreeing to a bad deal as long as it is spelled out. This contract states definitely that the company cannot guarantee a sale. In other words, it is just a method of advertising, and we don't see any way our subscriber can get his money back.

We have never been in favor of listing property with a concern that asks for an advance fee. It's time enough to pay a commission after the property is sold.

— A. A. —

Please address Service Bureau mail to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Service Bureau, Box 367, Ithaca, New York, rather than sending it to our Poughkeepsie address. This will avoid a delay of several days in getting an answer to you.

Field Chopper Accident

IT WAS mid-morning. William A. Feasley of Eden, N. Y. was operating the field chopper. It plugged. He climbed off to fix it.

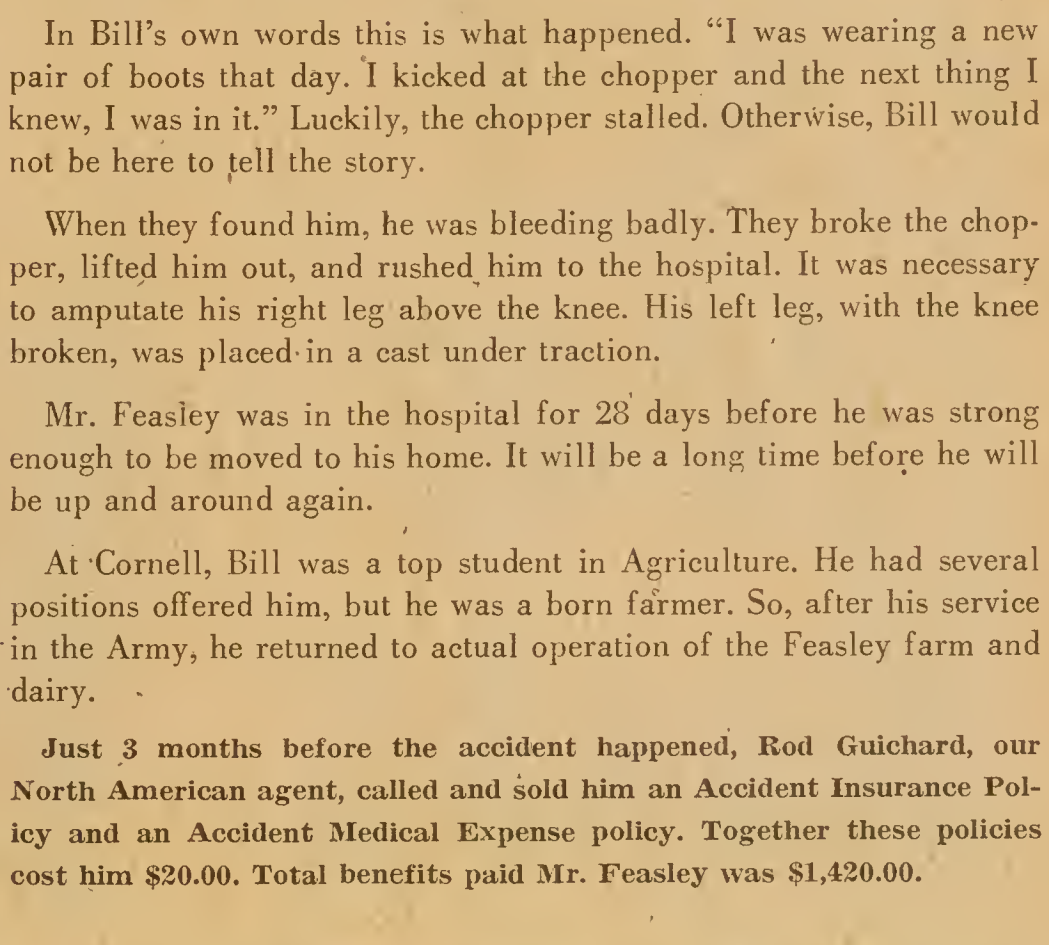
In Bill's own words this is what happened. "I was wearing a new pair of boots that day. I kicked at the chopper and the next thing I knew, I was in it." Luckily, the chopper stalled. Otherwise, Bill would not be here to tell the story.

When they found him, he was bleeding badly. They broke the chopper, lifted him out, and rushed him to the hospital. It was necessary to amputate his right leg above the knee. His left leg, with the knee broken, was placed in a cast under traction.

Mr. Feasley was in the hospital for 28 days before he was strong enough to be moved to his home. It will be a long time before he will be up and around again.

At Cornell, Bill was a top student in Agriculture. He had several positions offered him, but he was a born farmer. So, after his service in the Army, he returned to actual operation of the Feasley farm and dairy.

Just 3 months before the accident happened, Rod Guichard, our North American agent, called and sold him an Accident Insurance Policy and an Accident Medical Expense policy. Together these policies cost him $20.00. Total benefits paid Mr. Feasley was $1,420.00.



William Feasley, in bed, receiving check for $1,420.00 from Rod Guichard, North American agent.

OTHER FARM ACCIDENT PAYMENTS

A friend's name may be in this list.

Frank Wagner, Waterloo, N. Y. — Tractor accident—crushed chest	$60.00	Jay Wells, South New Berlin, N. Y. — Kicked by cow—broken ribs	217.86
Harold E. Hauver, Owego, N. Y. — Fixing hay rake—injured hand	100.30	Everett Crampton, Homer, N. Y. — Fell from silo—broke both heels	580.00
Virginia Gibbs, Penn Yan, N. Y. — Horse reared—broken arm	282.14	Walter O'Dell, Meridale, N. Y. — Hit by tree—cuts & bruises	476.67
Albert Oswald, Penn Yan, N. Y. — Caught in corn sheller—injured hand	125.00	Loren J. Rowe, Halcottsville, N. Y. — Thrown off tractor—cuts & bruises	489.64
James D. Raedel, North Adams, Mass. — Fell from truck—injured leg	220.71	Seward Fefee, Brushton, N. Y. — Kicked by cow—injured knee	424.28
Ernest E. Fuller, Cummington, Mass. — Tractor accident—cuts & bruises	534.29	Kenneth Hodgins, Batavia, N. Y. — Gored by bull—broke arm	409.00
K. Otto Palmer, North Ferrisburg, Vt. — Thrown from wagon—broke back	430.00	Lee O. Aplin, Windham, N. Y. — Thrown from cart—injured hip	214.28
Siek Postma, Sussex, N. J. — Kicked by cow—broken ribs	110.00	Arthur Barker, Newport, N. Y. — Kicked by cow—broken ankle	260.71
Merle Scoville, Genesee, Pa. — Horse fell—disclocated shoulder	101.43	William Tulley, Constableville, N. Y. — Thrown off tractor—broken arm	410.00
Alvin T. Day, Equinunk, Pa. — Thrown from wagon—fractured rib	110.71	Leon Dalrymple, Mt. Morris, N. Y. — Kicked by bull—injured knee	120.00
Carl L. Marcy, Springville, Pa. — Kicked by calf—broke hand	115.00	Richard Gaskill, Gasport, N. Y. — Hurt on cultivator—fractured skull	203.93
Raymond Bixby, Shinglehouse, Pa. — Tractor over bank—sprained shoulder	60.00	Henry Luchsinger, Syracuse, N. Y. — Fell from haymow—cuts & bruises	230.00
Earl A. Irons, West Berne, N. Y. — Kicked by calf—broke finger	125.72	William Narburgh, Albion, N. Y. — Fixing farm machine—crushed hand	170.71
Wesley C. Pethybridge, Cayuga, N. Y. — Kicked by cow—injured elbow	340.00	Alfred Reese, St. Johnsville, N. Y. — Tractor hit tree—broken leg	462.86
Leonard E. Cope, Pine City, N. Y. — Thrown from wagon—injured wrist	160.00	Cleon C. Crossman, Potsdam, N. Y. — Thrown from truck—fractured spine	420.00

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CLAIMS DEPARTMENT **ITHACA, N. Y.**

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for that extra Profit-Pint

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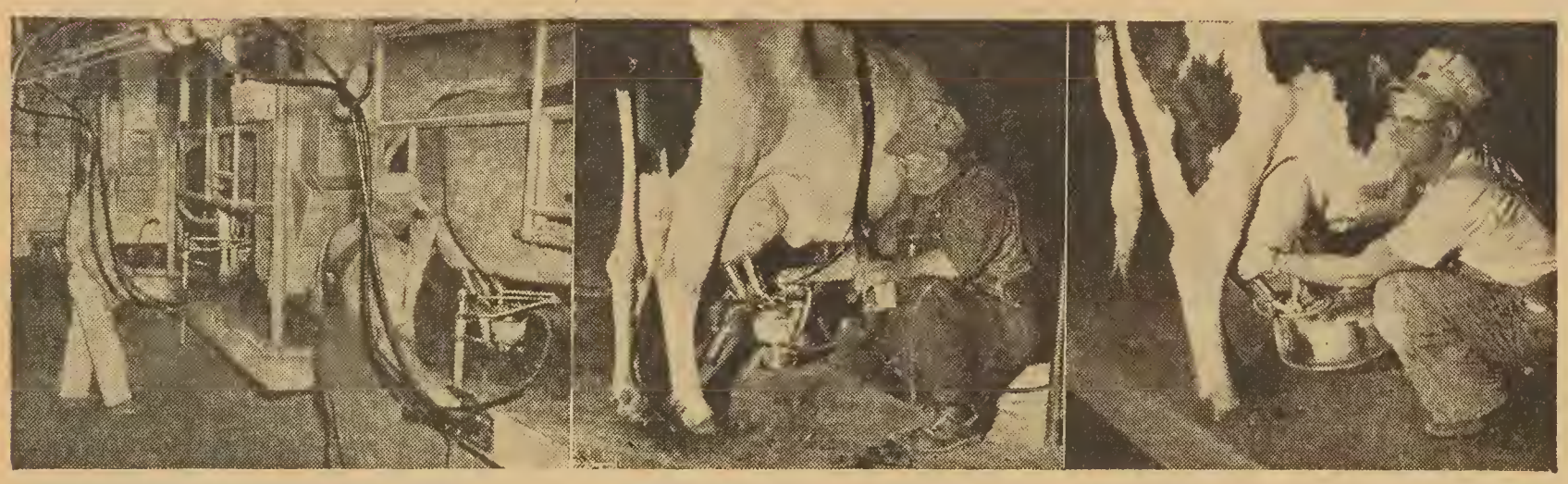
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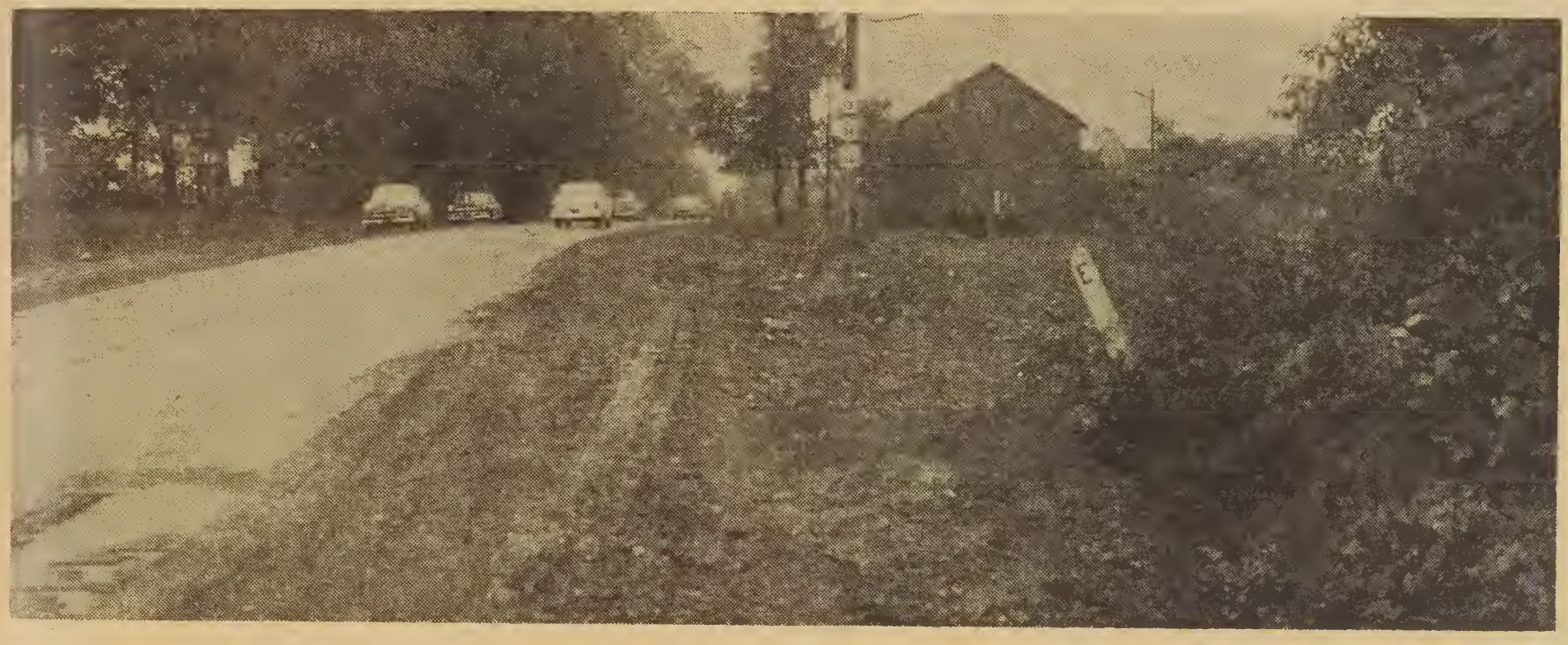
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



Widening the highway between this house and barn, and straightening the curve, is needed for safer driving but there'll hardly be room for the owner to run a tractor between the barn's side door and the concrete.

By ROD FELLOWS

Farm Consultant, Ithaca, N. Y.

It's Good News for Some, Bad for Others . . .

When They Build That New Road !

THE OLD, worn-out road that goes by your place is going to be relocated and rebuilt. Good news? Well, that all depends on how you look at it.

As you speed over the Thruway, the rebuilt sections of Routes 17 or 20, or some of our other state roads, you marvel at the engineering skill that makes these excellent roads possible. But what about the owner whose land the wider, straighter roads cross?

According to some newspaper releases and news events reported over the radio, it works nothing but hardship on the property owner adjacent to a new highway. Yet when we hear the award of damages made to a claimant by the courts for land taken by the road, we wonder how property has suddenly become worth that much, or we yearn to sell our own places at the price quoted.

This indicates that at best a number of problems arise with regard to the land taken for the construction of a modern highway system. As the greater part of a highway system is located in the rural areas, it is the farmers who are primarily interested. However, as the urban dweller is dependent on the farm for food and to a degree for fiber, he is also interested—or should be.

The United States Department of Agriculture reports that in the last 15 years an average of 1,130,000 acres a year have been taken out of agricultural use for roads, housing, industrial expansion and similar things. Regardless of what it is used for, it is lost for the production of food and fiber. While with our present surpluses this seems unimportant, it assumes importance when you consider the growth of the population and the future demand for agricultural products.

The other fact that is sometimes lost sight of, is that this land lost to agriculture is in most of the cases the best farm land in the area. It is the type of land on which crops can be produced most efficiently. In other words, we are raising the cost of production to ourselves and to future generations.

The widening of existing highways may result—and in most cases does result—in the buildings being closer to the road, the loss of trees, shrubs and other improvements. In a number of cases the grade of the road is changed, and the farmer finds that he has a cut or fill in front of his place where none existed before.

The most serious problem and the greatest personal losses result from the building of a new so-called super highway or the major relocation of an existing one. In an effort to get the best possible grade and alignment, these roads are laid out with little apparent regard for what they do to the farms and the farmers affected. A farmer may find that buildings and crop land are on one side of a new road, with his pasture on the other, or the road may take all or part of his buildings. On a modern efficiently-run farm these things, along with the effect of the actual loss of land, can change a desirable farm to an undesirable one.

If the new road is a "limited access highway," the problem of not being able to reach part of the farm is added to all the other problems. Even the most understanding individual has difficulty in being objective about a highway when he can look across a new road at his crops or pasture land but cannot get to it, or has to travel several miles to reach it when before he had only to go a few hundred feet.

However, there are two other major problems in connection with new or improved highways:

The first is the way the State operates in laying out, planning, and then acquiring the rights of way. The second stems from the first, in that a farmer goes through the process of having land taken for a highway once in a lifetime, and as a result does not know how to proceed or what to look for in asking for damages. Some lawyers who represent farmers are not much better off in their understanding of the situation.

Let me say right here that I know a number of men and women in the New York State Bureau of Claims and Rights of Way. Most of them are fine people trying to do a good job, that job being to get the rights of way at a reasonable cost to the taxpayers. I am sure the same situation exists in other Northeastern states.

We need the improved highway system, and the individuals affected by the taking of the land needed for the system cannot dictate to the engineers just where the roads are to be built. It would seem that there are several things that can be done to make it less painful to all involved:

1. We need a State policy with regard to the use of good and excellent agricultural land. This would take careful study and thought. Basically the policy should provide that this type of agricultural land cannot be used for other than agricultural purposes without first exploring the possibility of alternatives, and to use the alternatives if feasible even though they might be more expensive so far as construction costs are concerned.

(Continued on Page 12)



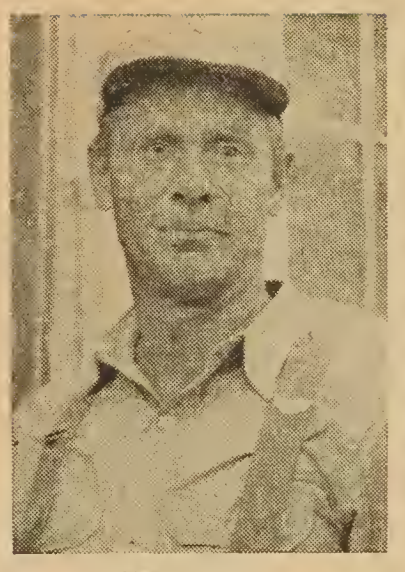
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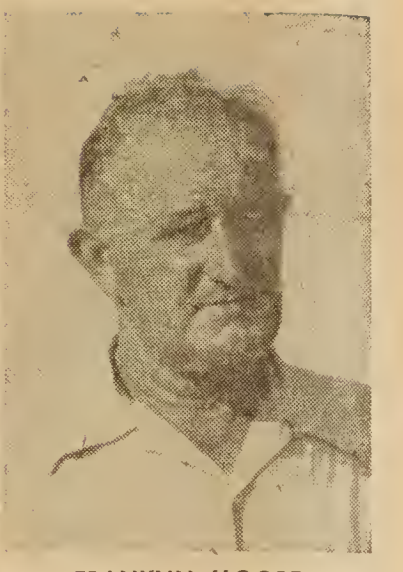
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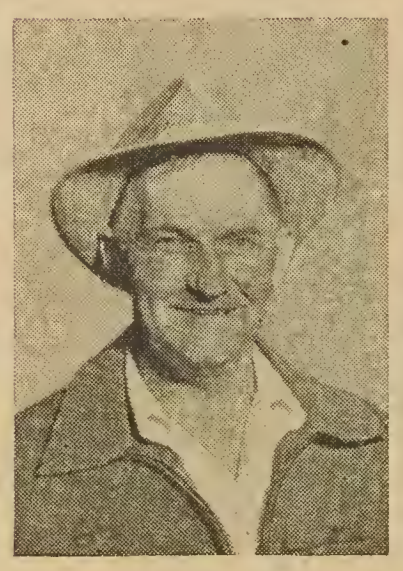
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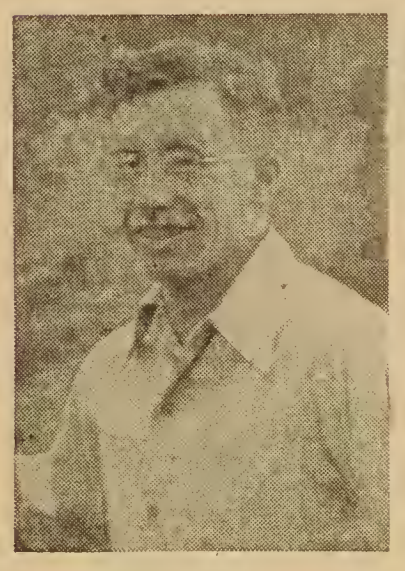
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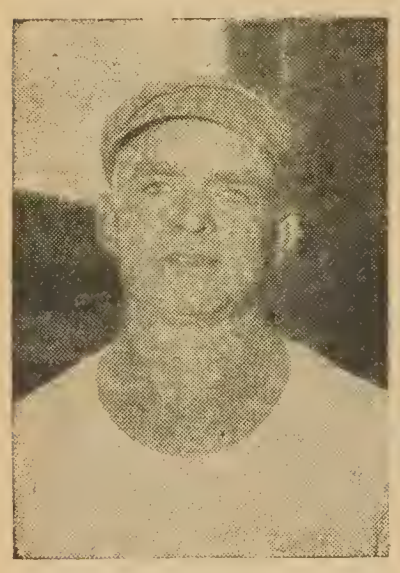
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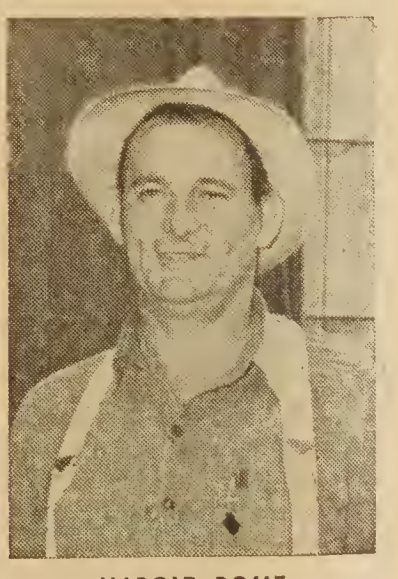
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SAUCE FOR THE GANDER

"LET'S FACE the Facts!" That makes good sense, doesn't it? From time to time you keep harping on subsidy for farmers. So far we agree. But apparently you mean that subsidies for others are all right, at least I have never heard you or the rest of your kind complaining about subsidies for others."—*F.B., Pa.*

Editor's Note: In the article to which this reader refers I said: **"One thing that government could and should do is to taper off all subsidies, including farm subsidies,** which necessarily would mean lowering price supports." This has been our position for a long time.

To clarify still further, let me say that we have never advocated the cutting off of farm (or other subsidies) abruptly. We feel that they should be tapered off gradually, so that the people affected can made adjustments to the change.

Our objection to subsidies is not on the basis that farmers are less entitled to them than other groups. The objection is based on the belief that on a long-time basis these subsidies hurt agriculture rather than help it. The purpose of a subsidy is to encourage something that we need more of. Certainly at the present time that does not cover most farm products.—*H.C.*

— A. A. —

BACK DOOR OPEN

IN YOUR article, "Let's Face the Facts," in my opinion you missed two very important facts. To the things that government can do—(1) Research, (2) Regulation, (3) Marketing Orders, you should include (4) Get rid of surpluses. Benson has said in the papers that the surpluses depress our prices at least 20%.

Another point (5) Stop all farm products imports. i.e., butter, oil, cheese, butter, wool and cotton, cattle, potatoes, grain, etc."—*I.B., Pa.*

Editor's Note: The USDA is continually trying, with considerable success, to get rid of surpluses. The trouble is that under high supports the government is required to buy some surplus. In other words, government-owned products come in the back door just about as fast as others go out the front door.

With regard to imports, we do have controls, quotas, etc. on farm products. However, if we are going to sell to other countries we have to buy something from them to balance our exports.

— A. A. —

FOR LITTLE STORES

I HAVE read the articles in different farm magazines about the big chain stores keeping down farm prices. We were farmers until five years ago, when we bought a little country general store.

Let me ask those farmers who complain: "Who's fault is it that the chain stores dominate the prices? Where do you shop—at your little store, or at one of the chain stores?"

For curiosity I sent for a box of raisins from one of the chain stores. I paid 4¢ a box more than the price in our store. Why don't the people wake up? Your little stores are going out of business every day. Why? Because we are only a convenience for things the housewife runs out of and needs immediately.—*Mrs. M.W., Penna.*



"FIRESTONES GRAB AND HOLD WHEN YOU WANT TRACTION"

says Edwin C. Fry, Gaithersburg, Md.

"To find out how much power your tractor has," challenges Ed Fry, "just try these Firestones. They grab and hold where you need the traction!"

The Maryland soil lies soft and deep on the Fry 500-acre dairy farm in Montgomery County. That's why Ed Fry likes the wide, flat treads on Champion Ground Grip® Tires. They grab and hold important inches of extra ground for sure traction in soggy going. That's why you find Firestone tires on the Fry farm trucks, too. Firestone's Super All-Traction Tires keep them moving where other trucks bog down!

In Maryland, Ed Fry's experience has taught him to depend on Firestone for traction and self-cleaning qualities in tractor tires. User experience everywhere is proving that Firestones are best at meeting all challenges of farm use and soil conditions. Take *your* farm tire challenge to your Firestone Dealer or Store—he'll meet it with a Champion!

Ed Fry points out Firestone's self-cleaning action to farm visitor, Ken Hoover.



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Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



THE "SPREAD"

TO A starving man, food is priceless. Compared to it, gold and precious jewels are without value. Yet even when food is abundant and cheap, consumers complain that it is too costly.

More facts lessen misunderstanding. These days much of the price the housewife pays is not for food but for service.

Milk delivered on the doorstep costs more than milk in a store.

Potato chips and potato salad cost more than potatoes.

Complete dinners on TV trays are expensive eating compared to the cost of home-cooked meals.

If Mrs. Consumer wants really to complain about the cost of food, she can take the whole family to a restaurant. A good floor show helps boost the price. Naturally, as service is increased, the "spread" in price between the farmer and the consumer increases.

Of course the consumer is boss. If you, Mrs. Housewife, want "built-in maid service" and can afford it, there's no reason why you shouldn't have it. But please, please, let's not think of all those services as "food costs" and write letters to the editor about the farmers and the middlemen who are "rolling in wealth" at the expense of the poor downtrodden consumer!

FERTILIZER HELPS DRY PASTURES

A DAIRYMAN told me the other day that in early September he was feeding his cows both roughage and grain just about as liberally as he would in the winter months. We went out to see the cows, and it was true that they are getting practically no feed from the pasture.

A few miles away, on another farm, cows were lying down in the middle of the morning on a pasture of alfalfa and grass and chewing their cuds in perfect contentment. The owner of this herd was giving the cows a very little hay and silage.

What made the difference?

The answer given by the owner of the second herd was, commercial fertilizer. For years he has been fertilizing pastures and meadows very heavily, which he says encourages grass and legumes to grow even when it is dry.

BICKERING GETS NOWHERE

FEW, IF ANY, claim that the amended Milk Marketing Order for metropolitan New York, northern New Jersey, and upstate New York, is perfect. There are many who believe that it is a definite improvement over the old Order, and that an opportunity should be given to see how it works out before changes are proposed.

It is now history that only after the leading milk marketing cooperatives reached agreement was quick, definite progress made toward writing the amendments and submitting them to a votc.

Admitting that time and changing conditions will make other amendments advisable, it is important that future proposed changes in the Order be agreed upon by the leading cooperatives, and that the request for those changes be made through united action. That is the way to get results.

In the past, there has been too much claiming of credit by all the dairy organizations, and too much blaming of others for failure. Whatever the reason, it is time to forget bickering and to work together for the good of the entire dairy industry. If the leaders will do this, they will have membership support, and everyone will benefit—members, leaders and organizations.

THE END RESULT

SOMETIMES the soundness of an argument can be judged by following it to the ultimate result. Take the argument that one group is entitled to a subsidy from the Federal government because other groups already are subsidized.

Following this argument to its logical conclusion would result in subsidies for *all* groups. Then all would be taxed for the theoretical benefit of all.

The joker would be that government agencies would finally return as subsidies to everyone 50 percent or less of the money first collected from the taxpayers. The rest would go for the expense of administration.

Wouldn't it be more sensible gradually to reduce subsidies to groups now getting them, finally stopping all subsidies completely except those clearly in the public interest?

ALWAYS UP?

WE SHOULD have learned something from the big depression of the thirties, yet I have never belonged to the group who believe we have learned how to prevent depressions.

I have no second sight; I cannot predict that a depression will come, or when it will come if it does. I can merely look at the record of past history and see that we have had ups and downs in the past, and conclude that similar ups and downs are probable in the future.

At least I can suggest that you as a farmer lay your future plans to minimize as much as possible the ill effects on you of a depression if it should come.

THE DOOR OF OPPORTUNITY

GOOD land will continue to be farmed, and young men will continue to become farmers. It is not easy to buy a farm and pay for it; it never was easy. My grandfather paid relatively few dollars for a hundred acres, but he was forced to watch the pennies, nickels, and dimes in a way that would astonish your boy and mine.

Father and son working together as partners make a great team. A boy who studies vocational agriculture for four years can build up a sizeable inventory of livestock and equipment. Occasionally an older man with no son to succeed him is interested in entering into a partnership with an able, sincere young farmer.

No one maintains that getting started in farming is easy, or that success is sure, but the door of opportunity is wide open to the young man who wants to farm and who has what it takes. Look around you and you will see young men who are grasping that opportunity with intelligence, enthusiasm, and vigor.

LET'S HEAR FROM YOU

WRITING an editorial page is similar to a "one way discussion." I enjoy hearing and joining in a good discussion, but if it is to be interesting and profitable all sides must be heard and considered.

Your letters, either agreeing or disagreeing with the opinions expressed here or elsewhere in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, are most welcome. I don't ask or expect that all readers will agree with the things I say here. The only way to get complete agreement is to say nothing important. I do ask you to believe that the policies of this publication are always measured against one question, "Will the position which we take and support be, in the long run, good for northeastern agriculture?"

Unfortunately, we cannot print all letters received, but we plan to pass along to you as many as our limited space permits.

LADY LUCK

WE COUNTRY folks had a superstition that a death in the neighborhood would be followed by two others. In the light of cold reason such a belief seems like utter foolishness, yet I wonder.

Recently the news has reported several children who fell into wells. Some months ago there were a number of tragedies where children were suffocated in unused refrigerators. A bad airplane crash seems invariably to be followed by several others.

Call it coincidence or luck or chance, these chains of circumstances do seem to happen. What's the answer? I don't know. Do you?

Anyway, to the winner of the best letter relating some unexplainable coincidence which you have observed, we will send a check for $5.00, and $2.00 to the writers of other letters used in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Other things being equal, letters of 400 words or less will get preference. Send your letter to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box C, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York before October 25.

They Say - - - - -

ONE of the principal causes of the decline in farm net income and of the 25 years of recurring surpluses has been an over supply of legislative attempts to solve economic troubles.

A healthy agricultural economy demands freedom to change in all respects—price, production, and methods. It is also important that it be relatively easy for folks to enter or leave the farming business. Subsidies which entice families to stay on the farm when they could make a better living in other occupations harm, rather than help, those whom they are intended to benefit. — *Charles B. Shuman, president, American Farm Bureau Federation.*

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MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS



AA's Farm Dollar Guide

CROPS: In spite of some 28 million acres of land in the Soil Bank, **total U. S. 1957 crop production** promises to be only 1% below last year. Crop prospects have improved during the summer. In July the prediction was 99% of the 1947-49 average; in August prediction was 103%; and in September, 105%.

WHEAT: Government estimate for total wheat is 923 million bushels; last year 997 million. **Winter wheat** this year, 690 million bushels; last year, 735 million. **Spring wheat** forecast is 233 million bushels; last year 262 million. However, European wheat crop is better, indicating smaller export demand.

CORN: September estimate is for 3.2 billion bushels, 130 million above the August estimate but about 250 million below '56 crop.

FEED GRAINS: Prospects for other feed grains are large enough to offset corn production. This should mean cheaper feed in some areas, but drought and feed costs may keep prices up to northeastern dairymen and poultrymen.

POTATOES: Estimate for **fall potato production** is below last year but not enough below to warrant much price optimism. The September 1 estimate for **total potato crop** is 230,297,000 cwt, compared to the August estimate of 234,974,000 cwt., and last year's crop of 243,716,000 cwt. The **New England total potato** crop is estimated at 39,464,000 cwt., slightly above the August 1 estimate, but 14% below last year.

Production of **fall potatoes** is 151,261,000 cwt., 2% below the August 1 forecast, and 9% below '56. The **Eastern fall crop** is 15% below last year. **Central** States crop is 17% below last year, and the **Far West** 3% above last year. Estimate for **upstate New York** is 20% below last year.

APPLES: Commercial apple crop in New York is estimated at 15,300,000 bushels, 9% more than last year, about 7% below the '46-'55 average. U. S. estimate is 111,362,000 bushels; last year, 100,623,000 bushels. The '46-'55 average was 109,160,000 bushels.

EGGS: U. S. August egg production was about the same as August last year. The number of layers averaged 1% less than August '56, but rate of lay was slightly higher. Pullets below laying age on U. S. farms at September 1 were 14% fewer than the year earlier, the smallest on record for September 1.

MILK: New York August milk production was 2% below last year, but 4% above the August 1946-55 average. U. S. August milk production was 1% above August last year, and 3% above the '46-'55 average for the month.

At July 1, U. S. number of dairy cows was 1% below last year and 19% below record high of 1944. At that date nine states had more dairy cows than last year, seven the same number, thirty-two showed decline, including all important northeastern states except Pennsylvania.

Vermont is the ninth state (fourth this year) to be declared modified accredited as practically free of brucellosis. This means that not more than 1% of the cows and 5% of the herds show any brucellosis.

CABBAGE: In New York State, cabbage under contract for kraut is forecast at 25% below last year, with about the same reduction nationally. U. S. estimate of **early fall cabbage** production for market and kraut is 8,169,000 cwt., down 10% from the August 1 forecast, 29% below last year's crop, and 16% below average.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR'S busy in the fall, he takes no time to rest at all, he has to get his plowing done and so he has no time for fun. He wants to fix his barn up tight before the first subfreezing night, he's got some winter wheat to sow and in between he's on the go rebuilding so his pullets may have nice warm nests in which to lay. He's spreading paint o'er ev'rything just so it's bright and clean, by jing; he's making new fences by the rod; his wife won't even have to prod to sign him up for half a day to get the screens all put away.

Mirandy holds him up to me, she says that's how I ought to be. That silly wife of mine believes that I should be out raking leaves or splitting wood or fixing fence; she'd like to see me get from hence and put a new roof on the shed or start to haul manure instead of seeking out a tree or step where I can sit and save my pep. But I just laugh because I know there's lots of time 'tween now and snow to get those odd jobs under way; so I think I'll just use today to store up strength and energy so winter's cold can't finish me.

Fall plowdown turns crop residues into next year's yields

Now's the time to plow down Aero® Cyanamid. Put it to work rotting organic matter, producing soils that hold water and plant food for '58 crops!

Crop residues are "raw" organic matter. That is, they must be rotted into humus before they can improve soil tilth and furnish plant food for following crops.



Only soil bacteria can turn raw organic matter into useful humus. To do this, bacteria themselves need food. Principally *nitrogen* and *calcium*. If available nitrogen in the soil is low, bacteria will tie it up and actually deprive the following crop of this vital plant food. If nitrogen is made plentiful with Cyanamid, bacteria do their job, die, and *all* the nitrogen they have used becomes available to your crops.

Cyanamid supplies both *leach-resistant nitrogen and calcium* to soil bacteria. It's 21% nitrogen . . . 70% lime. That's why raw organic matter rots *fast* when Cyanamid goes down with it.

Why fall plowdown? Because you give soil bacteria extra weeks to start rotting your corn or grain stubble. (Bacteria stop work during cold winter months.) Next spring your soils are more fertile and in better condition. They can store and hold more moisture. And Cyanamid lets you plowdown in the fall because it's *leach-resistant*.

Fall plowdown can reduce *or eliminate next summer's sidedressing* on many soils and crops because Cyanamid nitrogen *stays* in the soil well into the growing season.

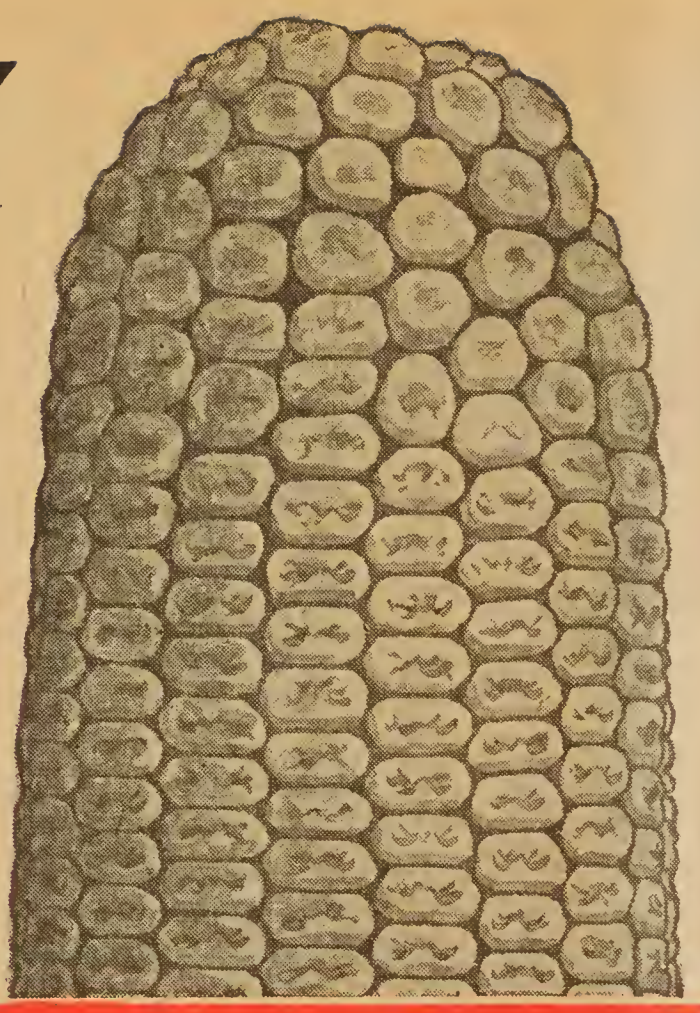
Ask your County Agent about fall plowdown with Cyanamid. Then see your dealer. Ask him for literature or write: American Cyanamid Company, Phosphates and Nitrogen Division, Dept. C, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.



21% nitrogen
70% lime

CYANAMID

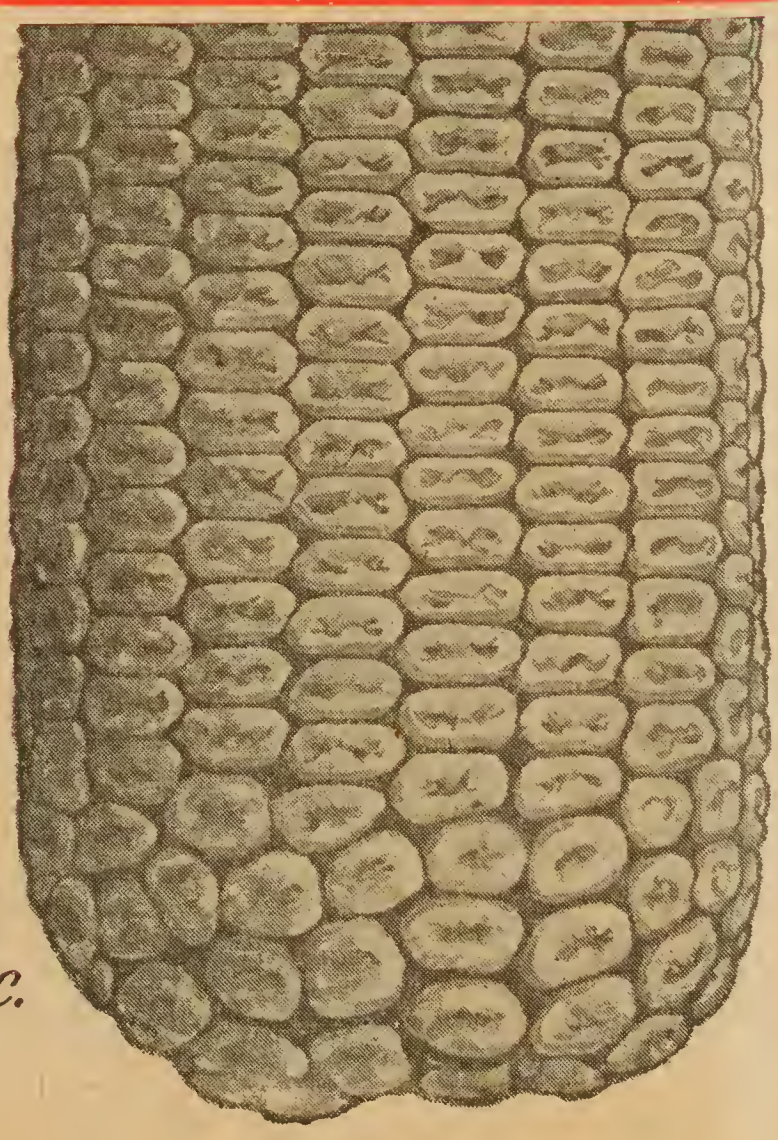
Here's a REALLY GREAT HYBRID For NEW YORK



PIONEER 372

It Yields - It Stands Up

Here is a fine hybrid that will "do well" in the major grain producing sections of New York State. It stands up exceptionally well . . . and is very outstanding for producing TOP YIELDS of sound quality corn. PIONEER 372 is of such fine adaptability it will give very excellent results on both low and high fertility soils.



Right along with this REALLY GREAT Hybrid for New York . . . PIONEER has some very good hybrid corn varieties which are earlier than PIONEER 372.

If you farm at a high elevation . . . see your local PIONEER Salesman . . . or Dealer . . . about early PIONEER Hybrids for your farm . . . or write to

PIONEER *Corn Company, Inc.*

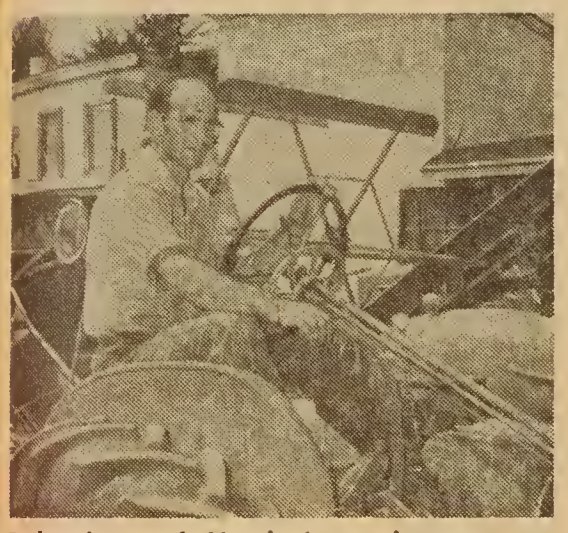
221 NORTH MAIN STREET · TIPTON, INDIANA



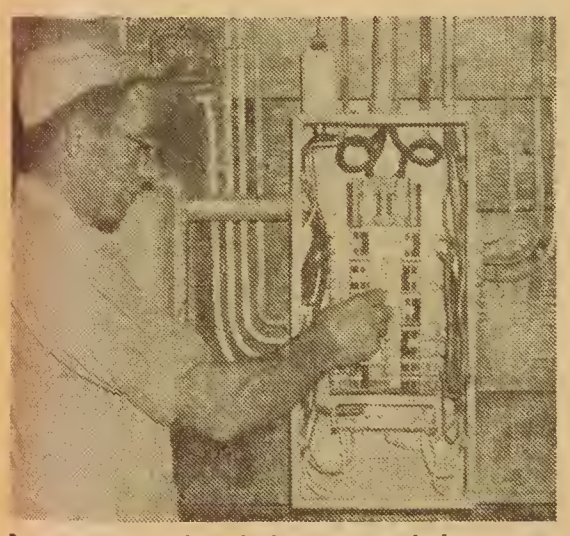
From the "meter" pole where power enters the Nortier farm, there are separate lines to various buildings. If lightning or fire cut off power in one building, it would still be available in the others.

By JIM HALL

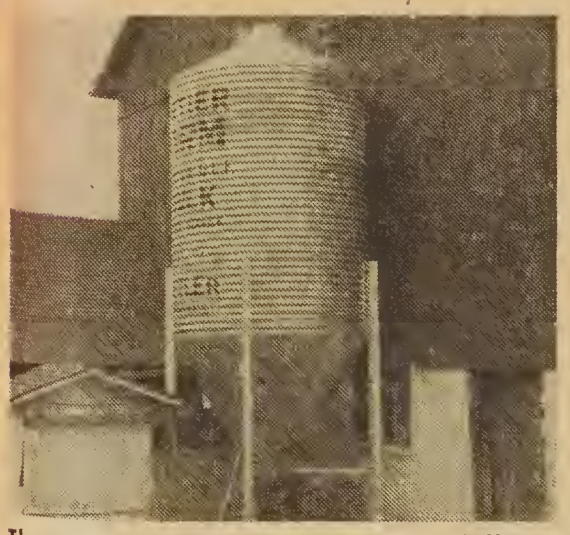
The "Servant's" Entrance That Saves $1,800 A Year



Each piece of Nortier's equipment was bought to produce more with less work.



Remote control switches at each barn entrance activate main switches, save steps.



The auger at base of bulk bin delivers feed to cart in barn at push of button.



This glass wash-in-place pipeline milker has eliminated all the trips with pails to the milk room.

How much manpower would it take for a farm operation like the following?

Size of farm: 128 acres owned, 100 nearby acres rented, all reasonably level.

Field production: Ample good hay and pasture for 36 milch cows that averaged 11,191 lbs. in last DHIA record; and for the herd replacements being raised.

Twenty-four acres of corn for silage and grain; 13 acres wheat; 24 acres oats; 10 acres winter barley, most for home feeding with added minerals, etc.

Fifteen-acre bean cash crop.

Stock production: A little better than 400,000 pounds of milk a year.

A flock of 1,500 laying hens averaging 50 to 60% production the year around; and raising day-old chicks in two flocks to keep laying flock at 1,500.

Sales: Milk: taken from bulk tank at the farm by Dairymen's League truck. Eggs: sold on a retail route to 60 homes and several stores in a city 15 miles from the farm.

There is some exchange of work and machinery with neighbors.

WHEN I was asked how much manpower such a farm would require, I figured that even with all of today's equipment and know-how, it would take at least two full time men plus another man during planting and harvesting, and some extra help, perhaps the farmwife's, in the eggroom.

I was wrong.

Robert Nortier, whose Wayne County farm near Macedon and 15 miles east of Rochester, New York, does the work himself, including the retail egg route, with help (including his wife's) that averages only three hours a day!

They say "seein's believin'," so I drove up to his farm a few weeks ago and got the answers.

Bob's a good farmer and a hard worker but that wasn't the whole answer. His ability to produce without much outside labor has developed over the years. It actually started back in 1929 when Bob was only nine. His Dad, the late Ed Nortier, got electric power that year. Switches replaced kerosene lamps and lanterns; and an electric stove saved the time previously spent bucking, splitting and carrying wood for the stove. Soon the cows got all the water they needed at the turn of a faucet and the hand-pump was discarded.

Bob, his Dad and his brothers often spent evenings figuring out ways of producing more with their labor by the use of electricity and modern equipment. If what they wanted to try wasn't yet on the market or was priced too high, Bob often took the ideas to his workshop and made what they needed on the welder that he also built himself!

Bob's parents died in the early 50's. Two brothers and a sister chose city life, one went farming on his own while Bob and a brother, Lester, decided to run, in partnership, the home farm and another their Dad had bought. The first of this year they split up the farms so that Bob now operates the "Home" place of 128 acres and 100 acres he rents. Brother Lester is one of the neighbors with whom he changes work and machinery.

Bob picked up where his Dad left off as far as keeping up with labor- and time-savers was concerned. Before the days of the "jiffy-hitch" type of field equipment, he found that he was spending about as much time changing over from plow to harrow to cultivator to mower, to spreader, as he was in actually operating a tractor. He started keeping the "old" tractor instead of trading in until today he has four equipped the way he wants them and just hops from one job to the other. One is always ready to hook onto his spreader, combine, baler, bale loader, corn picker or field chopper or to power his blower. One tractor has had the manure shovel attached ever since the day he first put it on. That's a lot of equipment for 228 acres, but, as Bob says, "It lets me do the job the day it should be done." Of course, it gets extra use in "changing work" with his neighbors.

But it is electricity that Bob gives most credit for labor-saving. He said, "I use electricity because I can't de-

(Continued on Page 19)

ONE FAMILY FARM'S ELECTRIC SERVANTS

THESE 'servants', after all costs are considered, save us $1,800 a year," says Robert Nortier of Macedon, New York, who bought the following equipment over a period of years to have, now, what's been called the most completely electrified farm in the country.

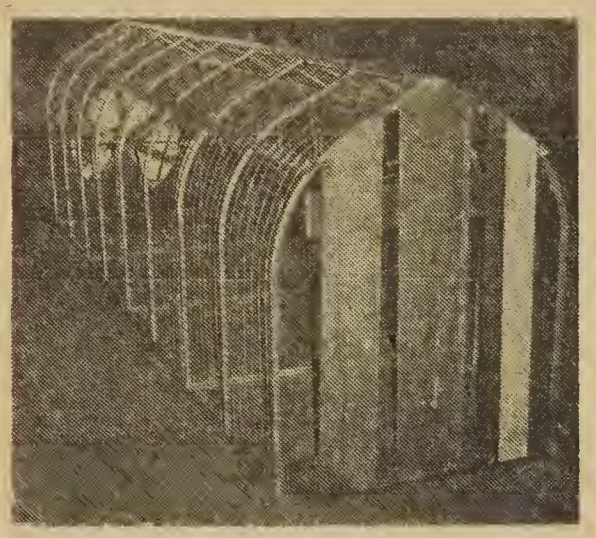
DAIRY
- Lighting
- Pipe-line milking machine
- Bulk tank milk cooler
- Fan ventilation
- Gutter cleaner
- Water heater
- Radiant ceiling heat on Thermostat in milkhouse
- 2 hay driers
- 3 elevators for grain and hay
- Wagon unloader for 2 wagons
- Cow clippers
- Clock
- Radio
- Water pump
- Silo unloader
- Bulk feed conveyor

BROODER HOUSE—Insulated
- Light
- Radiant floor heat for chicks

LAYING HOUSE
- Lighting on time clock
- Automatic poultry feeder
- Fan ventilation
- Automatic waterers with water warmers and heating cable to keep from freezing in winter.

EGG ROOM
- Automatic egg washer
- Egg grader

(Continued on Page 19)



Bob liked his first, home-built mow drier so well, he installed this second, pre-fabricated one.



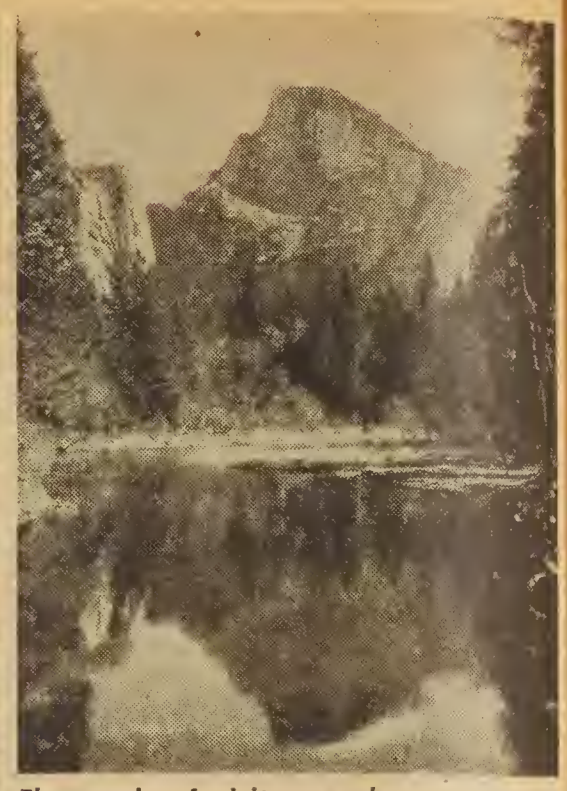
The Nortier kitchen, all electric, is a real time-and-step-saver.



Here we see the spires of St. Louis Cathedral, framed by the wrought-iron grill work of a balcony typical of early New Orleans homes.



The beautiful San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge is approximately 4½ miles long.



Thousands of visitors each year come to admire the magnificent scenery of Yosemite Park. Excellent roads and trails will enable us to see it all.

CALIFORNIA TOUR-1958

January 29 - February 23

BECAUSE we have had so many requests for another California Tour we are happy indeed to announce this winter one for 1958. From the moment we leave on January 29 until our return, February 23, every moment will be packed with thrills and adventures. It will interest young and old alike to take this carefree trip through the pages of early American history. The Southwest and California just teem with colorful atmosphere and legends. Places we have heard of all our lives, such as Yosemite and the Grand Canyon, will fulfill our every expectation as we gaze with awe on these marvelous creations. Sights such as the ones we have planned for this tour will give a lift to every member of the tour party.

Itinerary

Here is the itinerary that we offer you in cooperation with the Travel Service Bureau of Needham, Massachusetts:

ALL ABOARD, January 29-30—We board our pullman and are off to a flying start. We greet old friends and make new ones while traveling south through Kentucky and Tennessee.

NEW ORLEANS, January 31—We arrive early for a day's sightseeing in this fascinating city, which is a mixture of the old world and the new. Those who wish may dine at one of the famous restaurants in the French Quarter.

TEXAS, February 1—We spend the day in Houston, where we lunch at the Shamrock Hotel, visit the Houston port and San Jacinto Battle field and monument.

CARLSBAD AND THE CAVERNS, February 2-3 — We roll westward through the vast plains of Texas to Carlsbad, New Mexico. There we explore Carlsbad Caverns, a true adventure such as we have never had before.

OLD SANTA FE, February 4 — Situated in the heart of the Indian country, this historic city of old New Mexico fascinates us all.

PHOENIX, February 5 — Here we visit the Salt River Valley, the Indian Reservation, then lunch at a famous resort hotel of the Arcadia district.

RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA, February 6—We spend most of the day at the historic Mission Inn, its gardens filled with semi-tropical plants, then on to Los Angeles.

DISNEYLAND, February 7 — This enchanted park appeals to all ages. Before the day is over we also see a true Gold Rush town of early California.

LOS ANGELES, February 8 — A day's sightseeing here permits us to know this famous metropolis of the West Coast, its shops and beautiful parks.

SAN DIEGO, February 9-10 — We travel south by bus along the coast to Coronado Beach. The luxurious Del Coronado Hotel becomes our home for two glorious nights. During the day we take the Wonder Tour through Balboa Park, famous Point Loma, Sunset Cliffs, etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 11-12—A day's journey by streamliner and bus brings us to this most renowned and beautiful city. Our sightseeing includes a trip to Telegraph Hill for a view of the city after dark.

MONTEREY, February 13—A beautiful drive southward by bus takes us to Monterey.

YOSEMITE, February 14-15 — The scenery in this park is breathtaking and every bit as magnificent as we had supposed: tremendous cliffs and waterfalls that drop thousands of feet.

LONE PINE, February 16 — From this Hollywood western town we obtain a fine view of Mt. Whitney, highest point in the United States.

DEATH VALLEY, February 17 — Here we reach the lowest point in the country as we pass from Death Valley to Badwater. We see Scotty's Castle before going on to Nevada.

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, February 18-19—We find our trip to Hoover Dam and the Lake Mead Recreational Area intensely interesting. A government guide gives us full information about the dam and the power station.

GRAND CANYON, February 20 — What a glorious finish to a perfect tour! The natural wonders of this great National Park leave us spellbound.

HOMEWARD BOUND, February 21-23—Our return trip across the great plains of the western states gives us a chance to reflect on the magnificent sights and adventures this tour has brought us.

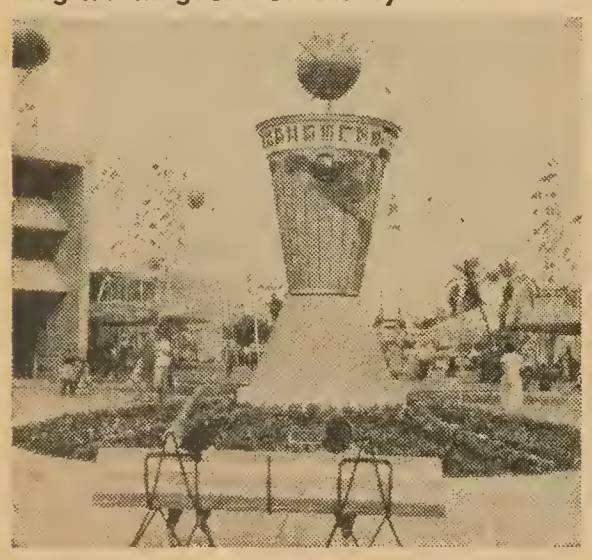
Fill Out Coupon

You will find below a coupon to fill out and send in for your own free copy of the printed itinerary. This will give you information about prices and many other details you may be wondering about. (Of course, if you have any further questions, don't hesitate to ask us.) Moreover, do not forget that your ticket is an all-expense one.

Everybody who has gone with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to California before has simply raved about their trip. That is why we are repeating it again this winter. And because it is so popular we urge you to send in your reservation as soon as you can. We will then be able to give you just the accommodations you wish, and you will not be disappointed. A deposit of $100 is required to hold your reservation, but we will refund this sum if you find you must cancel later.

You'll also love the folks who travel with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Every day will add to the rich exeriences shared with one another. And you'll return with wonderful memories of the Southwest and California — memories that you'll never forget!

Visitors of all ages are charmed by the magical kingdom of Disneyland.



We will find fields of poppies growing in California. Soft hills loom in the distance.



Mr. E. R. Eastman, President
American Agriculturist
Box 367-C, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary for your California Tour, January 29-February 23, 1958.

Name _____

Address _____

Please print your name and address

YOU CAN WIN

A PUREBRED REGISTERED HEIFER

(BREED OF YOUR CHOICE)



50 FREE HEIFERS

$25,000 WORTH OF HEIFERS FROM FAMOUS HERDS

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR DETAILS

LIMITED TIME ONLY

FILL IN AND MAIL OFFICIAL ENTRY BLANK TODAY

AND EVERYBODY GETS ONE

***FREE* SYRINGE OR TUBE OF**

AUREOMYCIN®

CHLORTETRACYCLINE

MASTITIS PRODUCT

WITH EACH 5 PURCHASED

Just purchase 5 syringes or tubes of AUREOMYCIN MASTITIS PRODUCT and receive one syringe or tube FREE. Then on the official contest entry blank packed with the AUREOMYCIN MASTITIS PRODUCT, complete this sentence in 25 words or less, "I like dairy farming because _____." Enter as many times as you wish.

Outstanding, purebred registered heifers will go to the 50 contest winners. Win one – to bring fine new blood lines into your herd, help improve milk or butterfat production, give your boy or girl a real quality calf to raise and show.

Contest starts October 1, 1957 and ends January 31, 1958. It's easy – it's fun – it's well worth your time and interest!

And you know when you infuse with AUREOMYCIN Chlortetracycline MASTITIS PRODUCT, you are using the dependable wide-range antibiotic that dairymen know from experience gets the results they want!

Don't delay – get into this great contest today. See your veterinarian, druggist or feed dealer. AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY, FARM AND HOME DIVISION, NEW YORK 20, NEW YORK.

CYANAMID

This offer good in continental U.S.A. except states of Conn., Neb., N. J., and Wis., and is subject to Federal, state and local regulations.

WINNERS' HEIFERS WILL COME FROM THESE FAMOUS HERDS

AYRSHIRES

Ayrmond Farm, Terril, Iowa • Hi-Lane Ayrshire Farm, Decorah, Iowa • Lippitt Farm, Hope, R. I. • Pine Crest Farm, Grinnell, Iowa • Long Lane Farm, Marine City, Mich. • Mackayr Farm, Princeton, Ill. • Neshaminy Farms, Newton, Pa. • Strathglass Farms, Port Chester, New York • Woodhull Farm, Hutchinson, Kansas

BROWN SWISS

Auda-Mar Farm, New Plymouth, Idaho • Dell Valley Farms, Bettendorf, Iowa • Fenlea Farm, White Bear Lake, Minn. • Jo-Har Farms, Remington, Va. • Sun River Brown Swiss Farm, Vaughn, Mont. • Roxanna Farm, Prinecton, Ill • Twin Gate Farm, Gibsonburg, Ohio

GUERNSEYS

Atebroc Farm, Millbrook, N. Y. • Bayville Farms, Norfolk, Va. • Colby Dale Farms, Romeo, Mich. • Flo-Ray Farms, Palmyra, Mo. • Henslee Farms, Arlington Heights, Ill. • Lake Louise Farm, Dallas, Pa. • Quail Roost Farms, Rougemont, N. C. • Cloverlawn Guernsey Farm, Medford, Oregon

HOLSTEINS

Carnation Milk Farms, Carnation, Wash. • S. R. Donaho Holstein Farm, Floresville, Texas • Green Meadow Farms, Elsie, Mich. • Hawthorn-Mellody Farms, Libertyville, Ill. • Roger Jessup Farm, Artesia, Cal. • Mallary Farm, Bradford, Vt. • Pabst Farms, Oconomowoc, Wis. • Paganok Holstein Farms, Hannibal, Missouri • Zimmerman Dairy Farm, Lehighton, Pennsylvania

JERSEYS

Biltmore Farms, Biltmore, N. C. • Brigham Farm, St. Albans, Vt. • Hollybrook Farms, Minneapolis, Minn. • Knolle Jersey Farms, Sandia, Texas • Randleigh Farm, Lockport, N. Y. • Tymor Farm, La Grangeville, N. Y. • Heaven Hill Farm, Lake Placid, N. Y. • Victory Jersey Farm, Tulia, Texas • High Lawn Farm, Lee, Mass.

— AND OTHERS



More Farmers have planted DEKALB for 18 straight years than ANY other Hybrid Corn

Babcock's HEALTHY CHICKS MAKE GREAT LAYERS

Babcock's New Advance Order Discount is now in effect. Please write and tell us how many chicks you want and when you want them. We'll book your order to take advantage of this new money saving advance order discount. Also, we'll mail you our new catalog. Sincerely, Monroe C. Babcock, Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc., Box 286G, Ithaca, N. Y.

Protect Corn Now

COVER CRIBS WITH TOUGH, WATERPROOF

SISALKRAFT

PAPERS OR PLASTICS

Say you saw it in *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*

You Can Get

High Milk Production

FEW farmers will dispute the oft-repeated statement that the dairyman whose herd production is much below average will not be pleased with the results of his year's work. Good dairymen reinforce this by having a milk production figure in mind which they think their herd needs to reach to be profitable. This figure varies among dairymen, usually being a couple of thousand pounds higher than the average of a man's herd. But you will find plenty of dairymen to tell you that they are not interested in keeping a herd average which is less than 10,000 pounds.

The interesting thing is that in spite of available information, which if followed carefully can build a herd to this figure, there are still thousands of herds below average—and the average for the nation is still somewhere around 6,000 pounds of milk.

Recently a dairyman told of assembling a herd some years ago and increasing the production around 1,500 pounds of milk the second year on the same cows. His answer was that it was the primary result of better feed. In particular, he mentioned roughage. Hay was cut early, pastures were rotated, corn silage was put in when it was ready, and the cows were fed liberally. A good percentage of the grain fed was homegrown and was fed at the rate of 1 pound of grain to 3 pounds of milk. But more recently, because of the better roughage, the ratio has been changed to 1 to 3½.

It is interesting that this owner's own appraisal of the situation indicated that more attention to feeding was responsible for raising the herd average substantially.

Management is also important. The term covers a wide range, including regularity, comfort, and disease prevention. An astonishing number of cows sold from dairy herds go out because of mastitis, in spite of the demonstrated fact that careful management will control this disease, even though so far it has defied eradication.

Comfort, too, covers a fairly wide range, but there are such things as pen stabling, or stanchions which are large enough, elimination of muddy barnyards, etc.

The statement might be made that when it comes to improving production probably culling gets more attention in the mind of a dairyman than any other single practice. Nevertheless, culling does have serious shortcomings as a herd improver. It is a relatively quick way to raise the average, but after you sell the poor cows, you have two choices: to continue with a smaller herd or to replace the culled cows.

Past history gives relatively little assurance of improving production by raising the heifer calves from what the dairymen refer to as "the best cows." A dairyman is lucky if he maintains production if he raises from "best" cows without records. Even with records the method is far from foolproof. This is understandable when you recognize that you are not raising the average of your top cows merely by selling some of the poorer ones.

This brings up the matter of breeding. Advantage can be taken of improved breeding in two ways: by buying animals or raising them on your own farm. Narrowing it down to buying, you can buy calves, heifers or mature cows. It is interesting these days, as you drive through the country, to observe the large number of good herds that you see in pastures. You can see a dozen good herds now where you saw one twenty to thirty years ago.

Unfortunately, the man who has a high producing cow and who knows it, isn't going to part with her easily. He wants real money. In addition, there is always the danger of introducing disease into the herd.

Some men raise heifers up to freshening age to sell them as a cash crop, and a considerable number of dairymen will maintain that they can buy heifers cheaper than they can raise them.

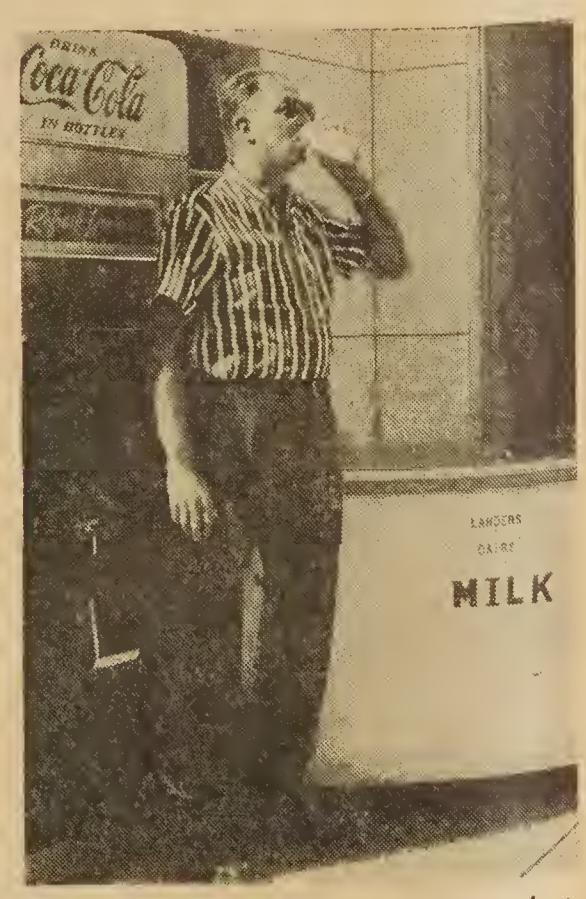
There are great opportunities these days to buy heifer calves with the inherited ability to produce heavily. Much of this is due to artificial breeding. Dairymen have the services of sires with ability to transmit production to a degree far above what they would be able to find with a bull they could afford to own. This is particularly true for small dairymen.

There still are and always will be many dairymen who believe in raising their own replacements. Many maintain that this is the easiest way to maintain a healthy herd, and in addition there is a sense of personal satisfaction in developing a high producing herd right on the farm. Again, in many cases artificial breeding permits more rapid progress, and new information is becoming available on raising heifers on less milk and grain.

In recent years more attention has been paid to the amount of milk produced per worker on the farm. However, it is difficult to get high production per worker without high production per cow. The information for doing this is available to any young dairymen, and apparently the first and most important step in doing so is to realize that the facts are available, and to set a goal of herd improvement toward which the young dairyman can work.

Stop That Picker When It's Clogged

The Arm You Save May Be Your Own



Give it an equal chance with other beverages, and milk wins!

GRAYCREST FREDA BREAKS MILK RECORD



Breaks Record -

A NEW Ayrshire milk record was officially completed on August 17, 1957 when 8-year-old Graycrest Freda, owned by C. M. Rodriguez, Cropseyville, New York, finished a lactation record of 23,793 lbs. of milk 4.2% 1,003 lbs. of fat on a two times daily milking in 305 days.

Graycrest Freda was bred by Harold S. Gray and Son, East Springfield, New York. She was purchased of Leslie B. Gray at the Graycrest Dispersal on July 7, 1956 by her present owner, Mr. Rodriguez, for $1,175.

Her latest record was begun October 14, 1956 and, although her highest production during any of the tester's visits was 95.2 lbs. of milk daily, she did on three different occasions milk over 100 lbs. a day on twice daily milkings. It took Freda only a little over six lactations to produce 100,000 lbs. milk.

— A. A. —

THREE GUERNSEYS BRING $30,000



LUSH ACRES HERMES QUEST

THREE Guernseys, a cow and her sire and dam, sold for $30,300 at the Lush Acres Farm dispersal sale in Rehoboth, Mass., in September. Total for 137 head sold was $92,725. The three Guernseys were LushAcres Hermes Quest, $15,500, her sire, Northern F. Hermes, $11,200 and her dam, Great Elm C. Ela, $3,600.

Quest was grand champion of last year's National Guernsey Show, the breed's All-American three-year-old cow, and recently posted an official production record of 17,529 pounds of milk and 1104 pounds fat. Quest was bred by Henry Herbener, Lush Acres owner, and was owned by Mr. Herbener and Ted Browning, LushAcres manager, at the time of the sale.

Quest was purchased by J. C. Penney, Pre-Eminent Guernsey Farm, Gallatin, Mo. Northern F. Hermes was bred by William S. Cherry, Jr., Bristol, R. I., and was purchased by North Farm, Bristol, R. I. Great Elm C. Ela was bred by A. J. Young, Dover, N. H., and purchased by John S. Ames, Langwater Farm, Northeaston, Mass.

— A. A. —

PARASITES CUT PRODUCTION

Dr. A. C. Todd of Wisconsin says that even in excellent herds and flocks internal parasites reduce production seriously. For example, heifers given two grams of phenothiazine powder in the feed from the time they started eating grain until they freshened gave 10 per cent more milk than heifers which didn't get the phenothiazine.

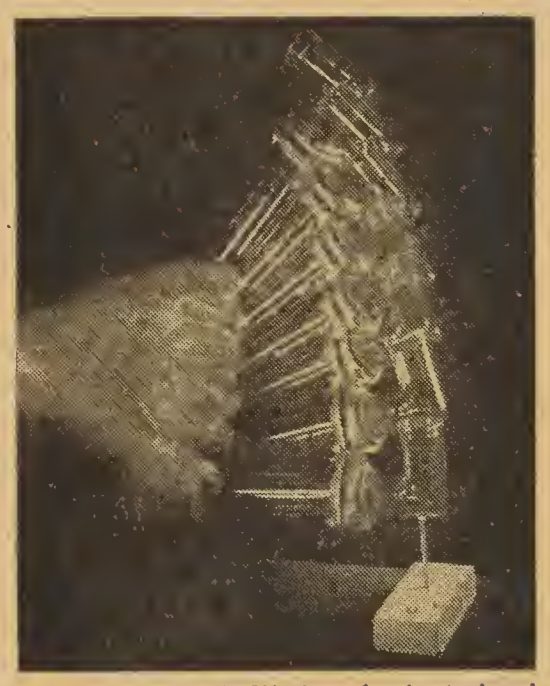


When you put in that pipeline milking system . . . remember

PYREX® pipe makes cleaning easier, lets you *see* when it's clean



Dirt can't hide behind glass! You can inspect every inch of your pipeline when it's a PYREX pipeline. You get visual control of quality. Cleaning is easier, faster, and more efficient.



"DOUBLE-TOUGH"—2½ times harder to break than ordinary glass. Yes, you can drive nails with it! This same rugged PYREX pipe has been used for over 25 years in the heavy chemical industries to carry dangerous acids and other chemicals.

And the thousands of dairymen who are already using PYREX pipelines enthusiastically report that breakage is no problem. They use their PYREX lines with complete confidence. You will, too.

Dirt can't hide behind glass.

That, in a nutshell, is why you will want to consider PYREX brand glass pipe, when you start planning a pipeline system for your barn.

Of course, you'll want the well-known advantages of a pipeline milking system: no pails to wash, replace, or lug back and forth to the milk house; less time spent milking; less exposure of the milk to flies and dust; lower bacteria counts.

A PYREX pipeline gives you all these —and more.

Easiest to clean—PYREX pipe is "smooth as glass"—because it *is* glass. This means there are none of the pits, grooves, and other irregularities commonly found in metal pipelines. There's *nothing* to cause build-up of milkstone or bacteria —just a liquid-smooth surface that washes easily.

And when you wash out a glass pipe, you can *see* it's clean!

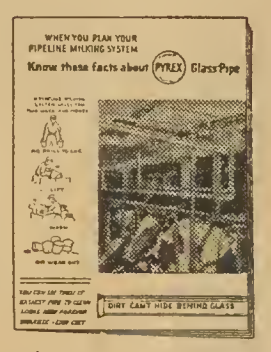
Never grows old—50 years from now, your PYREX pipeline will still gleam after every cleaning. It never rusts, tarnishes, or changes color. Use any detergent or sterilizing agent you want —there's no danger of pitting or corroding the glass.

"JUST LIKE ADDING A NEW HAND—WITHOUT PAY!" *Says Richard Fullum, Manager of Old Bank Farm, Falls Village, Connecticut. This* PYREX *pipeline reduces the man-hours required for milking and clean-up, leaving more time free for other work. It has been in use for over five years—without a bit of trouble.*

GET *ALL* THE FACTS ABOUT A PYREX PIPELINE FOR YOUR BARN

Send for the booklet, "Know These Facts About PYREX Pipe." Simply write your name and address on the margin of this page, tear it out and mail to:

Dairy Pipe Department
Corning Glass Works
Corning, New York



Or call your local dealer representing:

DeLaval Separator Co. • Farmer Feeder Co. (Chore-Boy Division) • Hinman Milking Machine Co. • J. C. Marlow Milking Machine Co. • Package Machinery Company (Rite-Way Division) • Perfection Manufacturing Corp. • and Universal Milking Machine Division.

MILK PURITY-PROTECTED with PYREX® GLASS PIPE

THE SIGN OF QUALITY . . . it can help *you*. When you put in your pipeline, make sure it's one that will never grow old. Get PYREX brand pipe.

CORNING GLASS WORKS, 29-10 Crystal Street, Corning, New York *Corning means research in Glass*



$2.00 OFF
per ton
through October!

CHECK-R-BOARD DAIRY

Already popular with hundreds of profit-conscious New York dairymen like those pictured on this page, Purina's Check-R-Board Dairy is a special bargain RIGHT NOW!

You can get acquainted with this low-cost milk maker throughout October at $2 off regular low price per ton.

This is THE year to give Check-R-Board Dairy a try. Improved



in palatability and texture, it's lower in cost than ever before.

Try it and see how it helps your cows maintain milk production and cow condition all winter long.



Anthony Kroon, Warwick, N.Y., learned dairying in Halland. Naw, his 30-caw Halstein herd averages 11,500 lbs. milk per caw per year. He says, "Purina makes ane of the best feeds I've seen... either here or in Halland."



Hugo Klafehn, Hamlin, N.Y., has fed Purina far 8 years. He feeds Check-R-Baard Dairy Cancentrate with hame grain in seasan...a camplete Purina ratian the rest af the year. He says: "My caws da well an this pragram . . . hold bady conditian. Over the year, I can figure an a 7-can a day average fram my 23 milkers."



Gordon Sheldon, Lynworth Farms, Fulton, N.Y., is building an autstanding Guernsey breeding herd. A 500-lb. butterfat average is his gaal. Check-R-Baard Dairy Concentrate, fed with grain, is his chaice af milking ratian.



Fremont Becker, Wayland, N.Y., feeds his milkers, heifers and dry caws the Purina way. One thing he likes abaut Purina ratians is the way his caws hald up in praductian late in their lactatians, helping him keep his herd average well abave the 10,000-lb. mark.



Robert Stearns, South Dayton, N.Y., has awned his awn farm far 28 years. They feed Purina Calf Startena ta calves, D & F ta dry caws and heifers. Their 50-caw milking herd is fed Purina according to production.

CHECK-R-BOARD DAIRY AVAILABLE ONLY IN NEW YORK AND PARTS OF PENNSYLVANIA

This "special" is confined to areas of New York State and the northern fringe counties of Pennsylvania where Purina Check-R-Board Dairy is sold.

ORDER BY PHONE FROM YOUR NEAREST PURINA DEALER!

RALSTON PURINA COMPANY • Buffalo, New York

WHEN THEY BUILD THAT NEW ROAD!

(Continued from Page 1)

2. There should be a provision made to have all highway plans involving agricultural land reviewed and approved by a committee, two members of which would be farmers and one an agricultural engineer, who would check on location of culverts and other features that affect the agricultural land adjacent to the highway. This committee should be a part of the Department of Public Works.

3. All men representing the State, from the rod man on the original survey party to the resident engineer on the job, could well show more consideration for the farmer whose land they are crossing.

4. Have the State make settlements with the property owner before the construction is started. This would necessitate the marking out of the area to be taken and the placing of the boundary stakes. The farmer would then know just what land was being taken. When I mention settlement, I mean that the farmer should have his money in hand, not just a settlement figure agreed upon. This in itself would go a long way in making people feel better about highway takings.

In making these settlemcnts, more consideration should be given to the effect on the farm business. When you take crop land or pasture in any amount, you may well have moved that farm from a unit that is profitable to operate to one that is unprofitable.

It would seem that in making settlements the State should try to get the land for the lowest possible figure only after the property owner has been fully acquainted with his rights and what the damages are. I have seen two farms, side by side, with just about the same damages, get settlements thousands of dollars apart. The one man settled for the first offer the State made, while the other held out for more money and eventually the State raised their offer to meet what the farmer wanted.

5. Inform farmers along reconstructed or new highways as to what their rights are under the law.

More important than this is education in how to figure their damages. This education would include figuring the value of the land actually taken, the effect of the land taken on the value of the remaining land, and upon the value of the buildings. They should also be acquainted with what it costs to take a case to court.

This education could be carried out by the Extension Service, the Farm Bureau, and the Grange. It would also be possible for the latter two farm organizations to make services available to members when they are faced with the problem of highway relocation, or if they did not want to provide the service they could provide a list of individuals qualified to give the needed help. The first point, that of having a State policy on the taking of agricultural land and the approval of highway location and design, would take legislation. All the rest could be done by changing the present policy, and by farm organizations of the State getting together on a program to meet the situation.

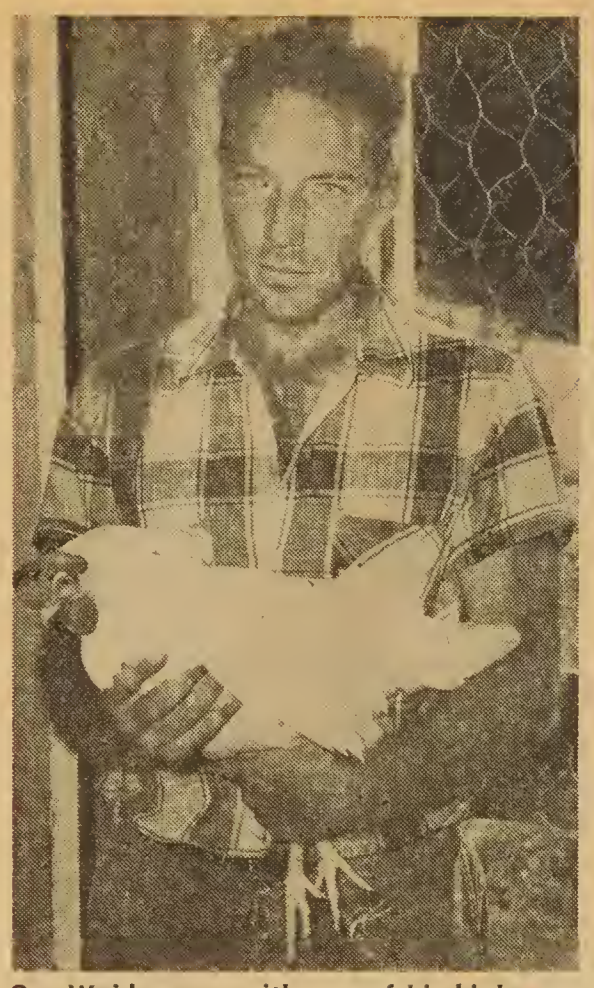
There is one more point that should be considered. That would be to change the law to provide for "loss of business" claims against the State when the reconstruction of a highway or the construction of a new one adversely affects a business. This would be similar to what the City of New York has to do in connection with the land they take for water supply systems in the Catskills.

So you are going to have a new road. Good news? It can be if farmers, farm organizations, and the state get together and work out a solution to the problems involved.

Dutchess County Farmer

Gets 100% of the *Consumer's Dollar*

By
HUGH COSLINE



Gus Weiderman, with one of his high producing leghorns.

SELLING our eggs to stores at a premium over the market has made the difference between profit and loss this past summer."

This was the testimony of August Weiderman of Hopewell Junction, Dutchess County, N. Y. Gus is still single. This is essentially a one-man farm, but he says he couldn't get along without his Dad's help in grading eggs and putting them in cartons.

"I started Gus in the poultry business when he was 10 years old," said his dad. "The hens paid much of his way through high school, and by the time he finished he had increased his flock to 1,000 hens."

Gus has two uncles living with him on the farm. In past years one uncle operated a vegetable farm in Westchester County, but in addition he had 1,000 hens, so that Gus had considerable experience with poultry before he bought the present farm. "Four Maples Farm," as it is named, consists of 47 acres, and Gus keeps 4,000 Leghorns. When he bought the farm four years ago he had to build a poultry house, yet he had hens in production within six months by buying started pullets. Now he buys chicks and raises them in semi-confinement. If it were a choice between raising in confinement and on range he would choose confinement, largely because of the losses which usually occur on a range.

Pullets are fed by what Gus calls "controlled feeding." One day a week they are given no mash but have all the oats they will eat. This cuts down on the protein intake, and delays production somewhat. These birds begin to produce when they are around 23 weeks old rather than at the 20 weeks which is the goal of some poultrymen.

When the pullets are put in the house they produce at a 75% rate for about six months, then average to about 60% for another six months. After that they are culled regularly to keep production well over 50% until they are around 20 months old, at which time they are sold.

Layers are fed by the "all mash" system, supplemented by pellets to increase feed consumption. Culls and old hens are mostly sold alive, although about 100 are dressed and frozen for home use and to sell to customers who come to the farm for eggs. About 5 crates of eggs a week are marketed this way.

The eggs are candled. Cracks and small eggs are broken and sold frozen, and the eggs sold in dozen cartons weigh 52 lbs. per crate. This past summer Gus sold eggs as low as 45c, but as every poultryman knows, the price has improved steadily, and in the third week in August he was expecting to get from 69c to 72c.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

One of the greatest mysteries of life is how the boy who wasn't good enough to marry the daughter can be the father of the smartest grandchild in the world.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

When we arrived at the farm Gus was cleaning one pen in readiness to put in ready-to-lay pullets that evening. They are debeaked to prevent cannibalism. Going through the house, I can testify that I have never seen a more uniform bunch of hens, or a smaller per cent of birds that needed culling.

The poultry house on Four Maples Farm has room for 4,000 hens.



Look at NEW IDEA *pickers* before you buy



You get cleanest picking, cleanest husking, pick up more down corn with the new one-row NEW IDEA picker. This new picker won first place in the one-row class at the national 1956 corn picking contest.

How NEW IDEA one-row pickers swept National Corn Picking Contest

New Idea's new one-row picker gives cleanest picking, cleanest husking, picks up more down corn, has 10 new features

NEW IDEA one-row pickers certainly lived up to the reputation of NEW IDEA pickers as "the pickers of the champions."

6 out of 7 places. Farmers using NEW IDEA one-row pickers won first, second, third, fourth, sixth, and seventh places in the one-row class at the National corn picking contest in 1956. NEW IDEA now has a record of 53 titles in 50 contests since 1950, for one and two-row machines. A record no competitor can even approach.

Farmers tell us why they use more NEW IDEA pickers than any other make. Farmers prefer NEW IDEA pickers because they pick cleanest, husk cleanest, and get more down corn. The new one-row hit the jackpot partly because of the many new features that farmers have asked for.

10 new features. These features farmers have asked for give greater convenience, safety, economy, and — proved in picking contests—best performance ever.

1. 30% reduction in number of grease points, liberal use of greaseless bearings.

2. Bank of grease fittings for simple lubrication of husking bed — a NEW IDEA exclusive.

3. Adjustable ear deflector at top of wagon elevator to level load.

4. Convenient lever to space snapping rolls, for easier field adjustments, safer unplugging.

5. Full-length permanently shielded PTO shaft gives increased safety.

6. Choice of spring-loaded lifting mechanism or brackets for 2-way hydraulic cylinder—for raising and lowering snapping unit.

7. Snap-on universal joint.

8. Adjustable hitch for best trailing in the field or on the road.

9. Stronger wagon hitch, for heavier loads.

10. Rubber flights on wagon elevator for less shelling, quieter operation.

These are good reasons why we were sold out of one-row pickers well before the end of the last picking season.

Want to get cleanest picking, cleanest husking, pick up more down corn? Then see the new one-row picker at your NEW IDEA dealer's before you buy. Or send for free literature on it, or on the other NEW IDEA pickers.

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NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT CO., DIVISION AVCO DISTRIBUTING CORP.
Dept. 287, Coldwater, Ohio

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☐ 2-row pull-type picker
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☐ 1-row pull-type snapper
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Feed Facts Worth Talking Over



You can depend on your feed man to supply you with information on economical cattle nutrition and also balanced rations. Be sure to ask him about the advantages of including Du Pont "Two-Sixty-Two" in your protein supplement.

Ask your feed man why Du Pont TWO-SIXTY-TWO®
FEED COMPOUND
in supplements means higher dairy profits for you

More milk at less cost: that's how you gain when feeding supplements containing Du Pont "Two-Sixty-Two"—the first and finest urea source of protein.

By including "Two-Sixty-Two" in supplements, your feed man can add more hominy, wheat or other quality feeds containing high levels of fat and energy. That's because he can substitute Du Pont "Two-Sixty-Two" for less concentrated sources of protein.

"Two-Sixty-Two" also lowers your feed costs by improving the milk-making value of your home-grown feedstuffs. It nourishes and stimulates rumen bacteria . . . helps them multiply and grow faster. The result: billions of them convert greater amounts of coarse, fibrous feeds into forms more efficiently turned into milk by your dairy cows.

Be sure to ask your feed man to include Du Pont "Two-Sixty-Two" in your custom- or ready-mixed rations.

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BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . *THROUGH CHEMISTRY*

TWO-SIXTY-TWO®

FEED COMPOUND

Visiting Hayfields

By TOM MILLIMAN — *Milepost 372* — N. Y. THRUWAY

I Misled You

IN THE summer of 1956 this space carried a piece about domestic rye grass to be seeded as a cover crop in corn at or immediately following final cultivation. A number of positive benefits were listed, including enough of a sod in fall to provide a supporting carpet for corn harvesting equipment, good late fall pasture, prevention of erosion, taking up available fertility which the corn didn't use, and improvement of the physical structure of the soil.

All this was presented in the assumption that the domestic rye grass seed available on the market is of the annual type rather than perennial. True domestic rye grass is an annual and in a very positive way brings to its users the five benefits listed above, and more besides. However, the hole in the story is that the seed available to northeastern farmers in recent years is a mixture of both the domestic or annual, and the perennial rye grass. The population of perennial is sufficient in a cover crop on corn or other crops to interfere with tillage in the following year. It thus becomes a weed which has to be fought.

At Hayfields we had good luck for maybe two years. Then in 1956, we bought rye grass at 12¢ a pound and seeded it on 50 acres of corn immediately following final cultivation. There was enough of the perennial type mixed with the annual to present quite a problem in the summer of 1957.

It is a good idea gone wrong because of adulteration of seed. Either we need a new cover crop for corn and other plants, or we need purification of domestic rye grass. Meanwhile, at Hayfields, we used no rye grass cover crop in 1957.

CALIFORNIA NOTES

IN JULY, I flew to California to visit my 88-year-old mother, who has recently made her home at Pasadena with a sister of mine, who is not too well. The visit over, I went north to San Francisco on a daylight train which skirts the Pacific for 132 miles and then turns inland for the rest of the all-day run. Here are my notes, shrunk down to northeastern size after two months.

Just north of Los Angeles, a considerable stretch of country is devoted to production of lima bean seed, and this area is the chief source of lima seed for all America. A seedsman friend tells me that this fringe of land along the Pacific is ideal for limas because the morning fogs permit harvesting the ripe lima seeds without splitting the beans. It is also an area comparativcly free from diseases.

Barley for malting purposes is a big dcal in California. I saw tremendous acreages of barley stubble and a few fields where the crop was yet to be harvested. In England a few years ago, I was told that the best brewers insist on having a small percentage of California barley mixed with British malting varieties, even at the expense of transportation through the Panama Canal and across the Atlantic.

An old friend, J. H. Scott of San Francisco, met me at the train gate and took me across the Golden Gate Bridge to his home a few miles beyond. From the bridge we looked down upon Alcatraz Prison, Al Capone's old home, situated on a little island amid the swift tidal waters of the Golden Gate. A little farther on, we saw giant San Quentin Prison jutting out from the far shore. Alcatraz is Federal, and San Quentin is a State prison.

The next day, Scotty took me north about forty miles to Petaluma, the great egg-producing center, which has been famous for 40 years. Alas, the Petaluma area has drastically declined in egg volume, with many long, one-story henhouses now standing empty. The reason is not that California egg production has declined, but rather, it has been dispersed throughout the state. It has been found that the hot valleys can also produce eggs economically.

Dairying in the area north of San Francisco, including Petaluma, has been rising rapidly to supply fresh milk to the increasing population of San Francisco, Oakland, Stockton, and many other cities of the great Bay area.

In the company of Dolph Hill, president of the Golden Eagle Milling Company of Petaluma, I spent two days visiting milk producing establishments within 20 miles of Petaluma. "Dairy farms" is not the proper name for these milk producing stations, for the reason that they are not farms; but their owners are real dairymen. A typical visit was to a 32-acre establishment where the owner by himself milked and fed 68 cows twice a day. Except for his little boy, there was no other help. About 20 acres of irrigated pasture was maintained for young stock.

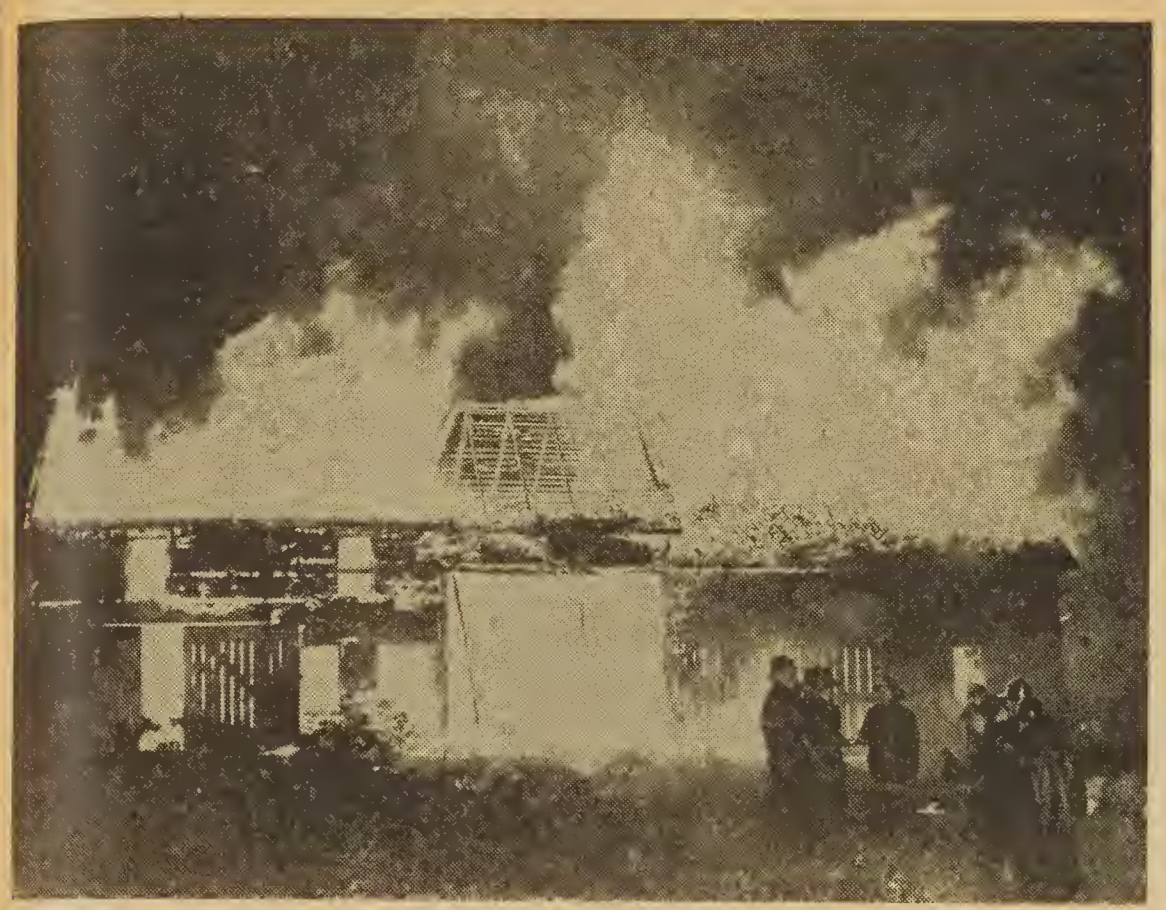
One Man—Sixty Cows

In these dairy installations, the standard practice is to purchase all hay and all grain feeds. Alfalfa is the only roughage and it is delivered in 30-ton lots by truck, or by truck and trailer. Feed is delivered in 8-ton bulk lots, and is nearly always pelleted as an aid to rapid consumption during the limited period cows stand in the milking parlor.

In the eight dairies visited, the average number of cows per man is 60, and that man, of course, does no farm work. Herb Johnson, our county agent in Monroe County, New York, recently returned from six months' sabbatical leave at the University of California, from which he made numerous trips to inspect farming and milk production. Fearful that I had perhaps visited only outstanding examples of dairying, I asked Herb to give an estimate of the average number of cows per man in California generally. His answer was "Sixty."

Some California dairies sell manure to florists, nurserymen and growers of field cash crops. Some dairymen raise their own replacements on very limited acreage of irrigated alfalfa pastures. In the eight dairies I visited, I found only one bull. As in the East, dairymen have the choice between artificial insemination by cooperatives or by A.B.S. In California I saw no milk cans or feed bags, and no milking cows at pasture. Jerseys and Holsteins seemed to be most numerous.

The highlight of the California trip consisted of two hours spent on a Sunday in the Luther Burbank Gardens in Santa Rosa, about 65 miles north of San Francisco. Here the great Burbank, a native of Massachusetts, created new varieties of useful plants which have been of untold benefit to all mankind. Luther Burbank died 30 years ago; but America's finest-tasting potato in 1957, and the one which brings the most money in any market, is the Russet Burbank, or Idaho baker.



Farm fire, without the protection of a modern electric water system, is likely to mean total loss, as in the case of this destroyed barn. On the other hand, with water under pressure, hydrants and handy hose available, a small fire often can be controlled until the nearest professional fire-fighters arrive.

How Good is Your Fire Protection?

By C. F. CRAIGIE, JR.

National Association of Domestic and Farm Pump Manufacturers

FARM FIRES in 1956 took 3,000 lives and destroyed more than $150 million in property and equipment.

Only one-eighth of the population lives on farms, yet the loss of life was close to 30 per cent of the national fire mortality rate.

The financial loss to farm families amounted to 15 per cent of the record-breaking billion dollar fire loss for the nation as a whole last year.

While the figures for farm fire losses are serious enough by themselves, they take on additional gravity when related to the national fire loss picture.

It goes without saying, then, that no problem in farm safety deserves such serious consideration and thoughtful planning as protection against fire.

Two factors are responsible above all for the heavy loss in farm fires—isolation from effective fire-fighting equipment, and lack of running water under pressure, in all-too-many cases.

Little can be done about the factor of isolation, farms by their very nature being by themselves. But steps can be taken to provide the best protection of all against the menace of farm fire—plenty of water, delivered to an adequately-sized electric water system.

When water is trained promptly on the flames, it's frequently possible to control a small fire until the nearest fire-fighting reinforcements arrive to take over. Without it, though, the situation is apt to be pretty hopeless from the start.

How Much Water?

What is adequate capacity where water supply for fighting farm fires is concerned?

The National Fire Protection Association has the following to say on the subject: "The smallest commercial water systems have a capacity of 210 gallons per hour (3½ gallons per minute) or even less.

"While this will furnish a stream, through ordinary garden hose, of some value in combating incipient fires or in wetting down adjacent buildings, it cannot be expected to be effective on a fire which has gained any headway.

"Where such systems are already installed, connections and hose lengths should be provided for fire-fighting. When a new system is being planned or a replacement of existing equipment made, pumping capacity of at least 500 gallons per hour (8⅓ gallons per minute) should be specified and the supply increased to meet this demand, or storage added if necessary.

"An effective fire stream through a small nozzle requires 8 to 10 gallons a minute. The system should be capable of maintaining this flow uninterrupted for a period of at least two hours.

"It is not assumed that such a supply will extinguish a fire well underway in a barn or other large building. In such cases, protection of adjoining buildings is the principle function, and this protection must be provided until the fire is well burned out."

Preventive Steps

Necessary safety precautions must be taken, both as regards original farm construction and any new buildings to be added.

Proper spacing and construction of buildings on the farm is highly important in minimizing fire hazards, the Board of Farm Fire Underwriters points out. In general, 150 feet between buildings is considered sufficient for safety. If possible, prevailing winds should blow across a hypothetical line connecting house and barn.

Plenty of hydrant outlets should be included—at strategic outlets around the farm home and buildings.

Generally speaking, the location of hydrant outlets is determined by the storage of combustible materials. The barn and any other outbuildings used to store dry animal feeds should have hydrant outlets nearby so that a stream of water can be brought into instant play in the event of fire.

Hydrants and outside faucets should be of the frost-proof type, so that water will continue to run freely in the coldest weather. Exposed piping should be protected with thermostatic heating tape.

Hose lengths and reels and ladders of various lengths should be centrally stored, to facilitate putting the equipment into action in the event of a fire emergency.

There should be at least one 100-foot hose, and one 50-foot hose. A one-inch hose is preferable to a ⅝-inch hose, since the former delivers water at a rate two-and-a-half times faster than the latter.

Often a second water system will prove the best answer to a plentiful supply for fire-fighting. The auxiliary system can be used the rest of the time for irrigation and other water requirements around the farm. Besides that, it will serve as an emergency supply should the other system be temporarily out of operation.

In the case of farms equipped with a single water system, it is a good idea to supplement the pump with a 1,000-gallon pressure or gravity type storage tank.

Another point—and this is highly important—the pump should be on an electrical circuit by itself, separate from the building wires. The wiring could be destroyed in a fire and that would automatically put the pump out of commission at the most crucial moment.

The best way is to bring the entering electrical service line to a center pole in the farm yard, then run wires from there to various buildings and the pump.

In addition to a water system of adequate capacity, the Board of Farm Fire Underwriters suggests these additional aids in fighting farm fires:

(1) A back-pack pump. The tank holds five gallons of water and can be carried anywhere.

(2) Fruit-spraying equipment. It's mobile, holds plenty of water, throws a good spray.

(3) Fire pails and buckets, kept full and hanging from hooks or brackets, one pail for each 400 to 500 square feet of building area. Pails should be covered to retard evaporation.

(4) Fire extinguishers for home, barn, tool shed, tractor shed, tractors and other types of power equipment.

Dairymen!

Bring back "burned-up" pastures fast . . .

Top-dress now with Du Pont NuGREEN®

FERTILIZER COMPOUND

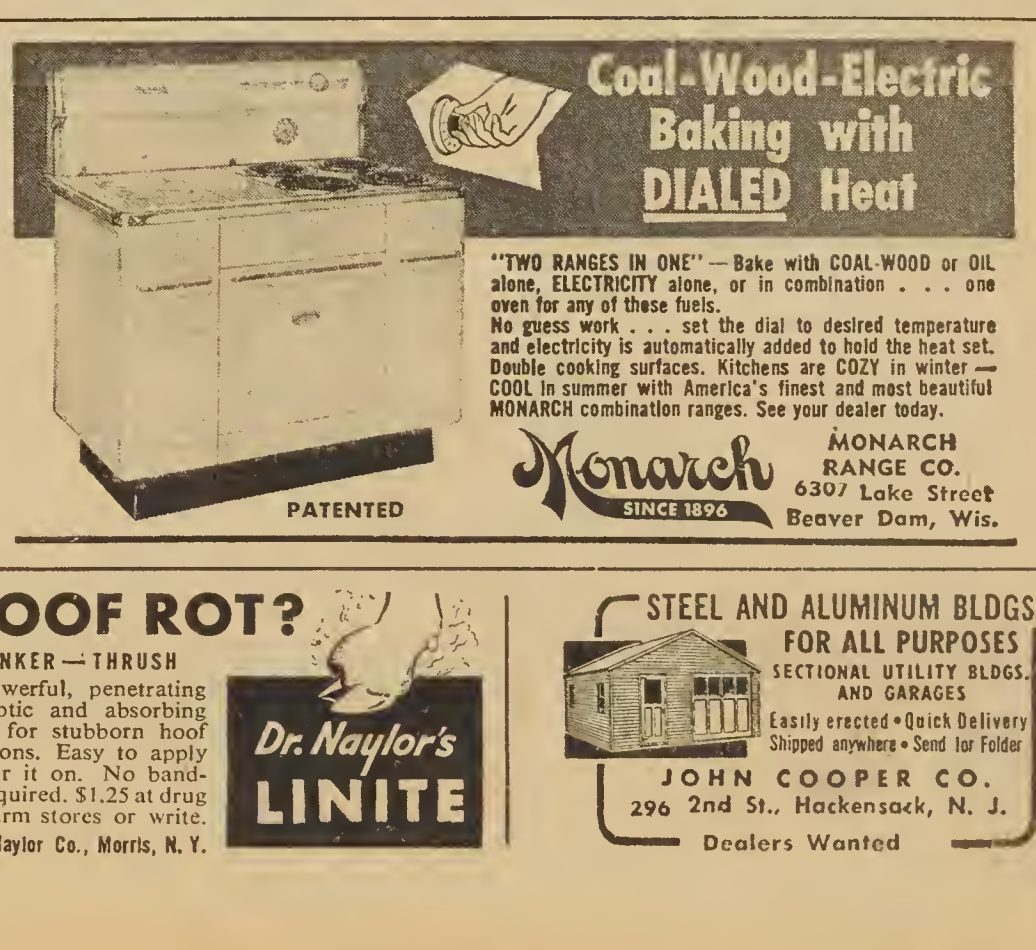
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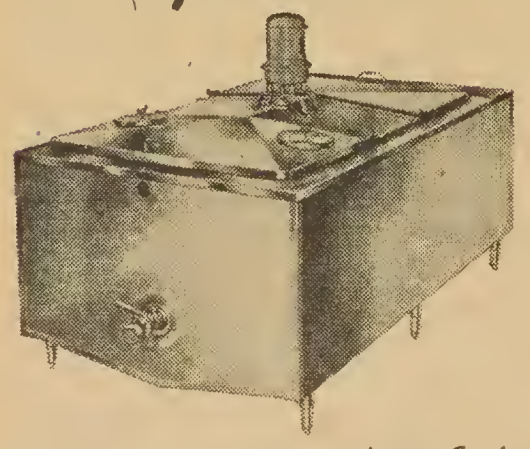
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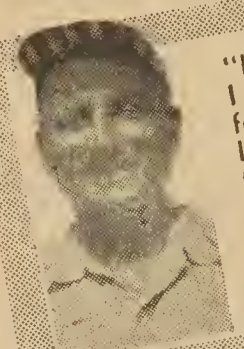
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..says Urban Bauer, Dairy Farmer, McHenry, Illinois

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Cools milk with ice water flowing over all 4 sides and bottom of tank. Water circulates over giant ice bank which is formed around revolutionary new design refrigeration coils. Quickly cools milk to as low as 34 degrees without freezing.

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Entire tank, sides and bottom, is always cooled —it's a 100% refrigerated "cold wall" cooler. This means no milk warm-up, no milk stickage, no milk drying on, no milk stone build-up.

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- **100% FINANCE PLAN**

The savings you make quickly retire your investment—let your cows pay for it! SEND COUPON FOR COMPLETE DETAILS . . .

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Please send full information on Craft Bulk Milk Coolers

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The QUESTION ? BOX



How much urea can be fed in a ration for dairy cows?

Not over 3 lbs. per 100 lbs. of mixture. In large amounts it can be poisonous, therefore it must be thoroughly mixed with the feed.

Are hormones recommended to increase the growth of lambs?

The tests already made with stilbestrol showed some increases in weight but also caused undesirable complications.

Future tests are being made at Ohio to see if smaller doses will reduce the unfavorable results while still giving weight gains.

How long before harvesting should vine killers be used on potatoes?

From 10 to 14 days. The Pennsylvania College states that chemical vine killers are more effective than beaters.

How much light is recommended in a poultry house?

Two 40-watt bulbs in a 20x20 pen, if spaced evenly, will provide light for 100 hens. The recommended day is 12 to 14 hours.

How can foot rot in cattle be prevented?

The first requirement is a dry barnyard, and dairymen who are able to eliminate mud have relatively little trouble. The trouble usually gains entrance through cuts or bruises.

Where you have had trouble, use a shallow concrete trough filled with copper sulfate (bluestone) solution, using about 1 lb. for each 5 gallons of water. If this is put where cows must step in it once a day when coming into the stable it will usually clear up the problem.

How long does the immunity of brucellosis as a result of vaccination last?

A few vaccinated animals may not become immune, but if contracted, the disease is likely to be mild. Recent evidence indicates that the immunity lasts until death.

Can trout be grown in a farm pond?

Only where the water is cold enough. Spring fed ponds, six to eight feet deep are usually cold enough. If the water reaches a temperature of 70% for several days the trout will die.

How much time must elapse after treating a cow's udder with an antibiotic before the milk can be sold?

Seventy-two hours. There is no evidence that the milk is harmful but no tolerance for antibiotics in milk has been established. Feed the milk to calves or pigs.

How can I recognize army worms?

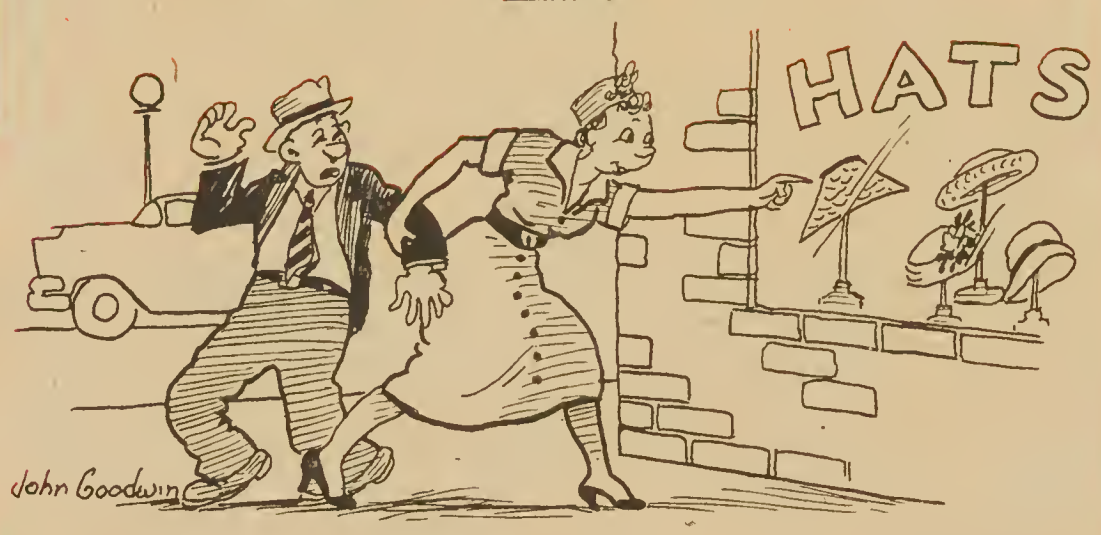
You can always be suspicious when an unusual number of worms appear right after haying. So long as the hay is standing you won't notice them so much because they will be eating, but once you cut it they begin to migrate toward a corn or grainfield.

The army worm is dark green, with five yellow stripes. In the daytime you will find them near the bottom of plants, curled up for protection. They feed at night.

Will black plastic mulch make crops mature faster?

It will if the crop is one that likes a high temperature. Tests have shown that the soil is about 8° F. warmer at a depth of 2" below a black plastic mulch.

HATS



DURING THE long, painful progress of mankind from cave man days to the present high point of civilization, there was a man or woman who invented the first hat. History does not record who this person was. Today a hat is a very important piece of wearing apparel of both men and women.

But to a woman a hat has a far different meaning than a hat does to her husband. A woman wears a hat to be in style; to her it is a thing of beauty and of joy (not a joy forever, but a joy for a little while).

The little woman spies a fifteen-dollar hat in a show window, and she must have that hat—her very happiness depends on possessing it. Six months later she drags that same hat out of the closet and demands of her husband if he expects her to continue wearing an old thing like that.

On the other hand, when a man buys a hat, he feels the sensible thing to do is to wear that hat until it is worn out. And why shouldn't he? But the wife doesn't feel that way about her husband's hat. "Gunderson," she says, "just look at the decrepit old lid you are wearing! The color has faded; the brim is floppy and bent; it doesn't hold its shape any more."

Her husband yelps that she may be right, but as a hat it suits him exactly. The brim lops down just enough to shade his eyes, and the sweat band, after years of wear, has become moulded to the contour of his head. "My dear, you know every head has individual bumps. A hat is never comfortable till it fits the bumps on a man's head."

The wife glares at her spouse. "You're so very right about having bumps on your head, bumps of stubbornness—that's what they are!"

But the wife wins out in the end. Women always do. On her husband's birthday anniversary she presents him with a brand-new hat wrapped gift-style. And he wears the hat, of course. Thenceforth peace reigns for a while in the family.

I WAS JUST FIGURING...

—by Cy Watkins



I've saved a cartoon from years back. Struck me as funny, and at the same time, kind of tragic.

It's a picture of a saleslady selling baby food to a new mother and she's saying:

". . . And this new baby formula contains all the vitamins and minerals found in the finest livestock feeds. . ."

Well, friends, that's both funny and tragic because I kinda think that science knows more about the proper feeding of pigs than about the proper feeding of people. There are a lot of hogs that are better **nourished** than a lot of people I know.

That's because we can **Experiment** with farm animals, with thousands of them, and so we **know** the damages that are caused when they don't get enough vitamins and minerals.

It's a little tougher to experiment with people, so it's **not** quite so obvious what damage a vitamin-mineral deficiency causes human beings. (But if you've had a new baby in your house recently, I'll betcha the doctor prescribed extra vitamins . . . because "nature's way" wasn't quite good enough.)

Maybe I'm simple minded and not very polite when I compare a human to a hog . . . but I just can't avoid it. **I KNOW what improved diets have done for hogs, and I just can't help thinking it can be the same kind of things for people.**

That's why I'm so enthusiastic about **Watkins Multi-Vitamin with Minerals** capsules . . . for people. Each capsule contains 11 vitamins and 11 minerals.

Now these aren't medicines . . . they're *food supplements*. That means that if for some reason you aren't getting the vitamins and minerals you need for the *best* functioning of your body, these capsules will help supply the missing nutrients.

So, for instance, if you cook all the vitamin A out of the carrots . . . Watkins puts it back. (Each adult capsule supplies 125% of your minimum vitamin A requirements.)

There are 3 kinds of capsules available, based on the changing needs of youth, adult and aged . . . "Junior" for youngsters, "Adult" for adults, and "Geriatric Capsules" for the older folks.

Now ladies, I'm not here to insult you by saying you don't feed your family well, but I do think that since you don't get a laboratory analysis on the food you buy it's **possible** that your whole family may suffer from some vitamin or mineral deficiency. Why not take a few minutes and talk it over with your Watkins Dealer.

By the way, if you read LIFE magazine, I hope you'll look for the Watkins Multi-Vitamin ad in the October 7th issue . . . it tells the whole story.

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

Guides for USING FARM CREDIT

By ROBERT S. SMITH

New York State College of Agriculture

FARMERS, bankers, county agents, and others, who deal regularly with the financial management of commercial farm businesses, often like to use guides or yardsticks to test the credit position of a farm business. An example of such a credit yardstick is the sometimes quoted rule that a farmer ought to have at least 50 per cent equity in his business at all times.

It is natural to want to use such yardsticks. We have and use yardsticks for a great many things in our everyday life. They range from guides as to the number of calories we can consume without adding weight, to production guides for our cows, and from the index of farm costs to guides showing stock market trends.

There are serious limitations, though, on the use of yardsticks to indicate how much a farmer can safely borrow. A brief history of the experiences of two young dairy farmers will illustrate how great these limitations are. Let's call the men Bill and John.

Bill graduated from college early in World War II and went home to farm. His mother gave him the farm, which was free of debt. It was poorly equipped and lightly stocked, but was a better-than-average New York State dairy farm. Bill bought some cows and equipment, got married, and started farming with a good credit standing and high hopes. Credit guides showed a very conservative amount of debt. Fifteen years later the farm was heavily mortgaged, and Bill was so far behind in his payments on cows and farm equipment that his banker persuaded him to sell out, pay off what debts he could, and try his hand at something else.

John is a veteran of World War II. After the war he scraped together about $1,000 in cash, got married, and bought a farm on contract. John's farm was in the same general area as Bill's. It wasn't quite as good as Bill's, but still a pretty good one-man dairy farm. Measured by any credit yardsticks ever used, John's debt situation looked pretty hopeless. He owed everything, owned nothing, and his payment schedule was a back-breaker. Yet ten years later, when Bill was giving up the ghost, John was making his last payment on the farm, and owned a good solid business free and clear.

Of course, these are extreme cases, but they do show that differences in management ability and differences in personal characteristics can make credit yardsticks look pretty useless.

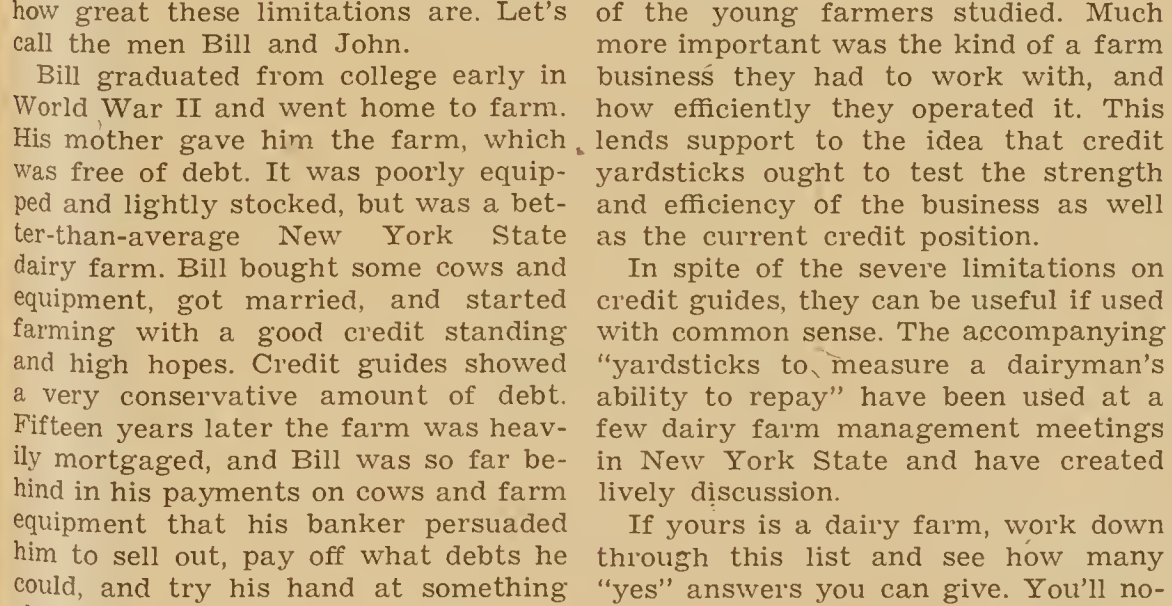
Most credit guides stress the amount of debt or the proportion of debt to total investment. A recent Cornell study of credit used by beginning farmers showed that neither the total amount of debt nor the per cent indebtedness at starting farming had much effect on the financial progress of the young farmers studied. Much more important was the kind of a farm business they had to work with, and how efficiently they operated it. This lends support to the idea that credit yardsticks ought to test the strength and efficiency of the business as well as the current credit position.

In spite of the severe limitations on credit guides, they can be useful if used with common sense. The accompanying "yardsticks to measure a dairyman's ability to repay" have been used at a few dairy farm management meetings in New York State and have created lively discussion.

If yours is a dairy farm, work down through this list and see how many "yes" answers you can give. You'll notice that in a general way the first five guides measure the efficiency of the business, while the last five measure the present credit position and repayment load.

Yardstick to Measure a Dairyman's Ability to Repay

	Yes	No
1. Does he sell at least 8,000 pounds of milk per cow?	____	____
2. Is his feed bill less than 30 per cent of the milk check?	____	____
3. Does he sell at least 200,000 pounds of milk?	____	____
4. Does he sell at least 150,000 pounds of milk per man?	____	____
5. Are his total expenses (other than debt payments) within 75 per cent of his gross income?	____	____
6. Is his total investment under $1,250 per cow?	____	____
7. Is his total debt load per cow under $500?	____	____
8. Is short term debt under $200 per cow?	____	____
9. Are **total** debt payments (interest and principal) under 25 per cent of milk check?	____	____
10. Is his total debt load under 50 per cent of total investment?	____	____



NATIONAL BARROW SHOW CHAMP

Gerald Anderson, 15-year-old 4-H boy, Leland, Ill., with his 225 lb., pure bred Poland China barrow, defeated more than 3,000 at the 1957 National Barrow Show in Minnesota. This is a prize example of a modern "meat type" hog.

"Blusalt and bone meal put my herd back in shape"



...says Russell Hackman, Stockton, N.J., dairyman who milks 33 Holsteins. "Two years ago we had problems in our herd and I called in my veterinarian. He spent one week looking over the herd. We had breeding problems, rough hair coats, lame young stock, and he said our bull and several cows had rickets. He concluded that these conditions came from the serious calcium, phosphorus and trace-mineral deficiency in home-grown feeds grown on the red-shale soil around Stockton."

RUSSELL HACKMAN leases a 100-acre dairy farm near Stockton. He milks 33 Holsteins, has 26 head of young stock. He owns new bulk-handling equipment. He grinds and mixes corn and oats on the farm, and adds 30% supplement. He also feeds chopped hay and forage in season.

Mr. Hackman attributes his high milk production to good animals, good feed, and prompt milking at 5 a.m. and 5 p.m. Helping to operate the farm are Mrs. Hackman; his son, Russell; and two wards, Tom and Herb Allen. In the Stockton area, Russell Hackman is known as a topflight dairyman.

"The veterinarian recommended trace-mineralized "Sterling" Blusalt and bone meal, fed free choice. Now our cows have never been healthier, our milk production is up, and our breeding problems have disappeared. Even though we know Blusalt didn't cure the diseases, we're so sure it produced the new healthy condition of our herd that we always keep plenty of Blusalt before the animals. We also mix Blusalt in their feed. And when the cows go back on pasture, we're especially careful to put out Blusalt blocks."

Mr. Hackman's experience is typical of the many in which "Sterling" Blusalt has helped livestock farmers overcome serious mineral-deficiency problems. And even where only minor mineral deficiency exists, today's Blusalt is effective. It supplies both the high-quality salt needed for animal health and the seven trace minerals that are deficient in many areas (cobalt, iodine, manganese, copper, iron, sulfate sulfur, and zinc). Blusalt should be kept before your animals at all times—since only their individual appetites can determine how much salt they need. Blusalt is available in 50- and 100-lb. bags, 50-lb. blocks, and 4-lb. Liks.

For further information on any of the Sterling Farm and Feed Salts, ask your feed dealer, or write to International Salt Company, Inc., Scranton 2, Pa.



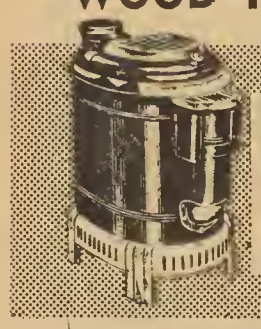
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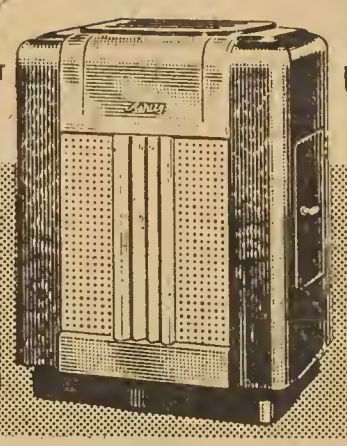
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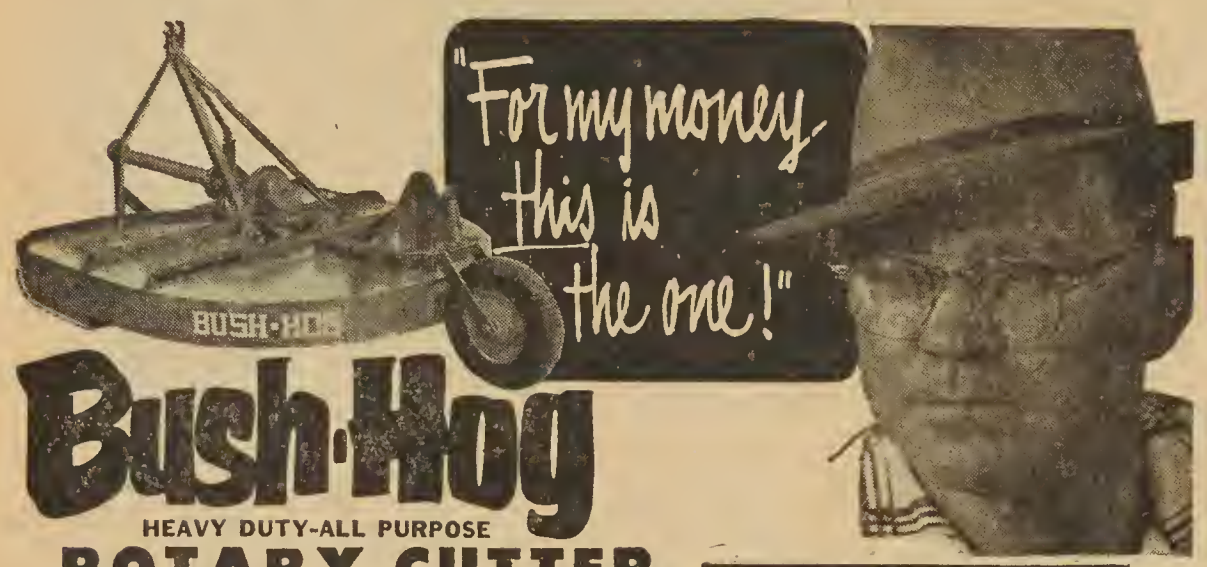


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Dealerships available in some areas—inquiries invited.



Bush-Hog

HEAVY DUTY-ALL PURPOSE
ROTARY CUTTER

Underneath this rugged, all-enclosed steel frame — the sturdiest on any rotary cutter made — you'll find the business end of the BUSH HOG . . exclusive, free-swinging blades that fold back to cut again and again at tough growth.

* adjustable cutting height * side skids prevent digging
* heavy duty gears * no belts or slip clutches

MODELS: Pull type; 5', 6', 7' swaths. Also, with 2 inset rear wheels for close trim. Lift type; 5', 6' swaths.
ATTACHMENTS: "Flying Saucer" bladeholder; fast hitch; snap-coupler; offset cutting (orchard mulching); high clipping (row crops).

OTHER BUSH HOG IMPLEMENTS

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"Belly Mount" 42" cut for most 1-row tractors, all-purpose cutting.



New BUSH HOG pasture seeder with especially designed colters, boots and pack wheels.



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ECONOMICAL
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NO FUEL WASTE
EASY TO CLEAN
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"Out Around The BROODER HOUSE"



By Bill Coolidge

Fish Stories and Social Security

LET me get my pipe a'going here. Now, if I could think of something to write about here I would be all set.

Well, you know whenever a group of fishermen gather together, you are apt to hear some pretty tall stories told. That leads me to sometimes wonder if all fishermen are liars, or if it is just that only liars go fishing.

But one time when the loafers were all gathered around the old box stove down to the general store and post office, up in my home town, Lockes Mills, Maine, that is, Bert, the village story teller was telling this one. Bert lived in a ramshackled old farm house down on the shore of the pond, and right across the pond from him lived his nearest neighbor.

One winter along in February Bert wanted to tap his second barrel of hard cider, so he walked across the pond on the ice to borrow an inch auger with which to tap the cider barrel. On his way back he took a notion to do a little ice fishing, so the way he told it, he took the inch auger and bored a hole in the ice and went to fishing. He said the fishing was good and he caught a good mess of fish, some of them weighing three pounds and more.

At this point in the story, old Henry, he was the horse trader and pretty sharp, says to Bert, "Yew are a darned old fool, that's what yew be. Haow could yew land them three pound fish through just an inch auger hole in the ice?"

That kind of had Bert stumped for a minute, but he shifted his cud of Old Honesty chewing tobacco over into the other cheek, took a spit at the box of sawdust over near the old box stove, and came up with this reply. "That's the heck of it. I couldn't."

Well there was a fellow out there in the brooder house the other day who is living on his Social Security, they call it, so we sat down on a couple of chicken crates which I keep out there for that purpose, and got to going into that subject a little. Now as you all know, starting in 1955 all farmers, including us poultry farmers, come under the Social Security law. I was in town a short time ago, and while there, I went into the Social Security office to get some of the details first hand. Nice sort of a chap in the office there and we had a good visit. It seems to work this way.

To start off here, let us take the case of one of us older fellows, say a man who is now 62 years old. If this man can earn $350 a month, or $4200 a year for the next three years; if he can then go off and sit down somewhere, quit work, retire as most folks call it, and not earn over $1000 a year, he can then draw Social Security. He can get a check from the Government of $108.50 per month, plus $54.30 for his wife if she is also 65, or a total of $162.80 per month. Now, most of us older folks expect to live to be a hundred or so, but suppose that this man and his wife both pass off at the age of 70. They will have drawed on Social Security for five years at the rate of $162.80 pr. month, or $1953.60 pr year, or a total of $9768 in five years. All of this on an investment of but $378.

Some folks die before reaching 65 and therefore do not draw any Social Security, but many folks live to be 80 and 90, but say the average time that they draw is around five years and we will not be far out of the way. Well I said to this fellow in the office there, "This Social Security is a good deal like striking gold, or one of those Uranium mines folks tell about, ain't it?" But it seems we have all got a rich uncle down there in Washington that is going to take care of all of us.

Well, some of you folks are probably thinking, what about the fellow who has paid in the maximum premium all these years ever since Social Security started? All right. Social Security started in 1935, but by the time they got the thing set up, the first "take out" started in 1937. The very most that any one person could have paid in, in simple arithmetic is, 1% of $3000 pr. year for the first 14 years, or $420 plus 1% of $3600 in 1951, plus 1.5% of $3600 in '52 and '53. Thus the possible maximum that any one person could have paid in up to Jan. 1, '54 adds up to exactly $564.

Now, suppose that this man retired at that time, (Jan. 1, 1954) and if he and his wife are the same age, they could draw a monthly retirement check

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Tall, waving grain, long orchard rows;
The peaceful cattle in the stream —
Midsummer's dream!—Graham

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

of $127.50, which amounts to $1530. a year. If they both lived to draw for five years they draw a total of $7650 on a total investment of but $564. Now remember that this fellow had paid in the maximum amount ever since Social Security started, yet he got his full investment back in less than six months. It is true that this man's employer put in an equal amount into this Social Security fund, which in turn raised the price of his product to the consumer, which is all of us, but even so, the total amount contributed to this man's account could have been but $1128. Actually, very few persons have paid in the full premium.

So we see thousands and thousands of people drawing thousands and thousands of dollars out of a fund to which no one could have possibly contributed more than a few hundred dollars. How is it done? Being an old "hen farmer" and not an economist, I do not know. But I sometimes think of our old friend Bert trying to land a three pound fish through an inch auger hole in the ice, and what he had to say about that.

Now folks don't get me wrong. I am not trying to knock Social Security. I think it is good, and I know a lot of folks that have been helped a great deal by it during their later years. However, there are some things about it that I do not understand. I think that we all know more about how it works, and with that in mind I have just written to Washington for a booklet called "Twenty Years of Social Security," as well as other information, that I may have a better understanding of the subject, and perhaps report more about it to you later.

Well folks, my pipe has gone out, so join us again later for another visit Out Around The Brooder House.

P.S. Yer know, seeing ourselves as others see us might not do much good, because most of us wouldn't believe what we saw. *Bill.*

The "Servant's" Entrance That Saves $1,800 A Year

(Continued from Page 7)

pend on a good supply of hired help. I estimate that my labor cost would be more than $5,000 a year without it. Just compare this with my present expenses—$475 for electricity for all farm operations; interest and depreciation on an investment in equipment of $15,000 comes to $2,400—and, say $300 for repairs and you have a total yearly cost of about $3,200. And, believe me, it's a lot more reliable than hired help."

I never saw a farm where there was so little lifting. Some hay is chopped into self-unloading wagons and blown into the mow and the balance is baled, picked up with a bale loader and then elevated to the mow. His home grown grain is mixed and then delivered to the farm in bulk. There was no room for a gravity grain bin over the cows so he installed an auger in the bin to deliver it to his cart.

A blower fills his silo; and an unloader tosses it down. Electricity delivers manure from the gutters to his spreader, milk from the cows to his bulk tank, and automatically runs the ventilator fans that keep the stable dry and comfortable.

Bob—as his Dad did before him — works closely with the Extension Service, the State Farm Electrification Council and the Farm Bureau in trying out new farm methods and practices. Although he's often sought the advice and suggestions of his local power utility — the Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation, which first brought power to the farm 28 years ago—there's nothing on the farm but the equipment he's bought over the years out of his own pocket.

Bob's Dad signed up with a young man named Carl Jeerings who represented the Power Company, to get electric service on the farm back in 1929. Carl is still with the company and through all these years has worked closely with Bob, digging up information and technical assistance whenever Bob decided to install another new electric servant.

The Nortier Farm is not a "model" farm or a "gentleman's" farm. It's strictly a working family farm, with every bit of equipment bought out of farm earnings—but, when Bob and his wife, Edna, replaced their burned down home with a modern, ranch-type all-electric home, even to the heating, it then made their place what has been called "the most completely electrified working farm in America."

Edna, in their home, has just about every practical electrical appliance and convenience available. Electric cables under the ceiling plaster are controlled by thermostats in each room. Mr. Jeerings told me that this system is economical only when a home is constructed to conform with recommendations of electric house heating engineers. The Nortiers had the help of the power company in making sure that their new home followed these recommendations with dual-pane windows, ceiling, wall and floor insulation, etc.

Their kitchen, shown in an accompanying picture, is the answer to a busy mother's dream. You can get some idea of the time it saves her from the list of aids she has in her home that we have put in a separate box on this page. When you read down through that list and stop to consider the remarkable production per man hour on this farm, you'll understand why the Nortiers are not just joking when they refer to the pole that leads electricity to their buildings not as a "service entrance" but as, "Our servants' entrance."

Last month, the Nortiers cooperated with Rochester Gas & Electric in staging a three-day "Open House" so that neighbors plus engineers, specialists and editors from all over the East could see first-hand how a family-size farm can produce so much with so little labor. If you should visit the farm someday, don't look for anything fancy. The Nortiers haven't spent their money for "show"—they have spent it to cut down working hours without cutting down on their income.

— A. A. —

ONE FAMILY FARM'S ELECTRIC SERVANTS

(Continued from Page 7)

Water heater
Egg room cooler
Lighting

FARM WORKSHOP
Lighting
Welder
Drill
Saw
Tool Grinder

HOUSE
Completely heated electrically, radiant panel, baseboard and bathroom heater
Cooking — built in surface units and separate built-in oven
Dishwasher
Water heating—80 gallon
Refrigerator—Freezer
Automatic clothes washer
Clothes drier
Kitchen ventilation fan
Frying pan
Vacuum cleaner
Iron
Clocks
Radio
Television
Plenty of Outlets
Valance lighting
Two water pumps
Milk pasteurizer

MISCELLANEOUS
Yard lighting on a time switch (dark to daylight) to greet friends, and to keep prowlers away
2 Electric gasoline pumps (farm use and car use)

EXPECT 7,000 AT NEPPCO EXPOSITION

SOME OF the nation's leading breeders of broilers, fryers, roasters and turkeys will match each other drumstick for drumstick in a dressed poultry sweepstakes to be held at Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 8-10, in conjunction with the exposition of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council.

Close to 7,000 poultrymen from 14 states are expected to turn out for the giant poultry industry get-together in the Farm Show Building. In addition to a top-flight round of speakers, the exposition will include such special events as the selection of the "Best Poultry Boy of the Year" from among entrants from 14 states, the selection of a "Poultry Woman of the Year", an Egg to Chick Show and Sample Flock displays. More than 150 allied industry firms will display the latest in supplies and equipment for poultry farming.

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ELECTRIC VENTILATION . . .
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GLF Quality

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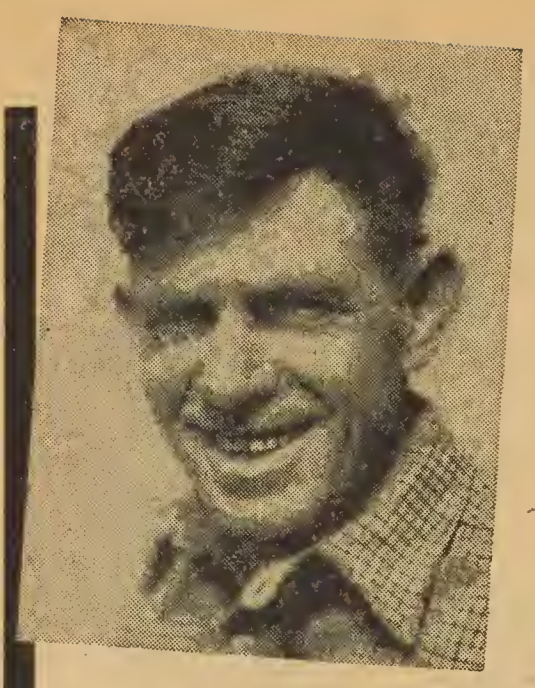
MARILLA:
R. S. Moore

MILLERSPORT:
Harvey H. Pfennig

NEW BERLIN:
The I. L. Richer Co., Inc.

SOUTH DAYTON:
South Dayton G.L.F. Service

WEST WINFIELD:
West Winfield G.L.F. Service



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TREES FOR 1958 PLANTING



By JAMES D. POND
Consulting Forester

ALL NORTHEASTERN states have forest tree nurseries to supply landowners who wish to reforest. Some have restrictions on planting, such as examination of planting site by a forester or the ban on use of state stock for Christmas trees in Pennsylvania. Other states depend on bulletins for the most part to guide tree planters.

With a greatly increased demand from cooperators in the Soil Bank and Conservation Reserve Program, it is important that order blanks be obtained early, especially if certain species in high demand are desired.

Orders sent in after November 1 usually do not have much choice in species. Species listed by states have following abbreviations: Austrian Pine — AP; Japanese Black Pine—BP; Jack or Banks Pine—JP; Pitch Pine—PP; Red Pine — RP; Scotch Pine — SP; White Pine—WP; Norway Spruce—NS; Red Spruce — RS; White Spruce — WS; European Larch—EL; Japanese Larch —JL; Douglas Fir—DF; Balsam Fir—BF; Hemlock—Hem; White Cedar — WC; White Ash—WA; Black Locust —BL.

State	Species Available	Cost per 1000	Write to:
Maine:	WP-RP WS-NS	$10.00	Maine Forest Service, Augusta; or District Forester.
New Hampshire:	WP-RP-WS BF-WA	$4.50-$8	L. A. Watson, Ass't. State Forester, Concord.
(Note: Limit on some species)			
Vermont:	NS-WS-RS EL-RP-WP Willow	$7.50-8.50	Vermont Forest Service, Montpelier; or County Forester.
Massachusetts:	NS-WS-DF BP-Hem-BF	$20-$30	Dept. of Natural Resources, Boston 8, Mass.
(Note: Sites must be examined by District Forester before order will be accepted. Only 500-1000 trees allotted per individual. Limit on some species.)			
Rhode Island:	WP-RP-AP SP-WS-Hem	$10.00 del. by state truck	Ext. Forester W. P. Gould, Univ. of R. I., Kingston.
Connecticut:	WP-RP-JP NS-WS-Hem DF-EL-WC	$20.00 del. by state truck	Conn. State Park & Forest Commission, Hartford 15.
(Note: Requires approval of service of extension forester.)			
New York:	WP-RP-SP AP-JP-NS WS-BF-DF JL	$5.00	N. Y. State Conservation Dept., Albany 7, N. Y.; District Foresters; County Agents.
(Note: Limit on some species. Special examination for Soil Bank.)			
Pennsylvania:	WP-RP-PP JP-AP-Hem WS-NS-JL	$6.00 COD	Dept. of Forests & Waters, Harrisburg, Pa.
(Note: No trees to be used for Christmas trees.)			
New Jersey:	AP-NS WS-BL	$14-18	Dept. of Conservation and Natural Resources, Trenton.
(Note: Planting plan will be made by State or service forester.)			

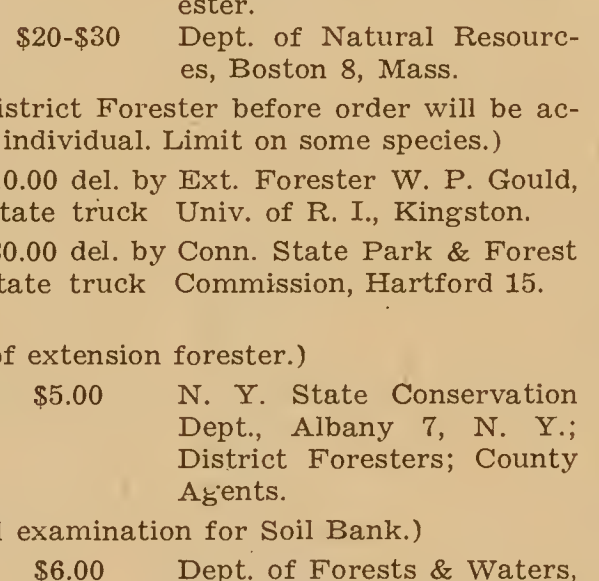
While the accompanying list covers only state nursery trees, there are dozens of good commercial nurseries in the East which grow good trees; many have species other than those supplied by states; and there is no restriction on use of private nursery trees. All states require that trees grown from public nursery stock shall be sold with roots removed.

In Pennsylvania, with ban on state stock for Christmas trees, a good many small nurseries have sprung up to grow such stock and to market the surplus over the owner's personal needs. Prices are much higher, from $25 to $80 per 1000, but the costlier trees are usually four- or five-year transplants which make wonderful growth.

Prices listed are FOB nurseries, from where stock is usually expressed. However, it may be called for by individuals, if advance notice is given. Many county organizations such as Farm Bureau or Soil Conservation District haul pooled orders, reducing cost 50c to 75c per thousand. Express shipments, when trees average 25-30 lbs. per 1,000, may cost more than $1.00 per thousand.

Pamphlets covering special conditions in individual states are available from state forestry and extension departments. These may point out the danger of planting some species, such as red pine in New Jersey where it suffers heavy damage from pine shoot moth; or white pine and Norway spruce in northern New York where white pine weevil is a serious hazard.

(Editor's Note: This is one of a series of articles on tree planting which will be published from time to time. While some of this information is available in bulletins from various state extension and forestry services, and in USDA bulletins, there will be many practical suggestions which will make worthwhile clipping and filing these items for reference.)



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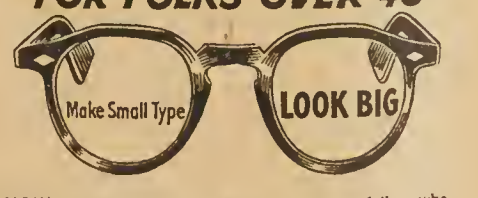
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Recommend Boys for FFA Honors

SEVEN Future Farmers of America from New York State will be recommended to receive the organization's highest degree, that of American Farmer, at the 30th annual national convention of FFA in Kansas City, Mo., October 14 and 17, R. C. S. Sutliff, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Education of the State Education Department, announced.

The seven New Yorkers named are Robert Burns, 20, son of Mrs. Agnes V. Burns, Bovina Center; Mitchell Chlus, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Seweryn Chlus, R. D. 2, Little Falls; Charles F. Cole, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Cole, R. D. 2, New Hartford; Richard Dowker, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Dowker, R. D. 1, Adams; Allen D. Frazier, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Douglas Frazier, R. D. 1, Bloomville; Rodney Gregg, 19, son of Mrs. Ella Gregg, Gardiner; and Carl E. Gregory, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Gregory, R. D. 3, Walton.

Each degree winner will receive a certificate and gold key from the FFA organization, plus a cash travel allowance from the Future Farmers of America Foundation, Inc.

Attainment of the American Farmer degree is based on the Future Farmer's record in farming, leadership and scholarship, Mr. Sutliff explained. The degree is limited to FFA members who have been out of high school at least one year and who show evidence of becoming successfully established in farming.

One Future Farmer who is most outstanding of the degree winners will be named Star Farmer of America and will receive a $1,000 cash award. Three others will receive Regional Star Farmer awards of $500 each.

— A. A. —

DUST WINS TRACTOR OPERATOR'S CONTEST

WILLIAM DUST, 16, of West Seneca, New York, was top scorer for New York State in the 4-H tractor operators' contest at the New York State Fair. He will represent New York at the Eastern U. S. contest to be held at the Atlantic Rural Exposition in Richmond, Va.

William and the next eleven high scorers will be taken on an educational tour of several cities and various industries. These other eleven, in the order of their scores, are: Philip Goodrich, 16, of Burt; Francis Mahar, 19, of Gasport; David Johnson, 18, of Fort Plain; John Melvin, 18, of Baldwinsville; George Yutzler, 18, of Holland Patent; William Knowlton, 17, of Potsdam; Stanley Woodford, 17, of Deposit; Jon Zimmerman, 15, of Akron; Ronald Haverly, 16, of W. Berne; William Roese, 18, of Schoharie; John Van Kersen, 19 of Sprakers.

EMPIRE OPENS WATERTOWN MARKET

NEW OPERATION by Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative of the Watertown Stockyards located on Route 11 just south of the city of Watertown was off to a good start Thursday, September 5 with a capacity opening day crowd of some 300 people and a total of 506 head of livestock consigned and sold. Comments from those who have attended the sales before Empire took over, indicated this was "the largest sale in ten years."

With the opening at Watertown, Empire now conducts nine markets to serve New York farmers.

The manager of the every-Thursday sale at Watertown is Marsh Stratton of Gouverneur, who will continue as manager of Empire's every-Tuesday livestock auction at Gouverneur.

— A. A. —

A NEW BOOK

PROVIDING and maintaining an adequate water supply and sewage system is one of the problems constantly facing every farmer. A second edition of "Rural Water Supply and Sanitation," by Dr. Forrest B. Wright, who is professor of agricultural engineering at the N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Cornell, is just off the press.

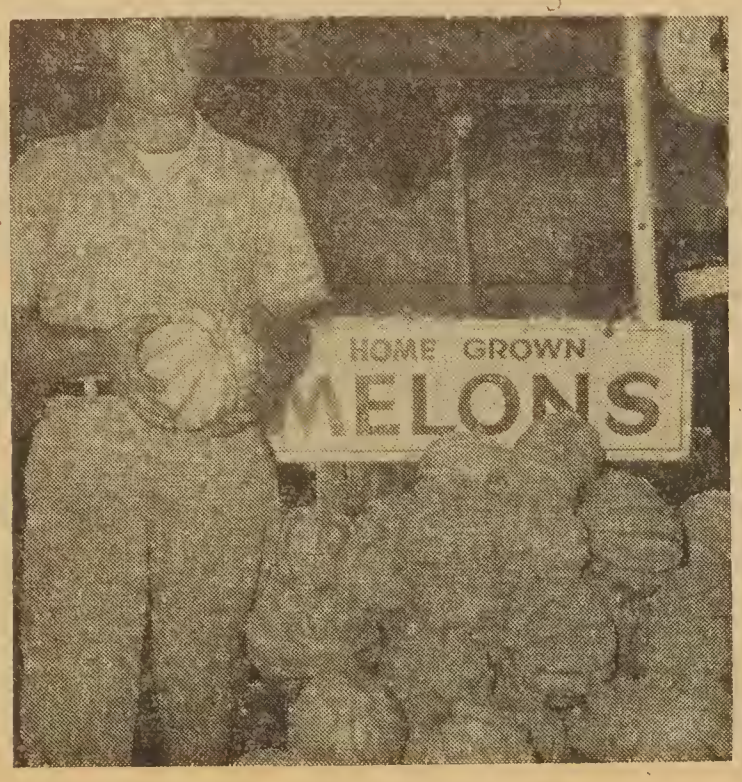
ROADSIDE STAND PROVIDES EXCELLENT MARKET

THESE homegrown melons find a ready sale at the Adams roadside stand near Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Ralph, Jr. is shown holding one of the melons. Other members of the partnership are Ralph, Sr. and Donald.

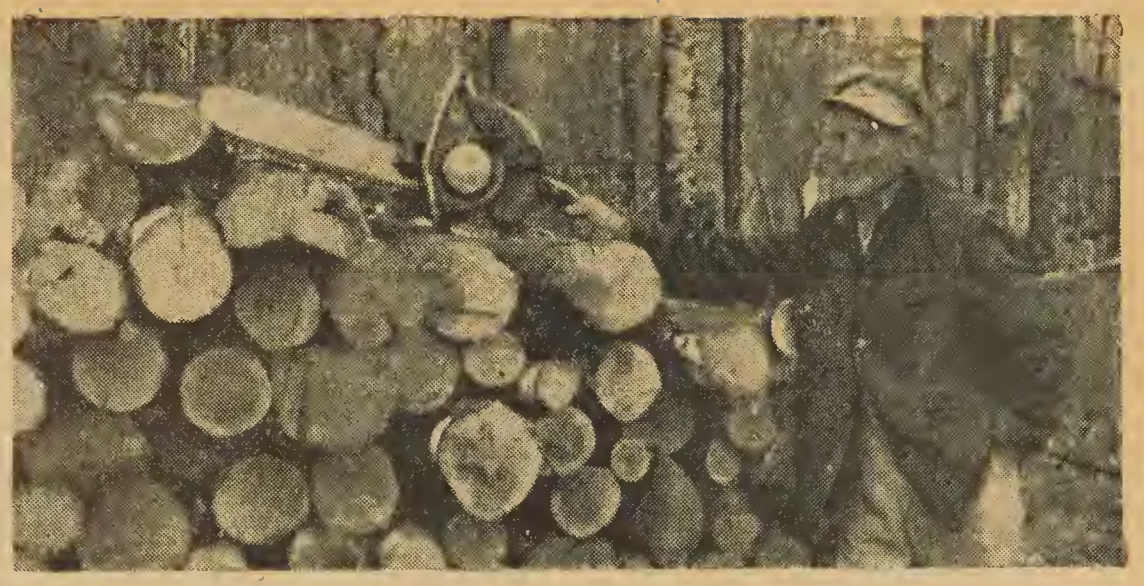
"With a relatively small operation such as ours we would have great difficulty in selling any other way except at the stand," said Ralph. "We grow corn, tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, eggplants, beans, squash, melons, apples and peaches. All that we produce is sold here at the stand, and we do buy some products that we don't grow.

"We sell apples the year round, vegetables and flower plants in the spring, and vegetables in season. At the height of the season it takes about half a dozen people to wait on customers."

The picture doesn't show the size of the stand. There is adequate off-the-road parking space. At one side and some distance from the road is a greenhouse, and in front of it in late August was a field of flowers of several varieties in full bloom.



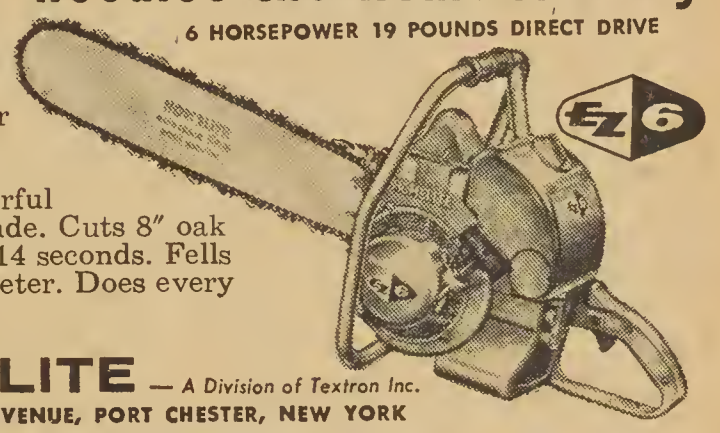
Ralph Adams, Jr., of Poughkeepsie, displays some of their homegrown melons which are so popular with their roadside stand customers. Ralph, his Dad, and brother, Donald, sell all their vegetables at the stand.



$1,252 Profit
in 3 Months Part-Time Cutting
HOMELITE CHAIN SAW

Mr. Ernest E. Schmiedel is a certified Pennsylvania Tree Farmer who owns a Homelite Chain Saw and a 120-acre farm in Ridgway. While most of his income comes from corn and buckwheat, he makes a better than average annual income from his 70-acre woodlot. Last winter, for example, in 3 months of part-time work he selectively cut 75 cords of maple which he sold as paperwood for $1,600 (he would have received only $179 if he had sold it "on the stump"). His total costs for hauling the timber and running the saw were $347.50 — leaving a net profit of $1,252.50 which helped him purchase a new tractor.

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The new Homelite EZ-6 chain saw makes it easy for you to cash in on your woodlot, too! Full 6 horsepower. Only 19 pounds . . . most powerful direct drive chain saw made. Cuts 8" oak in 4 seconds, 18" pine in 14 seconds. Fells trees up to 5 feet in diameter. Does every kind of farm cutting job.

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PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES
Oct. 19 Issue ..... Closes Oct. 4
Nov. 2 Issue.....Closes Oct. 18
Nov. 16 Issue.....Closes Nov. 1
Dec. 7 Issue.....Closes Nov. 22

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THINK ABERDEEN-ANGUS when you think of beef cattle. For more information contact: Professor John I. Miller, Secretary New York Angus Association, Wing Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

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FOR SALE: 20 SHROPSHIRE EWES, 3 years old. $20.00 each with papers. Good size, drenched and ticked. Homer Tompkins, Newfield, New York. Telephone 47429.

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REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SPRING BOARS, State Fair Winners from P.R. certified sows. Grand Champion Boar, Grand Champion Sow; also Reserve Grand Champion Boar and Sow. Seven off belted gilts, litter mates to State Fair winners. See our show herd at Livestock Exposition, Harrisburg, Pa. Write for prices: A. G. Sinsebaugh, Bonnie View Farms, Ithaca, N. Y. Phone 32185.

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GERMAN Shepherds; Pups, grown female, Male 1 year. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York.

BOXERS — CROPPED, INOCULATED. Championship breeding. They satisfy. John Thurber, Ithaca, New York.

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FOX HOUNDS FOR SALE, also Rabbit Hounds, Beagle pups. Registered. Robert Danner, R. 1, Bath, Penna.

BABY CHICKS

30 DAY SPECIAL — Blood-tested chicks. All heavies, Rocks, Reds Crosscs. $6.50-100, $12.00 -200. Heavy Leg Broiler chicks $2.00-100. Ship at once COD Kline's Poultry Farm, Strausstown, Penna.

MARSHALLS ARE HATCHING GENUINE Kimber Leghorns, bred for large eggs—early . . . their food efficiency means less food per dozen eggs—important with the narrow profit margins of today. We also have a smaller breed of Red Rock Crosses and Rhode Island Reds. Big meat birds don't pay in the present market and smaller birds mean more eggs for less feed. Send for Free Production Chart and Catalog today. Write to Marshall Brothers, RD 5A Ithaca, New York. Phone 4-6336.

BABY CHICKS

BABCOCK Bessies Make Great Layers of Nice Large Eggs. This year you can purchase Babcock Bessies which are a new strain cross we have which starts in with quite a bit larger egg than our regular strain Babcock pullets which we call Babcock Barbaras. These Babcock Bessies will prove profitable to you. If you wish to raise the same Babcock Leghorns we've had down through the years, order Babcock Barbaras. They don't come up in egg size quite as rapidly, but will make great layers for two or three years if you want to keep them going for several years. Probably on life time of lay, they'll lay more large eggs than any strain that you can buy. Also, Babcock Leghorns won the Poultry Tribune Trophy this past year with the highest production both for eggs and points ever made for this Trophy and with 100% livability. Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc. Box 286G, Ithaca, N. Y.

WHITE VANTRESS CROSS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, White Rocks, straight run, heavy breed chicks, $7.50—100; $14.00 — 200. Quick COD shipment. Quality, live arrival guaranteed. Crestwood Farms, Sheridan 4, Pa.

ROCKS, REDS, HAMPSHIRES, HAMPROCKS, Wyandottes, $11.95. Pullets, $19.95. Leghorns, Austrawhites, Minorcas, Anconas, $11.95. Pullcts, $22.90. Leftovers, $8.95. Ducklings, $24.95, F.O.B. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

MEADOW VIEW CHICKS are dependable for top breeding. Get the latest information about the Mount Hope Queen! Our Strain Cross Leghorns are giving wonderful results. Our First Generation Mount Hope Leghorns are still available. Get our prices before ordering chicks. For the best heavies buy our first generation Harco R. I. Reds, and our all Harco Sex-links. Also Lawton White Rocks. Our Cornish Cross will please you with their fast growth. They are beautiful, and broad. A Mount Hope Franchise Hatchery is our guarantee of quality. N.Y.-U.S. Approved Pullorum-typhoid Clean. Meadow View Chicks, Henry M. Fryer, Phone Myrtle 2-7504, Greenwich, New York.

GENETIC Research pays off in higher profits for you. The CB Leghorn Cross developed by Creighton Brothers is the outstanding result of an intensive breeding research program; hatched exclusively in New York State by us. We also offer our own strain of Leghorns and Harco Reds which have given excellent results for many years. Free descriptive literature and prices. Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

HOBART Poultry Farm Leghorns. A strain with many years of trapnesting and selection back of them. Our customers are our best ad. Hobart Poultry Farm. Walter S. Rich & Son. Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

SUNNYBROOK WILL HAVE BABY CHICKS available every week in such leading breeds as White Leghorns and Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and New Hampshires—all from the leading egg-laying strains in America. Write for our catalog and special quantity discounts. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc., A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

PULLETS

SUNNYBROOK STARTED PULLETS—available at all times—from the leading egg laying strains in America—White Leghorns — Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), Ready-to-lay. Write or phone for list of stock available for immediate shipment. Baby Chicks hatching every week. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc. A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Ph. 8-1611.

CAPONS

SUNNYBROOK CAPONS are the choicest of poultry meats. There is always a good market for them—always bring highest premium prices. We have thousands of these heavy breed cockerels—all surgically caponized—4 and 6 weeks of age. Their desexed life is spent quietly. They do not crow—do not fight—they just eat and grow big rapidly—frequently weigh 9 pounds for market in 5 months or so. Very tender—very tasty—easily picked — economic to raise. Priced very low. Write, wire or phone us today. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc. A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

TURKEYS

TURKEY POULTS—EGGS—BROAD BREASTED Bronze. October, November, December delivery. Lukert's Hatchery, East Moriches, N. Y. Phone CE 3-0427.

DUCKS

BEAUTIFUL ROUENS, TRIOS, PAIRS. Drakes $3.50 each bird. Joseph Nicholas, Mansfield, Pa.

RABBITS

RAISE ANGORA, NEW ZEALAND Rabbits on $500 month plan. Plenty markets. Free details. White's Rabbitry, Delaware, Ohio.

FISH

FISH FOR FARM POND STOCKING. Live delivery. Minnows, frogs, bass, channel cats, bream, trout, perch, black cats, carp. Zetts Fish Hatchery, Drifting, Penna.

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COMPLETE YOUR HIGH SCHOOL at home in spare time with 60-year-old-school. Texts furnished. No classes. Diploma. Information booklet free. American School, Dept. X753, Drexel at 58th, Chicago 37, Illinois.

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AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEER — Livestock and farm auctions. Complete auction and pedigree service available. Harris Wilcox. Phone—Bergen 146, New York.

WANTED TO BUY

GINSENG WANTED: TOP PRICES since 1882. Send to Belt, Butler Co., Dept. C, 209 W. 29th St., New York 1, N. Y.

WANTED—ALL DATES INDIANHEAD Pennies and old USA coins. Complete buying price catalog, 25¢, refundable. Franklin Square Coin Company, 101-BS, Franklin Square, N. Y.

FLOWERS AND BULBS

WANTED: GOURDS, bitter-sweet, black alder, red berries. E. F. Lonergan, Box 137, Millburn, New Jersey.

PLANTS

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, BLUEBERRY plants for Fall planting—50 varieties. Write for free catalog. Walter K. Morss & Son, Bradford, Mass.

C A C T I SUCCULENT PRICE LIST B 10¢. Feldman's, 1707 Robindale, West Covina, Calif.

HAY

FOR SALE: HAY MIXED. Alfalfa-Brome-Alsike. Tel. Poplar Ridge 3214. C. E. Wilbur, King Ferry, N. Y.

WANTED: ALFALFA HAY, first and second cutting, number one quality. Advise quantity and price. S. A. Rauch, New Hope, Penna.

HAY: FIRST AND SECOND CUTTING Alfalfa. Timothy mixed feeding hay. Wheat straw, ear corn. James Kelly, 137 E. Seneca, Tpke., Syracuse, N. Y. Phone HO-92885.

BALED CRUSHED HAY, CHOICE FIRST and second cuttings clover and alfalfa. Phone Poplar Ridge 2452. Roy A. Tuttle, King Ferry, N. Y.

MR. DAIRYMAN OR HAY CONSUMER: If you are interested in different grades of hay, call or write Christman's Exchange; and remember—we deliver subject to inspection. J. W. Christman, R.D. #4, Fort Plain, N. Y. Call person to person 47-289 after 6 p.m.

ALL TYPES OF HAY DELIVERED by truck load. Guaranteed as represented. State your needs. Stewart's Produce Service, Maplecrest, New York.

MAPLE SYRUP

MAPLE SYRUP, FOR CHRISTMAS GIVING. Mailed direct from our Plant in Gouverneur, N. Y. Box 235. Write for price list. Maple Producers Cooperative Association, Inc.

HONEY

HONEY — BLACKBERRY BLOSSOM, 10 lbs. $3.75 postpaid. Alda Farm, Richland, N. Y.

NEW HONEY: OUR FAMOUS CHOICE clover New York's finest; 5 lb. $1.95; case 6-5's $8.98. All above postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lb. cans $10.80; 2-60's $21.00; 5 or more $10.20 each. Fallflower; 60 lb. $10.20; 2-60's $19.80; 5 or more $9.60 each. 60's F.O.B. By ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

CEDAR POSTS

CEDAR POSTS, all sizes. Five foot electric fence stakes pointed for driving, 15¢ each at yard. Cedar poles for pole barns, Penta treated for durability. Truck load deliveries. Telephone ORleans 9-3121, Murray Snell, Northeast Townline Road, Marcellus, New York. Closed Sunday.

HELP WANTED

FARMER: TO OPERATE 50 cow 500 pound fat, registered Holstein farm. Must be experienced, dependable and productive. Family with extra help preferred. Please furnish references and give details about self and family. C. Crowe, Dryden, N. Y. Viking 4-5642.

WANTED: MARRIED MAN WITH GENERAL farm experience wanted on modern farm southern Vermont; poultry and growing purebred Holsteins for sale as herd replacements. No dairy. Comfortable house, oil heat, electricity, farm products furnished. Good working conditions, liberal pay, two weeks paid vacation. Good schools. Must own car and furniture. Good references essential. Write F. C. Baker, Furnace Brook Farm, South Shaftsbury, Vermont.

MAKE $75 UP WEEKLY. Full or part time. Take orders for America's largest selling liquid fertilizer. Used by farmers since 1946. Liberal profits. No investment. Write "Na-Churs" Plant Food Co., 520 Monroe St., Marion, Ohio.

MARRIED MAN FOR DAIRY FARM, good tenant house, modern machinery, good wages for the right man. Carl Lange, Little Valley, N. Y. Phone Otto 6815.

HELP WANTED: 50 COW DAIRY, pipeline milker, bulk tank, stanchion barn, modern machinery. Single man, room, board. William Lehning, Rt. 219, Erie Co., Boston, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

BUY U.S. GOV'T. SURPLUS. Wholesale prices! Illustrated catalogue free. Write Box 22D6, Thomasville, Penna.

BUY U.S. GOV'T SURPLUS WHOLESALE. Catalogue 10¢. Aviation Surplus Center, Dept. 6, Etters, Penna.

FOR SALE: NEW YORK STATE Country Grocery Store doing $50,000 a year cash business. Beer and drug license, nice living quarters. Selling on account of age. Box 514-SG, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

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SPECIAL Trial Offer, 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in beautiful ring-bound plastic album, only 25c 12-35c. Young Photo Service, 62C, Schenectady 1, New York.

PRINTING

100 BUSINESS CARDS, $1.00. Other printing. Farrell, Liberty, New York.

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT

CANVAS COVERS—Tarpaulins . . Save—Direct from Factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9 x 8-8, $5.04; 7-9 x 11-8, $7.78; 11-8 x 13-8, $13.44 FOB Factory. Write for complete list of Sizes and Samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, New York.

PATZ BARN Cleaners, Silo Unloaders, Manure Spreaders. Famous for their high quality and longer life. Engineered for buyers who demand the best. Used trade-ins of other makes, silos, low cost steel buildings, grain bins, cribs. Barn equipment. Easy terms. Free literature, no obligation. Some dealer territories available. Nold Farm Supply, Rome, New York.

FOR SALE: NEW IDEA one row picker-husker, picked less than 35 acres, $700. Erwin Rowe, Skowhegan, Maine. Phone 7-3769.

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT

DEPRESSION PRICES. We sell cheap. Save 75% off—New and used Tractor Parts—Crawlers and Wheel Tractors—160 Makes and Models—1957 catalog ready—send 25 cents refundable. Surplus Tractor Parts Corporation, Fargo, N. D.

CORN PICKERS-BINDERS-FIELD CHOPPERS. Good, ready, cheap. New Idea, Wood Bros., Dearborn, Massey-Harris self propelled, International, John Deere. Many more. Also tractors and other machinery. Come quick — they sell quick. Phil Gardiner, Rte. 45 at 322, Mullica Hill, N. J. Near Exit #2 of New Jersey Turnpike.

REAL ESTATE

CHURCHVILLE AREA: 300 ACRE FARM, formerly known as the H. F. Snyder farm, now owned by Willard Pengelly, located at 4001 West Side Drive, Churchville, N. Y., is being offered for sale; 250 acres tillable; all tile drained; 200 acres excellent alfalfaland; 36 acre wheat allotment, 20 planted, balance in soil bank; fully equipped for zero pasture program; 2 miles road frontage, an outstanding opportunity for future residential development; 85 stanchions; 5 silos; bulk tank; gutter cleaners; excellent ventilation system; Rochester milk market; bull barn; heifer barn; calf barn with individual pens; very adequate machinery storage sheds; nice house with 3 apartments in excellent condition, with all conveniences; 5 car garage. A large mortgage is now available to approved party. Listed exclusively with us; Broker participation invited. For further information write: Harris Wilcox, Realtor, Bergen, N. Y. Phone 146 or 147.

FARM — 175 ACRES, 129 TILLABLE. New stable, 30 stanchions, 14 more possible. Two steel silos. Spring water, house and barn. Excellent alfalfa soil. R. C. Dailey, Venice Center, New York.

FOR SALE BY OWNER: Highly productive fruit farm, Niagara County fruit belt. For particulars write Box 514-GR, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

WANTED: WOULD LIKE TO GET in Buffalo or Rochester Market with 50 or 60 head of good cows; good buildings, two houses, tool shed and good water. Write: Earl Ames, Houghton, N. Y.

WANTED—ABANDONED LAND—50-100 acres cleared, well drained land for forestation. Even very poor land acceptable. Accessible by road. Central New York. Paul Cooper, M-2, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y

CENTRAL NEW HAMPSHIRE. 275 acre dairy farm. 100 tillable, 45 improved pasture, balance woodland and pasture; barn ties 40 milkers, 5 pens; 16x40 tile silo; new milkhouse; barn dryer; artesian well; young stock barn ties 16; 2 pens, blacksmith and tool shop, machinery sheds; 9 room farm house. All buildings in A-1 condition on black top road; good milk market. Financing can be arranged. $23,500. 6 room tenant house also available. Write Box 514-NH, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

STROUT CATALOG—FREE! 3 130 bargains, 34 states, coast-to-coast. Farms, homes, businesses World's largest! 57 years service. Strout Realty, 251-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

DAIRY FARMS — BEST IN THE FINGER LAKES Region. Stocked and tooled. Independent Realty, phone 9132, 114 S. Albany St., Ithaca, New York.

68 ACRE FARM LOCATED ON SCHOOL BUS, milk routes. Eight room house, sturdy farm buildings, in good farming area. Will sell bare farm, $6,000. Justina Sutryk, Bradford, New York. Phone Savona JU-3-1387.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

FREE — BIG NEW WHOLESALE CATALOG! Up to 50% saving for you, family, friends on nationally-known gifts. jewelry, toys, appliances, Christmas cards etc. Also make money selling part time! Write. Evergreen Studios, Box 846-T, Chicago 42, Ill.

RUG WOOL FOR HOOKING, 5 lbs. $1.00. Braiding, 5 lbs. $2.50. Sent COD plus postage. Rug-ery, Gilmanton, N. H.

MAKE EXTRA MONEY SELLING famous Larkin products . . . toiletries and household supplies, known for 82 years . . . also other top nationally adv items. Liberal cash income. Beautiful colored catalog. No investment required. Write Larkin Co., Dept. AA, Buffalo 10, N. Y.

LEARN PROFESSIONAL CAKE decorating. Details free. Deco-Secrets Venice 22, Calif.

RUG STRIPS FOR BRAIDING and hooking. Send 10¢ to cover cost of samples; refunded on your order. Only finest selvedge, 100% preshrunk wool, right from the coat factories. No dirty mill ends, and you get the colors you want! Used by leading teachers. Money-back Guarantee. Quality Coat Factory, 51 Elm St., New Haven, Conn.

WOOLEN YARD GOODS, RUG STRIPS. Samples 10¢. Florence Moody Farmington Maine.

XMAS OR PASTEL RIBBON REMNANTS, 100 yards $1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Exchange, Box 211, Whitman, Mass.

DISCOUNT CATALOG. NAME BRAND gifts, appliances. Free delivery, double S & H Green Stamps all purchases. Send $1. refundable. Akron Distributors, 12 Cedar, Akron, New York.

QUILT PIECES! BEAUTIFUL COLORS! 1¼ lbs., $1.00; 3¼ lbs., $2.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ward, 42-A Manchester, Springfield 8, Mass.

BAKE NEW GREASELESS doughnuts in kitchen. Sell stores. Free details. George Ray, 3605 South 15th, Minneapolis 7, Minnesota.

GOOD MONEY IN WEAVING. Weave rugs at home for neighbors on $89.50 Union Loom. Thousands doing it. Booklet free. Carlcraft Co., Adams St., Boonville, New York.

MAKE MONEY: 47 EYE-CATCHING housewares, gifts. Sell like wild. Work home. Spare time. Samples sent on trial. Kristee 112, Akron, Ohio.

RUG HOOKERS' WHITE WOOL FLANNEL, 6"x11" swatches, 10 for $1.00 postpaid. Colonial Remnants, Manchester, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS

TREMENDOUS DISCOUNTS — Appliances . . . watches . . . cameras . . . gifts . . . sporting goods . . . huge selections. Catalog 25¢. Valmart, Dover 10, New Jersey.

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)

NEW ENGLAND ANGUS SALE

BULL HILL FARM
NORTH AMHERST, MASS.
SATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1957
45 BREEDING FEMALES
BOTH OPEN AND BRED
60 FEEDER AND SLAUGHTER STEERS

Catalogs and information write:
TOM REIDY
Feeding Hills, Mass.

Stonhedges Farm Jersey Dispersal

Saturday, October 26
West Woodstock, Conn.
Barbara C. duBrul, Owner
TB and Bangs Accredited
Calfhood vaccinated

Featuring Buster Brown, 1st prize 2 yr. old bull, 1957 New York State Fair. He is sired by the International Grand Champion, Farmer Brown. Also 6 daughters of Brampton Basileus Pinn, Silver Medal Sr. Superior Sire. 4 daughters of Don Head Belmont Records, Very Good son of Brampton W. R. Rose. Excellent 8 times Gold Medal and twice Medal of Merit.
A complete line of Dairy and farm equipment sells in forenoon including a Steinhorst Bulk Tank, 1956 Model.

Catalogs upon request from:
CHESTER FOLCK & SONS
Sales Managers
4810 S. Yellow Springs Rd., Springfield, Ohio

JERSEY CATTLE DISPERSAL

Mr. & Mrs. Andrew (Andy) E. Danish, Troy, N.Y.
Thursday, October 24, 1957
TB and Bangs Accredited Calfhood Vaccinated

Heifers and cows all ages with dam's that have records up to 750 lbs. fat. The herd is richly bred with three bulls from the well known Brampton herd in Canada. A 3 yr. old herd sire sells. He has a Gold & Silver Medal sire and his dam is an Imported cow with 12,592 lbs. milk and 724 lbs. fat.

Catalogs upon request by writing
CHESTER FOLCK & SONS
Sales Managers
4810 S. Yellow Springs Rd., Springfield, Ohio

Central New York NYABC Sale

Wednesday — October 9
Morrisville, N. Y., Sale starts 1 P.M.
Sale at the Morrisville Agricultural Center in Morrisville, N. Y., ½ mile south of Rt. 20.
T.B. Accredited—Calfhood Vaccinated — 30 Day Blood Test (Many eligible for any State — Inspected by Veterinarian)
50 Registered and Choice Grade Holsteins 50
(All Fresh or Close-Up.All by NYABC Sires)

An excellent opportunity to buy fresh or close-up heifers and cows. Featuring such outstanding consignments as a 5 yr. old daughter of Knollwood Alcartra Chieftain with 600 fat and 2nd 4 yr. old at 1956 N. Y. State Fair. A "Dean" daughter with two records of 505 and 542F. A "Spice" daughter with 607 fat. Bred heifers from dams over 700 fat.
Production — Popular Bloodlines — Lasting Type
BUY NOW WHEN MILK PRICES ARE HIGHEST
Larry Murphy, NYABC Fieldman & Chairman
HARRIS WILCOX, Sale Mgr. & Auct.
Bergen, N. Y. — Phone 146
Members State & National Auctioneers Assn.

90 JERSEYS SELLING

OCTOBER 23, 1957
Complete Dispersal
LAMINGTON JERSEYS
(Established 1933)
Whitehouse Station, New Jersey

Selling .....1,000 lbs. fat producer.....
Medal Winners ..... Show Champions.....
Six Thrilling Herd Sire Prospects .....
Fresh, Heavy Milking Cows.....Several
Top 4-H Club Heifers

Plan To Attend
It's Your Opportunity To Buy The Best!

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

MISCELLANEOUS

POST YOUR PROPERTY SIX ASSORTED signs in our Get Aequainted Offer $1. Thure Holm, Duxbury, Mass.

KILL CHIMNEY CREOSOTE, down draft and fire risk at once, forever. Mailable metal product. Money back guaranty. Write Boston Machine Works Co., Mfrs.—Dept. AGC, 7 Willow St., Lynn, Mass.

RUBBER STAMP WITH YOUR NAME and address—3 lines. $1.00 postpaid. Champlain Industries, Grand Isle, Vermont.

NO TRESPASSING SIGNS—metal or tagboard Prices, sample free. Beacon Press. Route 3. Albion, N. Y.

LIVE WITH NATURE. READ "The Backwoods Journal." Sample copy 10¢. Log Cabin Life, Old Forge 16, New York.

NO TRESPASSING SIGNS, samples, priees, free. Cassel, 65 Cottage, Middletown, New York.

PARTS FOR STOVES, HEATERS, furnaces. Coal, oil, gas, electric. Empire Furnace & Stove Co., 795 Broadway, Albany, New York.

FOUR FEEDER CALF SALES IN NEW YORK OFFER 1,200 HEAD

By MYRON D. LACY
Professor Animal Husbandry, Cornell

BEEF producers will consign approximately 1,200 calves to four New York feeder calf sales the week of October 24. The dates and places will be as follows:

Oct. 24, Fair Grounds, Pike
Oct. 25, Fair Grounds, Altamont
Oct. 31, Empire Stock Yards, Dryden
Nov. 1, Empire Stock Yards, Caledonia.

The "Dryden" sale replaces the one originally scheduled at Syracuse by the Central Division of the New York Beef Breeders & Feeders Improvement Project, the sponsoring organization. The change was made to take advantage of the facilities available at the Dryden Market.

Calves will be delivered to the sale site the day preceding each sale and sorted into uniform pens according to breed, sex, weight and grade. All calves will be sold at auction starting at noon and buyers will be permitted to purchase as few or as many as they choose from each group offered.

All calves have been dehorned and passed upon by a county sifting committee. Each calf will be injected with Hemorrhagic Septicemia (shipping fever) serum upon arrival at the sale.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

When we build . . . let it be such work as our descendants will thank us for.—John Ruskin

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The morning program preceding each sale and starting about 10:00 a.m. will be conducted by the Extension Service and will include grading demonstrations, discussion of feeding programs and grading contests. Cash prizes will be awarded by the Beef Breeders and Feeders Improvement Project.

Consignors will be competing for banners at each sale. These awards will be made by the State breed associations for the best five calves in their respective breeds. Presentations will take place at dinner meetings held the evening preceding each sale.

The feeder calf sales offer buyers an opportunity to purchase feeder calves of uniform size and quality in small or large lots. Every effort is being made by consignors and the Improvement Project to offer the buyers an outstanding group of calves in these sales.

For additional information, get in touch with your county agricultural agent or one of the sale managers who are as follows: Pike Sale — Howard Smith, Pike; Altamont Sale — Earl Zuill, Cornwall; Dryden Sale — Robert Harris, Fabius; and Caledonia Sale — Robert Watson, Clyde.

— A. A. —

GIVES RUTGERS 90 HEAD OF CATTLE

James P. Bender, treasurer of the Bethlehem Steel Co., has given to Rutgers University 90 cattle worth an estimated $30,000.

The last of the 60 Holsteins and 30 Guernseys were transferred recently from Mr. Bender's farm near Coopersburg, Pa., to the University's Dairy Research Farm, Beemerville.

Dr. John W. Bartlett, chairman of the Rutgers Dairy Department, said the Holsteins will be particularly valuable for research because they carry the same blood lines as cattle at the Dairy Research Farm. For 15 years the Bender Holsteins have been artificially bred to Beemerville bulls.

The University's benefactor is a brother of Dr. Carl B. Bender, of Cranbury, many years a member of the Rutgers faculty.



NEW LOW CHARGE FOR THE SIRE OF YOUR CHOICE THRU THE NYABC PLANNED MATING SERVICE . . . . . .

Under the new NYABC Planned Mating Program, you can order your choice of herd sire, selecting from among 139 sires: 70 Holsteins; 25 Guernseys; 18 Jerseys; 15 Ayrshires; 11 Brown Swiss.
Now it costs so little to pick the bull you want—to follow your favorite line of breeding for production and type.
Anywhere in New York or Western Vermont, get more facts or order the sire of your choice directly from your nearby NYABC technician, one of 203 employed by member-owners of

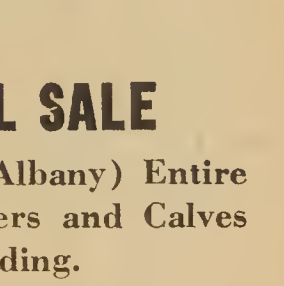
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Box 528-A
Ithaca, N. Y.

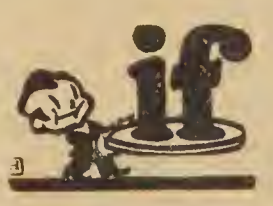
Serving Dairy Herds in New York and Western Vermont Since 1940

THE GAGE STOCK FARMS
POLLED HEREFORD DISPERSAL SALE
October 19th. Altamont Fair Grounds (Near Albany) Entire Breeding Herd, 150 Head, Bulls, Cow, Heifers and Calves Featuring CMR, Spring Valley and Lewis Breeding.
A FREE Registered Heifer to be given away.
Free Delivery New York, New Jersey and New England.
FOR CATALOGS WRITE TO
THE GAGE STOCK FARMS — — DELANSON, N. Y.
Auctioneers, A. W. Hamilton, Dwight Ballinger

COLUMBIA BRED EWE SALES
Leading Bloodlines of Breed
Bred ewes . . Ewe lambs . . Stud and lamb Rams



Eastern Columbia Sheep Breeders Assoc.
Oct. 26—1:00 P.M.
Fairgrounds, Syracuse, New York
Catalogue write
HARRY CLAUSS
CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.
Nov. 9—1:00 P.M.
Fairgrounds, Kenton, Ohio
Catalogue write
JESSE HEINLEN
NEVADA, OHIO



you're moving

So that you will not miss a single issue of the *American Agriculturist*, send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Holiday Gifts to Make



7382



7239

7382. Make this charming little miss from a man's size 12 sock. She'll delight any little girl on Christmas morning. Use straw yarn for hair. Directions for making doll, pattern for pajamas. 25 cents.

7239. Use gay scraps for this clown Pajama Bag. Tots put night clothes into slit in clown's tummy. He'll teach the kiddies neatness. Pattern pieces, cutting guides, directions for making. 25 cents.

503. A delightful gift is this smart little knitted shrug. It's done in a fast and simple stitch. Easy-to-follow directions. Misscs' sizes 32 to 34, 36 to 38 included in pattern. 25 cents.

527. A Christmas gift she'll enjoy all winter! Takes just 4 ounces of knitting worsted to knit both hat and mittens. Trim with scquins, pearls. Chart, directions for sizes 4 to 14 years included. 25 cents.

636. Get out your scrapbasket; make bib or half apron from scraps you've been saving. Trim with lazy-daisy embroidery. Easy sewing. Tissue pattern, transfers. 25 cents.

7358. Pattern full of potholders—all different, gay, easy to make. Use bright thread, colorful scraps. Directions for 7 potholders, embroidery transfers. 25 cents.



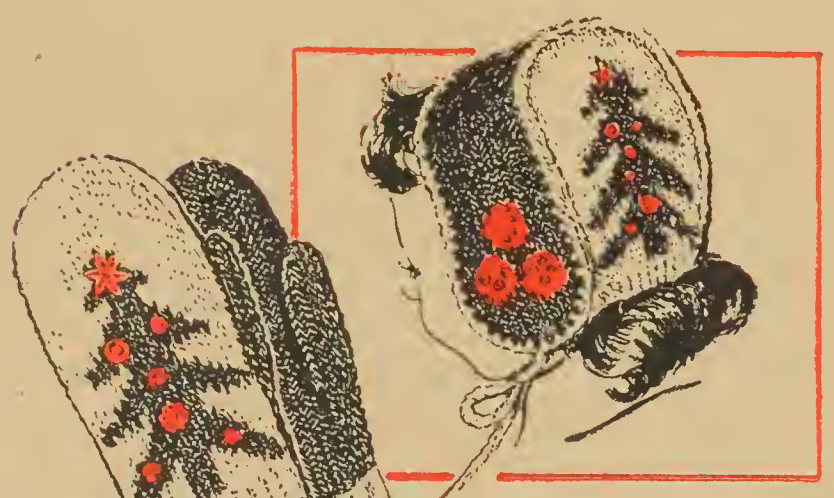
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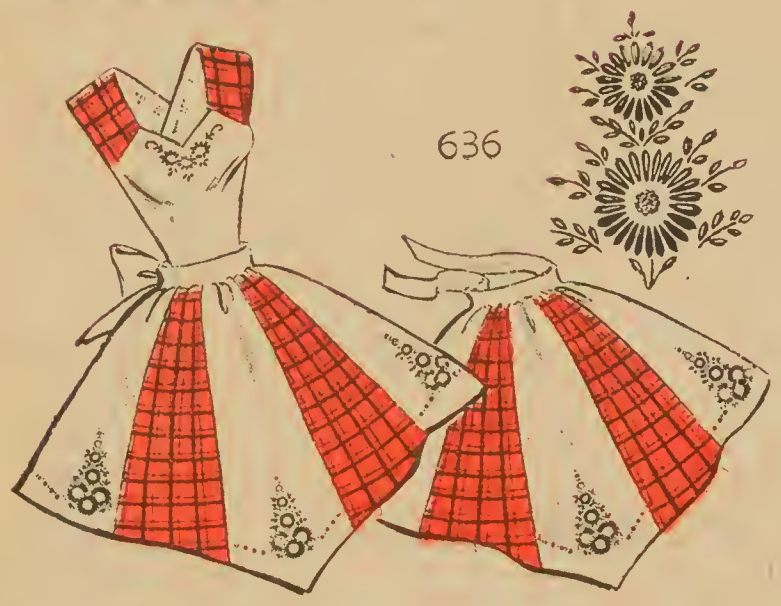
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7389



7184



636

832. Dainty crib cover decorated with smiling baby faces. Fun to embroider. Use two faces to make charming nursery pictures. Transfer of 9 faces, about 6 x 6½ inches. Directions for cover and pictures. 25 cents.

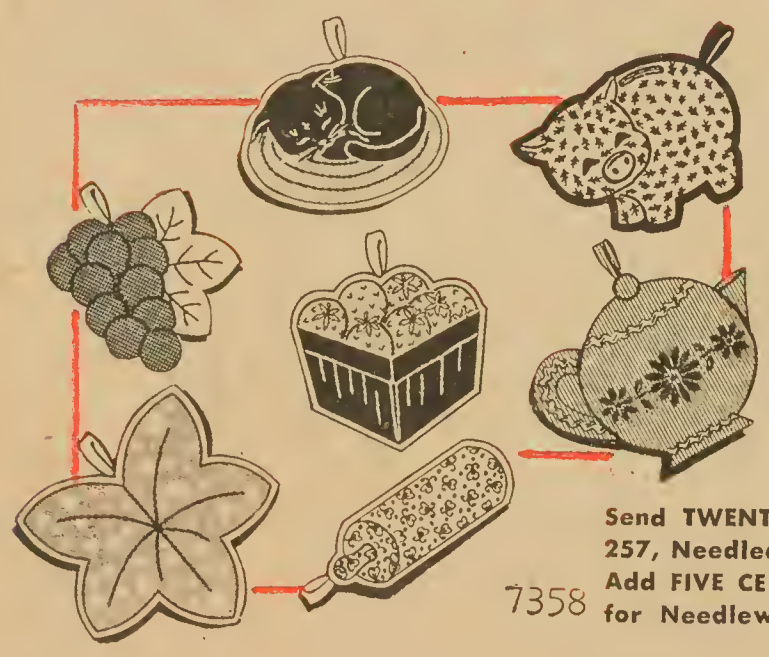
7032. Delightful little animals stuffed plump with foam rubber. Washable! Easy-to-make gifts. Transfer, directions for four animals. Each is just TWO pieces, plus ears and tail. 25 cents.

7389. Just TWO ounces of knitting worsted to knit the short hood in Small and Medium sizes! A wonderful gift against winter winds. Directions for long and short hood, mittens. Small, Medium and Large sizes included. 25 cents.

7184. Slippers that grow to fit your child's feet! Each new size adjusts with snaps. Soft, comfy. Child sizes: Small 4, 5, 6; Medium 7, 8, 9; Large 10, 11, 12 included. Transfer, directions. 25 cents.

666. Just two main parts to cut, to stitch. Whip up a pair of "toe toasters" in an evening. Use quilted scraps, bind in bright color. Sizes Small, Medium, Large, Extra Large included. Directions. 25 cents.

7019. In less than a day you can crochet each of these little doilies. Directions for 9-inch round doily, 9-inch square, 9½x14-inch oval, each done in No. 50 mercerized cotton. 25 cents.



7358



666



7019

Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 257, Needlecraft Service, P.O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add FIVE CENTS for EACH pattern for first-class mailing. Send an additional 25 cents for Needlework catalogue.

Humidify Your Home

PROPER humidity in the home protects your family's health and increases their comfort. Yet, even though it is important, many people forget all about it for five months or so of the year. We suffer often from too much humidity in the summer, and then, without realizing it, suffer from a lack of it in our heated homes in the winter.

Everyone knows that a man-made house cannot be built airtight unless all joints, windows, and doors are permanently sealed. If your house were built this way, it would become an unbearable place in which to live, largely because of the stale air. On the other hand, many of us do not suspect just how much air leakage there actually is. It has been closely estimated that a complete change of air in the home occurs in from ½ to 1½ hours. Cold, dry outside air moves in and is heated, only to be cooled off again by more air coming in. The process goes on without end.

Thirsty Air

Unfortunately, this dry, cold air is thirsty air; it simply cannot hold as much moisture as warm air. What happens then when it enters your home and is heated? It saps moisture from every available source. Furniture, furnishings, and your body all suffer the same fate. Damage can be costly, heart breaking, and maddening.

Because of this fact, many homes are better suited so far as humidity is concerned to camels than people. Tests have shown that the average house is even dryer in winter than the Sahara Desert is in summer! And after spending many hours in such an atmosphere, we are apt to feel as though we have been out in the desert: our nose, throat and skin lose their moisture; we lack that feeling of comfort and well-being that a properly humidified room would give.

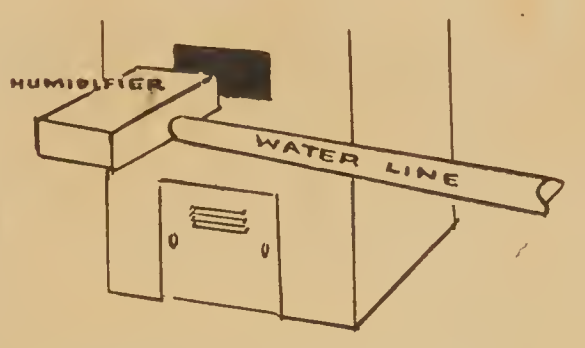


Besides, with the proper amount of moisture in the air, we can be more comfortable at a lower temperature and save money on heating bills. Dry air drains warm moisture from the surface of the skin at such a rapid rate, causing a chilly feeling, that as a result we turn up the thermostat. Where air is properly humidified, we can have a 3 to 4 degrees lower temperature and yet have a comfortable room.

Furnace Humidifier

How does one go about obtaining proper humidity? The most practical way and the method most used is the installation of a furnace humidifier. This is a device which can add water to the air in the home, constantly and automatically. It can be installed in any new or old warm air heating system with little labor and at low cost.

A small hole is cut in the air chamber



above the furnace. The humidifier is inserted, fastened and connected to a nearby cold water line. There is no electricity involved, and only a minimum amount of maintenance is necessary. In order to prevent lime deposits from eventually interfering with the operation, it is necessary to turn off the humidifier water supply each spring. Then the pan should be cleaned, and if plates are used, they should be changed at least once yearly.

Cleaner Homes

Housewives especially will appreciate the fact that a humidifier can help keep their homes clean. Moist air from the furnace will release dust particles held in the air when it passes through the furnace filter. Dry air helps to carry the dust right through the filter and into the house.

It will pay homeowners to contact their local heating dealers and get detailed information on the many benefits and economical operations that come with a furnace humidifier. It's a sound investment to protect your belongings and your health.

—*Louise Ranney*

(Information for this article came from The Humidifier Association, Cleveland, Ohio).

HOMEMADE BREAD

FARM life is always a busy life, but there are usually some stormy days between income tax and spring cleaning and planting, when I indulge in my hobby of making bread.

Before we moved to Maine and took over a poultry farm I was doing medical research and my co-workers used to ask: "What will you do all winter on a farm?" The answers to such questions are known by all farmers' wives. I still have lots of ideas to try as the children get older and there is more time, but for several years I've been having fun with yeast dough.

We have a favorite for winter meals, made with oatmeal, rye meal, wheat germ and corn meal, 9 egg yolks and 2 cups powdered milk — elegant food for growing children. We have coffee breads, braided breads, dark breads and light breads—and once in a while one that even the hens won't peck at!

It's a creative hobby, a practical hobby (usually). The whole family encourages me and we all enjoy the results together. — *Mrs. R. L. Clark, R.F.D. 1, Union, Maine*

NUTRITION MANUAL

WE ARE proud to announce that just off the press is the **Nutrition Manual for Nurses**, written by our own food specialist, Alberta D. Shackelton. This is a second edition completely rewritten and enlarged.

It is presented as a study guide for nurses and should be of tremendous value in nursing education today, for now more than ever the dietary needs of a patient are recognized as an integral part of total nursing care. Formerly Associate Professor of Nutrition at Douglass College, Rutgers University, Alberta Shackelton is well qualified to write upon what is after all a rather specialized subject, and the manual will no doubt appear in nursing schools throughout the country.

Copies at $3.75 each may be obtained by writing to: Alberta D. Shackelton, 914 East State Street, Ithaca, New York. On an order of 6 to 19 copies there is a 10% discount plus postage, on 20 or more copies, a 20% discount plus postage. Orders for single copies must be accompanied by check or money order.

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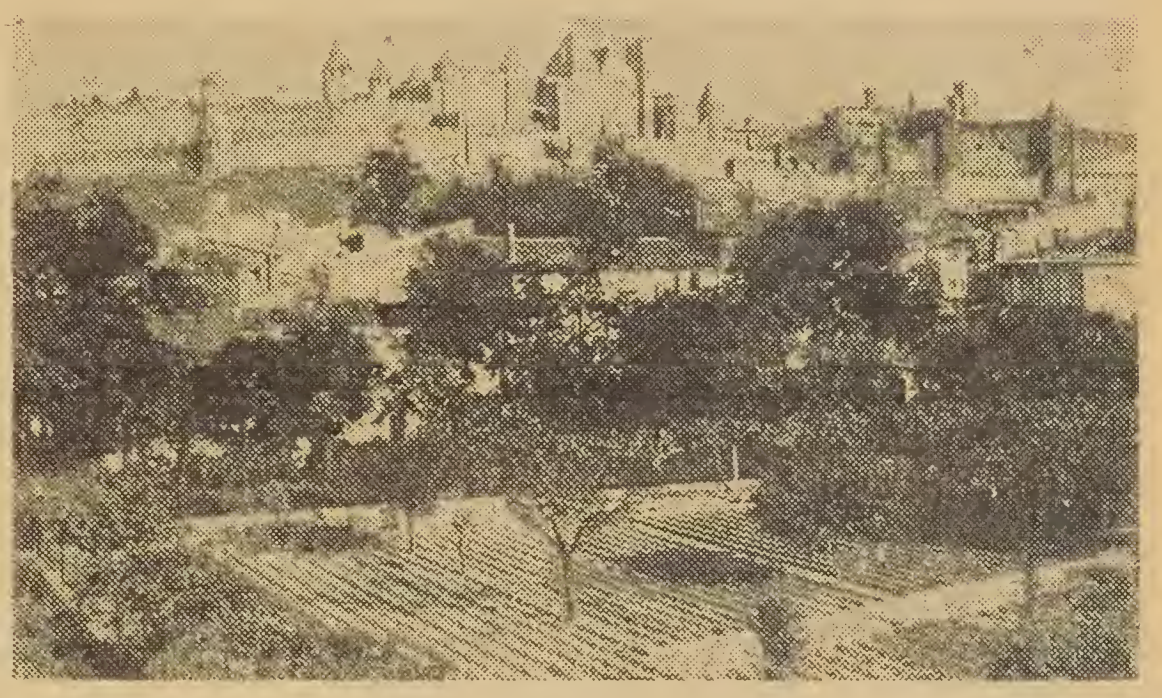
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Then on to LISBON, capital of Portugal, noted for its magnificent situation on terraced hills overlooking one of Europe's best natural harbors.

You'll see SEVILLE, Spain's fourth largest city, where stands one of the largest cathedrals in Christendom, built in 1402. Stop at the free port of CADIZ, where Columbus embarked on his second voyage to America, a city of great architectural interest. See MALAGA, major Mediterranean port, birthplace of Pablo Picasso. Visit GRANADA, historic Moorish city, famed for its Alhambra, home of Spain's greatest art treasures, former residence of Moorish kings. See the Gothic Chapel where Ferdinand and Isabella are buried.

You'll see gay, picturesque VALENCIA, the popular resort PALMA founded by the Romans in 276 B.C., and BARCELONA, the second largest city in Spain supposed to have been founded by the Carthaginians.

Then, on to ARLES, the ancient metropolis of Gaul, where the Roman arena which seats the medieval walled city of CARCASSONE, whose crenelated battlements enclose a 12th century castle and the Gothic church of Saint Nazaire.

Then, on to ARLES, the ancient metropolis of Gaul, where the Roman arena which seats 26,000—still in use—dates back to the second century A.D.

Another historic spot you'll visit was founded by the Roman emperor Augustus—it is NIMES, commercial and industrial center noted for its numerous Roman relics.

See AVIGNON, noted for its numerous churches dominated by the huge Papal palace.

Again you'll spend three days and nights in PARIS, when this beautiful city is at its best and gayest.

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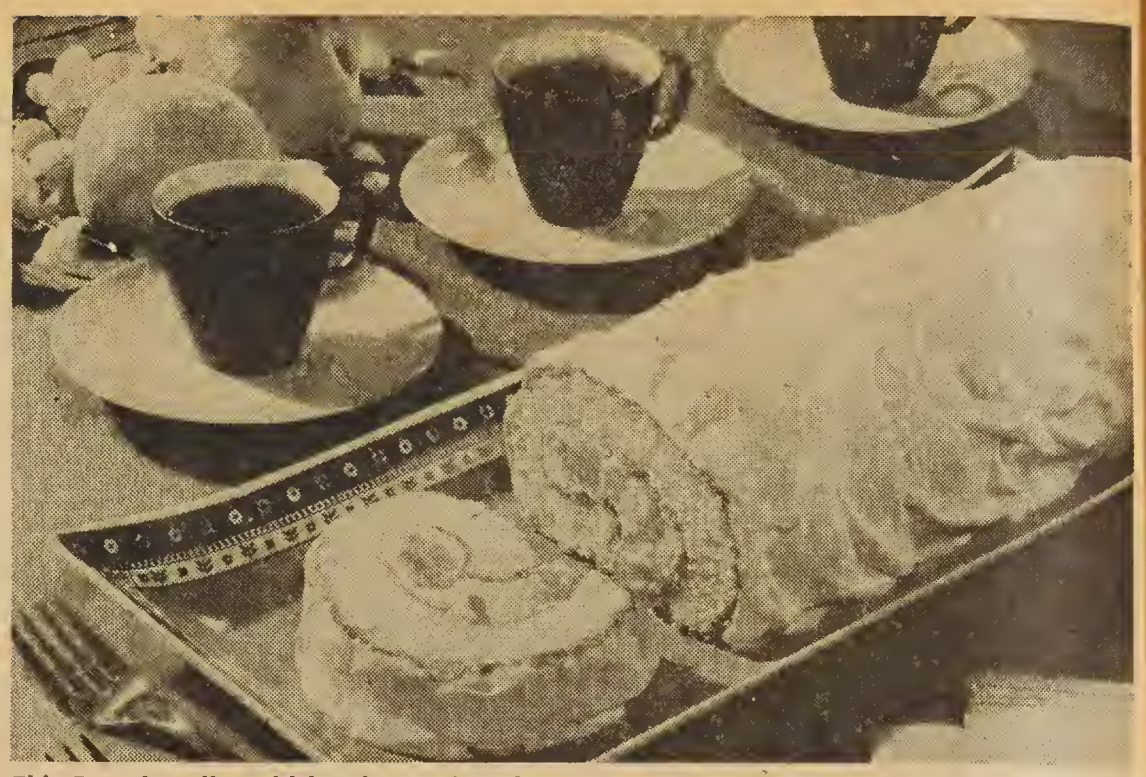
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Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

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This French Roll could be the perfect dessert for your next party. You'll find the easy-to-make recipe below.

'Round The Kitchen

Foods For October

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

THIS IS the month to buy cheese, young chickens for frying and broiling, and dry peas for hearty, economical soups. Also plentiful are turkeys, pork, potatoes, canned and frozen peas, apples, and tuna canned in oil. Since October is Cheese Festival Month, look for cheese specials in the stores.

French Peas

Here is a delicious way to prepare frozen peas. Melt 1½ tablespoons butter in a saucepan, add 2 tablespoons water, ½ cup thinly sliced mushrooms, one 10-ounce package of frozen peas, 1 small onion thinly sliced, and ½ teaspoon salt. Cover pan tightly and cook over moderate heat. Shake occasionally to prevent sticking. Cook 5 to 10 minutes after steam begins to escape. Canned peas are good teamed up with diced, cooked celery, chopped onion, or with mushrooms.

Blue Ribbon Apple Pie

At the New York State Fair this year, Mrs. Herbert Edwards of Holland Patent, New York, exhibited an apple pie that was judged best of the blue-ribbon class. Western New York Apple Growers Association awarded her a silver-framed pie plate. Also, she was a guest at the governor's luncheon and presented her pie to him. Here is her recipe which you may want to try yourself. For the crust she used 2 cups pastry flour, 1 teaspoon salt, ⅔ cup lard and approximately 4 tablespoons ice water. For the filling she combined 6 cups thinly sliced apples (dipped in water and 2 tablespoons lemon juice to prevent discoloration) with a mixture of 1 cup sugar, 1 tablespoon flour, ¼ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon nutmeg and ¾ teaspoon cinnamon. She placed this filling in the pastry lined 9-inch pie pan and dotted it with 2 tablespoons butter. As Mrs. Edwards likes a brown pie, she brushed the top crust with milk before baking it in a hot oven (425°) for 40 to 45 minutes.

A Fall Menu

Try broiled lamburgers, baked potatoes, calico cole slaw and apple cobbler. Ground lamb patties are usually available. If not, have lamb shoulder ground, form meat into patties, fasten a strip of bacon around each with a toothpick and broil.

For calico cole slaw, combine 2 cups each shredded white cabbage and red cabbage, ⅓ thinly sliced green pepper, 1 cup halved seedless grapes. Sprinkle with salt and 2 tablespoons sugar. Toss with a dressing made from ½ cup cooked salad dressing, 2 tablespoons vinegar, and 2 tablespoons milk, sweet or sour cream, or evaporated milk. Use sliced cucumbers in place of green grapes, if you wish.

To make apple cobbler, place a thick layer of sliced apples in bottom of 2-quart casserole. Sprinkle generously with sugar and cinnamon to taste. Place in hot oven (400°) while preparing your favorite drop biscuit topping made with 2 cups of flour. Drop by spoonfuls on top of apples and bake about 20 to 25 minutes. Serve warm with sweetened milk.

Turkeys

Medium to large turkeys provide more meat than you might think, and turkey wings are often on the market at special prices. Try them fricasseed. Brown 4 turkey wings in 3 tablespoons cooking fat, or oil. Add 2½ cups water and salt and pepper. Cover pan and simmer until wings are tender, about 2 hours; turn once. Add more water as needed. Blend 2 tablespoons flour with a little cold water and add to cooking water for thickening. Cook until thickened. Serve with fluffy rice.

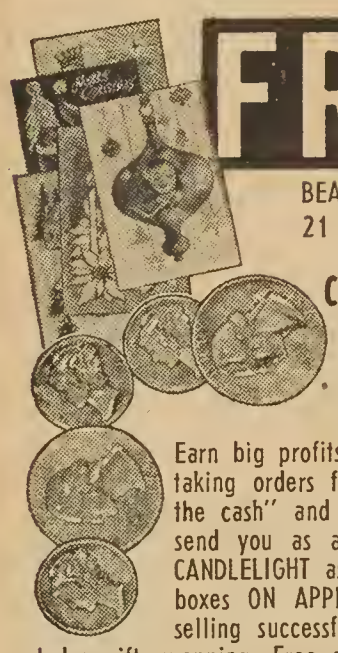
In the Stores

Look for family size packages of **Cake 'n Frosting Mix**, all in one box. Take your choice of moist and tender white cake with creamy chocolate fudge frosting, or dark chocolate devil's food cake with fluffy white frosting. Either package fills an 8 or 9-inch square pan, or one 9-inch round pan, or 15 medium muffin tins. Each costs about 33 to 35 cents. Make up pans of both for your next party.

Lemon Custard Angel Food Mix makes a high, light cake with a mellow custard flavor and a hint of lemon. Try this French Roll suggested by the manufacturer: Make a cake as directed on the package and pour half into a loaf pan, 9x5x3 inches, and the other half into jelly roll pan, 15½x10½x1 inch. Bake both in moderate oven (375°). The roll takes 15 minutes, the loaf takes 30 minutes. Cool both. Invert roll to cool. Freeze the loaf for later use. Remove roll to a towel, dusted lightly with confectioners' sugar, and spread to within 1 inch of the long sides with this filling: 1 package frozen peaches, or strawberries, or raspberries, thawed and well drained, folded into 1 cup heavy cream whipped with ⅓ cup confectioners' sugar. Start at long edge, roll cake loosely by making about 1½ turns. Frost cake with another cup of heavy cream, whipped and sweetened.

Chocolate Chip Cake Mix makes a cocoa brown cake with chocolate chips

(Continued on Opposite Page)



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New For Fall



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4534. Ever-popular shirtwaist dress—wonderful for any season. Printed Pattern in Misses' sizes 12 to 20; Women's sizes 40 to 42. Size 16 takes 4⅝ yds. 35-in. 35 cents.

9249. JIFFY-CUT Printed Pattern—it's all in one piece! Pin to fabric, cut complete apron at once. Misses' sizes: Small (10, 12); Medium (14, 16). All given sizes take only ONE YARD 35-in. 35 cents.

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9002. Step-in style with long-waisted line; unusually pretty collar. Printed Pattern in Half sizes 14½ to 24½. Size 16½ takes 3⅝ yds. 35-in.; ⅞ yd. contrast. 35 cents.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 35 cents for EACH pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Send to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York.

'ROUND THE KITCHEN

(Continued from Opposite Page)

scattered throughout. It may be baked in layers or as a loaf cake.

You can now buy cuts of **beef, pork, lamb and veal, quick frozen** with all bone, waste and excess fat removed. Roasts, steaks, chops are all available.

Frozen Fried Chicken can be prepared in 10 minutes by broiling or baking it in its own aluminum carton.

Instant Minced Onion now comes under different brand names. It may be sprinkled directly on the food or reconstituted in a small amount of water.

A new and better **Instant Potato Mix** makes 3 to 4 servings of fluffy mashed potatoes when heated in boiling salted water and milk. It can also be used as a crisp coating for fried foods, or as a thickener in soups and casseroles.

Storing Meat

The experts tell us that it is necessary to remove the transparent film and the paper board tray from the meat we buy. Do this before placing it in the refrigerator to prevent growth of undesirable organisms, off-flavors and odors. To refrigerate, place meat on a plate and cover loosely with foil or waxed paper. To freeze, wrap meat in regular freezing paper.

Food Fads and Facts

Misinformation and food fads lead to poor food habits and malnutrition, to say nothing of the money wasted on useless products. You will find the booklet, **Food Facts Talk Back**, has answers to many of the food fallacies people believe in. To obtain a copy, send 50 cents with your request to the American Dietetic Association, 620 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois.

Maple Sirups

In pure maple sirup, color and flavor are closely related: Very light sirups have a mild flavor (higher grade), dark sirups have a more intense flavor (lower grade). **Using Maple Sirup,** Cornell Extension Bulletin 985, is available free to New York State Residents by writing to Mailing Room, Stone Hall, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York. Enclose 5 cents if you do not live in New York State.



The U. S. Weather Bureau keeps you posted through its new radar, facsimile, and teletype hurricane warning facilities over RURAL RADIO NETWORK four times daily — at 6:25 a.m., 7:15 a.m., 12:15 p.m., and 6:15 p.m.
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By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XVII

If it had not been for the war and Bill's absence, Laura's happiness would have been complete. She was very happy at home with her father and mother. They still burned wood in the kitchen range so it was fun on a crisp winter day to go to the woods with her father, help him load the lighter poles on the wagon, and carry them back to the house near which Bliss had a little buzz-saw powered by a gasoline engine. What fun it was to work with her father and throw the wood into the woodshed as he sawed it.

At first, whenever Laura tried to do any work, her father objected, fearing it would harm her because of her condition, but after a while, recognizing from her glowing face that the work was probably doing her good, he stopped nagging her about it.

One late afternoon, as January was drawing to a close, Bliss announced that it was chore time. He shut off the engine and the two of them stood together for a moment looking toward the western sky, all golden with the setting sun. Then her father said, "Just as an old countryman knows by the feel of things when summer changes into fall, we can tell also when the backbone of winter is broken. I call it the first 'spring light'. There may be snow on the ground as there is now, it may still be very cold, but just the same there's something of the promise of spring in the atmosphere and the color of the sky."

"I know," said Laura, "and you used to tell me that when the sun got up to that notch in the woods, spring was not far away. City folks miss a lot of Nature, don't they, Dad?" Bliss nodded. "I guess it's just such feelings that keep most of us on the farms. Somehow it makes a man feel closer to his environment and nearer to God."

Laura was pleased, for her father was showing depths she didn't know he possessed. Just as her mother had tried to tell her, she was finding that her father was naturally a wise and good man, struggling to make a living on a small, poor farm. Sometimes his problems made him seem different from what he really was. Then with a wisdom beyond her years, Laura thought of the thousands of other men on small farms and of how the rapid changes were forcing them out of business and making it difficult for them to continue to operate their farms. She wondered what the answer was. Men like her father were too old to learn any other business. Yet they couldn't make a living on a small farm. One good thing about war, she thought, there would be more demand for food and that would raise farm prices. She was farsighted enough to know that this was only a temporary situation.

That night, as they were sitting down to the supper table, Laura happened to glance through the kitchen window and was horrified to see a small wisp of smoke coming through a crack on the north side of the barn. Her chair went over with a bang as she jumped to her feet. "Fire! dear God! Fire! the barn's afire! Mother, get on the phone and get help!" Then she dashed out of the back door with her father close at her heels.

When they opened the stable door, the air was blue with smoke. Laura ran in but her father yelled to her, "Laura, get out of here! Get out! When the air hits that hay, it will explode and you'll never have a chance. Get out, I tell you." But the girl never stopped. The horses, she thought, the cattle. "I'll let the cows loose," shouted her father, but Laura dashed on to the horse stable in the other part of the barn and into the stall of Old Tom. He was already snorting and pulling back on his halter. Frantically, she tried in the dark to find where he was tied to the manger. At last she got the knot loose, and the horse shot backwards out of the stall. Now for Kip, the mare. She was even more excited but calmed a bit when Laura spoke to her. When she let her loose, Laura held on to the halter and was nearly yanked off her feet as the mare jammed backwards. Out of the stall, the horse stopped, sweating with fear, and refused to budge. Laura's own eyes were now running with water from the smoke, and she felt as if she were strangling.

Being a farm girl, Laura knew that horses became panic-stricken in a fire. Quicker almost than she could think, she yanked off her skirt and threw it over the mare's head. Then, talking to the mare constantly, she finally got her started and led her out of the barn into the fresh air. Old Tom, always in the habit of following the mare, was close behind, and the two horses ran away from the barn into the snow-clad fields.

Now Laura thought of her father. Then she saw that the herd of cows had come out of the side door of the stable and, thank God, her father was with them. As she stood trembling with nervousness and fatigue, suddenly there was a great roar. Air had at last reached the smoldering hay. It burst into flames which went up through the roof and reached for the sky. Now the neighbors had come — some running afoot, some astride a horse, and some by car. But it was too late. The barn was doomed. The blaze and showers of sparks filled the sky. No Fourth of July fireworks could compare with the awe-inspiring splendor.

Moved by a common purpose, men ran for the house, now showered by the sparks. Some climbed first to the little roof of the woodshed, and from there scrambled to the top of the house. Wet blankets and pails of water were passed up to them to protect the roof. Laura, standing beside her father, did nothing. She just watched. After a few moments, when the roof and sides of the barn fell in with another roar, it seemed to her like a climax of all the hard work and sacrifices of her mother and father. Her heart was heavy with the futility of it all.

It went through Laura's mind also that this barn had been like an old friend. She had played in it as a child, had hunted for eggs in nests in the haymow, and had helped to store the crops in it. No longer ago than last milking time, she had worked with her father doing the chores. There was a lump in her throat, but she was too heartsick to cry.

Soon the fire burned itself out. Danger to the house had passed. Then Laura, her mother and her father, began to know the real meaning of the word, neighbor. They did not go home —at least not for a while. There was not one in the crowd who did not in some way or other try to show sympathy. Finally, they gathered in a little huddle, after which Nate Cole came over to George Bliss. "We have talked it over, George," he said "and no one of us has barn room enough to take care of all your stock, so Joe Harrison and I will divide your cows between us and we'll care for them until you can make other arrangements."

John Macdonald brought a blanket and wrapped it around Laura. "This is too bad, Laura," he said, "but comfort yourself. No one has died, not even any of the stock. There must be some way out. Things will look better in the morning. You'd better get in the house now."

One by one the neighbors came up, shook hands with George, and some of the women put their arms around Mrs. Bliss' shoulders. Then they went away.

In her room for the first time since she had noticed the smoke from the awful fire, Laura began to wonder if she had hurt her baby, but she was too exhausted and heartsick to care about anything. She dropped down on her bed and cried, "Oh Bill, Bill, where are you when I need you so!"

When Laura woke up next morning, the sun was shining and the fields, covered with snow, sparkled like diamonds. Up the open stairway came the fragrant smell of frying bacon and percolating coffee. With the ability of youth to recover quickly mentally and physically, she thought, "Well, there must be some way out. At least the sun is shining." Then her face shadowed a little as she saw her figure in the mirror. "Bill won't think I'm so pretty now," she said aloud. But then she laughed as she thought, if I know my Bill, he will be so darn proud he won't care **how** I look.

At the breakfast table, her parents seemed to be cheerful. "Don't know just how we'll manage," said her father, "but we'll make out. There's some insurance." Laura's mother nodded and said, "We still have our home."

"Yes," said Laura, "we'll be all right." And her father was quick to notice with a lift in his heart that his daughter had said, "we" and not "you." She was part of the team.

With a little chuckle, George said, "I didn't try to help with the chores this morning. Didn't know which way to go, so didn't go either place. With Nate down the road with part of our cows on one side of us and Harrison with the rest on the opposite side, I wouldn't have known which direction to take."

Then he went to stand by the window. He looked for a long time at the smoldering mess where his barn had been. Laura knew by his drooping shoulders that he felt far more defeated than his words had indicated. She went over to him and rather shyly put her arm up around his shoulder, bringing him close to her. Her mother, with tears in her eyes, watched them.

While they were still standing there, silently, several cars filled with men stopped out in front. Wondering what it was all about, George went out to meet them. Again Nate Cole was the spokesman. "George," he said, "we know just how you must be feeling this morning, so we did some telephoning, hurried through our chores, and here we are. You know we will be glad to help care for your cattle for a while but we know you wouldn't be satisfied to let that go on a long time, so we figure that you've just got to have a place to get them together again. That means a barn."

"I know," said George, "but you must know I can't build a barn now. I figure I may have to sell the cattle for what they will bring."

Nate smiled and said, "That's what you think. Your neighbors thought you might figure it that way. Maybe you've heard or read something about these new pole barns. Quite a few farmers are putting them up. The material for one would, of course, cost something, but the biggest cost of building anything today is labor. That, George, is where we come in. If you can manage to finance the material, either through the bank or production credit association or with your insurance, we'll put a barn up for you without its costing you a cent for labor, and we'll have it up in less than a week."

George was embarrassed. "Got your own work to do," he said. "Yeah, that's true," said one of the neighbors, "but it's winter time. There's nothing very pressing right now except chores. Be kinda' fun to see what we could do with a pole barn. Maybe some of the rest of us will need help some time. A feller never knows."

George was thoughtful, rubbing his chin with his hand. Then he said, "But I have nothing to feed the stock with when I get the barn."

"Can't help you out there," replied Nate. "But you did have insurance on the barn, didn't you, George, and the pole barn will be cheap so that even a small amount of insurance will pay for the lumber and there'll be enough left over to buy what hay is needed until pasture time in the spring."

George straightened his shoulders and looked at his neighbors. "Why should you fellows do this for me?" An older man answered, "It's just as we told you, George. Any one of us in the dairy business might be in the same shape. What's a neighbor for?"

It was some time before Bliss could find words to answer. Then he looked over the group. "What can I say but thank you. This morning I thought I was poor. Now I'm rich and I don't mean in barns or money either. I mean in my friendships. For years I have sort of had the idea that I was plagued with more than my share of ill luck, and I guess that has made me sort of disagreeable and ornery a lot of the time. I hope that if I ever go around whining again, someone will give me a good swift kick in the pants."

The men laughed. George had struck just the right note. "Where will you locate the new barn?" inquired one of the men. Another said, "there's no time now to clean out all of this burned mess. Come spring you can do that yourself."

"Well," said George, "again all I can say is thank you." "That's enough," answered Cole. "Now two or three of us will sit down with you and make plans to buy the lumber and we'll have things moving here no later than tomorrow."

Later, when they had all left, Laura went up to her room to pour her heart out in a long, long letter to her husband. As is always the case with reaction following action, she was very tired from the excitement of the night before, but she was filled with a wonderful feeling of peace and warmth. She wrote to Bill how grateful she was to the neighbors not only for their generosity in giving their time, but more because they had re-established her faith in humanity. He had been as eager as a boy when they had sat around the kitchen table making plans. "You'll like my Dad," she wrote. "You have always seen him at his worst but now he has changed. I thought that before the fire. Now I'm sure of it. I shall always be glad that I had this opportunity to get better acquainted with my father."

As she wrote, Laura thought of how much trouble in families and among

(Continued on Opposite Page)

WHAT HAS HAPPENED

With Bill Graham away in camp preparing to fight for his country, Laura, his wife, begins the long wait for his return, the coming of her baby, and the end of World War II.

Laura shares pleasant working hours with her husband's grandfather, John Macdonald, and with her own mother and father. She is happy to notice that many of her Bill's ideas about modern agriculture are being accepted by the older generation.

This interlude proves to be a time for renewed understanding with both her own parents and Bill's people. But all is not peaceful at home. There's excitement ahead. So read on in this novel by Mr. Eastman. You'll find much in this chapter to hold your interest.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

friends is due to lack of real understanding.

When Laura went down to the road to meet the rural mail carrier, he called out to her, "Know what you're waiting for—and here it is." Then, after handing her Bill's letter and with the smile gone from his face, he said, "Thought you might be at your grandpa's. I know about the fire, Laura, and it's a darn shame."

Then Laura told him how the neighbors had come and were planning to help her father put up a pole barn. "Isn't that something?" she asked and the carrier agreed, "It sure is." Then with real feeling he said, "You know, every time I read something about how the old neighborhood spirit is dying out, it makes me mad. It's not so, just not so. Believe me! I know what goes on around here. Hardly a week passes that I don't hear of some kindness one fellow has done for another. That's what makes the world go around in the right way. Well, I've got to move on and I 'spect you'll be wanting to read that letter."

In her room where she always went before opening Bill's letters, Laura tore the envelope open quickly. Then she let out a glad cry as she began reading it, for glory of all glories, Bill was coming home on furlough!

(To be continued)

— A. A. —

FARM CREDIT AVAILABLE

THERE are many sources of adequate credit available when the farm family and the farm business can show their ability to handle the credit desired.

I enjoyed reading Mr. Beneway's article and commend you and your magazine for giving farmers an opportunity to discuss this problem.

I believe that the topic of farm credit should receive more emphasis on the part of extension people, vocational agriculture teachers, and farm publications. — *Robert W. Totman, Asst. Sec. Treas., Cooperative Farm Credit, Hudson, N. Y. and Pleasant Valley, N. Y.*

LOOK



HARRY ENNIS

I'm looking for fieldmen for Hudson Valley Counties, Franklin and Clinton Counties in the North country, Chautauqua County in Western New York, and Otsego County in Central New York.

Our fieldmen make above average income and they have a secure future.

If you would like to know the details, write me your qualifications.

Harry Ennis
American Agriculturist
Savings Bank Bldg.
Ithaca, New York

Your Veterinarian Discusses:

Bovine Breeding Troubles

WHENEVER an owner complains that he is having breeding troubles with his cows, we first have to find out exactly what he means. That is because he may have any one or more of at least four different things in mind.

1. The cows may be coming in heat at normal intervals, but failing to settle after repeated services.

2. They may be coming in heat at 10 to 14 day intervals and failing to settle, or be remaining in heat for long periods.

3. They may be going for two or three months between services.

4. They may not be coming in heat at all.

In any case, several different causes must be considered. In the first class these are the commonest ones:

1. Some kind of disease like vibriosis, brucellosis, leptospirosis, trichomoniasis, and possibly vaginitis.

2. Low-grade infection of the uterus or adhesions in the reproductive tract that have closed the fallopian tubes.

3. Breeding too early or too late in the heat period.

4. Underfeeding that keeps the cows from ovulating when in heat.

5. A deficiency of certain vitamins. It is well known that breeding efficiency often seems to improve shortly after cows are turned to vitamin-rich grass in the spring of the year.

6. A deficiency of certain trace elements. Regardless of arguments over their importance in breeding troubles of cattle, these minerals seem to be involved in at least some areas.

7. Either external or internal parasites.

8. A sterile bull.

In the second class there is only one major cause:

1. An upset in hormonal balance that is associated with the formation of cysts on one or both ovaries.

In the third class these are the commonest ones:

1. Some kind of disease like vibriosis of trichomoniasis that causes abortions at 60 to 90 days.

2. An unknown factor that prevents the developing calf from becoming attached to the uterine lining and causes its death between the 16th and 30th day after service.

3. Underfeeding that keeps cows from coming in heat at normal intervals.

4. Inheritance, for breeding efficiency is inherited just the same as type, test, milk production, gaining ability, and other characteristics.

In the fourth class these are the commonest ones:

1. Cows may be pregnant. This sort of thing is explained by failure to record a breeding date, which is then forgotten.

2. Cows may be having quiet heats that aren't noticed.

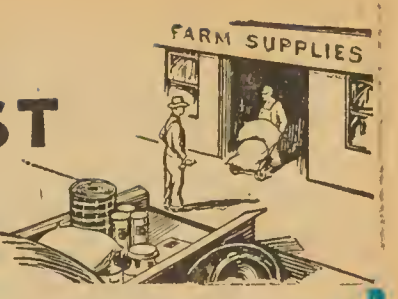
3. Cows may be having short heats that occur during the night so they aren't noticed.

4. Cows may be milking so heavily that hormonal balance is temporarily disturbed and ovaries become nonfunctional.

5. A "yellow body" may persist on an ovary to prevent heat periods just as such a structure functions in a pregnant animal.

With these principal causes recognized, remedial measures can be seen as dependent on the primary basis of trouble. A veterinarian is best called in for a diagnosis and the sooner he is called the better will be his chances of doing some good. At this time there is no miracle drug or wonder "shot" or new vitamin that will cure all cases of breeding trouble in cows.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST *Advertisers*





A new seven-foot combine, featuring auger feed, undershot raddle conveyor, straw walkers, and adjustments for operation in most types of combinable crops, has been announced by Tractor and Implement Division, FORD MOTOR COMPANY. Shown is an engine-driven model with grain tank. Also available is a PTO-driven model; and bagger models are offered.

The J. I. CASE COMPANY branch at Syracuse, New York, has announced the appointment of Goodall & Son Tractor Co. of Westboro, Mass., Scoon Farm Supply of Hall, N. Y., R. R. Riddle of Hampden, Mass. and Nelliston Equipment Company of Nelliston, N. Y. as authorized Case dealers. All four dealers will handle the Case line of tractors and farm equipment on an exclusive basis.

ROWE MANUFACTURING COMPANY has developed after a year and a half of field testing a fully automatic all-weather, refrigerated egg vending machine which will enable farmers to profit from roadside sales without loss of time attending a stand. It will also make farm fresh eggs available to consumers 24 hours a day. It was developed by Rowe Mfg. Co. in cooperation with Cornell's Agricultural Experiment Station. The vendors are distributed by General Market Corporation of Ithaca, N. Y.

A new, handy, disposable, one-dose syringe for the treatment of mastitis has been developed by HESS & CLARK, INC., Ashland, Ohio. The syringe, containing Dr. Hess PEN-FZ for mastitis, holds the correct ointment dosage for application to a single infected quarter. PEN-FZ contains nitrofurazone, a synthetic, germ-killing drug, guaranteed effective against mastitis by Hess & Clark. After a thorough rinsing, the applicator can be disposed of or reused for such farm jobs as oiling, putting grease on gears and shafts, or placing liquids in tight places.

Sidney I. Dean, Jr. is the new Sales Director of the H. K. WEBSTER COMPANY of Lawrence, Mass., manufacturers of Blue Seal feeds. He succeeds Frank G. Peterson who has retired.

Mr. Dean has been associated with Blue Seal since 1938 and is well-known to dealers and feeders throughout New England. New assistant sales director is Harvey F. Pineo who has represented Blue Seal in Massachusetts and southern New Hampshire for many years.

Gallimycin-TF, a new therapeutic formula for effective treatment of costly respiratory diseases even when complicated by enteritis, has been announced by ABBOTT LABORATORIES. The new product was designed for custom-mixing in poultry feeds and is claimed to give effective treatment for Chronic Respiratory Disease (Air Sac) complicated by Enteritis, Blue Comb (Mud Fever, Nonspecific Enteritis), Colds (Coryza), Synovitis and Staphylococcosis. Gallimycin-TF combines the fast-acting antibiotic and Arsanilic Acid—two of the most potent drugs known to fight the costly respiratory-intestinal disease complex.

The JOHN BEAN DIVISION, Lansing 4, Mich. has just announced two new drawbar-mounted general purpose farm sprayers especially designed for farmers or custom operators who need heavy-duty performance that will permit maximum maneuverability. Details may be had by writing John Bean Division asking for catalog L-1181.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL PAINT COMPANY of Ambler, Pa. does not make paint. The name came when the founder, James Harvey Gravell, "brushed" his original product "Deoxidine" on steel to prevent rust starting under paint on auto bodies. This company now makes a great variety of chemicals to protect modern metals. In 1937 it entered the agricultural field with Weedone, the original 2,4-D weed killer. Today, plant growth regulators and a variety of selective weed killers make up a large part of its world-wide business.

The CHAS. PFIZER & CO. INC., Agricultural Research and Development Center near Terre Haute, Indiana, is the largest privately-financed agricultural experiment unit in the world. In 1956, 189,000 animals and poultry were used for growth and other tests. The farm, with its staff of 104, has many buildings including one 1,400-foot long shed that will house 450 cattle and 1,000 sheep. Pfizer's Agricultural Division is primarily interested in the application of antibiotics, vitamins and hormones, which will speed growth, improve utilization of feed, better the carcass quality and improve animal health.

An attractive two-color folder, entitled "How LP-Gas Boosts Power While It Cuts Tractor Costs," tells how LP-Gas cuts corrosion and engine wear as much as 50 per cent. Maintenance costs are cut and lubricating oil lasts four to five times longer, according to the NATIONAL LP-GAS COUNCIL, 185 No. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Folders are available at LP-Gas dealers or from the Council.

Three new label claims are being made for Glyodin, a leading fruit fungicide, by the manufacturer, UNION CARBIDE CHEMICALS COMPANY, Division of Union Carbide Corporation. The following claims are supported by evidence from agricultural experiment stations throughout Eastern apple-growing areas: Glyodin gives lasting protection against apple scab even through prolonged rainy periods; leaves an almost invisible residue on leaves and fruit; does not injure honeybees; is effective through long rains because its active ingredient spreads and sticks, and does not dissolve or wash away in rainwater.



The new McCormick No. 450 four-row planter (above) announced by International Harvester is reported by the manufacturer to be the world's fastest precision hill-drop, check-row and drill planter. A trail-type machine, it can be used with any tractor and can plant at speeds up to seven mph.

Ed Eastman's Page

How To Prevent The Asian Flu

THE WORST illness I ever had was from the influenza during the winter of 1919. The point in mentioning it now is to help you prevent getting the Asian flu which is now well started in this country.

There was no forewarning of the epidemic of 1919, nor did the doctors have any way of combating it. Now we do know that there will be an epidemic this fall and winter and what is more important, we know more about how to fight it.

In 1919, Belle and I had just moved to Long Island. We knew no one there, not even a doctor. I was taken very ill. It was impossible to get help because there was sickness in every family, so Belle had all of the care of me and of the small children. Before I recovered, she came down with the disease, so I got out of bed to stagger around to take care of her and the family. Thousands died from the disease, including the doctor whom we finally located.

The Asian influenza started this year in May in Hong Kong, China, and hundreds of thousands have already had it in Asia and in the Southern Hemisphere which have their winters during our summers. It is now well established in practically every country in the world, and in many of our states, including our own.

This flu is very contagious. You are likely to get it from 24 to 72 hours after exposure. As many as 70 per cent of the people may get the disease before the epidemic is over, so you see this probably means you, unless you take preventive steps.

The attack of Asian flu lasts about four days. So far, not many deaths have occurred, but there is a possibility that the disease may grow worse in intensity before the epidemic passes. The real danger is to elderly people or those who have some chronic disease. It seems to leave the patient very weak afterwards, and there is where you must be careful. It takes a long time to get your strength back after an attack.

Symptoms include headache and deep-down bone aches all over the body. There is sore throat, cough and fever which may go as high as 104 degrees. The patient feels really miserable.

Get Vaccinated

Fortunately, there is a vaccine which will guard most of us against Asian flu if it is taken in time. There is not yet enough to go around, but the medical laboratories and manufacturing companies are working night and day to get a full supply. Check with your doctor and get yourself and your family vaccinated at the earliest possible moment. There may be some mild reactions from the vaccine, but they are not serious. Other preventive measures against a flu attack are the same as the prevention of any disease. They include:

Don'ts:

Don't get too tired.
Don't overeat.
Don't worry.

Do's:

Do get plenty of sleep.
Do balance your meals with less sugar and starch and more vegetables, fruits, milk and meat.
Do take off over-weight.
Do relax.
Do keep away from people with colds.
Do go home and to bed when you get a cold.

I was going to conclude by saying: "Good luck to you," but this situation is like a good many others in life. Much of our good luck depends upon ourselves.

WHAT'S NEW IN VEGETABLES?

EVER SINCE man began to cultivate crops, hs has had to fight weeds. There are more every year. But fortunately, thanks to research scientists, we are fast learning new and easier ways to control them.

This fact was impressed upon me when I went up to see the vegetable gardens of the New York State College of Agriculture and to visit my friend, Dr. Arthur J. Pratt, and some of his assistants about weed control and other problems of growing vegetables. I wish every amateur and commercial vegetable grower could have been with me.

Real progress is being made with mulches for moisture and weed control. I once tried mulching with paper, but found it was costly and generally unsatisfactory. Prof. Pratt confirms this. The two best mulches are: black plastic and sawdust. Twelve bushels of sawdust will cover about one hundred square feet, one inch thick, which is about right. The mulch to be used depends somewhat on the crop, but both give good results in holding moisture and controlling weeds. Yields are always better with either of these mulches than with cultivation. The black plastic mulch costs about two cents a square foot.

The late Dr. George Warren used to say that, were it not for weeds, he would never use a cultivator because it destroyed the plant roots. But there are some heavy soils where cultivation helps by loosening up and aerating the soil.

One of the advantages of the plastic mulch is that it can be used as long as three years, and it is certainly something for the small gardener to consider. If sawdust is used, care must be taken to maintain the nitrogen content of the soil.

Dozens of tests and experiments are going on at Cornell and at many other colleges and experiment stations to find just the right chemical to use with each crop for weed control. The most widely known and used, particularly with corn, is 2,4-D. But this chemical has its limitations. The constant research work is developing other promising weed control chemicals which show more promise than 2,4-D. Any detailed discussion of such chemicals would require a whole article in itself, but every grower should keep his knowledge of them up-to-date. Watch coming issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, consult your county agent, your college of agriculture, or your farm store for more information.

The time is coming, perhaps not far distant, when both the vegetable grower and the general farmer can plant their crops with the assurance that weeds will not destroy such a large part of the yields. That will be something for they cost the American farmers hundreds of millions of dollars every year.

Irrigation Doubles Yields

Another tremendous advance that has been made in increasing the yield of vegetables and other crops in recent years is with irrigation. Here again, Cornell and other colleges have pioneered the progress. Prof. Pratt and his assistants turned on part of the irrigation system for the Cornell gardens so I could see it work. The water is pumped from a nearby creek. The whole system was installed at a surprisingly low price, and it was a wonderful sight to see that fine spray gently covering the crops, especially in a very dry time as it was when I was there.

The right amount of water is the largest factor in crop production. If you don't believe that, you should know about the increased yields of practically all vegetable crops that growers get from irrigation. Depending on the season, these increases sometimes amount to three to five times that of non-irrigated crops.

Irrigation has another use. Cornell has done considerable experimenting in applying fertilizer by the irrigation water. This method is successful, but care has to be taken not to burn some crops.

Irrigation is now regarded as a "must" by most commercial vegetable growers. If you have a nearby pond or non-failing creek or spring, I suggest that you think about having some fun by setting up an irrigation system for your garden. You will be pleasantly surprised.

Whether or not irrigation will pay the general or dairy farmer on field crops, depends on conditions. If you feel your farm is too small, and nearby land is not available, irrigation would be one way to enlarge it. Think what sufficient water would mean on even a small pasture. Think what it would do for corn during a drought. Perhaps money invested in an irrigation system, providing you have a farm pond or other nearby water, would be better than buying more land.

What Is the Best Sweet Corn?

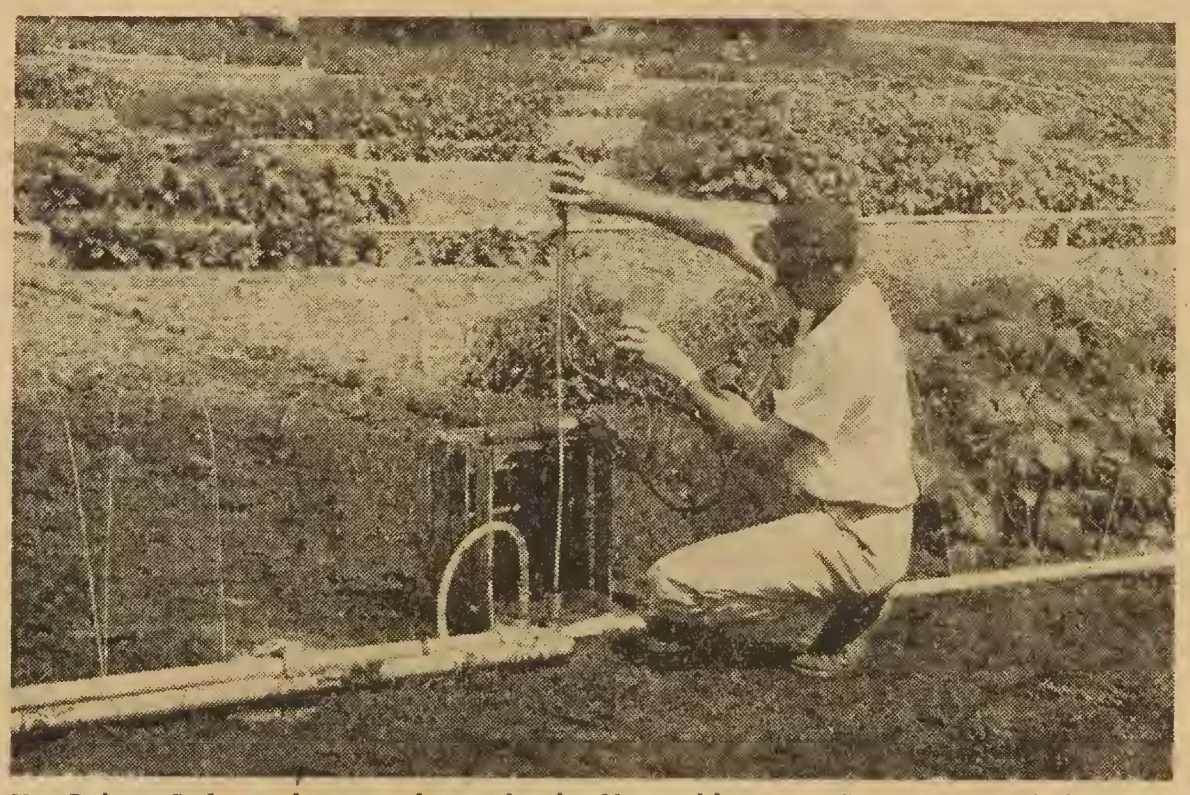
Cornell is doing much good work in developing new and better vegetable varieties, especially sweet corn, tomatoes and cucumbers. We personally have tried out many corn varieties in our home gardens and always come back to Golden Cross for our main crop, for uniformity, yield, and especially for quality. Cornell lists several other varieties slightly better than Golden Cross. These include Victory Golden, Temple, Tender Chief, Seneca War Path, Prospector, and Golden 60. We have found in our own gardens that 200 Seneca "60" is the best very early high quality corn.

I saw a beautiful showing at Cornell of cabbage varieties and cauliflower grown under mulch. Prof. Pratt pointed out the striking effect of lack of borax on cauliflower. It showed a red rim on the leaves and poor, yellow heads. One ounce of 20 Mule Team Borax to 20 square feet will do the trick.

Dr. Henry M. Munger who heads the Vegetable Crops Department at Cornell has developed some very high quality squash varieties including Table Queen and a very meaty butternut squash. Cornell has also been successful in growing a variety of cucumbers highly resistant to disease. They will soon be introduced on the market.

It was a privilege to meet and talk with Robert Ruf, Dr. John Dancer, Garvin Crabtree, and Donald Bates, enthusiastic young men working with Dr. Munger, Dr. Sweet and Dr. Pratt in developing and growing new and better vegetables.

I never make one of these visits or talk with the consecrated men doing research along so many different lines without being impressed with the job they are doing for you and for me, as farmers and gardeners, and for consumers.



Mr. Robert Ruf, graduate assistant in the Vegetable Crops Department of the New York State College of Agriculture, is here applying liquid nitrogen into the irrigation system for the vegetable plots. This method of applying fertilizer is successful but care has to be taken not to burn the plants. Home gardeners can adapt the system by attaching a special device to their garden hose. See story on this page.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

A KIND hearted head waiter called a taxicab and helped four drunks into the back seat. Then he instructed the driver, "This one goes to the Commodore Hotel, these two go to the Lexington and unload the one with the hiccups at the Roosevelt Hotel."

A little later the taxi driver came back with his drunks and called the waiter out and said, "Would you please sort these fellers out agin? I hit a bump on State Street."

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

To Warn Swindlers

GOT A REFUND

"Have any of your readers been taken as I have by the enclosed ad which claims to make your burned out lawn turn solid green? Well, I applied this dye (for it is a dye) as directed in the instructions and the color of my browned grass then resembled the colored straw that is used in the children's Easter baskets.

"I have written the manufacturers twice requesting a refund under their money-back guarantee. However, up to now I have not received the refund."

This is the first complaint we have had about this product and we were a bit skeptical about our subscriber getting a refund. He tells us, however, that since we wrote the company he has received the refund.

REWARD REQUIREMENTS

"Early on July 9 my auto was stolen by a man who was caught and put in jail and was indicted September 6 for Grand Larceny. I am applying for my reward of $25.00."

Our subscriber may or may not be entitled to this reward. He omitted an imporant piece of information; namely, who gave the information that led to the arrest and conviction.

In all the rewards offered by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, covering cattle rustling, theft of farm property, frauds and swindles, trespassing, arson and vandalism, **the reward is given to the one who gives the information leading to the arrest and conviction.** The reward is not ordinarily given to law enforcement agents.

The chief purpose of these rewards is to encourage cooperation with the police by securing and giving information and evidence promptly and completely. Too often, for example, a subscriber will write us about a suspicious character yet they do not thing of getting the license number of the car, which is one of the surest means of identification.

Also, a subscriber frequently says that he did not give information because some time in the past he did give information and it did not result in arrest and conviction. Of course, there are cases where sufficient evidence to convict is not available. However, the police authorities keep this information in mind and frequently it connects up with other information and leads to arrest and conviction.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER

Two years ago a subscriber wrote us that he had purchased a purebred heifer on which he had not received registration papers as he had been promised. If a man buys animals represented to be purebred he is entitled to papers with them unless there is an agreement to the contrary, so we wrote the seller. When we did not hear from him after several letters, we wrote the Holstein-Friesian Association and they also contacted him a number of times without an answer.

Finally persistence paid off and we have just been notified by the Association that the seller has applied for certificates of registry and can now provide our subscriber with properly completed application for registry and transfer. He is even willing to pay the penalty fee brought about by the delay —because of the animal's increased age.

REWARD CHECK GOES TO TIOGA, CO., N. Y.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N.Y.

No 32444 50-262 / 213

September 6 1957

PAY EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF

$25.00

Miss Edith A. Coleman
R. D. 2
Barton, New York

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.
E. R. Eastman
PRESIDENT
TREASURER
ASST. TREAS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA
ITHACA, NEW YORK

A $25.00 SERVICE BUREAU reward check has been sent to Miss Edith A. Coleman of R. D. 2, Barton, New York, along with our sincere congratulations for her alertness in getting the necessary evidence against these trespassers so promptly and completely.

Here is the story in Miss Coleman's words:

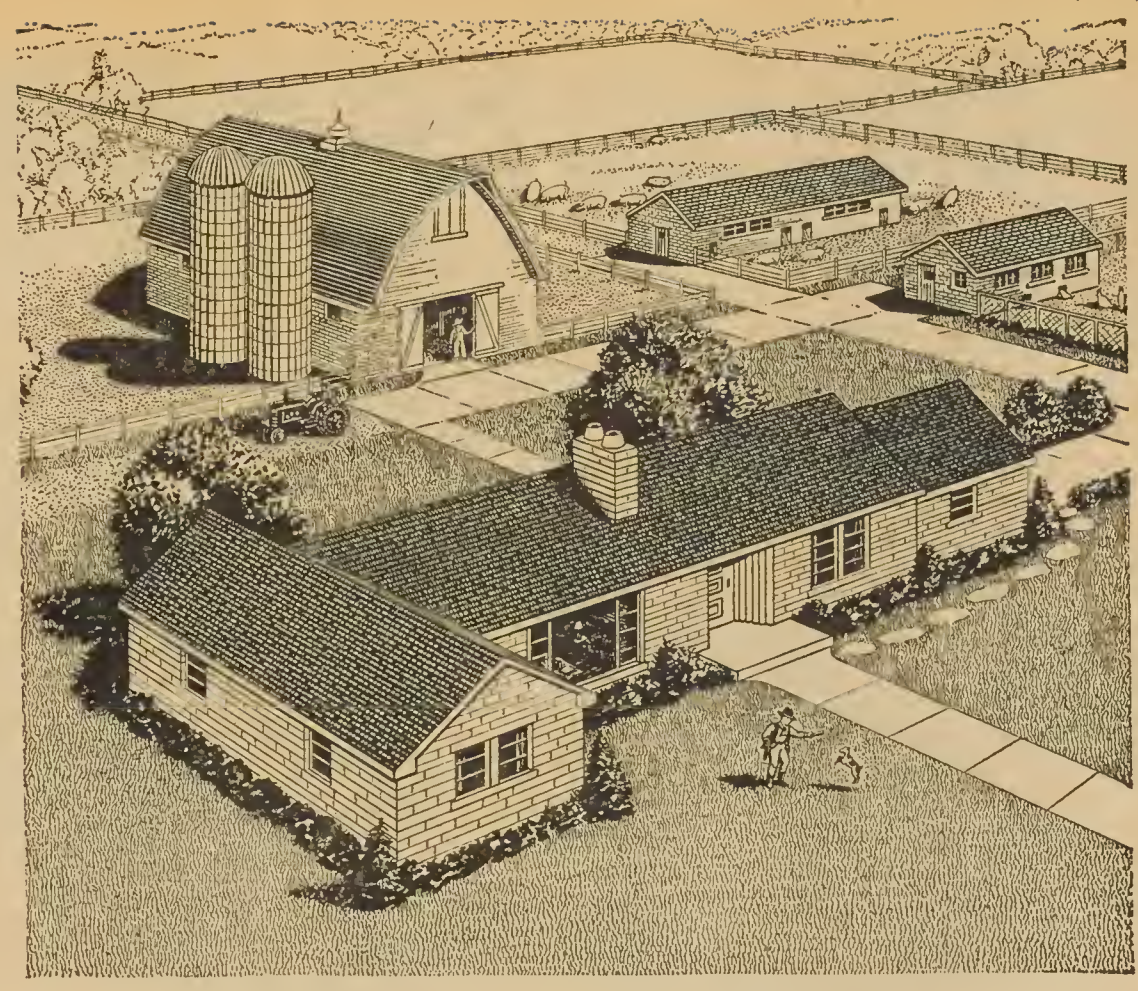
"About 2:15 E.S.T., Tuesday, August 27, 1957, I was startled by a shot close by. From our porch I saw a car parked on the highway a little way above our house. I picked up paper and pencil and went out the back door. There in the midst of our legally posted sanctuary, at the edge of our back yard, I encountered two young men, one carrying a gun. A woodchuck was killed close by. I questioned the young men, asked to see their hunting licenses and copied down the information I found there. I accompanied them to their car and wrote down the license plate number. One of them admitted doing the shooting.

"I reported the incident at once to N. Y. S. Game Protector H. V. Rejmer of Newark Valley on a trespass complaint and turned over all the information I had received to him.

"Today, I have received information from Protector Rejmer that he settled the case before Justice of the Peace Samuel Deeb of the Town of Tioga (Tioga County) by civil compromise for $12.50 on August 31, 1957. The young man settled for shooting from the highway. Evidently he admitted to this charge, too. Incidentally, the shot was fired within the prohibited 500 ft. line from a dwelling (two dwellings in fact) which would constitute a third violation with one shot.

"My protective service sign is posted where it was placed by your salesman, Robert J. Thompson."

The reward for information leading to conviction for trespassing is an exception to the rule requiring the serving of a 30-day jail sentence.



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It will be a house with enduring charm, for concrete is easily adapted to a wide variety of architectural styles and can be finished in many attractive colors and textures. Freedom from frequent painting and maintenance chores means more time for farm work or leisure. It costs no more to build with concrete and much less to maintain. And you'll be reaping benefits in better shelter, better living and increased peace of mind for the rest of your life.

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SOMEONE WHISTLED AT MY WIFE!

My wife is still in the prime of life! She should have been enjoying every day. But here she was, acting like a woman twice her age. She was always tired—always moping. In spite of my love she was losing her attractiveness. Her tiredness seemed almost contagious to all those around her. No one had any fun or any zest for living in our house anymore.

I finally decided that something had to be done. I took her to our family doctor. He found that her condition was caused by a very common *vitamin-mineral deficiency*. He told us how this deficiency, due to our modern way of living and eating, could bring on her symptoms. He advised us to supplement our diet with *pep-building vitamins and minerals.*

Soon afterwards I saw a Vitasafe ad in a magazine offering a 30-day free supply of high-potency Vitasafe C. F. Capsules. I mailed the coupon immediately—and when the free supply arrived, my wife started taking one a day.

I never thought it possible—now she's got pep and energy to burn—and has fun like a teen-ager. She sings around the house, does her household chores with a gusto that's amazing! She's never tired any more. She dances like a dream—and the other night *someone actually whistled at my wife!*

If you, too, feel tired and run down, why don't you take advantage of this sensational free offer and see for yourself whether you, too, can again feel full of bounce and energy. Accept the FREE Vitasafe offer *now!*

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EACH DAILY VITASAFE CAPSULE CONTAINS	
Choline Bitartrate	31.4 mg.
Inositol	15 mg.
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Glutamic Acid	50 mg.
Lemon Bioflavonoid Complex	5 mg.
Vitamin A	12,500 USP Units
Vitamin D	1,000 USP Units
Vitamin C	75 mg.
Vitamin B_1	5 mg.
Vitamin B_2	2.5 mg.
Vitamin B_6	0.5 mg.
Vitamin B_{12}	2 mcg.
Niacin Amide	40 mg.
Calcium Pantothenate	4 mg.
Vitamin E	2 I.U.
Folic Acid	0.5 mg.
Calcium	75 mg.
Phosphorus	58 mg.
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Copper	0.45 mg.
Manganese	0.5 mg.
Molybdenum	0.1 mg.
Iodine	0.075 mg.
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Zinc	0.5 mg.
Magnesium	3 mg.

Compare this formula with any other!

To prove to you the remarkable advantages of the Vitasafe Plan . . . we will send you, without charge, a 30-day free supply of high-potency VITASAFE C.F. CAPSULES so you can discover for yourself how much healthier, happier and peppier you may feel after a few days' trial! Just one of these capsules eaeh day supplies your body with over *twice* the minimum adult daily requirements of Vitamins A, C and D . . . *five times* the minimum adult daily requirement of Vitamin B-1 and the *full concentration* recommended by the National Researeh Council for the other four important vitamins! Eaeh eapsule eontains the amazing Vitamin B-12 — one of the most remarkably potent nutrients seience has yet diseovered — a vitamin that actually helps strengthen your blood and nourish your body organs.

Vitasafe Capsules also eontain Glutamie Aeid, a natural substance derived from wheat gluten and thought by many doctors to help nourish the brain eells for more power of eoncentration and inereased mental alertness. And now, to top off this exclusive formula each capsule also brings you an important dosage of Citrus Bioflavonoid — the anti-cold factor that has been so widely aeclaimed. This formula is so complete it is available nowhere else *at any price!*

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We offer you this 30-day free trial of valuable VITASAFE C.F. CAPSULES for just one reason. So many persons have already tried them with such astounding results . . . so many people have written in telling us how much better they felt after only a short trial . . . that we are absolutely convinced that you, too, may experience the same feeling of health and well-being after a similar trial. In fact, we're so convinced that we're willing to back up our eonvictions with our own money. *You* don't spend a penny for the vitamins! All the eost and all the risk are *ours*. A month's supply of similar vitamin capsules, if they were available at retail, would ordinarily eost $5.00.

AMAZING NEW PLAN SLASHES VITAMIN PRICES ALMOST IN HALF

With your free vitamins you will also receive eomplete details regarding the benefits of this amazing new Plan that provides you regularly with all the vitamins and minerals you will need. This Plan actually enables you to receive a 30-day supply of vitamins every month regularly, safely and factory-fresh for exactly $2.78 — or 45% lower than the usual retail price. BUT YOU DO NOT HAVE TO DECIDE NOW — you are under no obligation to buy anything from us whatsoever. To get your free 30-day supply and a guaranteed opportunity of regular worthwhile savings on your vitamin purehases, be sure to send us the eoupon today — the supply is limited.

HOW THE VITASAFE PLAN OPERATES TO SAVE YOU MONEY

When you receive your free 30-day supply of vitamins, you are under no obligation to buy *anything*. With your vitamins you will also receive a handy postcard. If after taking your free Vitasafe capsules for three weeks you are not satisfied in every way, simply return the postcard and that will end the matter. Otherwise, it's up to us—you don't have to do a thing—and we will see that you get your monthly supplies of vitamins *on time* for as long as you wish, at the low, money-saving price of only $2.78 per month.

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I ENCLOSE 25¢ PER PACKAGE for packing and postage.

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Address.....

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Many men also suffer from lack of pep, energy and vitality due to nutritional deficiency. If there is such a man in your house, you will do him a favor by bringing this announcement to his attention. Just have him check the "Man's Formula" box in the coupon.

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IN CANADA: 394 Symington Ave., Toronto 9, Ontario.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

OCTOBER 19, 1957

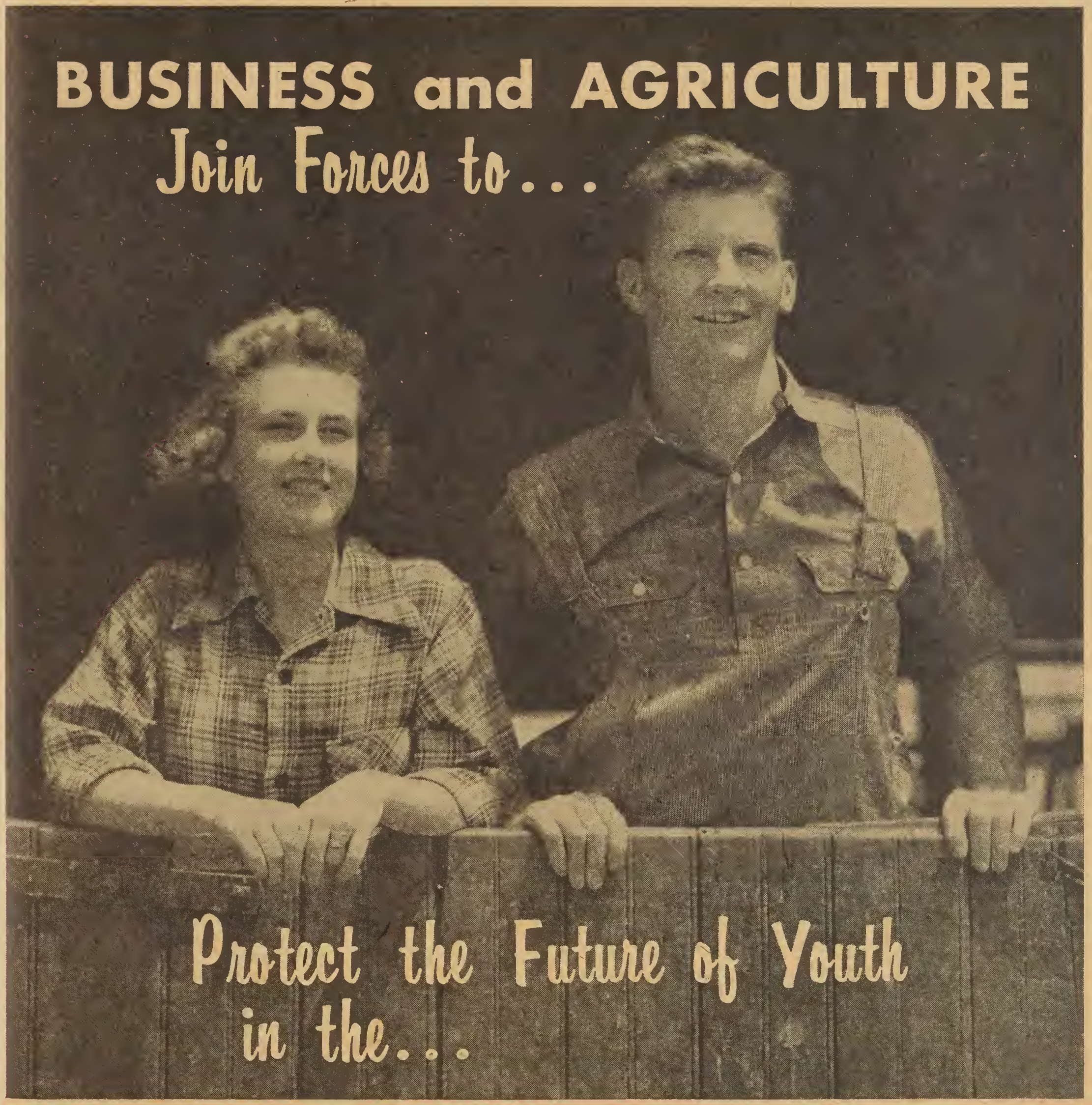
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

BUSINESS and AGRICULTURE Join Forces to...



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TENTH ANNUAL FORUM

Clark Bowen of Wellsboro, Pa. is . . . . . . **FARMING WITH G.L.F.**

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GREATEST LIVING HOLSTEIN

272,108 pounds of milk on G.L.F. Dairy Feed . . . and still going strong



Look at that top line, the strength, the capacity—and almost 19 years old! Owner Clark Bowen proudly shows Old Nit to his friend Francis Turner, Tioga County Agricultural Agent. Admiring the champion are, left to right, Manager Scotty Webb of Wellsboro G.L.F. Service; D.H.I.A. Tester Don Gidney and Frank Naegely, G.L.F. Dairy Specialist.

Already the queen of living Holsteins—and only 9085 pounds of milk to reach the all-time all-breed lifetime production record! The folks on the Clark Bowen farm at Wellsboro, Pa., call her "Old Nit". She's due to freshen October 22 for her 17th lactation.

Feed Quality Pays Off

Owner Bowen insists on quality feed for his champion, has fed her exclusively on G.L.F. Super Test and Super Exchange with corn silage and mow-cured hay. Even on excellent pasture she gets plenty of grain and roughage. "She's never once gone off feed," Bowen says.

Old Nit is living proof of more milk—272,108 pounds to date—and a better cow left: graying to be sure at nearly 19, but strong-legged, straight-backed and healthy.

The same feeding program that made a champion goes for the entire herd as well. G.L.F. Super Feeds have helped Bowen lead the state of Pennsylvania in average herd production for seven of the last eight years. Protein level is adjusted carefully to match available roughage. DHIA testing is the basis for individual feeding to fit production.

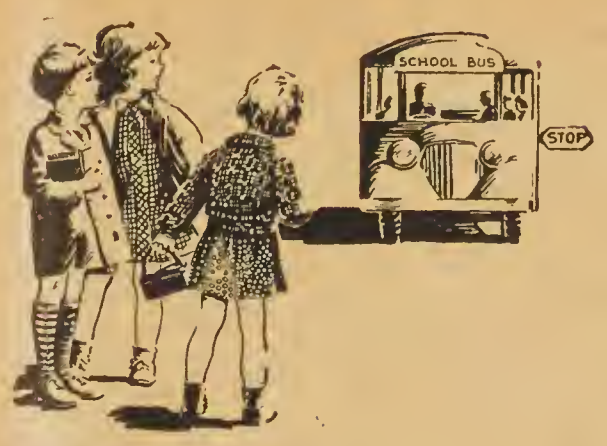
Choose The Feed That Fits

Your local G.L.F. Service Agency can provide you with the same high quality formulas—a full line to fit your special need, by the bag or money-saving bulk. Call your G.L.F. man today . . . for more milk and a better cow left.

G.L.F. DAIRY FEEDS

Quality that pays off on the farm

GLF Quality — Quality That Pays Off On The Farm



Safeguarding the Future For Our Young People

By Hugh Cosline

Editor, American Agriculturist

IT WILL BE tragic both for America and for young people if we of the older generation ever give them—or permit them to get—the idea that opportunity is a thing of the past. The truth is that in coming years opportunities of all kinds will be far greater than they were in your youth or mine.

At the same time it is well to remember that in a world fast becoming more and more complicated it will be more important than ever before to have adequate training for whatever job a young person may choose.

SCHOOLS

We can serve youth best not only by showing them the great opportunities ahead but by safeguarding the future for them in every possible way. Training being more necessary than ever, it is our responsibility to see that young people have the opportunity to get that training. Money must be spent for buildings and for more and better-paid teachers, a job for the localities and states rather than for the Federal government. But can you think of a better way to spend money? I often think of the schools and roads that could have been built with the money sent abroad, some of which has been wasted, and none of which apparently has ever won us friends.



But our responsibilities do not end with buildings and teachers. There is the question of what is taught. For example, too little attention has been paid in some schools to the lessons to be learned by studying the history of our country. The freedom we have was won at great cost and is worth understanding and preserving.

Young people, and older ones too, sometimes fail to comprehend the principles underlying freedom. The young person who is taught that nothing is produced without work, that thrift is an essential virtue in a democracy, and that government has nothing to give which it doesn't first take away, will never be converted to socialism or communism.

But let's not blame the schools for all lack of knowledge. School is not the only place where a child learns; much information and many important attitudes are absorbed at home. Learning doesn't end with graduation, and any person can and should continue to learn something every day of his life.

FREEDOM

It is easy to under-estimate those things that are nearest to us, for example, freedom. We have grown up with it; we take it for granted. Nevertheless, the freedom established when America was founded has been of greatest importance in bringing to Americans the highest living standards in the world. Freedom to assemble, to write, to attend the church of our choice, all are important, but most important of all has been the freedom to keep what we earn.

Profits are an essential part of freedom and free enterprise. Rather than envy the man who has succeeded in business, we can be stimulated by the thought that in America we, too, have the opportunity to match his success. The attitude that there is something unfair about making a profit, the idea that profits should be taxed away for the benefit of the improvident, is the result of insidious propaganda designed to break down free enterprise.

America has no greater natural resources than many other countries with far lower standards; being a mixture of all races, we cannot claim unusual wisdom; we can only claim that here, far more than in any other country, people have been free to choose their occupations, to change them freely when a better opportunity is seen, and to keep the fruits of their work.

Gradually we have permitted some of this freedom to slip away. High taxes have taken away some of the fruits of our labor. (You cannot spend as you wish the money you pay as taxes!) Our forefathers visualized a country where the primary purpose of government was protection of our persons and our property. They would be amazed to see the many activities which we, the voters, have encouraged government to undertake.

Government is engaged in many kinds of business in direct competition with taxpayers. In general, these businesses have been run with less efficiency than those privately owned. Some have been undertaken where, because they were unsound, private capital would never venture, and of course, Federal-owned businesses pay no taxes, thereby adding to the tax bill of the rest of us.

We can hope that taxes will be lowered, yet we recognize the probability that they will always be relatively high. We know that some government activities which curtail our freedom may never be stopped. But if we are to safeguard the future for youth, the trend toward more security at the expense of lessened opportunity must be halted, and if possible reversed, even though slowly.

NATURAL RESOURCES

While freedom of opportunity is more important than natural resources, nevertheless the preservation of natural resources **is** important. We would indeed be remiss in our responsibility if we permitted their wanton waste.

There is much misunderstanding about these resources. They cannot be used until they are developed. Coal warms no one as long as it stays in the ground; a waterfall gives no electric power until it is harnessed: trees in a forest may be beautiful, but houses are not built until the trees are cut into lumber.



History amply demonstrates that the best way to develop these natural resources so that they can be used is by private enterprise rather than by government. It is, of course, foolish and wasteful to develop more of a resource than can be used, but what profit would there be in leaving coal in the ground until the time, certain to come, when nuclear energy will furnish our power and coal will become relatively less useful?

We have progressed far in conserving natural resources. Now wise lumbermen cut carefully, and replant trees for future generations. Research and imagination have developed methods for refining the lower-grade ores. This same research now provides far more electrical energy per pound of coal burned than was the case in past years.

Also, natural resources should not be given away. Here I hasten to explain that I am not referring to the politicians' claim that the people's resources are given away to so-called "selfish private interests" when private enterprise is permitted to develop them! I am referring to the giving away of actual materials by shipping them to foreign countries without cost to them, in a silly effort to gain their friendship and support.

There are many kinds of debt, but here let us divide it into two categories, public and private.

There are those who dismiss the government debt with the casual observation that we merely "owe it to ourselves," thereby inferring that the size of the debt is immaterial. That would be fine if each citizen had a proportionate share of the debt owed to him. But that of course is far from the case.

I can see no fundamental difference between people and governments as they are affected by debts. I have no concern for passing along to the next generation debts contracted for something that future generations can use and enjoy. But it seems tragic to me to pass along obligations that could have been paid off or reduced, especially for something that is used up, or a debt resulting from a war which greater wisdom and consecration could have avoided.

Certainly the theory that government can add to the welfare and happiness of its citizens by going into debt in order to send them government checks, or even by performing services that taxpayers could do better for themselves, is totally indefensible.

Individual debt management is steadily becoming of greater importance. Debt is a way of securing capital to engage in business for the purpose of making a living. It is also a way, with some dangers, whereby luxuries can be purchased before they are earned. They may, in fact, be used up before they are paid for.

In a democracy, thrift is a vitally necessary virtue. Living standards are increased primarily through the use of mechanical power. To develop that power and to build factories and tools to use that power, capital is necessary. Traditionally this capital comes from individuals who postpone spending today in order to have more to spend tomorrow.

These are facts that should be taught to our youth. If people — young people especially — become convinced that thrift is old-fashioned and silly, one of two things must happen: either capital will not be available to replace buildings and equipment when they are worn out or obsolete, or government willingly steps in to furnish that capital with money obtained from you and me, through taxation or through credit, with the tax bill postponed until later. Then, instead of getting interest or dividends on money we have piled up through our own thrift, we get a further tax bill to meet the deficits resulting from government management.

THE SPIRIT

In the possession of material things America has the highest living standards in the world. But if we lead our young people to believe that the material things which make up what we call our high standard of living are the sole, or even the chief way to contentment and happiness, we are doing them a great disservice. Rather should we teach them by admonition and example that the intangible things of life—love of God and our fellow men, beauty, appreciation, the satisfaction that comes from true achievement — are more important than cars, television sets or air conditioners. Putting it another way, let us first teach them to appreciate those intangibles. Then they can more fully appreciate and enjoy the material things which come as a result of their thought and effort.

Our forefathers wrote the *(Continued on Page 23)*

Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



FOUNDATION OF FREEDOM

OUR Constitution and the Bill of Rights are securely founded on religious principles, for example, those given us in the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount. These principles recognize the importance of the individual, safeguard his rights, and are the basis for the priceless freedom which we enjoy in America. The sum total of individual beliefs and acts makes America the country we love.

The man who recognizes these important truths, and who values the freedom of action which they bring, may well be moved by conscience to take some action. The logical procedure would be to support more liberally his church—the organized expression of religious principles—by his money and more particularly by personal service. Nothing could more certainly lose our freedom than for every citizen to ignore or neglect the church of his choice.

RESOLUTIONS ARE IMPORTANT

IN COMING weeks dozens of farm meetings will be held in the Northeast. In most cases a resolutions committee will prepare and have ready to present to the membership a set of resolutions for action by delegates.

These resolutions are considered by officers to be a statement of the policies of the organization. Equally important, they state the position of the organization to farmers who are not members, and to the consuming public. Therefore, it is extremely important that the resolutions deal with real problems, that they be clearly stated, set a definite position which cannot be misunderstood, and that they be based on facts rather than on wishful thinking.

You who are delegates have the grave responsibility of asking qualifying questions, stating your position clearly and vigorously when you are opposed, and of voting on the basis of what is best for agriculture in the long run.

YARDSTICKS FOR CREDIT

MANY FARMERS tell me that farm credit sources under present conditions are inadequate. Possibly in individual cases, granting all the credit an individual wants would be disastrous to him as well as to the lender; nevertheless, adequate farm credit is extremely important under today's conditions.

There are several reasons why farm credit needs have skyrocketed. The size of many farms has increased, thus requiring more capital; modern equipment in order to save labor is essential, and as you well know the inventory in equipment quickly reaches substantial figures; also, farming these days is done on a cash basis, and cash is essential to pay bills on time.

On the supply side, it is equally apparent that more credit sources are available. The Farm Credit System is doing an outstanding job, but more recently many commercial banks are hiring men trained in agriculture, and are ready to make farm loans. Insurance companies are interested in farm mortgages, individual lenders are intrigued with the security of such loans, and of course, much short-time credit is provided by dealers in farm supplies and equipment.

The following suggested rules and yardsticks are the result of many talks with farmers, bankers, and business men:

1. **It is a disservice to the farmer to loan him more money than he can pay back in a reasonable time from earnings made on the farm.**
2. **The range in credit offered is too narrow. Some men are loaned more than the situation warrants; others farming, or planning to farm, on a larger scale, find it impossible to get the credit they deserve.**
3. **The first essential for the man who wants credit is evidence that he has been able to save.**
4. **Lending agencies might well consider more counsel to borrowers. That should not imply that the lender can dictate to the borrower, but that he can and should, through qualified employees, counsel with the borrower both at the time of the loan and thereafter. In some cases it seems that this counsel has been conspicuous by its absence until the borrower is so deep in trouble that counsel is of little avail.**

More and more, farming is going to be done on credit. This should not be regarded as a sign of weakness; rather it is a sign of maturity. Being vitally important, it deserves careful study both by farmers who borrow money and by all agencies who loan it to them.

A REAL BARGAIN

TWO OF the great forces that have contributed much to agricultural progress and a satisfying rural life in New York State have been research and education. Farm families and rural residents have been fortunate over the years in having Cornell University and Geneva Experiment Station as research centers, and the Agricultural Extension Service as their source of continuing education.

Through this partnership, results of research have quickly reached neighborhoods and individual farms by means of the county agricultural extension service.

Each year at this time some 8,000 volunteer farmer committeemen in the 56 counties of New York State visit their neighbors to collect token membership fees for such service. Extension Service then knows the interested farmers and others, puts their names on the mailing lists, and provides for them programs of marketing and production through meetings, discussions and demonstrations.

The benefits and advantages of membership are great; the cost is small. Join up!

ESSENTIAL RESEARCH

IT IS DIFFICULT for some people wholeheartedly to support research in crop and animal production problems when we are plagued by apparent surpluses. In spite of this difficulty, research is more important now than it has ever been.

Much has been said about research in marketing—and this is vitally important. Much more is being done in marketing research by private, state and federal agencies than many people realize. Yet it is only fair to point out that the best marketing procedure depends greatly on the moods and whims of consumers, which cannot be measured as accurately as can the factors influencing production.

Getting back to production, much research is necessary just to maintain production at present levels. For example, new insects and diseases appear and research must be conducted to find the best, safest and cheapest method of control.

Admitting all this, it seems that a slightly different viewpoint on production research may help us to realize its importance. Instead of parroting the old slogan, "Two blades of grass where one grew before," let's adopt a slogan, "The same number of blades of grass—but at half the cost!"

Truly the reduction of production costs through the use of new information, better organization, and more mechanical power is mainly responsible for the tremendous supply of material things available to American consumers at reasonable cost.

TIME TO STOP CODDLING

A RECENT NEWS item told of a young hoodlum who threw lye into the eyes of a fellow student who reported him to the authorities.

I can understand the exuberance of youth; I cannot understand the vicious actions of a few except on the basis of abnormal minds.

The actions of a relatively small number of adolescents cannot safely be dismissed with the comment that after all they represent a small minority. We have tried "coddling" without results. Now it is time to "get tough." As one judge has said, "A man's crime deserves a man's punishment."

Certainly criminals, both old and young, deserve another chance where there is the slightest indication that it is truly desired. But innocent citizens also deserve consideration, and one of the best crime deterrents is swift punishment, suited to the crime committed.

"LIVE AND LEARN"

WHEN THE chapters of "Live and Learn" appeared in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, many friends expressed the hope that they would eventually be available in book form. I enjoyed writing the book, and naturally was pleased when readers liked it.

It is now being published and has been promised soon—we hope by the first of November. If you want a copy for Christmas giving or for any other reason, be sure to get your order in early. The edition is small. Write AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department L, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

They Say - - - - -

MANY young people starting out in life believe that freedom means the right to do the things that they want to do, regardless of whether or not that right interferes with the rights and comforts of others. They mistake license for freedom; they are spiritually nearsighted. They want to be free to see life.

This is a noble desire, but is too often misunderstood and turned in the wrong direction. They should know that living does not consist in the dissipation of life but in the conservation of life.—*Lowell Fillmore.*

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MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

The History of Our Giveaway

IN THE last two decades this country has given or loaned to other nations the stupendous sum of $108,847,770,000. So says Eugene W. Castle in an article in *Human Events*.

It started with the Export-Import Bank in 1934 with a loan limit of $100 million. Today the loan limit is $4.5 billion. Paradoxically, this bank was originally launched as a help-Russia project.

During World War II, the legal division of the Treasury Department found a forgotten statute dating from 1892 authorizing the Secretary of War to lease army property "when in his discretion it would be for the public good." So was born the Lend-Lease program and the start of our global aid program.

While still involved in this war and being in a giving mood, we pyramided on top of Lend-Lease the United Nations Rehabilitation and Relief Administration designed to feed, clothe, house and rehabilitate the destitute of war areas.

In 1947 was born the Truman Doctrine, which promised to help free peoples everywhere against aggressive movements that sought to impose totalitarian regimes upon them. First recipients were Greece and Turkey and we gave them $60 million.

Next the Marshall Plan was born—an attempt to buy peace. The theory was that communism could be stopped if the U. S. helped the European states to achieve substantial economic recovery.

A skeptical Congress was told that the Marshall program would cost $17 billion, last for four years and then be no more.

In 1949 Congress passed the act to underwrite the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. We agreed to supply arms and equipment to our 11 NATO allies beyond amounts they were able to finance from their own budgets.

In 1949 the Marshall Plan was merged into the Mutual Security Administration. On top of the Marshall Plan funds, an additional $184 million was asked. The second year, 1950, the military-aid appropriation had risen to $5.5 billion.

The Mutual Security Administration has changed name twice since then, first becoming the Foreign Operations Administration and more recently the International Cooperation Administration.

In the first 158 years of this country's history, we collected $406 billion in taxes and fought and won six wars. In the next seven years we collected $433 billion in taxes and fought one war in Korea without victory, and we fought and are still fighting a Cold War that we have been losing ever since it began.

Finally, Castle lists what he thinks are some of the failures of our foreign aid program:

1. Growth has been haphazard without any coordinated relationship to any long-range foreign policy.

2. It is a deterrent to a rational foreign policy since every move is first predicated upon the giving of money.

3. We get a false sense of security from the self-deceiving pronouncements of the United States Information Agency.

4. Instead of aiding, our subsidization of many countries has immobilized their own initiative. Uncle Sam stands by, checkbook in hand, to wipe out any red ink in all the other nations of the world.

5. We have become a nation of international busy bodies, rushing from trouble-spot to trouble-spot with our doubtful remedy of dollars.

6. While our strength is thinly spread throughout the world, our home front develops dangerous gaps in its defenses.

7. The American taxpayer cannot afford the ever-mounting cost of the foreign aid program. For more than two decades the United States has lived in a deficit economy. Our national debt has risen from $19 billion in 1932 to $274 billion today. — *Editorial, The California Farmer*

— A. A. —

WRONG EMPHASIS

YOUR RECENT editorial on the family-size farm was right on the button all the way, and long overdue. "Size of enterprise" has been preached so vehemently in recent years that we tend to forget that it does not necessarily mean **the number of acres** that can be mussed over.

Net returns based on high yields per acre and a minimum of hired labor have not been given the emphasis dictated by sound economic considerations.—*R.B., N. Y.*

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



DESPITE the ways that we've devised to make ourselves more civilized, man always has stayed just the same in his desire to hunt for game. Our forbears wrongly let their wives make changes in their simple lives; they moved from inexpensive tents to mortgaged kinds of residence, they put on shoes that squeezed their toes, resigned themselves to wearing clothes; they took on most of women's chores and let the gals relax indoors. They dropped the rights of family head and gave 'em to their wives instead, but one thing women cannot blunt is our instinctive love to hunt.

The cavemen in our family tree may not have been as smart as we at making cars which we can drive like we don't want to stay alive. At night they went to sleep, by gee, and missed the pleasures of TV; they had to slay foes one by one 'cause H-bomb age had not begun; they were so dumb they didn't know that life's main goal is making dough. But even with their backwardness they realized that strains and stress could be eliminated best by heading for the woods in quest of rabbits, deer or other food—and peace, where wives would not intrude.



Pump Performance is the Pay-off!

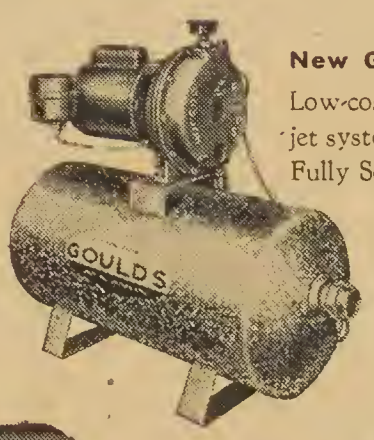
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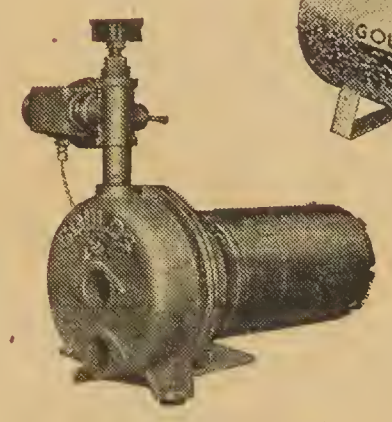
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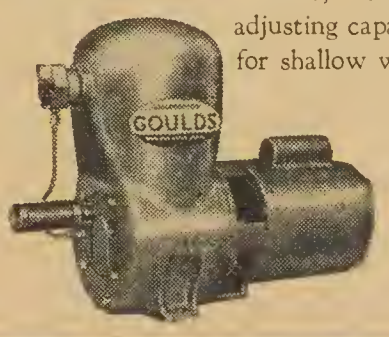


New GOULDS Prime-Flow
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New GOULDS Jet-O-Matic
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Completely packaged for either shallow or deep well installations. Fully Self-Priming . . . low in cost.

GOULDS Balanced-Flow Jet
Tankless, with self-adjusting capacity for shallow wells.



Best jet yet

GOULDS water systems

Readers Stress Need for Strong Farm Organizations

IN THESE times of continual industrial expansion with its associated mergers of power in industry and among labor groups the farm front will find itself in an ever weakening position if it does not meet these forces with equal energy and action.

I am confident many organization leaders are well aware of this situation and are doing their utmost to bring about a greater unity of strength and power backed by the confidence and active support of the farmers themselves. Indifference by the membership—until too late—is often the real root of evil in any trouble spot.

The whole hearted support of an organization by its members is a "must" for a strong active program which can be geared to the development of a more favorable position economically and politically. If this is accomplished there can only result an active, forceful tool of the farmer accompanied by a matching force of leadership and personnel.

Our farmer groups fall roughly into three classes:

1. Service cooperatives
2. Commodity cooperatives
3. General farm organizations

Any one organization may fall into one or more of the above categories. The first two are similar in nature and are designed to serve a specific purpose, such as breeding cows or handling milk or eggs, or representing one commodity group of farmers.

It is my opinion that these organizations of like nature should band together and pool their efforts in a unified program where the welfare of those of the industry is at stake. For problems within the industry some competition is in order and therefore there is justification for organizations in competition with each other — but probably little excuse for hundreds of them each pulling a different way. It is here where much can be gained in the fields of marketing, research, advertising and meeting the pressure of big business and big labor—meeting it on a scale of the same level.

Beyond this point the general farm organization comes into its usefulness. The emphasis is on the problems affecting the farmer which are beyond his individual control and perhaps beyond the realm of the specific commodity.

Working primarily in the field of legislation, it has much to accomplish in the future. Programs of both defensive and offensive legislation must be conducted. Distorted farm programs need correcting, penalizing laws need repeal and others need development to allow agriculture to function properly in our economic system. A divided appeal to the legislator is a favorable situation for indifference or yielding to the interests of the opposition.

The recognition of these points by farm organizations and by ourselves as farmers can do much toward a more favorable and honorable position for agriculture. Each has responsibilities and each must accept them or all will yield to the pressure of people outside agriculture who would like to "run the show."—*Carl Yunker, Elba, New York*

* * *

AGAINST TWO JOBS

I BELIEVE that the only way in which part-time farmers are a benefit is that they pay taxes on land which otherwise might be idle. As a rule they have very inefficient operations, and only tend to produce a surplus which is a detriment to full-time farmers.

If they would only live on the farm, thus deriving the benefits of country living, and depend on their job in industry for their income, we would all be better off. In trying to work a farm part time, they are too tired to do good work in industry, their employer is unhappy, and actually if they figured all their costs, they are making no money on a small part-time farm operation.

—*Lisle E. Hopkins, Bath, N. Y.*

* * *

SUPPORT YOUR ORGANIZATIONS

AS POPULATION increases and laws become more complicated; as agricultural issues become broader, more complex, and change from local to national concern, the need for stronger, more effective agricultural cooperatives increases.

Compared with what they ought to be, our present farm organizations are only half alive. The tremendous potential that is there must be awakened and developed.

The ability to put agriculture in its rightful position in our economy is there. Agriculture is bogged in confusion arising from ill-planned legislation and fast-moving trends. With a look to the future, most will concede that there will be fewer farmers, and that government, business and labor will be bigger. It would seem that one challenge to agriculture is a need for fresh understanding, better perspectives, and some workable ideas.

It is the duty of every individual farmer who is concerned with the future of agriculture to support his existing organizations, and to encourage his neighbor to do the same; to correct things in his organization that he feels are wrong; to improve on things that are good; to elect good men to office and give them his support; to encourage his organization to work cooperatively with other farm organizations; to throw away his petty prejudices, and his false sense of independence.

It is the duty of every organization to keep its members informed on issues; to encourage membership participation; to do what the members want; to build membership so as to become more effective; to accomplish collectively what cannot be accomplished successfully or easily alone; to attack each challenge with vigor; to build strength and use it wisely; to make sure there is a clear-cut understanding of the organization by its members—its purposes, aims, goals, what it stands for, and why it was organized. As knowledge increases so will the desire to take part, change, or improve that which needs improvement.

Much of the world's work is done through organizations. If agriculture falls behind in its duty to itself, the blame can rest only on the shoulders of the individual farmer. With the ability and resourcefulness farmers have always displayed, the need for strength through unity can be developed in a manner of its own choosing, patterned after no other group, and adjusted to the special problems that set agriculture apart from labor and industry.

Briefly, it is my feeling that there will be no advantage to farmers in tieing up with labor unions, and I do not favor Federal aid to schools.

— *Gaylord Ennis, Conewango Valley, New York*

* * *

MEETING RESPONSIBILITIES

I AM A firm believer in farm organizations. To say that I believe farm organizations are meeting their responsibilities would, to a degree, seem to imply that we should relax, be unconcerned, everything will work out O.K. for farmers, just as it is. This I do not believe. But to think that the way out of our dilemma is to junk the present organizations and start new ones is to my mind the most foolhardy thing we could do. Yet there are some who believe this.

Rather than work through their present organizations, replacing incompetent men with good men, replacing unsound ideas with sound ones, making use of the machinery that has taken years, even lifetimes, to set up —to set all this aside and say, "Let's start over," just doesn't seem to me to be the answer. Let me ask those who would want new organizations instead of the present ones:

What will keep the new ones from the same evils that plague our present organizations as they mature over the years?

Present farm organizations are meeting their responsibilities as far as they go. However, I feel that complacency on the part of members will tend to stymie them. Farm organizations, like any other organizations, are people. **Individual participation** of members makes for good organization. Without this, the real worthwhileness, the real effectiveness of any organized group is lost. In fact, without individual member participation any organization becomes a tool to be used against us if we let it get into improper hands. Better that we do not organize if we are not willing to participate.

This I believe is the answer to making farm organizations stronger. I have long felt that if the time, thought, and effort spent by many good, honest persons striving to start up new organizations could have been directed toward improving our present ones, all of us would be better off. — *William E. Bensley, Springville, N. Y.*

* * *

NO FEDERAL SCHOOL AID

I FEEL that Federal aid to schools is another bureaucratic blessing we don't need.

As soon as we receive Federal aid we also come under Feleral controls. We have more than enough of these already. The individual states have ample resources to take care of their own local school problems.

Under the plan proposed last year for Federal aid to schools, it would cost the taxpayers of our state nearly three times what they would receive from such a program. When monies are taken from the states by the Federal government and then re-apportioned to them, a staggering amount is lost through administrative costs.

The closer we can keep administration of tax monies to a local level, the more efficiently they can be handled.

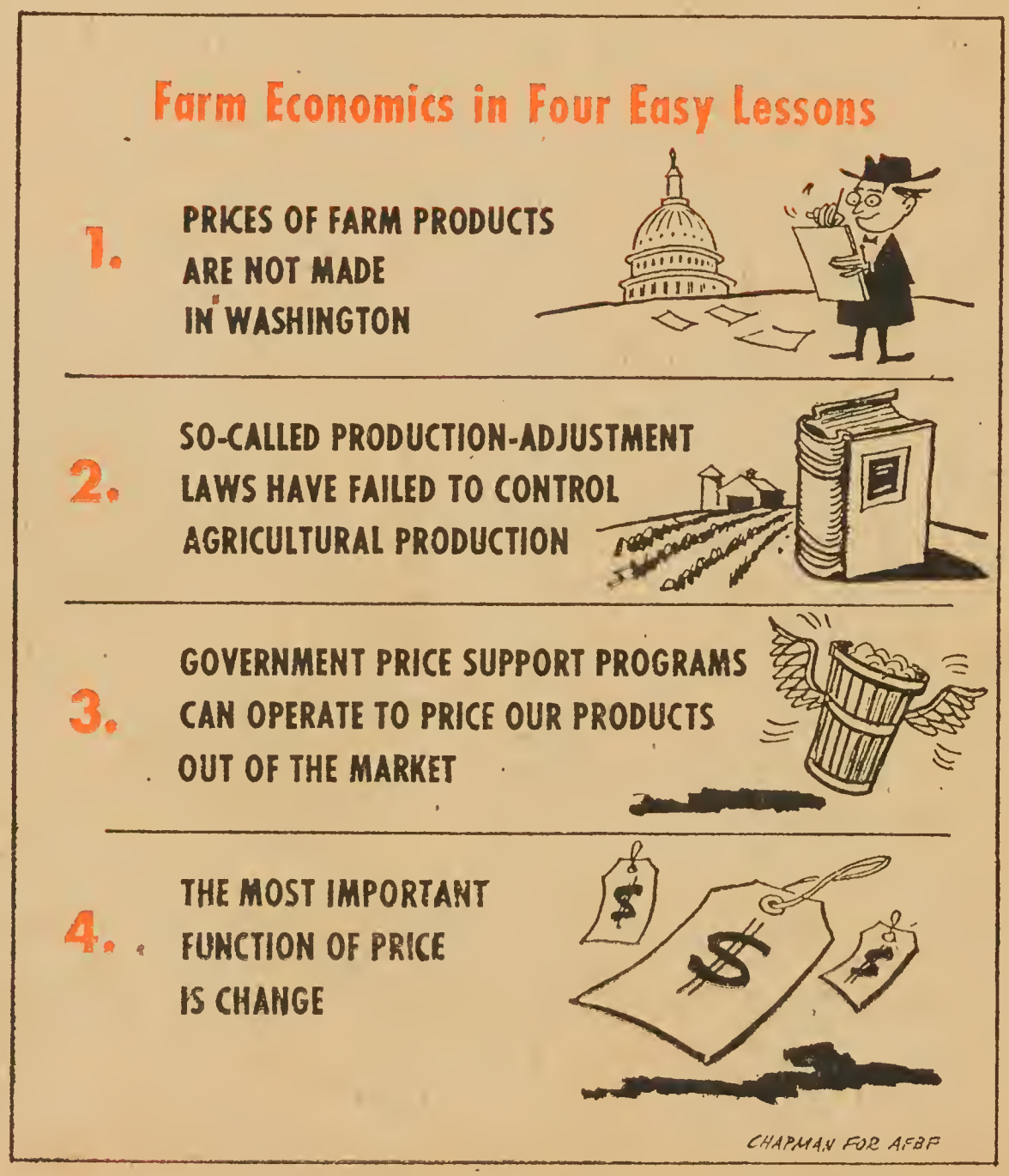
Country churches are getting stronger. The churches of our area have, during the last several years, enlarged their congregations considerably. There seems to be a great deal more interest in the work of the church, particularly in the educational work with the young people.

A community that does not grow spiritually and make available educational facilities to the younger generation is not keeping faith with our ancestors, God-fearing people, who felt that the spiritual growth of a community was as essential as any phase of its development. — *Stewart Donnan, Pitfard, New York.*

* * *

EVADING TAXES

I FIND fault with the business men and legislators who produce farm products in order to evade income tax payments. I know of one very prominent person who sold some 60,000 bushels of apples at 80c a bushel, which is well below the cost of production. By so doing he was able to be taxed in a lower bracket. That sort of thing is a hindrance to the farmer who is trying to make an honest living.—*Leonard P. Gunsch, Newburgh, N. Y.*



Courtesy: Farm Bureau News.



DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

a continuing milkshed-wide forum where problems affecting dairy farmers are threshed out in the give-and-take of grass roots opinion

The Dairymen's League applauds today's TENTH ANNUAL FORUM issue of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST . . . particularly its theme of "Business and Agriculture Work Together to Guard the Future for Youth" . . . and its aim of returning the American Way of life "to more grass roots control."

For half a century, the Dairymen's League has served as a forum for the airing of grass roots opinion on the various economic and governmental problems that affect the welfare of all dairy farmers. And with the single aim that solutions fair to all could be worked out!

Our Annual Meeting is Our Greatest Forum

More than 3,000 meetings of 625 Locals each year give every member a chance to have his say. But our Annual Meeting is our greatest forum of all. The 38th Annual Meeting of the Association just ended was in effect a milk-shed-wide forum where members and delegates from six states gathered to discuss what the League has done, is doing and plans to do in furthering the interests of dairymen. All wrapped up in a 50-year review that spread before the gaze of members the "Cooperative Strength of Dairymen Since 1907".

Help to Maintain Grass Roots Control Over Influences That Control Vital Areas of Your Life . . . Join The

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.

How We Got Started in Farming

As told to Hugh Cosline by Garrison Coon, Amenia, N. Y.

DIRCK, my younger brother, and I always wanted to own a farm in partnership. I am now 33 and unmarried. Dirck is 30, married, with three children whose ages are 5, 3 and 4 months.

We both worked on Dad's farm and as hired men on other farms for a number of years, and I worked in a feed store for 5 years. Between us we saved $11,000, and 4 years ago we bought a herd of 40 Guernseys. We had agreed not to pay over $300 for a cow, but we did go as high as $305 on a couple of them. A few of the cows had records, but mostly we bought on looks at dispersal, consignment and private sales.

We rented this farm, on which there were already a few cows. The first year the herd produced around 7,040 lbs. of milk and 318 lbs. of fat. The second year the production was around 8,700 lbs. milk and 392 lbs. of fat, and in the third year the cows produced an average of 9,300 lbs. of milk and 432 lbs. of fat. The improvement in the second year was largely due to feeding better hay and silage and to better management. The third year we culled out 10 or 12 cows on a sort of rough rule that a cow ought to produce at least 8,000 lbs. of milk unless there was some good reason.

We cash rented until August of this year, and then we bought the farm of 345 acres. We now have 112 head of stock, with 68 producers. Our books showed that our net worth had increased to about $43,000, and fortunately we were able to borrow enough money to close the deal. The Land Bank loaned us $30,000, on a first mortgage, the Production Credit Corporation $15,000, with our cattle and equipment as collateral. Mrs. Long, from whom we bought the farm, took a second mortgage of $20,000.

When we started farming it was of course necessary to keep down expenses. There was a considerable amount of equipment on the farm, and we rented it at an average price of $500 a year. Gradually we have bought some equipment of our own, including a tractor, a gutter cleaner, a bulk milk tank, a silo unloader, a mow dryer, and some smaller equipment.

I mentioned that the quality of the roughage wasn't what it should be. We have reseeded pastures to alfalfa, orchard grass and ladino, and meadows to duPuits alfalfa and timothy, and we grow sudan grass for summer pasture. Last year we bought a hay conditioner. We bale the hay and mow-dry it. This year we were through with the first cutting July 12. The pastures are divided into seven lots, and we rotate them.

We fill our silos with corn, and also husk some, and last year we grew 1,400 bushels of oats. (We were fortunate in being able to borrow a corn picker.) This grain is fed to the cows. We give 1 lb. of grain to 3 lbs. of milk, but we are planning to stretch it to 1 to 3½. Last year purchased grain took 24% of the milk check, which I am told is a little below average.

We have been doing some soil conservation work. The fields are strip cropped, and we are planning to put in a diversion ditch.

We find some time for farm organization work. Our herd is in the Dairy Herd Improvement Association; I am an elder in the local church and Dirck is a trustee; Dirck's wife teaches in the Sunday School, I am on the county Extension Service committee, belong to the Grange, and Dirck is a Farm Bureau committeeman, member of the county Dairy Committee, and a director of the county D.H.I.A.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The best answer to the argument that it is impossible for young men to get started in farming is that it is being done. As I talked with Garrison Coon (Dirck was attending some cows entered in the county fair) I was especially impressed with the following facts:

1. Credit was available to these two men because they had demonstrated their ability to save money and to improve their financial position while still tenants.
2. Very little help is hired. This is essentially a two-man dairy farm with high milk production of 260,000 lbs. of milk per man.
3. While this is a hill farm, the boys knew it was a fertile farm. They were brought up in the community and in addition they did some careful checking.
4. In spite of the large business both men find time to devote to their farm organizations and other community work.



Dirck Coon, the younger member of the partnership, harvesting corn for silage.



Garrison Coon with some of a herd of beautiful Guernseys. This picture was taken in mid-forenoon, and as you can see, the cows were full and happily chewing their cuds.

Says Irrigating Apples Pays Off in Dutchess Co., N. Y.

PAUL CALABI of Lone Birch Farm, Lagrangeville, Dutchess County, N. Y. is a thorough believer in the advantages of irrigating apples. He has been irrigating for six years, but this year, unfortunately, was exceptionally dry and he was able to irrigate only 50 of the 200 acres he grows.

Experience has convinced Paul that it does little good to put on one application of 3 inches of water. When that was tried the apples responded so that the difference could easily be seen, but later the apples that were not irrigated seemed to catch up with them. Also, equipment to check soil moisture showed that it requires an application of 3 inches of water to penetrate to a depth of 2 feet. Therefore, Paul decided to select the 50 acres on higher ground which he believed would respond best to irrigation and to apply a total of from 9 to 12 inches of water to this area throughout the season.

Paul has been growing apples for 17 years. When he first began he also had a dairy, but for the past 10 years has been concentrating on the apples. The total farm area is 400 acres, and the area not in fruit is mowed and used to mulch the trees, using a couple of bales for smaller trees and three to four bales for the larger ones.

"If I could get it I'd be glad to buy standing hay and bale it, but it is almost impossible to buy any in this area," he commented.

Incidentally, where the orchards are irrigated, more grass is grown, and this is mowed and also provides mulch.

Paul is a strong believer in high production per acre in order to show a satisfactory return. He often gets a yield of 500 bushels per acre on mature trees, and has a hope that eventually he might be able to double that. Before you assume that this is impossible, let me tell you how Paul proposes to do it.

He has followed closely the experiments conducted at Geneva on dwarf apple trees, and has been setting out dwarfs 10 feet apart in a row, with the rows 20 feet apart. He is sure that these trees will come into production earlier than the standard size, and he feels confident also that yield per acre will be increased by the larger number of trees.—*Hugh Cosline.*



Paul Calabi and a pump which forces water from the farm pond to parts of the orchard. This was a dry summer. Note how low the water is in the pond in the background. Also note the apple storage in the distance. It will hold 82,000 bushels and part of it is equipped for modified atmosphere storage.

These apples show excellent size, due partly to irrigation water applied. The picture was taken during the third week in August.



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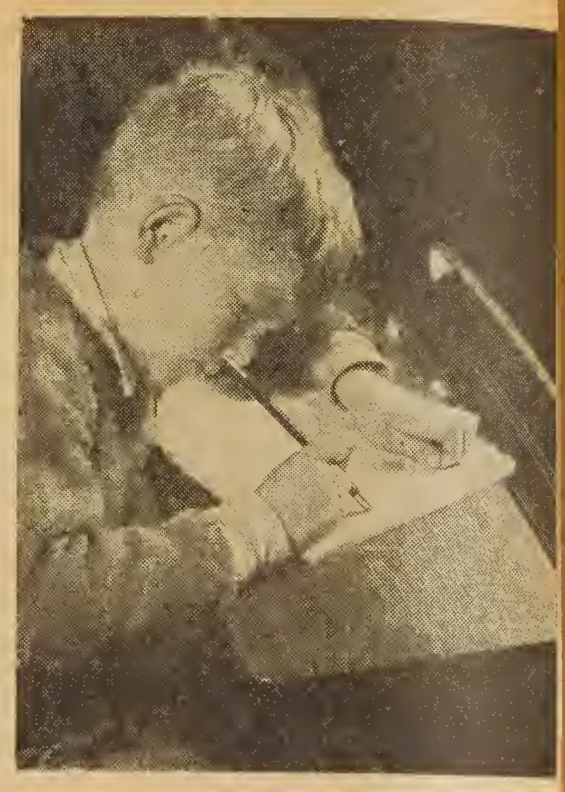
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THE FUTURE IS WHAT YOU MAKE IT

By Dr. Arthur K. Getman

Retired Assistant Commissioner of Education, State of New York



YOUTH ARE truly the trustees of tomorrow. The future will be what you of the next generation help to make it. Are you satisfied with the world as it is? Are you satisfied with yourselves?

If your answer to these questions is a resounding "No"—as it doubtless will be—you will need to have an enduring faith in the future. St. Paul declared: "Faith is the assurance of the things hoped for, and the conviction of the things not seen." It has always seemed to me that the hopes and convictions of our faith in America stem from four practical ways of making a successful career and at the same time attaining real happiness and responsible citizenship.

1. Choose What You Want Most of All Out of Life.

Make an honest appraisal of yourself. Spend many quiet hours striving to know yourself. Prepare a thoughtful list of your talents, your interests, your personal experiences, your strong points and your limitations. Get all the help you can from parents, pastors, teachers, friends and, as Professor Whitehead suggests, keep before you the vision of greatness of persons whom you admire.

Make the plans for your life work large and imaginative. Think boldly, and feel deeply about the things that you would cherish more than anything else in your life. Consider the questions: "What am I best fitted for?" and "In what vocations are there good opportunities?" Especially ask yourself, "Where and in what fields am I most needed?"

A well-defined goal will give vital meaning to your life. It will give an inspiring impulse to your mind and spirit, and awaken a sense of courage and will power in doing the lowly and necessary tasks that must be done to attain the larger values of your plan. You can release mental energies and spiritual powers if you have faith in yourself and faith in God who gives and sustains our lives.

Professor William James, a great leader in psychology, said: "Men habitually use only a small part of the powers which they possess, and which they might use under appropriate circumstances." This truth is strikingly illustrated in the amazing achievements of handicapped persons. With sheer courage and fortitude, coupled with sustained effort, they pursue a clear sense of direction so essential in keeping on a true course.

2. Help To Keep America Free.

We were born free. Our way of life was built by men who risked and gave their lives that the presence of God in their daily private and public affairs might be real. They believed that conscientious decisions and actions by each individual were the basis of freedom. Without a free conscience the supreme worth of each personality is a myth.

We must remember that freedom to make decisions is the beginning of morality. The strength of America and of free people the world over is the collective wills of individuals. Our forefathers, with great insight, understanding and courage, framed our way of life so that the moral stamina and spiritual resources of the people would help them think clearly, feel deeply, and act courageously.

In sharp contrast to our way of freedom, Communists annihilate the individual conscience. Adherents are taught that individuals will have no religion, no personal moral code, no family loyalty, nothing spiritually within or physically without, except that which serves "the party." The individual must be absolutely dedicated to the "class conscience" of the party. He is taught that he can lie, cheat, steal and kill, and that these are moral so long as they serve the party.

Such tactics make a cold chill run up and down the spines of a spiritually sensitive people. But these forces of raw power are growing as a menace to world peace and the sacredness of the human spirit.

"But," you ask, "what can I do as **one** individual striving to make his way in this troubled world?" As a guardian of our American heritage, you will surely want to feel deeply about keeping your conscience sensitive and in readiness to guide you in preserving freedom. Your conscience serves you as a compass serves a mariner; it gives you direction in deciding wisely what you ought to do. Conscience is God's infinite gift to individuals as a Divine inner spirit.

Facing day-by-day problems, one's conscience must be kept in good working order, like a delicate watch. If conscience isn't used regularly in choosing the right course, or if one is not obedient to his conscience, it becomes less of a powerful influence in daily living. You will discover that your growth in the vital religious resources available to us all will strengthen the values of your conscience and your ability to be guided by it.

Think clearly on the basis of facts. There are many problems in personal living and in public life in these difficult times. These are made real by our vast system of publications, radio, television and public meetings. Let us list a few of the issues about which it is of the utmost importance that you think clearly:

Government is getting dangerously big; it drains larger and larger taxes from the people; subsidies take free decisions from individuals.

Too few people vote. It often seems that people do not want the opportunity to share in their government. We all need to vote intelligently and to know the needs of a free people. Voting is a duty, and a precious privilege.

Our debts and money inflation are a serious menace. Local communities need greatly the volunteer work of persons young and old who think clearly and who are able and willing to put their shoulders to the wheel of progress for the common welfare.

Our great youth-serving groups like the 4-H clubs and the Future Farmers of America, are making marvelous contributions to their communities. These youth can be trusted to carry on the thinking, feeling, and living of freedom's supreme values.

3. Work Creatively. Serve People.

Work gives dignity and worth to each of us. It helps us to capture life's greatest values. It is our nature to be creative in planning and in doing useful things. When we deal with problems of making a living and of knowing and serving people, we come very close to the center of our lives. Essentially one is what he **does**.

Few activities can compare with work in sheer happiness. Creating something or rendering some service to people embody solving the real issues of life. The more effective our solutions, the happier we are.

Work at its best is timeless. It transcends hours of employment. Real work means dedicating one's energies to enterprises bigger than himself to which he can give all of himself. Self-discipline, imagination and growth in talents become stepping-stones to greater work.

Most persons face the necessity of working to live. Others have discovered the ennobling resources of living to work. A good sense of direction is a vital asset in creative work. As you plan a career, you will need the assurance of a life work that forever keeps you growing. Few thrills surpass the power to meet competition.

Expanding technology brings increased leisure. You may ask, "How can I use wisely this newly found key to better personal and community living?" Free time away from the job may yield enduring satisfaction. You may be sure that leisure time must be earned to be fully appreciated. It is a dangerous force if it is misdirected.

Great work is often done after the day's job is finished. After the routine of office work, the Dutch naturalist, Leewenhoek, found personal satisfaction in grinding lenses for his microscope. This opened a new interest that brought his discovery of bacteria.

In our time there are countless large-minded persons, who in leisure time have given freely of their talents in helping to build community and cooperative services. Indeed, it is shameful for a healthy person just to keep his body alive and his personal affairs in order, with no time left over for serving the needs of his community. In a career or in your leisure time you are simply serving human wants.

The opportunities to develop new products and new services are wellnigh limitless. Working alone, you have only one set of abilities. Uniting your talents with others you will have teamwork to do greater things.

4. Use The Spiritual Energies Within You Through the Hidden Resources of Your Heart.

It was said of old, "As a man thinks in his heart, so is he."This is one of the greatest truths of all time. Our minds, scholars tell us, are like an iceberg; the one-tenth that floats above the surface of the ocean represents the reasoning mind, while the nine-tenths below the surface may be compared to the deep well of the unconscious mind.

With the conscious mind we think, we judge, and we choose. We are told that what our reason dwells upon passes from the conscious mind to the unconscious mind (the heart). The heart in religion is not the organ that pumps the blood, but rather the seat of emotions like love, affection, joy, happiness, and a sense of being wanted and respected as a person.

If our minds dwell on fear, anger, hate, greed, and a feeling of insecurity, we are frustrated and worried. Within the "heart" of each of us is a reservoir of inspiration, intuition and faith. From these spring the driving force of good over evil. From this spiritual storehouse you can gain the faith and power to attain deeper meaning and services for your life.

Your heart may be filled with fears, anxiety, pessimism or frustration, as the destructive forces of your life. These are negative. They come from the mysterious recesses of your mind. Unless controlled, they tend to dominate your life and to destroy your usefulness and your happiness.

Faith can tap the infinite resources of your mind and heart—faith in the human conscience, faith that you can attain your best hopes, faith that you can win over obstacles, faith that good thoughts and strong sentiments can overcome evil, faith in the love and goodness of God. Your faith will be strengthened by a reverence for life, by the beauties and mysteries of nature, by the deeper levels of conscience, and by the conviction that free people "are the heirs of the ages."

Professor Santayana touched the nerve of the matter in his verse:

It is not wisdom to be only wise,
And on the inward vision close the eyes,
But it is wisdom to believe the heart.

This truth is inspiringly present in the words of a gifted craftsman:

"He who works with his hands only is a laborer; he who works with his hands and his brain is a craftsman; but he who works with his hands, his brain and his heart is an artist."

TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR BETTER LIVING

I. Practice moderation in your daily living, working and eating. Be moderate in use of salt, fatty foods, tobacco and alcohol.
II. Keep the weight of your youth (25).
III. Cultivate good muscle tone by maintenance of regular physical exercise.
IV. Avoid fatigue. It is the first warning signal.
V. Avoid emotional stress and strain.
VI. Avoid drugs or "fad diets" except under close supervision of your physician.
VII. Have a thorough annual physical examination.
VIII. If you have a health impairment, learn and recognize your limitations.
IX. Develop a cheerful philosophy of life.
X. Cultivate mind and soul to your utmost. They alone are indestructible.

John E. Boland, M. D.

Competition Reduces Prices But Hikes Employee's Pay

IN 1908 the average employee of one of the largest tire producers was receiving **40 cents an hour.** Then a tire for a small car, costing $35, would run an average of 2,000 miles in its lifetime.

This resulted in a cost of 1.75 cents per mile, **or 7 cents for the wear and tear on the four tires alone, over a one-mile stretch.** A calculation indicates that an hour's labor at 40 cents would pay for only 23 miles of use of one tire, or less than six miles of use for four tires. Merely the wear and tear of the four tires on a fifty-mile trip would cost more than the workers' earnings for an entire eight-hour day. Obviously, workers did not own or operate cars!

In 1954 the average earnings of employees of tire plants were $2.25 an hour, over five times the 1908 rate. Had this been the only gain which took place, a man would still have had to work one hour to secure 130 miles of use from a tire, or one hour's work would have yielded enough income to pay for the wear and tear on four tires over only a 32-mile stretch; still a worker could not have afforded to run a car, even if someone gave him one.

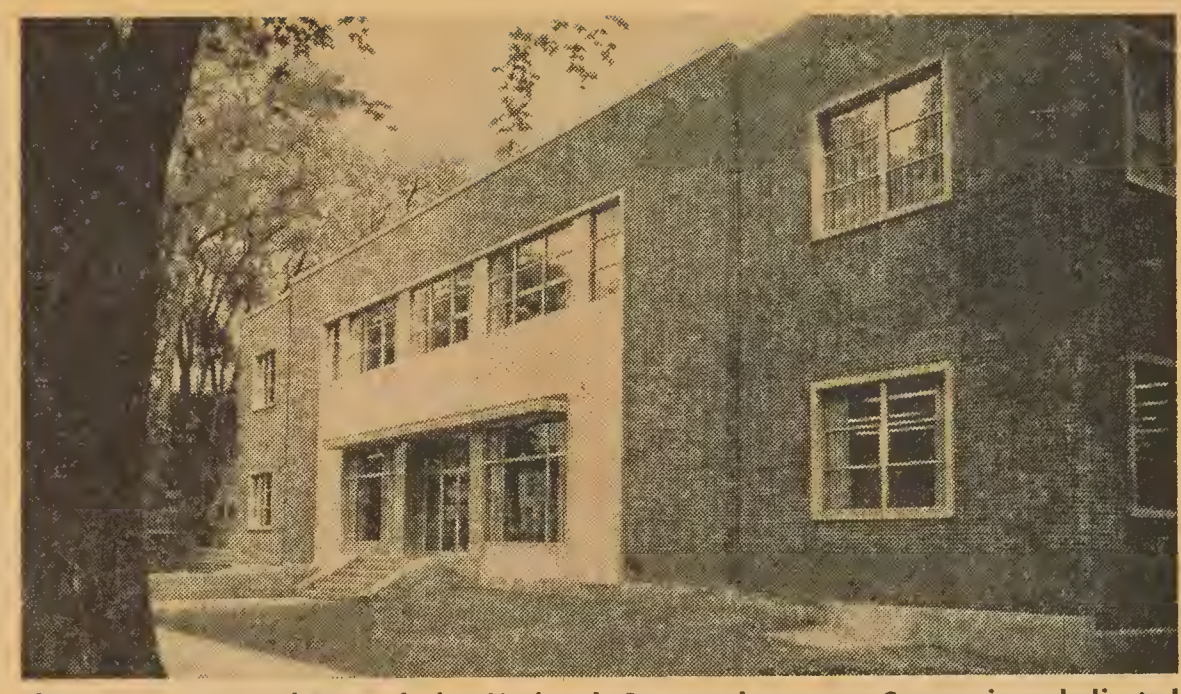
However, two other things happened. In 1954, instead of a tire costing $35, it cost $20.50. Instead of running 2,000 miles, it would run on the average about **30,000 miles.** A calculation will indicate that in 1954 an hour's work at $2.25 would pay for not 23 miles of use, **but 3,300 miles, a 143-fold improvement.**

The following tabulation tells the whole story:

	1908	1954
Average hourly wages	.40	$2.25
Cost of small tire	35.00	20.50
Lifetime mileage of tire	2,000	30,000
Mileage yield for hours' work	23	3,300

Thus, under the stress of competition, the price was greatly reduced, and the life of the tire was increased by 1,400%, much to the benefit of workers and all consumers. This is what puts substance into our pay envelopes.

—*U. S. Chamber of Commerce*



The new Syracuse home of the National Grange Insurance Companies, dedicated September 6 "to the service of agriculture."

APPRECIATING CITIZENSHIP

ONE of the requirements for eligibility to vote, or to hold office, or do many other things in this country is citizenship. We who were born here and thus automatically became citizens give but little thought to the matter, taking it for granted.

But that is not the case with thousands of European refugees, many of whom are seeking entrance into and eventual citizenship in the United States. They know from bitter experience what may happen to them in the countries under the domination of the communists. They have seen their friends and relatives shipped off to Siberian slave labor camps. They know what persecution is. Therefore thousands of them have fled their homelands.

Some of the responsibilities which go with citizenship are voting, acting on juries, work on committees, and the like, not to mention doing everything possible to keep one's home surroundings neat, the schools properly manned and equipped, the streets free from litter, and work with boys and girls, and citizen groups in general.

Citizenship means much, but its true worth is appreciated most by those to whom it is denied. Ask yourself if you are doing what you should to make citizenship in the U.S.A. worthy of the high esteem in which it is held by thousands of refugees from other countries.—*The Dundee Observer, Dundee, New York.*

— A. A. —

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AMERICAN PROSPERITY?

"I", said the banker.
"I", said the farmer.
"I", said the politician.
"I", said the union leader.
"I", said the business man.
"I", said the manufacturer.
"I", said the laborer.
WHO IS RIGHT?

"...a priceless heritage"

DEMOCRACY has been described as a partnership between a people and their government to obtain the greatest good for the greatest number.

But the good—or public interest—is often hard to see. Political speeches sometimes obscure real truths—especially in times like these. The short-run gain is promised and trumpeted on platform, radio, TV, and the like. The long-run cost or consequence, however, is seldom mentioned at all.

Take the matter of taxation, for example. No one would argue with the thought that the Government must tax all of us in order to provide an adequately strong program of national defense. All must help to pay for such a program, because everybody benefits from the continued international peace that such a program helps to insure. And it's similarly sound and proper for all taxpayers to contribute to the support of a supervisory group like the Federal Reserve System because, ultimately, everybody benefits from its efforts to stabilize our economy.

But is it in the public interest to tax *all* for a project of benefit only to a very few? It is not.

We should never lose sight of certain fundamental truths:

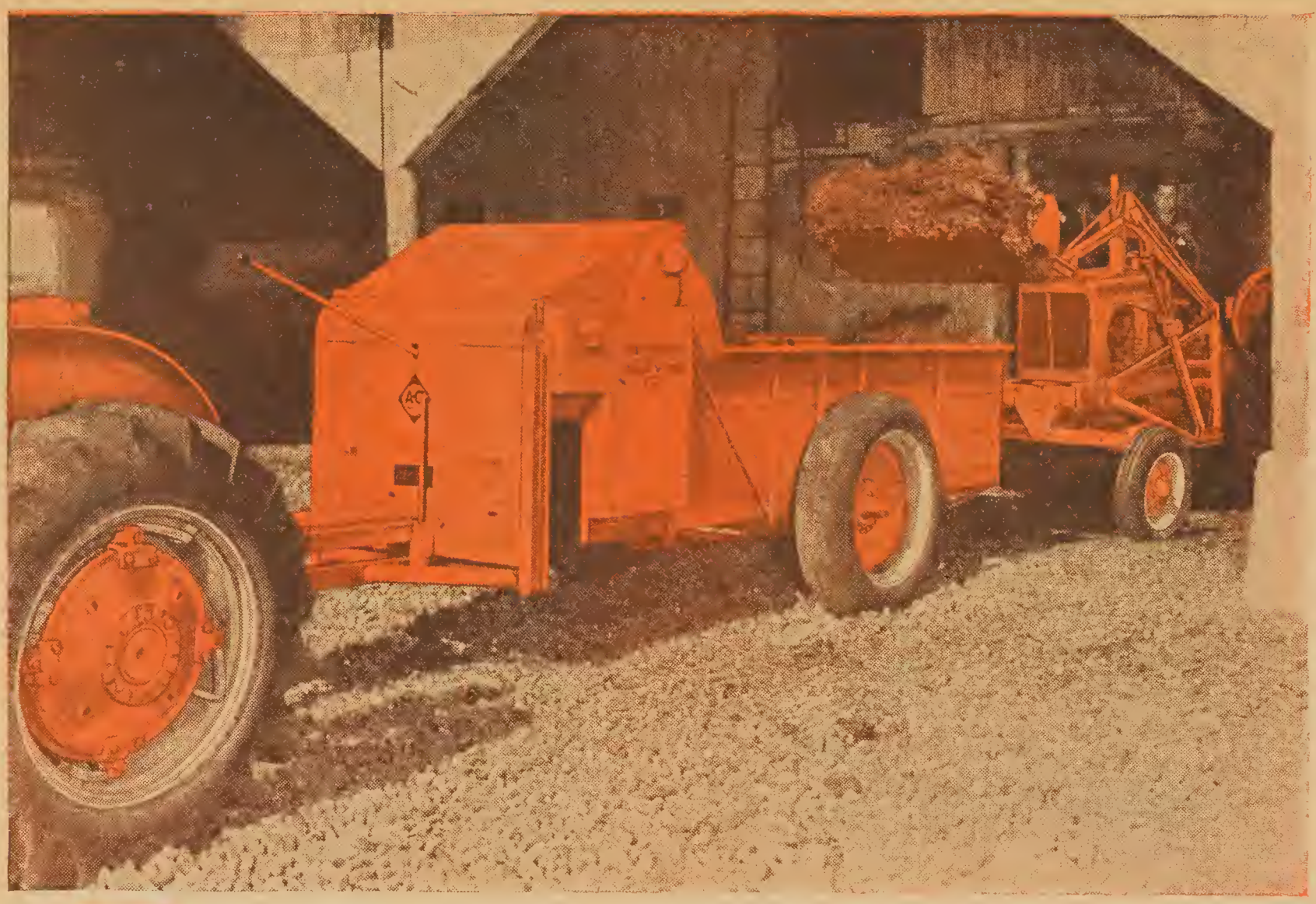
The cost—and the benefits—of government should be distributed fairly among all.

No one group—neither business, nor labor nor farm nor any particular region—should benefit at the expense of its neighbors.

You've got an important stake in issues of this kind, which are vital to you today and to your children tomorrow. As a citizen of our land—where men and women have the right to vote—you can influence the way these issues are handled.

Be a participating citizen—one who uses his or her vote—and our nation will remain one we can pass on to our children as a priceless heritage.

ROME CABLE
CORPORATION



Power takes over

ALLIS-CHALMERS SPREADER EASY-LOADS AND FRONT-SPREADS A CLEAN NEW POWER WAY

Man-handling manure ends completely . . . power takes over . . . when you own the new Allis-Chalmers front-unloading spreader.

Tractor-load it from the *rear and sides.* There's no rear-beater to block the way. Load from hard-to-reach sheds, corners or barn cleaners . . . without touching a hand fork!

Front spreading is a whole new way of crop-feeding: one-lever control—thin or heavy—wide and low—out of cross-winds—comfortable for *you!*

Beaters and turbine slingers are fully enclosed like a hammer mill. The load moves *forward* as you spread—keeps load weight on the tractor drive wheels for better traction.

Team this new spreader with the easy-on, easy-off Allis-Chalmers Tractor Loader—and you'll have a pair of low-cost workers that take over one of your toughest jobs. See and price both at your dealer's.

ALLIS-CHALMERS, FARM EQUIPMENT DIVISION,
MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN



The Million Dollar Lathe

HAVE YOU heard about the lathe that cost $12,000 in 1942, but which took more than a million dollars to replace?

Employees at Thompson Products Co., Inc., heard about it in the company's annual report.

The *Cleveland Plain Dealer* heard about it and made the million dollar lathe the subject for editorial page treatment.

This is the story:

In 1942 Thompson Products bought a lathe. The cost was $12,000. Under Federal tax laws the cost could be depreciated over a 14-year period. So, last year, when the lathe had to be replaced, Thompson had $12,000 set aside, plus an additional $1,000 which was the resale value of the old lathe.

However, in 1956 the same model lathe that had sold for $12,000 in 1942 was selling for $35,000, and a new model with attachments to meet the advanced needs of the industry cost $67,000.

So the company found itself with only $13,000 to buy a $67,000 piece of equipment.

The additional $54,000 had to come from profits. But in order to clear $54,000, Thompson had to make a profit of $112,000 before taxes, and in order to make that much profit, the company had to sell more than $1,250,000 worth of products to customers.

It took a million and a quarter dollars of sales for the company to replace one lathe, **and not one cent went to the stockholder!**

A million and a quarter dollars to replace one machine so three Thompson employees—one shift—could continue working!

The *Cleveland Plain Dealer's* editorial reaction to this method of presenting the business profit picture is to the point:

"This is something to think about when agitators scream about high corporate profits. No profits, no new machines, no jobs." — *Chamber of Commerce of the U. S.*

— A. A. —

THE ONE THAT WILL WORK

WE HAVE had programs for everybody who called himself a farmer and for many who didn't—programs which plowed under pigs, which paid individuals vast amounts of money for not farming, which encouraged people to produce for government instead of for market.

I think many of these plans were ill-conceived, poorly administered, and self-defeating. They carried us down the wrong road. Any plan which doesn't lead in the direction of a free, de-controlled, de-subsidized, supply-and-demand agriculture is not a good plan and is not good for the American people.

The only farm plan that will work—that has ever worked satisfactorily—is a free market. Let's get back to it. — *Tom Anderson, Editor Farm and Ranch*



"Hello. Water Department? I'd like to discontinue your service immediately."

Dairymen's League Has Fiftieth Annual Meeting

THE 50th annual meeting of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc. was held at Rochester, the activities continuing Monday, October 7 through Thursday, October 10.

Along with the annual meeting on Thursday were meetings of committees on Monday and Tuesday, the Home Service program and the Young Co-operators and an evening program of entertainment on Wednesday. Also on Wednesday were talks by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson and Homer L. Brinkley, executive vice-president of the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives.

In his annual report, President Stanley Benham reported 3,081,459,996 lbs. of milk marketed, approximately half of which was handled in League-owned plants and half in dealers' plants. Gross sales for the year were $175,443,419.00. The average amount of milk delivered per member has continued to increase, being 147,713 lbs. in the last fiscal year compared to 146,165 lbs. the year previous, and 92,730 lbs. ten years ago.

No Butter Made

Following are brief excerpts from President Benham's address:

"We did not manufacture any butter in our plants last spring, and a smaller amount of cheese than usual. The total manufacture of butter in the New York pool from January 1, 1957 to July 31, 1957 was down from the previous year by 54%, proving, contrary to what some people claim, that handlers do not normally manufacture milk when the fluid market can use it. Someone may ask, 'Where does the butter come from that we get at our local plants with the Dairylea label on it?' It is purchased from Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc., the outstanding cooperative butter manufacturer in the country, who packages it under our label . . .

"During the year, a 28-page booklet was published entitled, 'It's All Yours.' The booklet describes what the League is, why it was founded, and the services it offers to members. 36,000 copies were printed . . .

"It has often been said that one picture is worth a thousand words. With this in mind, we have produced a 14-minute color film, showing the formation of marketing cooperatives, demonstrating how they are run, and what they do for their members. Copies will soon be available for local annual meetings, civic groups, T.V. stations, schools, etc . . .

Milk for Health

"In August just past, your Board of Directors, after long deliberation, regretfully decided to cancel our contract with Milk for Health at its expiration date, May 31, 1958. These payments reduced every member's milk check by approximately 1¢ per cwt. . . .

"A series of meetings among organization leaders is now in progress, from which, I hope, an acceptable advertising and sales promotion program can be developed, that will be supported by all dairymen . . .

"According to an estimate by Dr. Blanford, Market Administrator, the dairy farmers of the area had been losing $17,000,000.00 a year due to the failure of their leaders to agree upon a method of correcting a situation that they all knew was unsound. With the application of our new Order as of August 1 this year, this annual loss was eliminated . . .

"If our present over-production and loss of world markets situation continues or becomes more acute, we may have to conclude that United States dairymen must decide between being content to live with unsatisfactorily dangerous points a farmer cooperative could reach would be where members come to look upon their organization as simply another commercial operation, for which they have little or no feeling of responsibility; or when a cooperative regards its members only as a source of products to market or as customers for supplies . . .

"If farmers had invested in facilities for marketing their commodities and purchasing their supplies, a reasonable portion of the $10 billion they have invested in the past ten years in high-powered equipment to increase production, they would have a better balanced economic setup, less vulnerable to economic pressure . . .

"The growth of farmer cooperatives in this country has not kept pace with the general growth of the national economy. Government has been called upon to step in and fill the vacuum in storage and distribution of farm products . . .

"The farmer must rely upon his own resources of joint action and build group strength for his own economic salvation, rather than to look to either business or government to pave the way for his economic progress. There are already in sight forces which will liquidate farming as we have known it if the joint efforts of farmers are not mobilized through cooperatives to maintain our present individual farm organizations . . ."

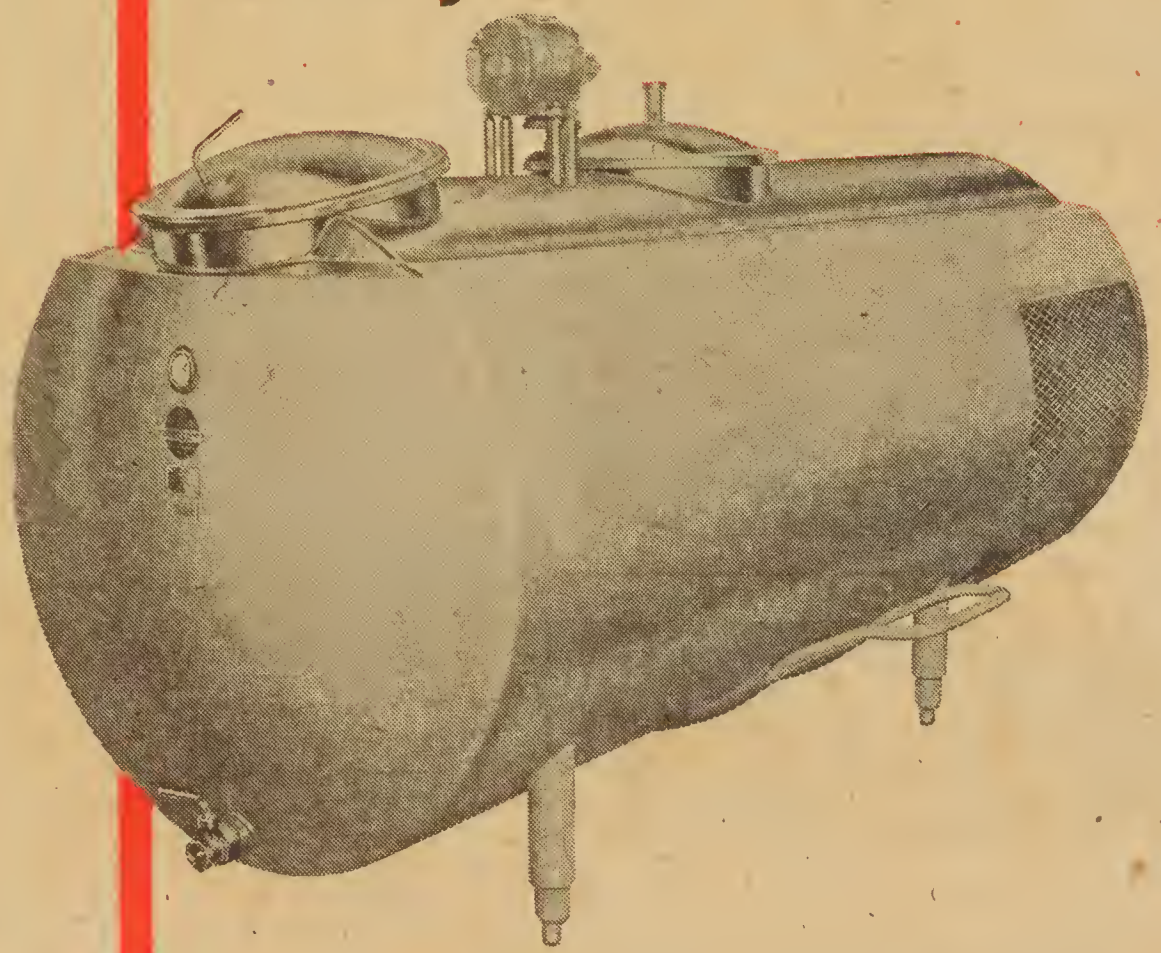
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Money often costs too much.
—Emerson

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

If there's a pipeline milker in your future...this

NEW DE LAVAL Vacuum Bulk Cooler is for you!

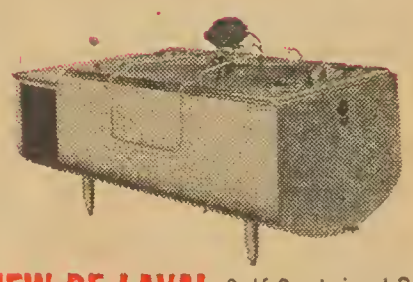


Use it right now as a pour-in cooler . . . and when your pipeline comes along you're all set with the most advanced Vacuum Bulk Cooler on the market. This new 375-gallon, self-contained, factory-sealed Vacuum Bulk Cooler is exclusive with De Laval . . . has the same built-in quality and dependability that make every De Laval Bulk Cooler outstanding.

Perfect companion for a pipeline milker, the new De Laval Vacuum improves milking . . . eliminates the need for milk handling equipment—pump or automatic discharger . . . makes less *total* cost for Combine Milker and tank.

Get all the money-making facts on De Laval's new Vacuum Bulk Cooler . . . and on De Laval's other bulk cooler models. There's a size to fit your operation perfectly—every-day or every-other-day pickup—capacities from 180 gallons to 1000 gallons. See your De Laval Dealer . . . today!

DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY



NEW DE LAVAL Self-Contained Bulk Cooler . . . automatic, trouble-free . . . capacities from 180 to 375 gallons.



DE LAVAL Remote Condensing Unit Bulk Cooler . . . capacities from 375 to 1000 gallons.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY, Poughkeepsie, New York • 427 Randolph St., Chicago 6 • DE LAVAL PACIFIC CO., 201 E. Millbrae Ave., Millbrae, Calif.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST buy the best Buy ITHACA

Gun illustroted is the 37R Deluxe model, one of the fomous Ithaca Featherlight fomily! This madel sports o solid raised rib, for perfect pointing on game or torget, also hos the beovertail forend demanded by oll crock shots. Forend ond stock ore thondsomely-figured native black walnut.

ITHACA GUNS ARE TROUBLE-FREE

are mode of all sofe, solid steel, giving you the greotest strength with lightness ond strong enough to handle the 2¾ inch magnum shells os well as the 2¾ inch stondord loods.

ON TOP OF ALL THIS

Ithoca, hos ultro-fast bottom ejection, o feoture thot protects the shooter ond the gun. Shell explosion, gases, burned powder, etc., connot be thrawn back in shoater's face. Dirt, rain, snow, sleet, connot enter the gun while shooting. All madels con be ordered with left-handed safety at no extro cost.

All Ithaco guns are now equipped with the original

ITHACA RAYBAR SIGHT

helps improve your shooting under ony outdoor lighting condition. Helps you get on target foster. No more misses becouse of poor light. Ithoco Roybar Sights also fit all other mokes ond models of shotguns.



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SEND FOR YOUR COPY OF THIS BOOKLET

Build your own Gun Cabinet or Rack. Six designs, all new. Complete, simple detailed instructions. By speciol orrongement with the author you con have this $1 booklet far 50c coin (no stamps). ★ New booklet on Shooting Tips and Feotherlight informotion 25c.

"Since 1880 Great Guns!"

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Dept. 14 Ithaca, N. Y.

INFLATION,

What Causes It? How Does It Affect You?

DOES inflation puzzle you? Are you frustrated and unhappy when prices continue to increase while income "stays put" or lags behind costs? Of course you are, and you have plenty of company.

What causes inflation? You hear claims about the effects of government spending, cheap money, wage increases, installment buying, etc. They all have their effect; no one is entirely responsible.

It may help to look at it this way. Suppose every person's income were doubled overnight without any increase in the services or products available to be bought. What would result? Prices would double!

It is then clear that prices reflect the relationship between the amount of money in circulation and the total amount of industrial products and professional services available for purchase. If the supply of money is increased, bringing increased demand, or if the supply of goods and services is decreased, prices will surely rise.

What affects the volume of money in circulation?

1. Credit.

When interest rates are low, borrowing is stimulated and money (or purchasing power) is added to that already being circulated. That's why we hear suggestions for government action to tighten up on the use of credit.

Credit includes many things, including instalment buying. Indirectly borrowing is affected by confidence. When the public feels sure business will continue to be good, they are more inclined to borrow and buy freely.

Government credit is inflationary, the same as personal or business credit. Deficit spending is a form of government credit. Heavy taxes are inflationary insofar as men are employed in government work which is not essential, instead of producing wanted goods or services to increase the amount available for purchase.

Wild, uncontrolled inflation results when a government prints paper money without regard to need, or the physical assets of the country. Then the time comes when a basket is needed to carry money to buy a loaf of bread!

2. Wage Increases.

Wage increases, without a comparable increase in production, are inflationary. This is true because money available for spending increases faster than the goods or services that can be bought.

As production per man in any industry increases, workers should expect more wages, but even then, increased wages should not absorb all the increased efficiency. Some increase in returns should go to the man who supplies the money to operate the business, some to those who manage it and some to the consumer in the form of lower prices.

Labor unions have been very successful in getting better wages for members. In fact, they have won increases that do represent all of the increased efficiency, and in some cases more than that. This is one of the causes of inflation. Labor costs make up a very high percentage of the cost of any manufactured product, and wage increases are soon reflected in price increases.

An excellent example is the recent increase in the price of steel which results in price increases on many things and adds to the cost of living. Then labor union leaders use this increased cost of living as an excuse for demanding still higher wages, the result being what is commonly referred to as a vicious wage-price spiral.

Industry as a whole could help control inflation by greater resistance to wage increases. Too often, it seems that the manufacturer is satisfied so long as he knows that his competitors must pay the same wage rates that he does.

3. Social Security.

Insofar as Social Security checks increase the money available for buying by retired people who do not produce, they are inflationary. Personal savings are not inflationary because they represent deferred spending. You save and spend later instead of now. Therefore, total buying power is not increased.

As inflation is fed by increasing the amount of money in circulation, so also it is fed by reducing the amount of goods that can be bought.

4. War.

War is inflationary for two reasons: much of what is produced is used for war instead of civilian consumption; much of the explosives are produced on credit.

Halting Inflation

What can be done by government or by you to halt or slow down inflation, the steady increase in the level of prices?

To some extent government can control the volume of money in circulation. Curbs on credit is one way, but business in general resists such action.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

PROOF of Amazing Fuel Savings

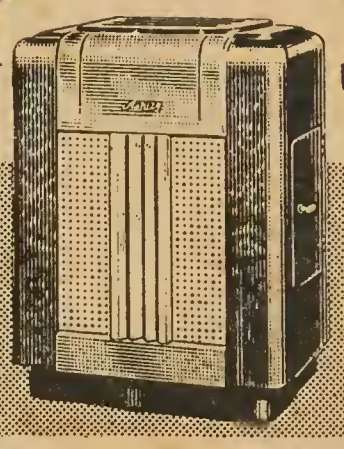
ASHLEY®

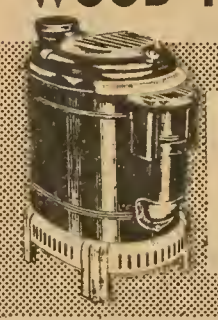
24 HOUR THERMOSTATIC DOWNDRAFT

WOOD HEATERS

Many Users Save

50 to 75% ON FUEL





See your ASHLEY deoler todoy or write us for color catalog and prices

only ASHLEY offers

1. Patented down-draft system,
2. Patented radiant heat control thermostat,
3. Patented Secondary Air Intake,
4. Choice of four decorator colors.

You enjoy guaranteed proof of amozing fuel savings when you use on ASHLEY AUTOMATIC WOOD HEATER. Thousonds of users in the coldest climotes tell us of their tremendous sovings on fuel bills! You can enjoy controlled heot at a low cost—and build just one fire o seoson with an ASHLEY AUTOMATIC WOOD HEATER. Wood burns cleon, less soot and grime—refuel on an average every 12 hours—and remove oshes only 3 times a month. ASHLEY's ore heating mony entire homes, schools and stores. An ASHLEY burns any type of wood successfully. See your deoler now or write us for full FREE details. (Please print name and address.) We pre-pay freight to the neorest freight station. Over 3,000 sold from one city. Availoble in 15 models — 15 prices.

ASHLEY® AUTOMATIC WOOD STOVE CO., Inc.
Box Z-15, Columbia, South Carolina

Dealerships available in some areas—inquiries invited.

AMERICA FIRST

NOT MERELY in matters material, but in things of the spirit. Not merely in science, inventions, motors, and skyscrapers, but also in ideals, principles, character.

Not merely in the calm assertion of rights, but in the glad assumption of duties.

Not flaunting her strength as a giant, but bending in helpfulness over a sick and wounded world like a Good Samaritan.

Not in splendid isolation, but in courageous cooperation.

Not in pride, arrogance, and disdain of other races and peoples, but in sympathy, love and understanding.

Not in treading again the old, worn, bloody pathway which ends inevitably in chaos and disaster, but in blazing a new trail along which, please God, other nations will follow, into the new Jerusalem where wars shall be no more.

Some day some nation must take that path—unless we are to lapse once again into utter barbarism—and that honor I covet for my beloved America.

And so, in that spirit and with these hopes, I say with all my heart and soul, "AMERICA FIRST."—*Bishop G. Ashton Oldham.*

(Continued from Opposite Page)

Government control of prices—price ceilings—has been proposed, but history does not show much success in the past. When prices are set below what consumers are willing to pay, black markets are the result. Certainly if prices are to be held down by government, wages must also be so controlled. If this is done in peace time, when will it stop? If never, we then have complete socialism and complete loss of individual freedom of action.

An appeal has been made to industry and labor for restraint in increasing wages and prices. Again, past history gives little hope that such an appeal will be effective.

Living With Inflation

What can you as an individual do to meet the hazards of increasing prices?

When prices go up, prices of raw materials usually lead the procession. Such things as taxes, transportation costs, public utilities, etc., increase more slowly, also drop more slowly in a depression.

Why then are the prices of farm products lagging so far behind? One reason is the large stocks of government-owned products which have resulted from high government price supports. These supports, also, have encouraged some men to continue in farming when otherwise they might have grasped some other opportunity. This, of course, has increased the supply of farm products and has added to the amount produced above what consumers need.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Latent abilities are like clay . . . The result is dependent on how it is used.—James F. Lineoln

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Frankly, there isn't much an individual can do to halt inflation. Many individuals acting together could affect prices by saving more and spending less, and you as an individual, especially if you are young, can learn to live with inflation. Here are some suggestions:

Watch purchases carefully, especially those not essential.

Farm equipment can be used to lower production costs, therefore to buy may be essential. However, you have the choice of keeping costs low by buying used machines, of buying in partnership with a neighbor, of doing custom work to help pay for it or of hiring machines to do custom work for you.

If you farm on a profitable basis, reduced buying will leave more money to save or invest. But money in a savings account has its shortcomings during an inflationary period because as prices increase the same number of dollars will buy less in the future than it will now.

One way to invest such money is in your own business for the purpose of cutting production costs. Another way is to buy land, buildings, or common stocks in an established business. During inflation, money in the bank does not increase in value, but material things usually do. Houses and farms tend to keep pace with an increase in the general price level. So will common stocks in a going concern.

Inflation is hard on the aged. Savings accounts, pensions, annuities, even Social Security checks—all decrease in purchasing power as prices go up. The choice in many cases of retirement is between a reduced standard of living and going back to work. Inflation is also tough on teachers and other unorganized white collar workers. Their salaries tend to lag behind prices.

With all its frustrations, slow inflation is easier to live with than serious deflation. Deflation—a drop in the general price level—favors those who have retired, those with fixed incomes, and all workers who keep their jobs, even though wages or salary may be reduced somewhat. It is tough on those who owe money, on those who lose their jobs and on many who are engaged in business, especially those operating on credit.

Right now the experts see no prospect of a business bust in the near future and little chance that the present inflationary trend will be halted soon. In the meantime, it may help some to understand inflation and to take steps to live with it as well as can be done.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Prices are affected by many things. The explanation on this page is over simplified and makes no pretense of covering the subject completely. It is written for the purpose of clarifying your thoughts and providing some fundamental information as a basis for further thought and study.

— A. A. —



"There! That clears up our bill at the feed store . . . for '54, that is!"

THE NEW MILK ORDER

One months experience does not allow a full appraisal of the effect of the new order. However, the first months experience did yield some useful information, and, in general confirmed the forecasts made regarding the new order.

Producer deliveries this August with the new order were 21 percent greater than last August with the old order. Fluid Milk sales were up 44 percent from last year. The percentage of total milk used for fluid purposes was 63.76 this August and 55.31 last year—an increase of 8.45 percentage points.

The average price paid by order handlers for Class I milk this August was 8 percent higher than last year. This increase was due largely to a 4 percent increase in the Class IA price and the elimination of Class I-C milk.

The combined changes in volume of milk, classification, class prices and utilization increased handlers average pool obligation by 47 cents per hundredweight.

Deductions made from the pool in computing the uniform price were about 5 cents per hundredweight greater than last August. This resulted in part from a 3 cent per hundredweight increase in the cost to the pool for "nearby differentials". The shift of the center of the production area toward the metropolitan market accounted for most of the remaining increase in pool deductions.

The uniform price was 42 cents greater at the 201-210 mile zone than last year. The inecrease in uniform price was greater closer to the market but less beyond the 210 mile zone.

—R. P. Story, Cornell Extension Economist.



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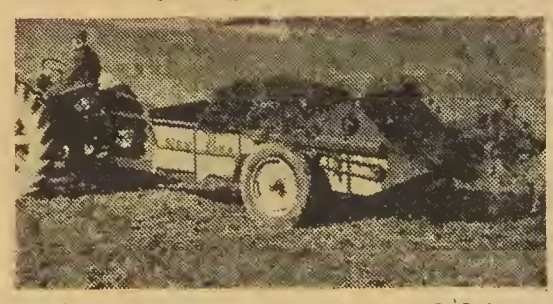
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Your Forty Ounces



By ALVA W. PHELPS
Chairman and President, The Oliver Corporation

WE THINK a tremendous opportunity exists in the field of farm machinery. We believe that the farm machinery industry is one of the true growth industries of the next decades.

Why do we think such great opportunity exists? Because we have gone to some time and trouble to look at the long-range requirements for farm products and farm machinery and to plan our course accordingly. The basic and underlying facts of farming in this country show a bright picture.

The average adult's stomach can hold about 40 ounces; the average American insists on filling that void whenever he feels like it. How insistent he is, is proved by the fact that the percentage of family income spent for food has not varied appreciably in nearly 35 years — in good times and bad. Yes, the dollars change, but the percentage does not. In depression times, the American family simply eats cheaper foods; in good times, more porterhouse steaks and olives.

Now that we have established 40 ounces as our unit of consumption, let use see how many units we have and will have in the future.

Remember, at the present time, a baby is being born every 7½ seconds and the rate is increasing.

For every 100 people requiring food in 1955, we will have 108 to 109 in 1960. That is an 8% to 9% increase in the size of our ultimate market. By 1965, we will have 115 to 117 consumers of food for every 100 we had in 1955. By 1970, we will have 125 to 127 and by 1975 we will have 134 to 138, or more than one-third more than we have today. If the population growth continues at its present trend, a low estimate is 222 million Americans by 1975, with the experts saying it will be 228 million.

People can do without anything but food and water. They can defer buying a new automobile; they can do without, or delay the purchase of, anything but food. Many manufacturers envy agriculture the stability of its market. And when you view these facts, the blue color of our farm surpluses changes to a rosy hue. As every 7½ seconds a new citizen is born, so are our markets for everything enlarged, and so must the production of everything be enlarged.*

To produce these food requirements we must look to the land. Crop land will show little or no increase from now until 1975. At present the increase in crop land by irrigation is almost exactly offset by the decrease caused by retirement of poor land and the use of good land for superhighways, suburbs and other nonagricultural purposes.

This also means that farming will become a more and more competitive business. Companies with inefficient factories cannot survive against competitors with efficient plants. So, in agriculture, poor land cannot compete against good land, nor can poorly equipped farms compete against well-equipped farms.

Poor land and poorly run farms go out of business because good farms are constantly increasing their production while reducing unit costs.

Between 1935 and 1955 the number of workers on farms fell from 12,733,000 to 8,237,000. This trend is going to continue. For each 100 workers on farms in 1955, there will be only 60 to 65 in 1975.

Here is a noteworthy thing. Fewer and fewer workers are going to produce more and more food. If each man produced 100 units of crops in 1955, he must produce 215 to 220 units in 1975.

It will be the same kind of man who is doing the work. He will not be any stronger, and he certainly cannot work any longer than he does now. The only way he can accomplish this tremendous increase in productivity is by what in our factories we call 'mechanization'; namely, by the use of machinery.

This is precisely the conclusion reached by the economists. For each 100 machines in use in 1955, there must be 130 in 1960, 175 in 1965, 220 in 1970, and 270 in 1975.

The requirement for more farm equipment is also stimulated by the demand for more expensive foods. The eating habits of Americans are changing as our income increases.

So let us take a moment to consider the pocketbook of the citizen of the future.

Present economic trends indicate relative income per capita, starting from 1955 as a base of 100, will rise to 112 by 1960, and to 160 by 1975. This presupposes that the value of the dollar remains at its present level.

With each passing year, we will have more people, each with more to spend, and that means—on the basis of history—that they will want more expensive and better foods. Let me give you an example: A food calorie obtained from wheat, corn or potatoes costs a lot less than one from beefsteak or head lettuce. When we feed 100 calories of grain to livestock, we get back only 10 to 15 calories of beefsteak, the consumer must pay for almost a thousand calories of grain and other feeds plus the labor and other costs of feeding, caring for and processing the steers.

Today the sources of cheap food calories have become a smaller part of our diets. Since the prosperous period of 1925-1929, our consumption of wheat has declined by one-third—potatoes by 30%. There has been a small decline in uses of sugar.

The consumption of expensive calories has sharply increased. Vegetable consumption has increased 38%. Meat consumption has increased 21%. The only livestock food product to have a per capita decline is milk—about 12%. This has been entirely due to the substitution of margarine for butter. The consumption of all other milk products has increased and is increasing.

It requires more machinery to produce the additional feed required to produce the more expensive calories.

It all adds up to the fact that more food must be raised for more people from the same amount of land, by fewer people using much more machinery.

(*EDITOR'S NOTE: Many economists disagree with the theory that increased population will cure the surplus problem. It seems certain that new methods and more power will result in increased food production, which can outrun demand for many years to come.—*H.C.*)

More Service Increases Marketing Spread

By DR. HELEN G. CANOYER,
Dean N. Y. State College of Home Economics at Cornell University

THERE ARE many areas in which producers and consumers have a mutual interest. One of these is in the spread between the price the producer gets for his product, and the price the consumer pays for it.

In this country, the producer and consumer are brought together in the market place through an intricate and highly developed system of distribution which has taken an increasingly larger share of the consumer's dollar. It does not necessarily follow, however, that the distributor has benefited at the expense of the producer. If marketing is efficient and effective, farmers actually may get higher total returns than they would without it.

By storing, canning, freezing, processing—by improved shipping methods and facilities—by attractive packaging and display—together with effective advertising and retailing techniques, it is possible to sell increasing quantities of farm products during a year. This means wider and more dependable markets for what the farmer has to sell. It also means a greater variety and a more stable supply of those things which the consumer wants.

It is not uncommon for the farmer, as well as the consumer, to question why lower farm prices are not immediately reflected in retail prices. Food marketing costs, for example, have increased for several consecutive years, despite a decline in farm prices. In 1945, the farmer's share was 53% of the consumer's food dollar while the marketing share was 47%.

Ten years later, in 1955, the farmer's share had dropped to 41% and marketing's share had risen to 59%. In a matter of ten years, marketing's share of the consumer's dollar had increased 83 per cent! During this ten year period, costs of transportation, packaging materials, containers, fuel, equipment, rents, taxes, etc., rose about two-thirds; but the largest increase was in wage rates which in 1955 were almost 100 per cent above the 1945 level.[1] And the largest cost in marketing food items is the cost of labor. In many instances, labor costs are more than half the gross margin; that is, the difference between the raw material cost and the selling price.

In the last 12 to 14 years, the dollar increase in the amount of money Americans spent for food was greater than the combined increases in spending for homes, automobiles, and consumer durables such as refrigerators and freezers.[2] This was because people ate more and better quality foods, more luxury foods. It took 5.5 hours and cost $4.90 and more frozen foods. They spent 1¾ billion dollars on frozen foods alone in 1955.[3] They also bought more "built-in maid services" in such things as brown and serve rolls, tv dinners, ready-washed spinach, frozen French fries, and pre-shredded cabbage. This costs money as shown by a United States Department of Agriculture comparison of the time and money involved in preparing a day's meals for a family of four, using home prepared, partially prepared, and pre-kitchen prepared foods. It took 5.5 hours and cost $4.90 for the day's meals when they were fully prepared at home. When the food was partially prepared in the home, the time was reduced to 3.1 hours, but the cost jumped to $5.80. When fully prepared food was used, it took only 1.6 hours to get the day's meals ready, but they cost $6.70.[4]

Dollar-wise, it made little difference to the producer which kind of meals were served. His net return on each product was about the same. But the fact that foods were available to the consumer when she wanted them, where she wanted them, in the form she wanted them, and at a price she was willing to pay, may have had a real effect on the volume of food the producer sold and thus on his total income.

Cabbage is another example which dramatizes what is happening in the division of the consumer's dollar between production and marketing. In the 1954-55 season, 25 pre-packaging plants in the Northeast processed and packaged 5.8 million pounds of cole slaw, and 5.2 million pounds of salad mix. The ready-chopped packaged slaw costs approximately 4 cents a serving, as compared with about 1¼ cents a serving when the cabbage is home chopped.[5] Part of the difference in price paid — 2¾ cents — went to cover the costs of chopping and packaging. In other words, as the cabbage moves closer to the ready-to-serve stage, more of the price paid by the consumer goes to marketing.

Foods are not stored, processed and delivered to market for nothing. As a matter of fact, the marketing system has made tremendous and continuous adjustments in recent years. This in itself is expensive. Along with the demand for more ready-prepared foods, it also has taken in its stride the "baby boom", and population shifts and growth.

As our economy has grown and expanded and as it has been necessary to transport goods greater distances in greater amounts and in greater variety, more and more jobs which formerly were handled by the producer have been transferred to other hands. The marketing system has grown like Topsy. It is constantly changing as we continue to demand Herculean tasks of it. With automation on its doorstep the changes may be even greater in the future than they have been in the past.

We need more effective marketing education for both the producer and the consumer, to help them understand marketing costs and their effects on prices received and paid, to help both groups identify areas of common interest in order that they may work together towards a solution of their mutual problems.

Let's start by giving more attention in the classroom, in government, in publications, and in business to the areas of mutual interest between producers and consumers, and stop exaggerating the disagreements.

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1 Marketing Costs for Food; Miscellaneous Publication 708; United States Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Marketing Service — December 1955.

2 The Changing American Market; by the editors of FORTUNE; Hanover House 1955, p. 131.

3 Focus on the Food Markets; Extension Service, Food Marketing Program, New York State Colleges of Home Economics and Agriculture, February 8, 1956.

4 Rural Family Living; Home Economics Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture; April 1954, Page 18.

5 Focus on the Food Markets; Extension Service, Food Marketing Program, New York State Colleges of Home Economics and Agriculture, July 19, 1957.

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Million Dollar DREAM



I DREAMED I had a million dollars and need never work again. I thought of all the things I could now do because I had a million bucks. I would have the fanciest food money could buy. I would buy a fine house. Only the sportiest and most expensive automobile would suit me from now on. Clothing? Only the richest and finest would ever cover me again. Oh, I was in clover all right. My fondest wishes had come true.

In my dream I dressed and, being hungry, went to breakfast. There wasn't any. My wife was in tears. The food she had ordered the day before hadn't been delivered. Not even a bottle of milk or the morning newspaper greeted me when I opened the door. I tried to telephone the grocery but the line was dead. I said, "Oh, well, I'll take a walk and bring back something for breakfast."

The street was deserted. Not a bus, street car, or cab was in sight. I walked on and on. Nothing in sight. Thinking something had happened only to my neighborhood, I went to another. Not even a train was moving. Then people began to appear on the street—first, only a few, then many, then hundreds. I joined them and began asking questions: "What has happened? Where can I buy food?" Then I got the jolt. Somebody said, "Don't you know? Everybody has a million dollars and nobody has to work anymore."

At first I was stunned. I thought that somehow a mistake, a ghastly mistake had been made—but there was no mistake. It was really true. Everybody had a million dollars and thought that work was over for him.

Then it dawned on me as never before that all of us are dependent upon all of the rest of us; that to a small extent at least my labor had a place, a part, in the total welfare of mankind. With an angry shout I tossed to the winds even the thought of a million dollars.

Then I woke up. My dream was over. The sun was shining, the birds singing, my wife rattling the breakfast things. I looked out the window and saw a world of people moving about their tasks, each contributing a little to my life and living, just as I contribute to theirs. I called to my wife, "Hurry up with that breakfast, sweetheart, I want to get to work."

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Citizen:

Our little story is simple—over-simplified perhaps—but it is the true story of American life and welfare. All who work, be they bankers, bakers or candlestick makers, create our economy. Money is not wealth. Wealth, real wealth, is stored up in labor, whether in food from the farm, in the homes we occupy, the clothing we wear, or the concrete highway on which we ride. All that we have represents labor — labor of the mind or of the hand—which is to say service. Even our savings represent our own stored up labor.

When any one person or class of persons tries to tell us **he** or **they** are solely responsible for our well being, he or they are dead wrong.

The Erosion of---

CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY

LET'S TAKE a look at Government and progress in America during the first 125 years of our existence as a nation.

In 1800—nine years after ratification of the U. S .Constitution—government took in taxes for its expenses 10 per cent of the national income.

In 1900, it took 10½ per cent.

In 1910 it took 9 per cent.

In 1925, it took 8.8 per cent. This was actually a decline in the relative size of government over the first 125 years of America's great progress.

There were 5½ million people in America in 1800. By 1925 the population had grown to 116 million. And all the barometers of progress rose during those first 125 years.

In 1800 the national **income** was $668 million. In 1850 it was $2½ billion; in 1880, $7 billion; in 1900, $14 billion; in 1910, $25 billion; in 1925, $60 billion. In 1800 the national **wealth** was $2½ billion; in 1925 it was $307 billion.

These statistics reflected the most remarkable progress by any people in the history of the world. The free enterprise machine, spurred on by the profit motive and the competitive market, vastly enhanced the value of an individual's efforts—as gradually it introduced the magic machinery into the job of manufacturing. In 1800 the output per worker was worth 10 cents per hour; that is, the actual value of his production. By 1850 this had more than doubled, to 27 cents per hour. In 1900 it had more than doubled again, to 56 cents an hour. And by 1925 it had again more than doubled, to $1.30 per hour.

During all this wholesome progress Government's activity was confined almost solely to safeguarding freedom. It had nothing whatever to do, from an economic standpoint, with the great economic advancement made in this first 125 years of our system. Its size did not grow out of proportions with the growth of our nation.

This was evidence enough that a free people did not have to depend upon Government for economic advancement. In fact it seemed to prove that a healthy standard for governmental size and expense would be between 8 and 10 per cent of the national income. In 1800, a little nation with meager income, government required 10 per cent of the national income; in 1925, now a big nation, just 8.8 per cent.

But today Government is taking nearly 30 per cent of the national income. The historic proportion of government, as related to the citizen, has increased 300 per cent above the norm set during the first 125 years.

When the government takes 30 per cent, we individuals have lost freedom of choice over a sizeable portion of our incomes, our earnings. The take goes on up to 92 per cent in the higher brackets—where an important share of investment money comes from. The tax on business and corporate income goes up to 52 per cent, affecting the normal expansion impulses of many enterprises, affecting the number of jobs that are created each year, and therefore, affecting the future welfare of the entire nation. — *From the National Program Letter, Searcy, Arkansas*



Will YOU Ring the Bell?

A Summary of a Talk at the Long Island University Graduation Exercises

By James A. Farley

TO BE graduated from an institution of higher learning is not a unique experience, but it is unforgettable, and a few observations may be in order.

To begin with, none of you can indulge any nonsense about being a "lost generation," a group of youngsters inheriting a terrible burden because of the mistakes of your ancestors. For one thing, all of you have a college education — which is more than most of my contemporaries had. It is true that you have struggled to get it, but the struggle has been a great deal less hard for you than it was for your fathers or your grandfathers. Again, all of you who want jobs have them or can get them without too much difficulty. Those of you who want more specialized schooling can have that, too, if you wish. Taking all elements into consideration, I really cannot think of any time or place in history in which young people had as good a break as they have here and now.



James A. Farley

Now what kind of a score do you want to turn in? I ask you to be careful in what you think, and when you do reach conclusions to make full use of the results.

Men in politics know very well that they cannot put new ideas into effect merely because they think them up. The ideas they can make effective are those which have been worked out and thought out elsewhere, frequently in colleges and universities.

So the ideas you hold now are quite likely to become realities 10 years or so from now. Ideas which become political realities are loaded with high voltage; you have to be careful with them, for they may affect the lives of a great many people. All of you are part of the political fabric of the American democracy, and your influence will steadily grow as the years go by. Consequently, you have to use your minds not only for yourselves but in the general interest as well.

Working Together

Men working together now can do more to make the kind of world they want than ever before in history. Now men already multiply their capacity a thousandfold with modern machinery. In your lifetime atomic energy will be harnessed, multiplying the capacity of every individual to an infinitely greater extent. This ability to command resources means that your generation can produce and distribute as much of the material things as they really need; it can even come within hailing distance of producing as much and as many things as everyone really wants —if they know what they want. The problem for all of you is not so much the old problem—can I live—but the new and greater problem—what kind of life do I want to live? You will find that this problem is very much tied in with your idea of the kind of country and the kind of world you hope to see.

Your next step is to move into a wider circle, represented by your job or occupation or your profession. You are about to step into that larger world at once, either by taking jobs or by starting some professional training. You will be adding to your family and close friends a group of people who know you as lawyers or as chemists, as businessmen or as teachers, as office workers or in plants. This occupation world can extend very widely. But if you are really successful in this second world—the world of your occupation — you will find almost certainly opportunity to branch out into the greater world—the world of public affairs. This may not be public office; it might be merely a representative group like a trade union committee, a chamber of commerce assignment, or a public-affairs task in the community where you live. A good job of that kind well done immediately brings demands in still wider fields.

Good Will

Internationally the same process is going on. No one human being has made this one world: it made itself, with airplanes, radio, and television. A world which lives as close together with itself as that either finds a common denominator or it blows itself up. The world to which you are coming is quite able to do either.

The mission of America — which is also your mission—has been to make it clear that freemen working together offer a better base for solving the problems now coming up than any other line of action. We may not be able to explain very well how we do it but there is no question that we can do it and have done it. If you were to draw a circle 15 mile in radius around your university you would find in it every kind of race, religion, occupation, and economic conflict. There are the same differences which in Europe and in the Near East, in Asia, and in Africa, have regularly led to revolutions, wars, and disorder of all kinds. Yet here there is peace and there is order. Men have better jobs and better pay than in most places. They lead their own lives without being pushed around by dictators. So we know that the thing can be done, that there can be freedom, and there can be peace, and there can be prosperity without indulging in Communist theories or in Nazi dictatorships.

American ideas offer the greatest measure of freedom along with the measure of ordinary human kindliness.

These are some of the questions which you will encounter whether you like them or not. With the education and training you have already had and with the experience you are about to receive, a fair proportion of you in time will be moving out of the world of your occupation into the world of great affairs.

You think you are done with studying. In fact you will find yourself wanting and seeking teachers and thinkers all the rest of your lives. There are always two kinds of quite different power in a country like ours—the power of men of affairs who guide the present and the power of men of thought and spirit who guide the future.

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BAG BALM



Meadow Brook — Albert Cole's 200-acre farm in Red Hook, N. Y.

A recent winner of the Stockbridge School's "S" Charm, Al Cole operates a highly successful apple orchard. He is a Trustee of the Red Hook School Board, Director of The New York State Farm Bureau and serves his community in many other ways. We are proud to have this outstanding farmer and citizen as a Director of his local NFLA and former PCA Director.



For full information, see your local associations, or write: Dept. A-101, 310 State Street, Springfield, Mass.

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IT PAYS to Keep Water from Freezing!



LINE-O-HEAT

World's largest-selling heat tape to keep pipes, pumps, etc., from freezing. Easy to install, safe, dependable, inexpensive. 9 sizes from 3′ to 80′. From $2.45 for 120-volt service. Also 40′, 80′, 120′, 160′ lengths for laying cage waterers, soil warming, snow removal, etc., with 3′ extension cord for connecting to 240-volt service. From $9.90. Adjustable thermostat cuts operating cost, makes use automatic. $6.95.

AUTOMATIC POULTRY WATER WARMER

Flocks have averaged 12 more eggs per hen when water was kept at 50° with U/L and C.S.A. approved warmer. Costs less than an egg a day to use. $6.45.

POULTRY TROUGH WARMER

Keep water in shallow trough open at 10°. Made of Line-O-Heat in rust-resistant wire coil. Safe, easy to use: lay in trough, plug in. For 4′-6′ trough, $4.45; 8′-10′ trough, $5.95.

FLOATING STOCK TANK DE-ICER

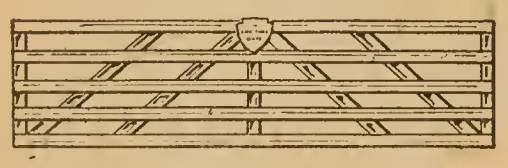
Safely places 500 watts of heat just below surface to keep water open in sub-zero weather. Thermostat control. $10.95. Without float, warmer automatically will keep 10 gal. of water at about 50° in room at 0°. $9.95.

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Highest quality brass fountain has provision for no-freeze protection to 0°. Fountain with guard, $6.95. Heater, $4.95. Both, $11.20.

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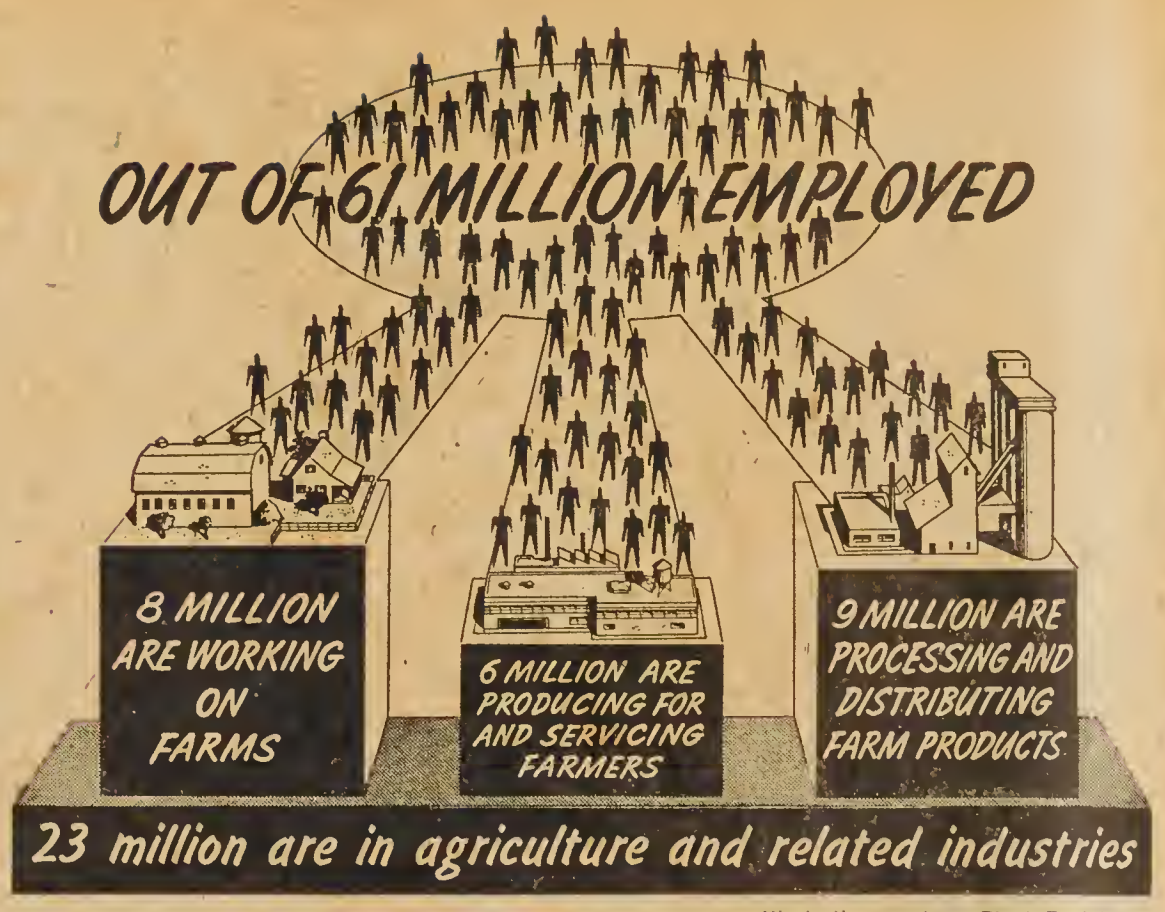
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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST



—Illustration courtesy: Plant Food Review

"Agribusiness" Wants Agricultural College Graduates

PROFESSOR A. W. Gibson, Director of Resident Instruction at Cornell University says thousands of high school boys and girls, now planning their careers, are "overlooking a chance for big jobs with good pay" in agriculture. Graduates from agricultural colleges are "wanted men."

Pointing to a national survey, Director. Gibson showed that there are 15,000 jobs every year and only 8,500 graduates from the nation's agricultural colleges.

He maintained that many young people shy away from agriculture because "they hear so much about low farm income and farmers having such a rough time. The truth is that farmers with the right training and know-how are doing well. Although the emphasis on efficiency and streamlined production and mechanization will eventually result in fewer farms and fewer farmers, it does make for more off-farm jobs that create farm efficiency."

Gibson announced that Cornell will have a total of 1580 agricultural students this fall, and they have teaching facilities to handle up to 400 more. Cornell is seeking more good students—especially those who like science and appreciate agriculture. A fulltime representative has been hired to "work with high schools and alumni to tell agriculture's story to teachers, parents and students."

A publication put out by the nation's Land-Grant Colleges cites specific fields needing ambitious youths with agricultural college training:

1. Agricultural research in production, marketing, engineering, new uses and methods, reclamation, conservation, by-products and in other areas. About 1,000 jobs a year are open in agricultural research.

2. Agricultural Industry. About 3,000 jobs are open annually in food processing, machinery and equipment, meat and poultry packing, feed manufacturing, fertilizer and lime, buildings and utilities, and in related fields.

3. Agricultural Business. Another 3,000 jobs crop up every year in banking and credit, farm management, grading, packing and labeling, land appraisal, and private business.

4. Agricultural Education. They're crying for teachers all over and agriculture is no exception. Still another 3,000 jobs come up annually in agricultural extension, vocational agriculture, governmental and industrial agencies, and international technical aid.

5. Agricultural Communications. With everyone striving to keep up with science these days, agriculture needs people to spread the work—to get up-to-date information to the right people. About 500 jobs are available every year in agricultural journalism, radio, television, advertising, photography and other similar areas.

6. Agricultural Conservation. One thousand more jobs open annually for young people who know something about soil, water, forests, fish and wildlife, parks and turf.

7. Agricultural Services. Veterinarians, statisticians, technicians, along with inspectors for feed, seed, fertilizer, and chemicals are needed badly. Here are 1500 jobs annually.

8. Farming. At least 2000 agricultural graduates are needed each year in everything from cattle to cotton.

— A. A. —

LOWVILLE WINS COMMUNITY AWARD

Lowville Grange No. 71 at Lowville, New York placed first in the state in the 1957 Annual Community Service Contest sponsored by the National Grange and the Sears-Roebuck Foundation. In second place was the Nowadaga Grange No. 1298 and third was Freetown Grange No. 489. Masters of these Granges are respectively F. P. Buckingham, Lowville; N. B. Tibbits, Little Falls; and Mrs. Beryl Slocum, Marathon.

The other Granges to be placed first in our area in the contest were the Nobleboro Grange No. 369 of Maine; Montery Grange No. 291 of Gt. Barrington, Massachusetts; Silver Mt. Grange No. 196 of Lempster, New Hampshire; Kingwood Grange No. 106 of Frenchtown, New Jersey; Medford Grange No. 188 of Westminster, Maryland; North Sewickley Grange No. 1566 of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania.

None of New York's Granges managed to get into the first ten national positions this year. The only northeast Grange to be considered by the National Grange judges is the Cherry Brook Grange No. 210, Collinsville, Connecticut. When the judges announce the results of their judging tour which ended yesterday (October 18) one of the first ten will receive $10,000 first prize. All of the other ten being considered will automatically get checks for $1,000 for reaching the finals.

Visiting Hayfields

By TOM MILLIMAN — *Milepost 372* — N. Y. THRUWAY

MORE EVIDENCE

THE GUERNSEY breed inherits twice as much variation in butterfat percentage of milk as does the Holstein, according to B. R. Farthing and J. E. Legates of North Carolina State College. Their findings on large numbers of cattle in D.H.I.A. were published in the June issue of *Journal of Dairy Science*. To dairymen with Guernsey cows this discovery means that changing the Guernsey to produce more milk of lower fat percentage is within easy reach. Generally the high milk-low fat Guernsey is a bigger animal, and this too is favorable.

To illustrate the opportunity, in this space on August 3 it was stated that 30% of the Guernsey class-leading cows, ranked according to milk production, tested 4.4% and lower. Some tested only 4%, and a few went below that. Largely because of milk-pricing systems which fail to fully compensate for higher fat, and due also to the recent craze for skim milk, the Guernsey has been declining in popularity in the Northeast. N.Y.A.B.C. reports that only 10½% of their artificial inseminations in the last fiscal year were to Guernsey bulls. Five years ago it was 14%.

In my opinion, the failure to breed for larger milk production and lower fat percentage, the seed for which has always been present in the Guernsey breed, is due to the dominance of wealthy breeders who do not have to live from milk checks. These fellows, fine gentlemen for the most part, have had a lot of fun competing with one another in the making of high fat records and jockeying in the show ring and expensively advertised consignment sales.

Farmers who followed the city breeders by buying their stock overlooked something else as well. It is the income tax. Some of the big boys could have their fun at very little expense to themselves. Losses on breeding establishments are deductible, within certain high limits. With Uncle Sam as the forgiving angel, and using surplus money, these gentlemen put no heart's blood into the game, as farmers must do, along with their own sweat.

The Better Way

It isn't necessary for dairymen who love the Guernsey to quit her, as a respectable number of working dairymen and the lesser breeders have recently been demonstrating. Few, very few, well known Guernsey breeding establishments have their names attached to the list of class-leading cows ranked according to milk production. Farmer breeders for the most part are associated with the record milk producers with lower fat level. It is the big boys with the advertised farms whose names are found tacked to the class-leading cows ranked according to fat production.

Farmer breeders have been smarter, to the extent they've gone to the big Guernsey with higher milk flow and lower fat yield. Such a cow is a profitable animal. Moreover, her milk continues to be yellow. The fact is that Guernsey skim milk contains more solids non-fat (food value). Whole or skimmed, it is more desirable to the consumer, on basis of color.

How to get such Guernsey cows? Breed artificially to old bulls whose daughters show their sires transmit more milk, lower fat and greater size. Where are they? Well, here are two, both of which Hayfields has used extensively in 1957. One is the N.Y.A.B.C. bull Open Hearth Iris J. C., and the other is Coldsprings Beauty's Dictator, an A.B.S. bull. Just now we're using Dictator on our crossbred herd for the reason we can get him via Father Zero (frozen) seven days a week.

SCREENINGS

Dr. M. A. Sprague, agronomist at Rutgers University, springs a new one. He says, "To go one step further than your observations, I believe it is merely a matter of time until milking cattle will be fed frozen pasturage throughout the winter. I am speaking of forage harvested at its peak quality, compressed, frozen by cheap power, and stored. The nutritionist will inform us how much of this superfeed will be needed to stimulate winter milk production." Al Sprague is no dreamer.

* * *

We didn't have to touch the 1957 grass silage in the drought this summer. In one silo we had enough grass silage left over from 1956 to take care of two light feedings a day for the many weeks of the long dry period, which continued into October. Corn silage (Connecticut 870) now fills the silo from which the old grass silage was taken. Less damage was done by drought to our Connecticut 870 and Cornell M-4 for silage and grain than to the sweet corn (Victory Golden).

* * *

Cash spent in earlier years for lime and O goods fertilizer on pastures is coming back this fall in better flesh, larger size of bred and open heifers, and in finer condition of dry cows for fall freshening. Pastures for milking cows had the same treatment, and as a result never quit, although they did slow up a great deal. By O goods is meant 0-19-19 and 0-15-30 fertilizers. Mostly the 0-19-19 went on birdsfoot pastures and the 0-15-30 on alfalfa or pastures with alfalfa.

* * *

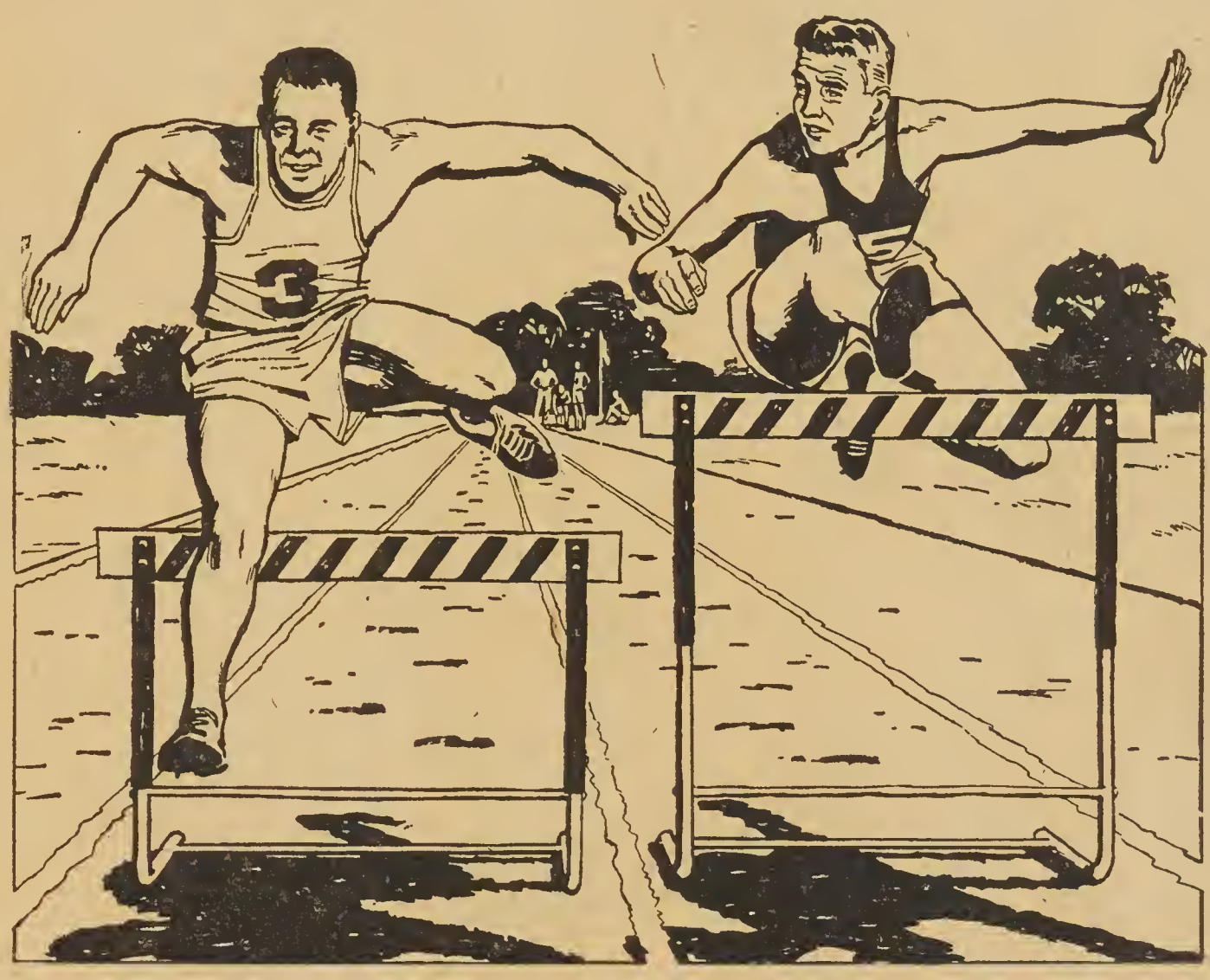
Whoa! Whoa! Never quit? That isn't quite right when it comes to a pasture of ladino, alfalfa, bromegrass. The ladino part of the mixture not only stops growing, but the plants almost completely disappear in the absence of rain. Wonderful as it is in early summer, ladino lets us down too abruptly in dry seasons. It is also a bad actor in causing bloat, much more so than alfalfa.

* * *

We've a 16-acre field upon which to establish a milking cow pasture after 2 years of corn. Beyond the decision to sow oats as a nurse crop and graze them off, we've made no seeding plans. Must this field of rich Ontario loam again carry ladino in the mixture with alfalfa and brome, as it has three times before? For example, Viking trefoil doesn't come back as rapidly as ladino. But after July only rain brings ladino back! What to do? Don't write now, because I'll be popping this question again in early winter.

* * *

Mother Nature reasserted herself by bringing a killing frost 2 weeks early. In our little area, 18 miles south of Lake Ontario's shore, we've learned to expect a killing frost after October 8, and seldom before. When it comes earlier, I'm reminded of the saying, "Nature in the raw is seldom mild." In California I saw smudge pots in some orange groves and in others airplane propellers mounted on tripods. Out here we take frost without fighting back.



Would you call this fair play?

Number 5 has to take the *high* hurdles—number 3 gets by with the *low*. Would you call *this* a fair race?

Hardly—but you and most people face that same kind of unfairness every day as far as your taxes are concerned. Here's how:

Part of every dollar you pay for electricity goes for taxes. But a strange twist in federal laws exempts several million American families and businesses from paying all the taxes in their electric bills that you pay in yours. These are the people who get their electricity from federal government electric systems. Like runner number 3, they enjoy *lower* tax hurdles while you strain over the *high* ones.

This kind of tax favoritism is a far cry from American standards of fair play. That's why we believe it should be made widely known and given critical study.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE
ROCHESTER GAS RG&E and ELECTRIC

THE SECOND HUNDRED YEARS

May 11th, 1957 marked our Centennial—100 years of progress from one man's dream to The Borden Company, whose name now appears on more food packages sold in the United States than any other.

On May 12th, 1957, The Borden Company started its second century. Those of us now in its employ will not be here to celebrate on May 11th, 2057, but we are confident that those who follow us will carry on this company in true Borden tradition.

We, at Borden's Farm Products Division have dealings with many, and one of our most cherished business associations is with the Dairy Farmer, a business partner we are very proud to work with.



BORDEN'S FARM PRODUCTS

Division of The Borden Company
110 Hudson Street, New York 13, N. Y.

Here They Are!

Some Want Farm Partners Many Hope to Buy Some Day

IN THE September 7 issue we offered, without assuming responsibility for the results, to try to bring together older farmers who would like to sell farms on contract and young men wishing to become farm owners. Following are brief descriptions of some of those who responded.

If you are interested, write and tell us in whom, and we will be glad to send you the full name and address so that you can correspond directly, or, better still, see the parties personally.

We would repeat the caution previously given, that all angles of a situation should be weighed carefully, that haste be avoided, and that the parties to any arrangement consult a lawyer before papers are signed. There are possibilities of profit to both parties in such arrangements, but there are also possibilities for loss and dissatisfaction.

Generally speaking, we feel that a young man should work for a farm owner or rent the farm for at least a year before a purchase contract is signed.

Farm Owners

CAYUGA COUNTY, N. Y.—Dairy farmers with 25 milking Holsteins, 14 head of young stock. Will lease nearby available farm to provide additional size if right man can be found.

RENSSELAER COUNTY, N. Y.—Interested in someone to work 160-acre farm on shares, with the idea of selling. Farm has 35 Holsteins; henhouse, not used, could hold 1,000 hens.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, N. Y. —Woman farm owner looking for couple in early forties with several teen-age children to operate 160-acre farm. Soil is good, but has been neglected.

WORCESTER COUNTY, MASS. — Would like to increase size from 80 tillable acres, 25 milkers, and 25 young stock by forming a partnership on cooperative basis. Has taught vocational agriculture, and would like to teach again if right farm partner can be found.

MERCER COUNTY, N. J.—Owns 165-acre farm. No further details given.

Interested in Buying or Partnership

TIOGA COUNTY—28-years old, single, high school education. Studied vocational agriculture in high school. Four years in U. S. Air Force. Has been working in lumber yard.

CORTLAND COUNTY—Has worked for 6 years on a 60-cow dairy farm. Cornell graduate, married, 3 children.

TOMPKINS COUNTY — 39 years old, married, 3 children. Dairy farmed all his life. Some capital available.

SCHUYLER COUNTY—Interested, with father, in becoming established on two-man dairy farm. Twenty-two years old, married, no children. Cornell ag graduate '57. Majored in dairy husbandry. Prefers central or western New York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY — Cornell Ag. College graduate '52. Two years in army. Herdsman on dairy farm. 27 years old, married, 3 children.

ERIE COUNTY—42 years old. Farmed 23 years. Married, 4 boys 10-16. Interested in 30-40 cow dairy.

OSWEGO COUNTY—Owns cows and equipment. 35 years old. Married, 1 son. Graduated high school, majoring in vocational agriculture.

ONTARIO COUNTY—24 years old, married, 4 children. Worked farm on shares 3 years, now renting. Owns tools and some stock. Interested in 120-170 acres tillable land, barn for 24 cows. Prefers location near Rochester milk market.

Other States

RUTLAND COUNTY, VT. — 25 years farm experience. Has had experience with artificial breeding concern. 38 years old, married, 7 children. One boy 17 years interested in farming.

ADDISON COUNTY, VT.—Now working with father, with 40 cows, 40 young stock. 22 years old, single. Now taking high school agricultural course for boys out of school.

CHITTENDEN COUNTY, VT. — Married, 2 small children. Has lived on farm most of life. Now working on farm.

ADDISON COUNTY, VT. — Married, 35 years old, 4 children. Worked on farms since 17. Now working with farm machinery.

OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE—28 years old, high school graduate, married, 4 children. Owns some equipment. Some dairy experience, but mostly poultry.

SUFFOLK COUNTY, MASS. — Some capital available. Lacks farming experience. Present job requires long hours with little opportunity for family life.

SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. H.—Wishes to farm for himself. Prefers Vermont, with New Hampshire second choice. A good cow man.

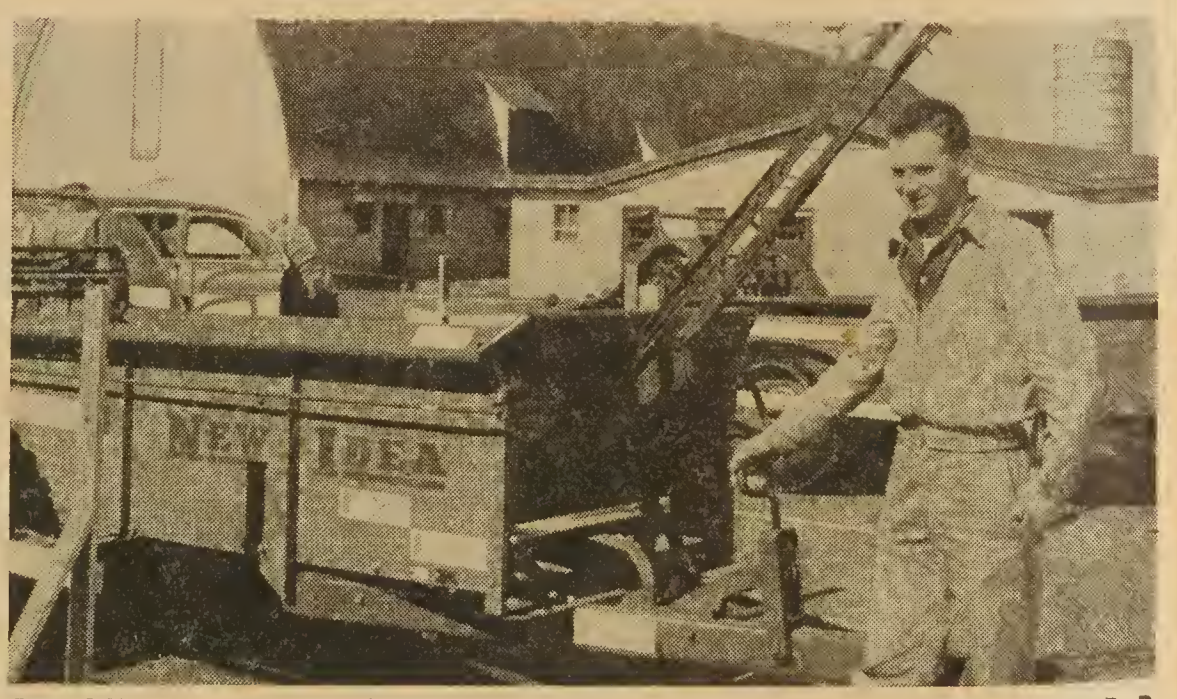
STRAFFORD COUNTY, N. H. — 36 years old, married, with family. Interested in poultry farming. Graduate from Essex County Agricultural School, Mass. Owns small poultry farm but wishes to sell and become partner on larger farm.

COLUMBUS, OHIO—Ag. College graduate. 20 years old, married, 2 children. Hopes to locate in Ohio or Pennsylvania.

POTTER COUNTY, PA.—Age 25, married, 1 small child. Wants job as top cow hand.

BRADFORD COUNTY, PA. — Raised on dairy farm. Has farmed 5 years. 2½ years in army. Owns farm and some equipment, but is now working off farm. Married, 1 daughter.

BENNINGTON COUNTY, VT. — 41 years old. Farmed all his life. Married, 2 children, 15 and 10. Worked on one farm 9 years; another 5 years; present job 7 years. Interested in 30-40 cow dairy farm.



Best 4-H tractor operator in Pennsylvania is David W. Groff, 18, of West Grove R. D. 1, Chester County, (shown above) who won first place in the annual driving contest Sept. 28 at the Pennsylvania State University.

Winners of the next six places in the contest were: William Altemose, Kunkletown R. D. 2, Monroe County, second; James Crawford, Jr., Tyrone R. D. 1, Blair County, third; Wayne Heebner, Norristown R. D. 3, Montgomery County, fourth; Lawrence Mills, York R. D. 4, York County, fifth; Lowell Friedline, Boswell R. D. 2, Somerset County, sixth; and Charles Itle, Cambria County, seventh.



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Conforming with latest government regulations.

4 Separately packaged tips to prevent cross infection.

4 Accurately metered 6cc doses in each syringe.

Now, a faster, easier method of treating mastitis! The 4-shot SELECTA syringe contains 24cc of a high-potency antibiotic formula that is a medically proved specific for the usual mastitis-causing bacteria. Snap-off plastic tabs accurately measure four 6cc doses.

Each 24cc contains		Each 6cc contains
400,000 units	Procaine Penicillin G	100,000 units
400 mg.	Dihydrostreptomycin base as sulfate	100 mg.
200 mg.	Neomycin base as sulfate	50 mg.
400 mg.	Sulfathiazole	100 mg.
400 mg.	Sulfanilamide	100 mg.

See and try SELECTA at your dealer's or write

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YOU'LL GET BETTER PERFORMANCE AND LONGER WEAR FROM A BADGER.

INVESTIGATE TODAY AND SEE WHAT YOU'VE BEEN MISSING!

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BOX 31, DEPT. A KAUKAUNA, WIS.

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*.



THE GOOD LIFE

SOMETIMES I think prosperity is ruining the American people. How many of us work today for the pure joy of work itself? How many kids could you hire to pick potato bugs for one cent a hundred or push a lawn mower for half a day for twenty-five cents?

In the old days a farmer thought he was doing very well if he was eating three meals a day and was able to pay the interest on the mortgage on his cow. Everybody was poor, and everybody was happy. With fragrant hams and slabs of sidemeat hanging in the smokehouse, and with the cellar filled with shelves of canned fruit, great mounds of potatoes, barrels of big red apples, a barrel of kraut, a barrel of cucumbers in brine, and a couple of barrels of apple cider, a farm family faced the winter months with confidence. (One barrel of cider was Mother's; that was converted into vinegar. Father let Nature take her course with his barrel of cider, which was consumed entirely as a beverage.)

The tempo of life was slow. If it took three hours of stomping and sloshing to get three pounds of butter from an old-fashioned churn, nobody got stomach ulcers worrying because he wasn't getting two dollars an hour for his labor.

And life was so much easier on women's nerves. In the morning a woman washed her face with soap and water and combed her hair. She was satisfied with the face God gave her. Today television commercials bring to the attention of the fair sex marvelous face creams, bath soaps, hair shampoo and permanent wave preparations, etc., etc. What is a woman going to do when commercials such as these flash on the television screen? NOBODY HAS TO HAVE A COMPLEXION LIKE YOURS. IF YOU WERE YOUR HUSBAND, COULD YOU LIVE WITH A WOMAN WITH HAIR LIKE YOURS? WHEN YOU STEP INTO A ROOM, DO YOUR FRIENDS SNIFF AND LOOK THE OTHER WAY?

The net result of this advertising is that American women spend half their time and energy trying to look nice and smell nice.

Modern science, with the wonderful time-saving inventions it has brought, has made our work so much easier. By rushing pell-mell we are able to finish a day's work in six hours; then we take tranquilizing tablets to slow us down enough to enjoy the leisure that we have earned. Even college professors are sitting up nights writing papers on how we can make profitable use of leisure time.

But please do not think I am a pessimist. I believe the American people will eventually adjust themselves to prosperity. The majority of us will manage somehow to live with ourselves; the restless minority will in a few short years be taking off for the moon.

Safeguarding the Future For Our Young People

(Continued from page 3)

Constitution and the Bill of Rights with religious principles clearly in mind. Perhaps you haven't read those documents lately. Why not do so, and see how closely they parallel the great teachings of the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount?

If we recognize that our freedom is based solidly on this firm foundation, how then can we fail to support the church, the organized defender of these religious principles, by our money and by our service? How can we fail to teach the importance of church membership and service to our children?



Let us not blame the church for shortcomings, real and imaginary, which we see in youth. The church cannot teach spiritual truths unaided; the home is equally important. Moral truths learned in church and Sunday School will not become integral parts of an individual who day by day sees them violated and ignored in the home.

We can scarcely imagine the developments that research will bring about in material things in the next 25 to 30 years. We can see what has happened in the past half century, and we can be sure that in coming years progress in this country will be more rapid rather than less. We can hope that our spiritual development will keep pace with the material. We can teach our young people, and the degree of success that we attain will determine the happiness of coming generations — and the future of America.

Make no mistake about it, the future depends not on material things, not on living standards, not on gross national production. The future depends on people, on their ideas, their ambitions, their ideals. How well, then, are we nurturing and training the coming generation? Are we helping our young people to develop firm beliefs in what is right, strong characters to follow the truth, faith in God, and a belief in themselves to the point where they face life confident and unafraid?

To the extent that we are doing that or will do it, the future is in good hands.

The harvests you can't measure in pounds or bushels or cratefuls



They're the harvests of satisfaction. The pleasure as well as profit from a good farm job. The pleasure as well as savings in modern homemaking.

Here's where I can help a lot. Not in just one way—but in 3 WAYS.

First, of course, is with electric service itself. I can really brag about the labor I take out of farm work and house work. Ask the farmer who uses me on the muscle jobs around his buildings — for hay drying, ventilation, water heating, lighting, and scores of other jobs. Ask his wife who has been freed for the old-time slavery of house work and food preservation.

Another way I help is with our *Farm Service* — through trained men who can help you farm better electrically. There is no charge for this service.

And our *Home Service* is available to help plan your all-electric kitchen and all-electric laundry. To demonstrate how to get the most in both satisfaction and saving from electric homemaking.

—*Reddy Kilowatt*

FARM BETTER - LIVE BETTER ELECTRICALLY

NEW YORK STATE ELECTRIC & GAS

A Taxpayer in 44 Counties

Serving 47,000 New York Farms

Shrinks Hemorrhoids New Way Without Surgery

Science Finds Healing Substance That Does Both— Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

New York, N. Y. (Special) — For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all — results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*) — discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in *suppository* or *ointment form* under the name *Preparation H.** At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

BE A TODAY'S DAIRYMAN!
WITH ABS
FROZEN SEMEN



"EVERY SIRE PROVED GREAT"
ABS ®
AMERICAN BREEDERS SERVICE

Yesterday's dairyman milked by hand, ploughed behind a sweating team. He had no baler, no tractor and he had NO PROVED SIRES! His dairy herd breeding was done on trial and error basis and his disappointments were many.

TODAY'S Dairyman has ABS Proved Sire Breeding Program! Trial and error are "out the window". ABS brings to your dairy herd

- Better Bulls
- High Conception rates
- Wider Choice of Breeds

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At Alfred's Big Flats Farm, They're....

Putting the Farm Into the Boy

By BILL CARR

"WE PUT the farm into the boy—I guess that's as good a way of putting it as any," said Ed Kinne, Director of the Alfred State University Agricultural and Technical Institute farm at Big Flats, New York.

The 215-acre farm, formerly a shrub plantation operated by the Soil Conservation Service, was acquired for the school in 1953 on a lease arrangement. The entire acreage is under pipe irrigation. Ed Kinne's job at the Institute is to train students of agriculture who have had no previous farm experience.

Students arrive at the farm April 1 and remain through September 1, thus having an opportunity to become acquainted with all phases of the growing season, from spring plowing to fall harvesting. The other six months of the year are spent in class study.

No farmer would be willing to let a raw recruit run a $4,000 harvester. But, under the supervision of Manager Kinne and farm foreman Bob Sherman, the students learn to operate every conceivable type of farm machine. When they have a breakdown they don't scream for a repairman; the boys are shown how to repair a machine themselves. And all the equipment isn't new. Ed Kinne feels that the boys should experience actual farm conditions and learn practical solutions to problems that a farmer encounters every day.

The training program, now in its third year, has been expanded every year. Nearing completion on the farm are more dormitory buildings which the boys moved from another part of the farm. The students dug the foundations for the buildings, each taking a turn on the bulldozer and working a day with the stone masons and carpenter.

Said Kinne: "These boys will be able to put this construction experience to good use. When they have farms of their own and want to build an addition, they may not have the capital necessary to hire a contractor. We don't give a course in construction, but we do try to give them an idea of how to go about the job. From there on it is up to the individual."

Manager Kinne, himself a farm boy and a graduate of the State College of Agriculture at Cornell, is a professor of agronomy on the faculty of the Alfred Institute. Some of the students come to Big Flats with no conception of the six months of hard work that lies ahead of them. "We work them hard on purpose," said Kinne. "We want them to find out for themselves just exactly what a lifetime of farming will be like."

(Continued on Opposite Page)



Above: Director Ed Kinne of the Alfred Agricultural and Technical Institute Training Farm at Big Flats, N. Y., instructs two students in the operation of a transplanter. From left, Ron Annis, Jamestown, N. Y.; Director Kinne, and farm foreman, Bob Sherman. Raymond Brown of Vestal, N. Y., is seated at the transplanter.

Below: Dick Sheldon, Glens Falls, and farm foreman Bob Sherman operate a new crop sprayer. Sheldon is driving and Sherman is adjusting the sprayer.



With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



A $25,000 "win a Dairy Star" contest has been announced by AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY as a feature of a four-month campaign this fall to reduce dairy losses from mastitis.

The company said it will award 50 purebred heifers to winners of the contest who, in the opinion of a special panel of judges, furnish the most original and interesting completions to the sentence, "I like dairy farming because. . ." in 25 words or less.

Participants can enter the contest by purchasing five syringes or tubes of Aureomycin Mastitis Suspension or Ointment from regular suppliers of animal health products. Official entry blanks will be included in the specially-packaged product offer.

A fertilizer distributor that offers an almost unlimited range of settings to give a farmer the exact amount of fertilizer he wants to apply, has been introduced by NEW HOLLAND. Designed to handle all types of fertilizer, the machine is available in eight-foot and ten-foot models. Just a turn of the wrist is needed to adjust the gauge to any of its 29 separate settings. Then a fine-adjustment device permits gradual increase of distribution rate up to 90 per cent of that which would be gained by advancing the feed gauge to its next number.

A new line of subsoilers for deeply penetrating and breaking sub-surface hardpan has been introduced by FORD MOTOR COMPANY'S Tractor and Implement Division, according to an announcement by E. H. Woods, general sales manager. The new Ford line consists of two models of single-shank subsoilers; and two and three shank models. The double and triple shank subsoilers mount on a 56-inch wide tool carrier and can be spaced as desired. Depth of work is to 24 inches with single shank; 18 inches with two shanks; 14 inches with three.

Dave Fisher, well known outdoorsman, hound man and gun lover, has prepared for the ITHACA GUN COMPANY, Ithaca, N. Y., a new booklet containing detailed plans and lists of materials needed for six newly designed gun display racks. They are all inexpensive to make and require no special tools. Booklets are available by sending 50c in coin to the Ithaca Gun Company, Ithaca, New York.



The first rotary tiller attachment ever offered to owners of International Harvester Farmall Cub and Cub Low-Boy tractors has been introduced by the HOWARD ROTAVATOR CO.

The new L28 Rotavator offers a wide range of uses including weed control, seedbed preparation, and turning-in cover crops on farms, nurseries, and estates. The Rotavator tills a swath 28 in. wide. It can be set for coarse or fine tilth, and depths down to 6 inches.



Dick Sheldon sprays his tomato plants at the Big Flats training farm operated by the State University Agricultural and Technical Institute of Alfred, New York. Dick is operating a new sprayer.

Putting the Farm Into the Boy

(Continued from Opposite Page)

The day begins at 6:00 a.m. Breakfast is prepared and served at 6:30 by one of the boys assigned to the job of farm cook. (The remaining two meals of the day are prepared by a woman hired for the purpose.) After breakfast, each boy is assigned his task for the day. On a typical day, Dick Sheldon of Glens Falls was assigned to operate a new Meyer crop sprayer. With the supervision of foreman Sherman, Dick assembled the sprayer, measured out the proper mixture of chemical and water, attached the tractor, and drove the machine to the crop, where his spraying operation would occupy the remainder of the day.

Ron Annis of Jamestown, N. Y., and Raymond Brown of Vestal were assigned to transplant cabbage. Their transplanter wasn't functioning properly so, under Kinne's direction, the boys towed it to the repair shop on the farm and fixed it. By noon they had it assembled, in working condition, and they spent the rest of the day transplanting. Student foreman Don Chambers, a second year man at Big Flats, spent the day harvesting a field of rye.

Each boy has his own plot of cash crops—tomatoes, potatoes, corn, cabbage, and other market crops. More than 7,000 quarts of strawberries were harvested and sold this summer.

A unique feature of the Big Flats farm is that it is self-sustaining. It is operated on the income derived from the sale of cash crops. Research on forage crops, experiments with birdsfoot trefoil and various types of hay grass are carried on in conjunction with the Soil Conservation Service. The boys start with a salary of $25 a week, room and board included, which is raised as their proficiency improves.

Summarizing the task of the Big Flats farm, Kinne said that the main objective is to teach the student by letting him do the job. "When a boy leaves here he has plowed, planted, cultivated, seeded—done all of the things he'd have to do if he were on his own farm. Our job is to put the farm into the boy!"

Two Wonderful Winter Tours

WHEN NEXT January comes, what could be nicer than to leave snow and ice behind and travel south to the sun with a happy American Agriculturist tour party? This winter we can give you your choice of two vacations—a fifteen-day luxurious Caribbean Cruise, or a wonderful California trip.

The dates of the Caribbean Cruise are January 6-20, and our cruise ship will again be the beautiful S. S. Homeric. Those who went with us last January and in 1956 say that no words can describe how delightful these cruises are—the lazy, sunny days at sea in the blue Caribbean waters, with all the pleasures of shipboard life—delicious meals, deck games, movies, good entertainment by a competent Cruise staff, and, best of all, stopping at six glamorous Caribbean Islands for fascinating sightseeing.

The California Tour dates are January 29 to February 23, and we expect that this will be an early sell-out, judging by the large number of requests we are getting for the itinerary. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the Travel Service Bureau of Needham, Massachusetts, have planned this tour so that it will include all of the famous places you would like to see—New Orleans, Carlsbad Caverns, Santa Fe, Phoenix; Walt Disney's enchanted park, "Disneyland"; Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Yosemite National Park, Las Vegas, and the Grand Canyon.

Both tours are all-expense, escorted trips. You pay for your ticket and **THAT IS IT,** with this one small exception: on the Caribbean land stops, we have not included about $3 in tips to drivers of our sightseeing cars, as it is customary to give this personally.

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We'll be glad to send you more information about our two winter tours. Just fill out the blank below and send it to us today.

Mr. E. R. Eastman, President
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Box 367-C, Ithaca, N. Y.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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PARTS FOR STOVES, HEATERS, furnaces. Coal, oil, gas, electric. Empire Furnace & Stove Co., 795 Broadway, Albany, New York.

ALUMINUM POSTED SIGNS LAST, attractive, economical. Information, prices. Met Signs, Box 238A, Altamont, N. Y

NO TRESPASSING SIGNS — Weatherproof. 12¢ each—minimum 25; 11¢ each— 50 or more; 10¢ each—100 or more. Postage paid on cash orders. M. J. Mannella, 721 State Street, Utica, N. Y.

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SIX OLD TRAPPER'S SECRETS, Sets $1.00. P.O. Box 74, Ilion, New York.

ALWAYS use the complete address when answering advertisements, and avoid any delay.

W. N. Y. Fat Stock Show Displayed Fine Meat Animals

A TOTAL of 379 head of steers, hogs and lambs brought $48,160 from 34 buyers at the 8th Annual W.N.Y. Stock Show held at the Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative at Caledonia on September 20.

A record high price of $1.40 per lb. was paid for 1055 lb. Grand Champion 4-H steer consigned by Roger Weston of Marion by the Star Super Stores of Rochester. The same firm also paid $2.20 per lb. for the 95 lb. Grand Champion 4-H lamb shown by Judith Carnes of Ithaca. Janice Wiley's Grand Champion 4-H hog rounded out the big-3 of the sale when it was bid up to $2.50 by the Tobin Packing Co. of Rochester. Miss Wiley hails from Victor, N. Y.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

If you are past fifty, it is likely that your get-up-and-go has got up and gone.—Author Unknown

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The Star Super Markets were high buyer at the sale with purchases of almost $13,000. Swift and Company, Queen Packing Company and Tobin Packing Company of Rochester were followed in order by Conti Packing Co. of Rochester; Abbrograst and Bastian, Allentown, Pa.; Loblaws, Inc., Empire Beef Co. and Genesee Valley Provision Co. of Rochester and P & C Family Foods, Syracuse.

Despite a sagging hog market, all hogs averaged $23.32 per cwt. Steers operating on a higher level averaged $29.87 and the lamb picture was very bright with a $33.63 average.

Other winners sold are listed in the following:

Hogs

Reserve Champ 4-H Hog, 220 lbs., Larry VanDorn, Nunda; Champ 4-H Pen of Hogs, 525 lbs., Larry VanDorn; Reserve Champ 4-H Pen of Hogs, 640 lbs., Sandra Fuller, Bergen; Champion Open Class Hog, 240 lbs., Marion Tyler, South Byron; Reserve Champ Open Class Hog, 210 lbs., Bleik Brothers, Williamson; Champion Open Class Pen of 3 Hogs, 600 lbs., Duane Ford, Elba; Reserve Champ Open Class Pen of 3 Hogs, 545 lbs., Bleik Brothers.

Lambs

Reserve Champ 4-H Lamb, 90 lbs., Judith Carnes, Ithaca; Champ 4-H Pen of Lambs, 240 lbs., Nancy Myers, Cato; Reserve Champ 4-H Pen of 3 Market Lambs, 215 lbs., Judith Carnes; Champ Open Class Lamb, 100 lbs., Ralph Poole, Geneva; Reserve Champ Open Class Lamb, 65 lbs., Stumbo Farms, Lima; Champ Open Class Pen of 3 Lambs, 255 lbs., Edw. Mulligan & Son, Avon; Reserve Champ Open Class Pen of 3 Lambs, 210 lbs., Stumbo Farms.

Steers

Reserve Champ 4-H Steer, 960 lbs., Janet Christenson, Canastota; Champ Open Class Steer, 965 lbs., Wehle Farms, Scottsville; Reserve Champ Open Class Steer, 960 lbs., Irving Kennedy, Holley; Champ Open Class Pen of 3 Steers, 2860 lbs., Bergstresser & Scoon, Geneva; Reserve Champ Open Class Pen of 3 Steers, 3360 lbs., Irving Kennedy.



Fred Fuldauer left and Gerald Foster right of Hart Food Stores, Rochester shown with Roger Weston of Marion and his Grand Champion 4-H steer which the market bought for $1.40 per lb. Contending bidder was Swift and Co.



James Comney of Tobin Packing Co., Rochester, N. Y. shown with Janice Wiley of Victor, New York. Her Grand Champion 4-H hog sold for $2.50 per lb. to the firm.

THE FUTURE BELONGS TO OUR YOUNG FOLKS!

and NYABC tries to give our young folks a boost in these ways . . . .

1. The Junior Showmanship Contest has been a part of every NYABC annual cattle show for the past four years.

2. Cooperating with the New York State Purebred Dairy Cattle Association, NYABC supplies free breeding certificates for project animals.

3. Dairy award winners in FFA chapters in NYABC-land will receive breeding certificates.

4. NYABC waives capital fees for any FFA or 4-H member breeding a project animal through his club or chapter.

5. Staff members are available to meet with youth groups to assist in planning dairy programs or to instruct in dairy judging techniques.

6. The NYABC program itself, developed through more than 17 years of constant improvement, is a heritage ready for the young folks who will be the dairymen of tomorrow.



Unloading an entry at the 1957 Cattle Show are Susanne Whitcomb and Theron Gridley.

NEW YORK
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P. O. Box 528-A — Ithaca, N. Y.

Serving Dairy Herds in New York and Western Vermont Since 1940

FARM AUCTION

Wednesday, October 23rd
10:30 A. M.

Selling Farm and Equipment of
Cold Springs Poultry & Fruit Farm
GERVIN K. SCHAEFFER, Owner,
Route 414—Seneca Lake Blvd., Valois, N. Y.

Farm will absolutely be sold at auction at 1 P. M. (in its entirety, or in 3 parcels, if desired).

A very productive 45 acre farm with peaches, cherries, and grapes; wonderful 11 room house with 1½ baths, hot water heat, hardwood floors, beautiful lake view; 30 x 50 basement barn; workshop; granary; tool shed; feed barn; and poultry housing with capacity for 3500 birds.

Inspection—anytime, 1 week prior to day of sale.

TERMS on farm—25% down day of sale, mortgage may be arranged for the balance. EQUIPMENT, consists of, 1957 Ferguson tractor, Bundy elec. 6 unit incubator (40,000 cap.), suitable for cooling units, egg grader, egg washer, 3 Jamesway battery brooders (1000 cap.), 8 brooder stoves, feeders, founts, nests, 1949 Chev. ¾ ton pick-up, 16 range shelters, 13 colony houses, Iron Age tree sprayer, peach grader, manure spreader, harrows, discs, truck wagons, plows, field tiller, grape hoe, gas tank and pump, ladders, baskets, 18 ft. freezer, and many other items. Lunch served.

TERMS on Equipt.—CASH, day of Sale.

West's Farm Agency, Inc., Broker
J. M. & C. D. Winch, rep., Elmira, New York.
Auctioneer — MERRILL BRODRICK
MANSFIELD, — — PENNSYLVANIA

AYRSHIRE AUCTION

FINGER LAKES CLUB SALE
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30th, at 12:00 NOON
At the Fair Grounds in Canandaigua, N. Y. A selected offering of 22 Cows and 1st-Calf Heifers; 26 Bred Heifers; 1 Yearling Heifer; 1 Yearling Bull. All fresh or due within 30 days after sale date. 30 out of dams with over 400 F. Many by Approved or Proven sires. These cattle are bred and made to make a LOT of 4% MILK. HEALTH: Majority from Bangs Certified herds. All Calf. Vacc. T.B. and Blood Tested and inoculated against shipping fever within 30 days prior to sale. FOR CATALOG WRITE:
TOM WHITTAKER, *Sale Mgr.,* **BRANDON, VT.**

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A *guaranteed*, low cost USED crawler tractor puts you in the contracting business for *yourself* . . . pays you year 'round profits on and *off* the farm! Write today to Ollie B. Conner for details.

STATE Equipment Companies
3725 N. Front St., Harrisburg Pa.
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HOLSTEIN CATTLE AND FARM MACHINERY AUCTION

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1957—9:30 A. M.
Corner of Hosmer Rd. & Rt. 18, 3 miles northwest of Barker, 15 miles northeast of Lockport, N. Y.
70 REGISTERED AND HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS One of Niagara Counties top DHIA herds; 46 cows avg. 450 Fat in 1956; over half registered; all of the herd has been served by NY-ABC Sires for the past four years; This is predominately a Fall freshening herd, in excellent physical condition and good size; a large number of open heifers and calves also sell; T. B. Accredited; Calfhood Vaccinated; 30 day blood test; Bangs Certified.
A complete line of good farm machinery to sell at 9:30 A. M.
Albert A. Harrington, Owner.
HARRIS WILCOX, *Sale Mgr., & Auctioneer.*
Bergen, New York. **Phone 146.**
Members State and National Auctioneers Assn.

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NEW ENGLAND HEREFORD HARVEST CALF SALE OF
60 SELECTED -- 32 HORNED & 28 POLLED HEREFORD CALVES

Presented by The New England Hereford Breeders
All Quality Calves — All Registered Calves
Date: Nov. 2, 1957 (Saturday) Time 1:00 P.M.
Place: Ratcliffe Hicks Arena, University of Conn., Storrs, Conn.
For Catalogues write: Royal Acres, Ashfield, Mass.
Added Feature: 15 selected steer calves for 4-H show prospects

They Did It Themselves!

The Story of the Varna Community Center

By LOUISE RANNEY

THIS PAST June marked the seventh anniversary of the **Varna Community Association.** Few organizations have been as busy or accomplished as much as this one, for in these seven years a scattered, rather disjointed community united to provide a place for the recreational and social activities of both the youth and adults in the area.

Varna is a loosely knit district of about 250 families situated a few miles outside of Ithaca, N. Y. One spring evening at a PTA meeting, the women discussed the need for a local organization of a sort to interest their husbands and children, a center of activity for the entire family. With this in view, a public meeting was later held and those who attended, though not many, were enthusiastic about the project. In a short time the charter and by-laws were drawn up, and 12 newly elected board members found themselves faced with the task of organizing a program and raising money. It is interesting to note that enthusiasm for the idea had spread so fast that 66 members signed the charter on the night of the first meeting, June 23, 1950.



New home of the Varna Community Association and Fire Co.



A public dinner in front of the old building.

That first year, they started a summer play school, using the playground of the old schoolhouse. They began to raise money by putting on public dinners at the Men's Club, or Town Hall, a building in the village without running water that had only an old iron, wood-burning range in its tiny kitchen. An auction held with donations and some goods on consignment brought them in $330, out of which they paid the teacher in charge of the play school. Then a carnival yielded still more profits in spite of a hard rain which fell all evening.

Activities for the first year also included fun-nights for the teen-agers with purchase of a record player and professional dance instruction. The adults had monthly dinners or just social get-togethers. A mimeographed newsletter was started then, too; it goes out now to 250 families of the area to keep them in touch with local events.

Their biggest money-making scheme, however, and the one that gave them the greatest boost during these early years, was the production of the Talent Scout Shows. With a promise from Ted Mack to put the winners on his TV program, the Varna Association persuaded 13 schools 'round about to hold individual talent shows. Then the finals were run off at Cornell's Bailey Hall; proceeds were shared with a sponsoring group from the University; and so good was the talent that Ted Mack took 7 out of 29 acts that first year. Best of all, Varna cleared $800, and continued to make such profits for the following four years.

At the first annual meeting of the Association it was announced that the balance on hand was over a thousand dollars, with a membership of 78 cooperating, enthusiastic men and women all bent on raising funds for the center.

In order to own property they incorporated the second year and bought an acre of land on which stood an old barn and a trolley car that had been converted into a diner. All ages joined in the work bees to clean up the property and rehabilitate the diner. The public dinners continued as did the carnivals, the talent shows, and every money-making scheme the group could think up. One snowy day several of the men collected $20 by shoveling driveways. Other times, members made a profit by selling sandwiches at the sheep sale in Cornell's judging pavilion.

When fire destroyed the diner in June of 1953, the Association decided to take on a greater debt and build a new center. With only enough capital barely to buy materials, they knew they would have to depend entirely on volunteer labor and the generosity of local merchants. And the merchants did respond by selling materials at cost, thus donating to the community their profits. Somehow, as word got about, more and more people gave of their time and talents to further the project. Everyone seemed willing to lend a hand. Equipment for grading the property and digging the foundations was cheerfully loaned. An architect drew some sketches. A mason 14 miles away came to show them how to set the concrete blocks. A carpenter from Ithaca stopped by repeatedly to contribute his skill. When they badly needed a concrete mixer, the local radio station announced their need, and in no time at all someone nearby loaned them one. But it was chiefly the members themselves who worked many long hours, at night after work, on week-ends, sometimes with only one or two in the group, other times with thirty. By spring of 1954, the main construction of the building was over. And by the following December, 15 months from the start, the project was completed. The building as it stands today represents over 4,500 man hours of volunteer labor, supplied by more than 120 individuals!

When the work was finished, the members put on an appreciation dinner in the beautiful new center, which the women had decorated with curtains obtained second-hand. Merchants, bankers, individuals who had loaned their equipment and given their time, all came to admire the new building and applaud the efforts of the community.

Their Own Fire Company

After the fire in 1953, the residents of the area saw the need for their own fire company, and, as a result, started the Volunteer Firemen's Association. It included members from both the district of Varna and nearby Ellis Hollow. But their headquarters, with the three engines they now own, are in the community building at Varna. When space is needed for a dance or a dinner, the engines are moved outside. It is the firemen who put on the field day now and raise money with auctions.

The square dances that are held during the winter are attended by teenagers, parents and youngsters alike. In addition, there are hay rides for the younger set and both a Grasshopper and a Junior Kiwanis baseball team. One year, with great effort, a group of the men moved and installed some heavy though good playground equipment, donated by a group in Ithaca. Because of the labor involved in moving it, no one else would accept it.

There is a sunshine committee to remember an illness or a loss in the family, a new baby or a birthday, a committee at Christmas to fill stockings, deliver them and sing carols. There are parties for Hallowe'en, Christmas and Valentine's Day, as well as clambakes for the firemen after the field day. The building is also loaned to many different local organizations for their meetings.



Installing a basketball backboard for the youngsters.

Under sponsorship of the Community Association, the Varna Boy Scout Troop has grown to 30 members. It has a fine record in scouting activities with excellent leadership, and six of its members have become Eagle Scouts.

The play school this past summer had an attendance of 34 children, aged three to seven years. It lasted for six weeks under the guidance of a well-trained teacher. There was a summer swimming program as well, with an average attendance of 18 youngsters.

Catering Service

The public dinners that the women put on in the early days grew in popularity. Not many groups were serving chicken barbecue then and it was in great demand. But requests began to come in for dinners served elsewhere. And out of this grew Varna's catering service, which for the last three years alone has earned them over $4,500! Sometimes the food is contributed, more often it is purchased locally. But all the work, the effort, and the planning is done by the men and women themselves, and because of this they realize a profit.

Big milk cans carry the food. Portable, collapsible barbecue pits handle as many as 400 chickens at a time. Salad, potatoes, buttered rolls and barbecue sauce are all prepared ahead by different individuals in their own homes. Ice cream is packed in dry ice. The catering service has served as many as 600 in 40 minutes and could probably handle up to a thousand at one dinner! They have gone as far away as 10 or 12 miles and served such different gatherings as those of the County Agents, Homemaking Teachers, high schools, cattle sales, the local Youth club, college reunions, fraternities, blood banks, Agricultural Engineers, Finger Lakes Trailer Association, etc. Although one board member heads up the catering service, the committees, or teams, change about and usually one entire family assists at the same dinner, with perhaps an older child going along to watch the tiny tots. It is hard work but rewarding, and one that has been most successful.

Because the people of Varna are cooperative, because they have the desire to act, to do things for themselves, they are able to accomplish what may seem impossible to others. The Community Center, itself, is an example of how people from many different backgrounds, with different vocations and trades, can get together to improve their locality. Each one gives what he or she can do best.

As one member said, "When you first come to Varna you realize that if you want to have fun, to keep in touch with people and stay in the swing, you join the Varna Community Association. There just isn't any other way to become a member of this community."

Our Women Readers Tell Us What They Think

EVERY YEAR at this time we send out a questionnaire to our women readers to find out what they think about family, youth, community and country to-day. Three-fourths of the women we heard from live on farms, the rest in small towns, cities or in the country (but not as farmers). Almost all of them have children, and nearly fifty percent have grandchildren. Very few are employed outside the home at this time. Only a third of the women keep a strict budget.

"I only spend what is necessary," said one reader, "so I have no budget at all."

"It's too hard to keep to a budget these days," said another.

"What family project would you like to accomplish most?" we asked. The majority would like to make improvements in their homes and carry out plans for landscaping their grounds.

"We would like to simplify our living," wrote one woman, "for we seem increasingly busy without purpose."

Perhaps another summed up her family project the best when she said, "We want to make our farm more profitable in order to give ourselves and our children a farm home and a life they can be proud of and enjoy."

Just a little over half of our readers consider themselves financially more secure today than they were ten years ago. On the other hand, those who are at present giving their children advanced education or training feel the pinch financially.

Most of the families have fun together on picnics, drives, watching TV, games at home, get-togethers with friends or relatives, swimming, fishing, or hunting. Several mentioned visits to the zoo, a museum or a historical site as giving them the most pleasure.

In our questionnaire, every woman said that business and agriculture should learn more about each other. Some suggestions for bringing about a better understanding were: Let the farmer and business man exchange places for a day or a week; let farmers and business men get to know each other socially as friends; arrange tours of business for the farmers and farm tours for business men. One of our New Hampshire readers wrote, "Recently a group of bankers here visited several farms, and this has already promoted more understanding in regard to loans."

In one upstate New York county, we learned, farmers' groups have been invited to visit factories, followed by luncheon, a talk and round table discussion. In return, industrial groups have visited farms in operation to see firsthand how work is done there, with a discussion later about operating costs.

Many readers feel that a better understanding of the farmer's work would bring about better conditions. They hope for less government controls and higher prices to farmers for their products.

Nearly every woman thought that federal government is too big and costly and that as many decisions as possible should be handled by the states. "The Hoover reports and recommendations sound more like what we need," suggested one mother. Another declared emphatically, "Less government interference."

Three-fourths of our readers agreed that the more training youth is able to have, the better their future prospects, but we should let the kind of training depend on the individual: College education, if possible, and if the youth is college material; otherwise a training in some suitable skill.

"Good training promotes self-confidence," said one mother. Another replied, however, "No amount of training will help young people unless their families have given them a sense of being adequate within themselves."

One New England woman expressed her thoughts on the subject this way: "I think there should be a wide variety of educational opportunities to fit the needs and also the individual aptitudes. College isn't for all students, and parents should realize that and help their children to learn to take pride in their abilities, accomplishments and their jobs. We seem to have lost the desire to do a job as well as we can!"

"Don't hand them their training on a silver platter," agreed everyone, "but make them work for it themselves so that they will appreciate it. Of course, scholarships are a great benefit and so is our guidance and encouragement!"

"Do you think the door to success is wide open to youth?" we asked. "Are they improving each year? Do you have faith in their future?"

Youth has marvelous opportunities to make good today, agreed nearly everyone, but they must be taught to accept responsibility, to learn the meaning of integrity and self-discipline. "There is too much stress on material things," stated many women. "It gives youngsters a false set of standards. They should be given greater opportunities to work while in their teens and thus learn the significance of hard work as well as the value of what money can buy."

Many farm mothers praised the 4-H clubs, Scouts, church groups, local youth organizations, the Grange, Farm and Home Bureau, Dairymen's League Young Cooperators, the FFA and FHA. Some town mothers added the YMCA and YWCA to this list. Only a few said that it was difficult to obtain leaders for these groups. One mother admired the organizations because they taught young people the practical side of life —not just "to dance like a dream" or be a "real cool dresser." Another said they were good because they teach their members to do things for themselves which develops character and skills.

"We must have faith in the future of youth," declared one busy mother, "for what else is there to look forward to? We, the parents, must do our parts in early training and supervision, then our children will certainly do their job in the world tomorrow, even if they have to try out their wings a bit recklessly at first."

"The youth of today will be what we make them," answered another reader. "What we are, the way we live and the way we teach them will make their future. I do have a basic trust in the good of the human race. Youngsters today face a world teeming with marvelous opportunities to make the world better. I don't think they'll let us down!"

New kind of breakfast and timely new recipe enriched with Mother's Oats

APRICOT-BLENDED OATMEAL

Here's a brand new kind of oatmeal! And a new taste delight! The tangy flavor of fruit—blended into the oatmeal *during the cooking*—deliciously flavors every spoonful of creamy oatmeal. Try it!

Follow oatmeal recipe on package for 4 to 6 servings. During cooking, stir in 1 cup cooked, sweetened apricots. Each serving may be garnished with apricot halves.

HALLOWEEN OATMEAL "LOLLIPOPS"

High-Protein Mother's Oats adds nourishment and nut-like flavor to cookies.

- 1 cup sifted flour
- ½ cup granulated sugar
- 1 tsp. baking powder
- ¼ tsp. salt
- ½ cup brown sugar
- ½ cup shortening, soft
- 1 egg, beaten
- 1 tsp. vanilla
- 1 tsp. water
- 1 cup Mother's Oats (quick or old fashioned, uncooked)

Sift together flour, granulated sugar, baking powder, salt into bowl. Add brown sugar, shortening, egg, vanilla, water. Beat until smooth, about 2 minutes. Stir in oats. Shape into balls; place on ungreased cookie sheets. Flatten; insert wooden skewers. Bake in moderate oven (350°F.) 12 to 15 minutes. Cool slightly; remove from sheets. Decorate with confectioners' sugar frosting, coconut. Makes 4 dozen.



Look for Chino, Cup and Saucer, Oven-Serve Ware and Aluminum Ware inside the big square packages of Mother's Oats



For Your COOKIE JAR

By ALBERTA SHACKELTON

COOKIES with milk, cookies with fruit, cookies with simple desserts, cookies alone! It's no trouble to satisfy your family's sweet tooth when a gay-colored, filled-to-the-brim cookie jar invites them. And what fun to use your imagination and ingenuity in keeping this jar filled with a variety of rolled, dropped, bar, refrigerator and other type cookies.

For variety, divide one batch of cookies in parts, then flavor and decorate each part differently. With drop batter, drop some from a spoon or, if the mixture is firm, press the dropped cookies flat with the bottom of a glass dipped in flour; you can also shape the dough into balls with the fingers. Add more flour to the remaining dough, chill, roll, and cut out cookies. You can use any shortening in making cookies, but part butter gives added good flavor to those not heavily fruited or spiced. All purpose flour is suitable for all cookies, but some prefer the thinner, more delicate ones possible with pastry flour. In any case, don't use too much or your cookies will be hard and tough.

For baking, use baking sheets or shallow pans, 1 to 2 inches narrower and shorter than the oven. This allows heat to circulate freely and the cookies to bake more evenly. If you have only deep pans, turn them over and use them inverted. Most cookies can be baked on ungreased pans (or very lightly greased). It is well to remove them from pan immediately and cool thoroughly in single layers on a wire rack before storing. Shiny, bright pans will give delicately browned crusts. Place pan in center of oven; then if you wish, finish browning on the higher rack.

For more variety, mix two or three different batches of cookies at one time and bake only part of each. Keep the remainder tightly covered in the refrigerator or freezer for later baking. Almost any cookie mixture with ¼ cup or more fat per cup flour may be stored. Most cookies are baked in a quick moderate oven (375°) or moderately hot oven (400°).

Store baked crisp, thin cookies in a loosely covered container. If they should soften, they may be crisped in a slow oven before serving. Soft and bar type cookies should be stored tightly covered; bar cookies may even be stored right in their own baking pan.

Both cookie dough and baked cookies may be frozen. Freeze drop cookie dough in regular freezer containers. Wrap rolls of cookie dough in foil, or pack dough in refrigerator trays, lined with foil, and freeze. Thaw just enough to handle. To freeze baked cookies, cool thoroughly, then place in freezer bags or containers. Thaw before removing from containers.

ROLLED COOKIES

SUGAR COOKIES

- ⅔ cup shortening
- 1¼ cups sugar
- 2 eggs
- Grated rind of 1 orange
- 1 tablespoon orange juice
- 3 cups all purpose flour
- 1½ teaspoons salt
- 2 teaspoons baking powder

Cream together the shortening and sugar until fluffy. Beat in the eggs, add the rind and juice. Sift together dry ingredients and add to creamed mixture. Mix well and chill. Roll small amounts of dough to about ⅛-inch thickness on a lightly floured board and cut with cookie cutter. Place cookies on baking sheet, sprinkle with sugar, and bake in quick moderate oven (375°) 12 to 15 minutes, or until lightly browned. Makes about 5 dozen cookies. You may use 2 teaspoons vanilla in place of the orange juice and rind.



Molasses cookies baking in the oven will fill your kitchen with a spicy sweet aroma. Just watch your family reach for a handful of these delicious, wholesome treats! For a special effect, top the cookies with a confectioners' sugar and water icing.

GINGER COOKIES

- ⅓ cup soft shortening
- ½ cup sugar
- 1 cup molasses
- ½ cup sour milk or buttermilk
- 1 tablespoon sour cream
- 3½ cups all purpose flour
- 2 teaspoons baking soda
- 1 teaspoon ginger
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon

Combine shortening, sugar, molasses, sour milk, and sour cream and mix well. Sift together dry ingredients and add to first mixture. Mix well and chill. This dough may be kept in the refrigerator several days before baking. Roll small amounts about ¼-inch thick, or thicker, on lightly floured board. Cut with a 3-inch cookie cutter and place on baking sheets. Bake in a quick moderate oven (375°) about 12 to 15 minutes. Makes about 3 dozen cookies.

FILLED SOUR CREAM COOKIES

- ½ cup shortening (part butter for good flavor)
- 1½ cups sugar
- 2 eggs
- 2 teaspoons vanilla
- 1 cup thick sour cream
- 3½ cups all purpose flour
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ½ teaspoon baking soda
- 2 teaspoons baking powder

Cream together the shortening and sugar until fluffy. Beat in the eggs, add the vanilla, and mix well. Sift together dry ingredients and add alternately with the sour cream. Mix well and chill thoroughly (this is a soft dough to handle). Using small amounts at a time, roll dough about ¼-inch thick on lightly floured board and cut in 3-inch circles or squares. Place cookies on baking sheet. Put a teaspoon of filling (see recipe below) or mincemeat or jam or jelly on each cookie. Top each with another cookie circle (you may cut hole in center with fancy cutter, if desired). Seal by pressing edges together with your fingers or the tines of a fork. Bake in a moderately hot oven (400°) 10 to 15 minutes. Makes about 2½ to 3 dozen cookies.

DATE OR RAISIN FILLING

- 1½ cups seedless raisins or cut dates
- ¾ cup sugar
- 1 tablespoon flour
- ½ cup water
- 2 tablespoons lemon juice
- ½ cup chopped nuts

Mix all ingredients except nuts and cook slowly with constant stirring until thickened. Add the nuts. Cool.

In memory of Lucille Brewer, for several years Food Superintendent of the Fair, GLF Exchange awarded a silver tray to Mrs. William R. Hill of RD 2, Red Hook, for her molasses cookies, judged the best of those exhibited.

MRS. HILL'S ROLLED MOLASSES SUGAR COOKIES
(New York State Fair Top Award Winner for 1957)

- ½ cup butter
- 2 tablespoons salad oil
- 1 cup sugar
- ¼ cup molasses
- 1 egg
- 2 cups sifted pastry flour
- 2 teaspoons baking soda
- ½ teaspoon cloves
- ½ teaspoon ginger
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- ½ teaspoon salt

Melt butter with salad oil in a 3- to 4-quart saucepan over low heat. Remove from heat and let cool. Add sugar, molasses, and egg and beat well. Sift together dry ingredients and add to first mixture. Mix well. Chill in refrigerator for at least 1 hour. Roll portions of the dough on lightly floured pastry cloth to about ¼-inch thickness (or thinner) and cut with cookie cutter. Sprinkle with sugar and bake on lightly greased baking sheet in a quick moderate oven (375°) about 8 to 10 minutes. Makes about 4 dozen cookies.

DROP COOKIES

HERMITS

- 1 cup shortening
- 2 cups light brown sugar
- 2 eggs
- ½ cup cold coffee
- 3½ cups all purpose flour
- 1 teaspoon baking soda
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon nutmeg
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1½ cups raisins
- 1 cup coarsely chopped nuts

Cream together shortening and sugar until fluffy. Beat in the eggs and the coffee. Stir in dry ingredients which have been sifted together and work in the raisins and the nuts. Mix well. Drop by teaspoonfuls on baking sheet and bake in a moderately hot oven (400°) 10 to 15 minutes. Makes about 5 to 6 dozen cookies.

THREE WAY SOUR CREAM DROP COOKIES

Use the recipe for filled sour cream cookies given above but increase the shortening to ¾ cup and reduce the flour to 3 cups. Divide dough into three parts. To one part add ⅔ cup raisins; to second part add ⅔ cup shredded cocoanut; as for the third part, sprinkle tops of cookies with sugar and cinnamon. Drop by teaspoonfuls onto baking sheet and bake in a moderately hot oven (400°) 12 to 15 minutes. Makes about 3 to 4 dozen cookies. Instead of cinnamon and sugar for the third part you may add, if desired, 2 tablespoons cocoa, 2 tablespoons sugar, and 1 tablespoon milk.

APPLESAUCE DROP COOKIES
(USDA)

- ½ cup shortening
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 egg
- 1 cup tart applesauce
- 1¾ cups all purpose flour
- ½ teaspoon baking powder
- 1 teaspoon baking soda
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- ½ teaspoon cloves
- ½ teaspoon nutmeg
- ½ cup seedless raisins
- 1 cup rolled oats

Cream together the shortening and sugar and blend in the egg. Add the applesauce. Sift together the flour, baking powder, baking soda, salt, cinnamon, cloves, and nutmeg and add to the creamed mixture. Blend in the raisins and rolled oats. Beat well. Drop by teaspoonfuls on baking sheet. One cup shredded coconut may be added to ½ of batter. Bake in a quick moderate oven (375°) about 15 minutes. Makes about 3 dozen cookies.

MINCEMEAT DROP COOKIES

- 1 cup shortening
- 1½ cups sugar
- 3 eggs
- 1½ cups moist mincemeat
- 3¼ cups all purpose flour
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon baking soda

Cream shortening and sugar together until fluffy. Add the eggs and beat until smooth. Stir in the mincemeat. Sift dry ingredients together and add to the creamed mixture. Mix well. Drop by teaspoonfuls onto baking sheet 2 inches apart. Bake in a moderately hot oven (400°) about 12 to 15 minutes. Makes about 3 to 4 dozen 3-inch cookies.

CHOCOLATE CRINKLES

- ¾ cup soft shortening
- 1 cup light brown sugar
- 1 egg
- 2 squares chocolate, melted
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 2¼ cups all purpose flour
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- ½ teaspoon baking soda
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ½ cup chopped nuts, if desired

Combine shortening, sugar, egg, and melted chocolate and mix well. Add the vanilla. Sift together the dry ingredients and add to the creamed mixture. Add nuts if used. Chill dough. Form into balls about 1 inch in diameter and dip tops in granulated sugar. Place sugar side up on baking sheet and sprinkle each cookie with a few drops of water. Bake in a quick moderate oven (375°) about 12 to 15 minutes, or until set. Makes about 3 dozen cookies.

FUDGE BARS

- ⅓ cup butter, melted
- 1 cup sugar
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ⅓ cup cocoa
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 1 egg
- ⅓ cup milk
- 1 cup all purpose flour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- ½ cup chopped nuts

Combine butter, sugar, salt and cocoa. Add vanilla and beat in the egg. Stir in the milk and then add the flour and baking powder sifted together. Fold in the nuts. Spread in a greased pan 8x8x1½ inches and bake in quick moderate oven (375°) about 25 to 35 minutes. Cool slightly and cut in squares or bars. Makes 16 squares or about 20 bars. For butterscotch bars, use light brown sugar and omit cocoa.

For GIFTS and BAZAARS

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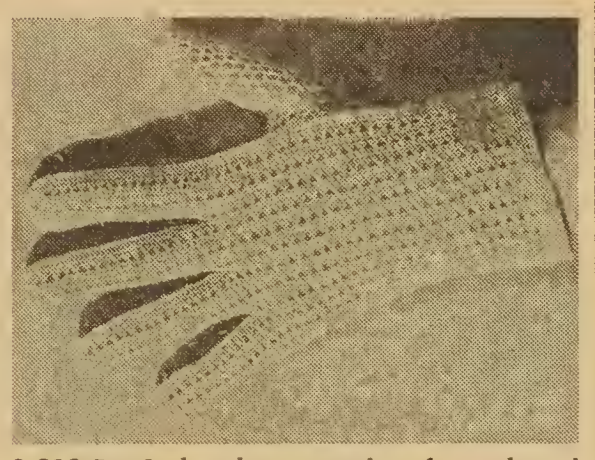
To order directions for any of the designs shown on this page, write to Needlework Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and enclose 3 cents for each instruction leaflet wanted. Be sure to write plainly your name, address, and name and number of each item wanted.



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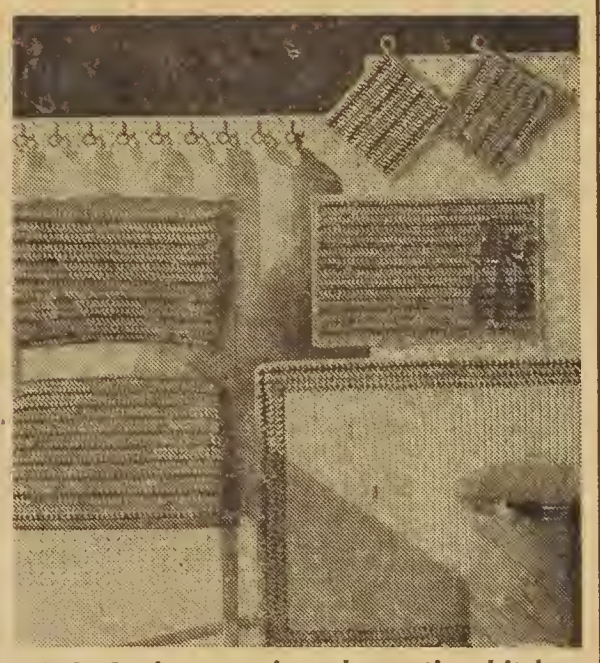
C-384, Boy. C-385, Girl. Boy's ribbed cardigan has a V or round neck. Girl's is a pullover sweater in cable and moss stitch. Sizes 4 to 14. Directions, 3 cents.



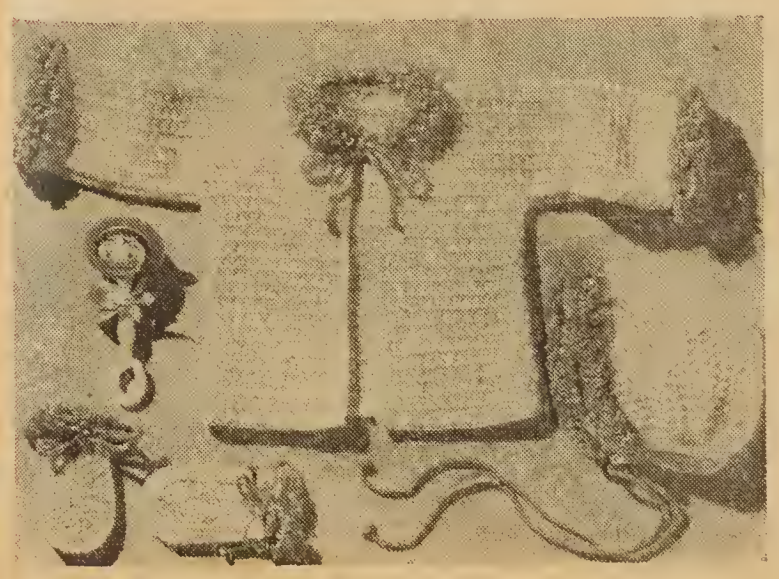
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S-889. An inexpensive, decorative kitchen set—rug, chair cover, place mat and pot-holders. Washable and fun to do. Rug measures 24x36 inches. Each chair seat is 18 inches square. Place mats are 12x18 inches. Directions, 3 cents.



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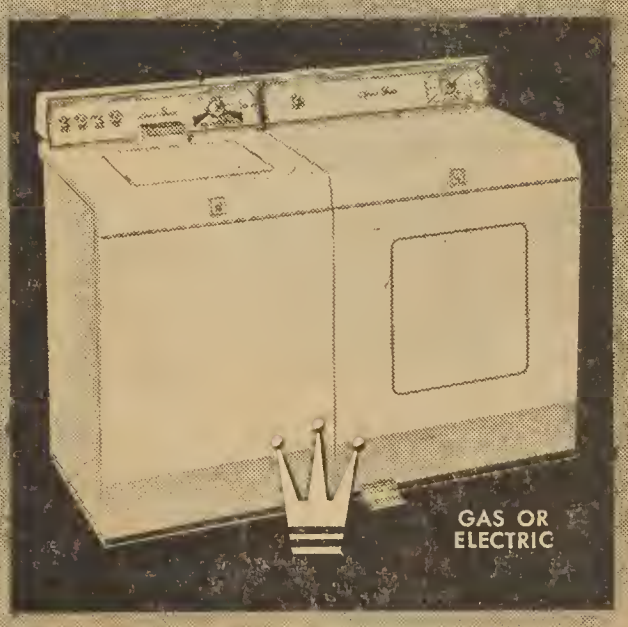


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While her family watches, Judy trims and blocks Lambert, the grand champion market lamb at the New York State Fair this year.

The Carnes Family Has Fun!

FRED and Erma Carnes and their two children, Judy and Kenny, live on a poultry farm outside of Ithaca, N. Y. where Fred works for Babcock Poultry Farm, one of the big hatcheries of the East. Because of farm duties the family has to plan their recreation carefully to use what free time they have to best advantage. They find that short trips, for the most part, swimming, fishing and picnics work out well for them. Sometimes they have a whole day, more often half a day. Since Judy, aged 17, has her junior driver's license now, she helps Dad with the driving on the long trips. This spring she borrowed the car and drove a group of 4-H Club friends to a nearby park for swimming and a picnic.

Kenny, 13 years old, who is the fisherman of the family, keeps his eye out for good fishing. There is a pond on the farm stocked for future fishing. There is also a raft there which provides much fun. A year ago, a mallard duck nested on the edge and raised eight baby ducklings. The Carnes enjoy ice skating, too, on the pond in the winter.

Interest in Sheep

For many years Fred has been interested in sheep. Seven years ago, Judy started raising two lambs as a 4-H project. Kenny also took it up. Their interest grew to such an extent that this spring they found themselves the owners of 67 sheep all told! Of course, Judy and Kenny exhibit at the fairs and have won many prizes. They do not compete against each other, however, for Judy shows Southdowns, Kenny Cheviots. Their aim now is to cut down on the number of sheep they have and work on improving the two breeds. Looking for a ram to buy, the family spent three wonderful days in Canada this summer. They saw Niagara Falls, drove west through Ontario and returned by way of Fort Erie.

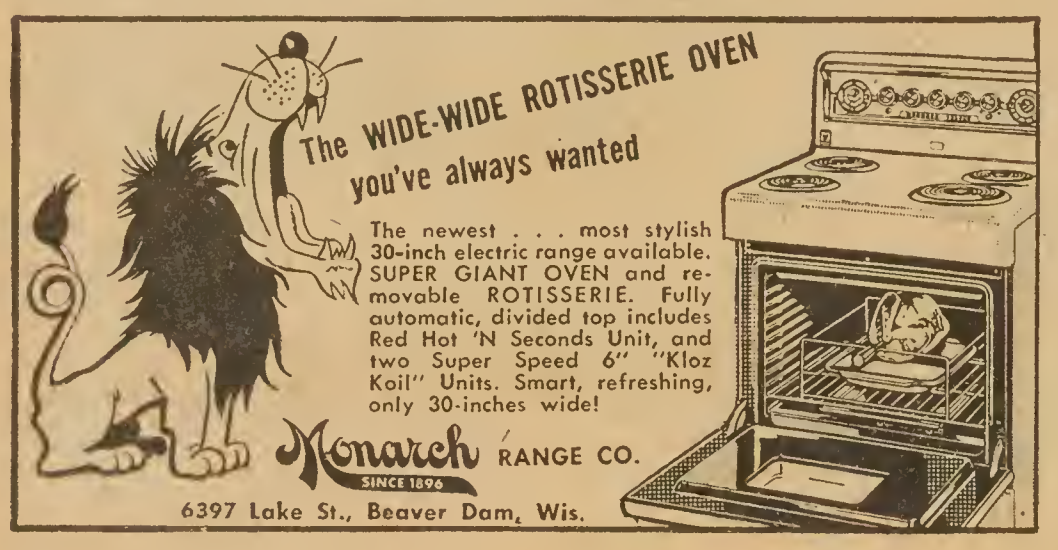
Although the Carnes enjoy doing things together, they also have individual hobbies. Kenny collects coins, stamps, old guns and stones; he is interested in conversation and reads a great deal. Judy plays the accordion, but her main hobby is the sheep. Erma used to hunt with her husband when they were first married; now she fishes with the rest of the family. Besides, for ten years, she has been a 4-H Club Leader and at present has 12 girls in her group.

Family Tradition

Erma and Fred love to have both their own friends and their children's stop to see them. It is a family tradition never to let a guest leave without offering refreshments of some kind. And guests do return time and again to visit with the family over a cup of coffee accompanied by some of Erma's wonderful home-made doughnuts, sweet rolls or coffee cake. A warm feeling of welcome pervades their home.

Perhaps the highlight of the Carnes' recreation program is the reunion they have of the entire family each year at Enfield Park near Ithaca. Since it is always set for Memorial Day, no invitations need be sent. The "chairman" for the year engages the photographer for the family picture and orders the ice cream. Last May, 90 members of the family attended with four generations represented! They are a large family and a happy one. "Only," as Erma says, "we realize that our own immediate family won't be together much longer—Judy, who hopes to enter Cornell University a year from now, will be the first to leave. Consequently we put our activities as a family before all others, and, by so doing, we have a wonderful time together!"

—*Louise Ranney.*



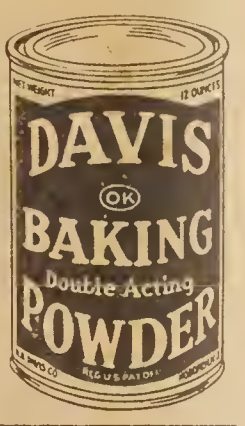
SONG FOR MY BIRTHDAY

By Inez George Gridley

I am older now.
I can see the outline of the bough
Under the prettiness of leaves.
The golden sheaves
Are warmer and more beautiful
Than the green fires of spring.
The cold day—is it terrible,
Or the snow a sheltering wing?

How long since you baked a real cake?

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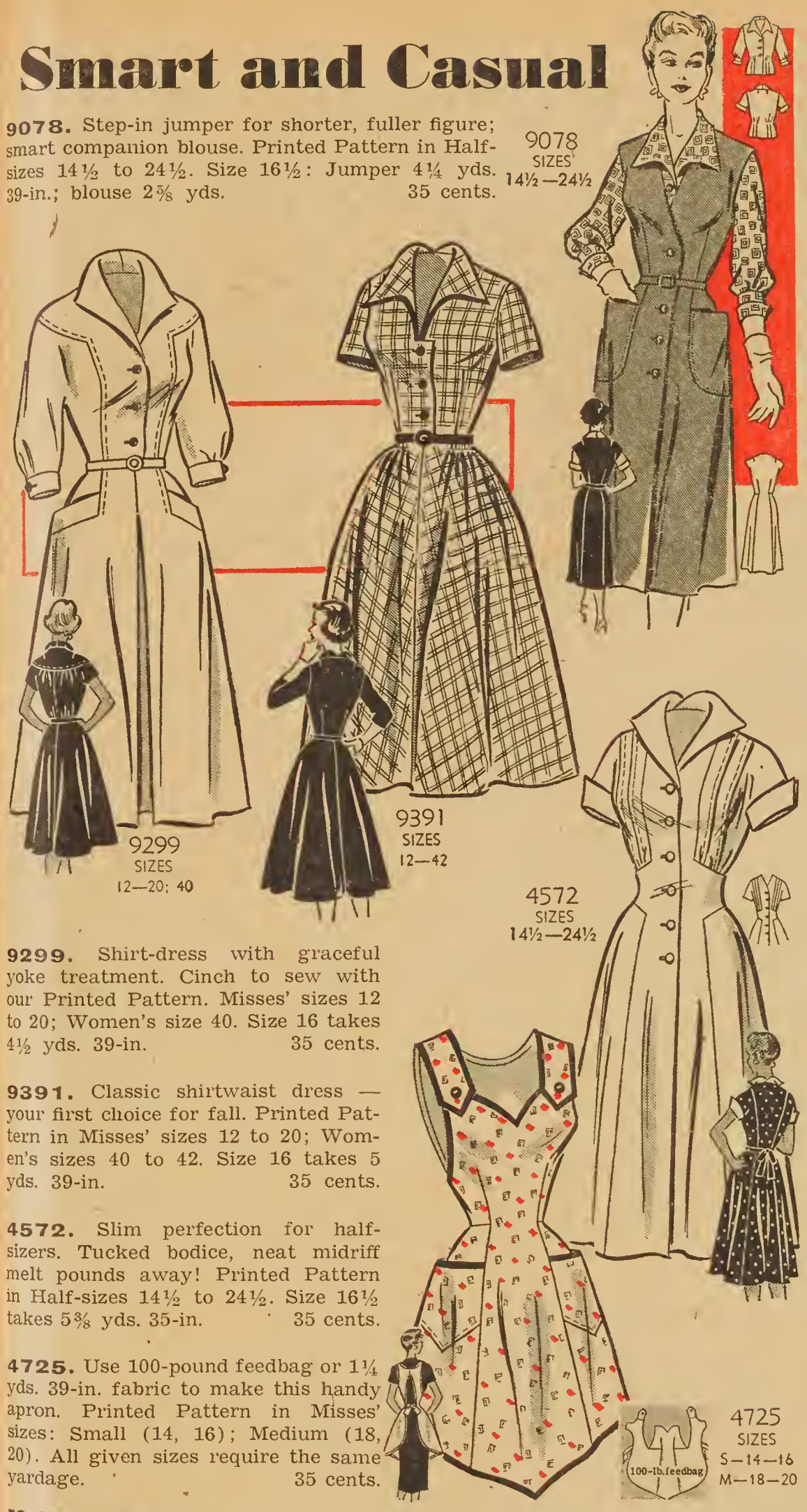
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What's Your Hobby?

Regal Lilies

I BELIEVE we are all born with one or more hobbies. I enjoy hearing about others and also enjoy doing a few myself, like raising flowers from seed. Last year I had a hardy Regal Lily that had 32 perfect blooms on one stalk, not small but large blossoms. The stalk measured 3½ inches around where I cut it off about 12 inches from the ground. For proof, I let it go to seed and have it in my winter bouquet.

I also like to paint mirrors, lamps, and pictures. I have painted several for showers and Christmas gifts. — *Mrs. Elmer J. Barber, Ext. S. Main St., Cortland, N. Y.*

Silk Hose

I FIND some interesting letters from hobbyists in your magazine and I thought I would write about mine. It is a lot of work but inexpensive. I make silk hose hooked wall hangings, 3 x 4 feet. The only cost is the dyes and color remover. I use a common farm burlap feed bag, rip it open, wash and iron it; then I tack it tautly on the 3 x 4 feet wooden frame. I either outline my pattern with colored crayon or improvise as I go along, as one would in painting a picture.

My friends keep me supplied with the silk hose, which I wash and take out the color of with color remover; then I dye them the desired colors, cut them into narrow strips ¾ inch for real light weight hose, and ½ inch for heavier denier, and hook them as for yarn rugs.

A beautiful effect can be obtained with real light beige natural color hose in the center, shading out gradually to the dark browns. The only cost to me is my time and the dyes. I have taken several 1st premiums at our county fair and one second place.

I also raise Chihuahuas and Parakeets. I also like to indulge in colored photography, but that is expensive. —*Mrs. A. G. Milks, R. 1, Cattaraugus, New York*

EXPANDING MARKETS

Each annual increase in population in this country presents new challenges and responsibilities to those whose job it is to grow, distribute, and retail foods.

These challenges are aimed directly at everyone who plays a part in the line of distribution and demands that he do his utmost to provide the finest quality of products to a selective consuming public.

The progress which has been recorded in the past cannot now remain stagnant but must be greatly surpassed by everyone engaged in the growing and distribution of food. This accomplishment calls for constant teamwork from all growers and distributors alike.

Over the years we of A & P have appreciated the contributions made by all of those connected with the agricultural industry and we shall pledge our cooperation and teamwork in providing the ever growing American population with food of the highest quality.

A&P

FOOD STORES



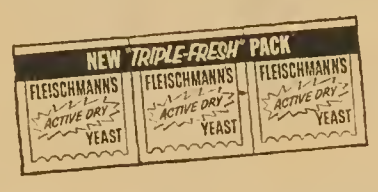
Enjoys making special dishes for her grandchildren

Grandmother From Rhinebeck, N.Y. Wins 8 Prizes at Dutchess County Fair

Like all children, Connie and Leah enjoy a visit to their grandmother's house. And they're especially lucky because Mrs. Dora Van Auken is a prize-winning cook! Here she shows her granddaughters the 8 awards she won just last year. And she won them all in cooking competition at the Dutchess County Fair.

Like so many expert New York cooks, Mrs. Van Auken uses Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "I like to cook with yeast," she says. "And Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast is so fast and easy to use."

These crisp fall days call for yeast-raised specialties. And you'll find them easier to serve when you have Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast handy. This dry yeast keeps for months right on your cupboard shelf. So it's always ready to use. And it's easy to dissolve. Just remember to use *warm* . . . not hot . . . water. When you bake at home use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast as prize-winning cooks do. And try the new "Yeast-Riz" Main Dishes made with Fleischmann's. There's a recipe on every "Thrifty Three."



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A Farm Family of Sixty Years Ago

By ELIZABETH TOWNSEND

GROWING UP on a farm around the turn of the century was simple and unhurried. Children had time to think, to watch, to learn things for themselves. The family took first place. Farm fathers and mothers were almost always at home ready to listen to their children's problems. We children expected to do as our parents wanted us to do. As I think back, it was a happy way of life.

Farm families worked together. My young brother helped my father with the chores and went with him to the fields and vineyard. To him, the horses, cows and sheep were a part of the family. Little sister made doll clothes under my mother's guidance. I did not want to sew, but begged to help my mother with the cooking and baking. I fear I took over those deliciously fragrant baking days long before she was ready to give them up. We all had our responsibilities: Brother brought in the wood for the kitchen range; little sister kept her scattered dolls picked up; I dusted and helped with the dishes.

Grandmother's Garden

I learned the love of gardening from my grandmother. In spite of her eighty years, grandmother was straight and erect. Watching her you felt hoeing vegetables was fun. Her little garden was not as luxuriant as my parents', but there was a fence around it and it was the size to delight a child. Grandmother showed me the joy of digging the first new potatoes. We took them from the earth like nuggets of gold, and she cooked them with the first green peas. When the cucumbers began to bear, each morning grandmother picked one, fresh and crisp from the vines, for her breakfast. I do the same today. It is good to step out in the quiet of the early morning. As I look at the sky and the fields, I am aware of the source of grandmother's serenity and strength.

I learned housekeeping from my favorite aunt in the village. She was a splendid manager. Her work was always done. She even kept "caught up" with her mending. I liked to visit her in the spring when she cleaned her attic. In that attic were many things to charm a little girl. In the chests were gay quilts, old-fashioned dresses and hats. In a box of toys were a doll's tea set and a little iron cook stove. Most interesting of all, my aunt let me help her take her husband's Civil War uniform and cap from a big trunk and hang it on the line to sun and air. In a little horsehide trunk beside it were letters her husband had written to his mother during the four years he wore that uniform. I was fascinated with those letters and knew that some day I would study and learn more about the War and President Lincoln.

We children helped or thought we helped with all the work that was going on. However, our only money-making enterprise was picking up and selling hickory nuts from our trees each fall. The price was one dollar a bushel, and once there were seven dollars, a magnificent sum, to add to our accounts in the city Savings Bank. While the bills were accumulating, we kept them in the upper drawer of our mother's bureau and counted them every day.

Summer brought long hours to play. We were never bored. My sister, as always, was happy with her doll family. Every day my brother cultivated his garden with an imaginary horse. Often we rode down hill in his express wagon. One summer we built bicycles. They were made by nailing a narrow board on top of two barrel hoops with a short stick across the front for handle bars. They never went together just right. Often a thumb was hit by the hammer, but we tried again and again. My special project was a house made from a wooden packing box. I papered the sides and made sets of furniture, rugs, curtains and pictures. To change these about and try different color schemes was an absorbing task. We were proud of the toys that came at Christmas—the dolls, sleds, games and a music box, but we loved and played most with the toys we made ourselves. They were always wonderful!

Families had good times together. On Sundays after church relatives came to dinner. We were quite certain to have fried chicken and a big freezer of homemade vanilla ice cream ready for them. We all went together to Fourth of July picnics, to the Decoration Day exercises, to family reunions and strawberry festivals. One of the most exciting family gatherings was the day an uncle chartered one of the smaller lake steamers and invited all the relatives to a picnic on board and a boat ride the length of the lake!

Always With Us

The lake was a joy. We could see it from our house. The lake and the steep hill on the other side, with their changing colors, were always with us. We watched the sun come up over the top of the hill in the morning and the moon at night. At sunset, the windows of the houses on the hill turned to a blazing red. As I watched the fiery color die out, I wondered if the children in those houses were as happy as we were on our side of the lake.

Farmers did not go on summer vacations. But whole families of city relatives came to visit us. Evenings the grown people sat on the porch with my father and mother and we children played hide and seek in the dusk. If there were cocks of hay in the nearby field we played there. The air was soft

(Continued on Opposite Page)



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Grange Baking Contest News

THE big day in the Yeast Bread Contest sponsored by New York State Grange and American Agriculturist is almost here! The state finals, in which 53 county champions will compete, is set for October 29, at Corning, New York, during the annual session of State Grange. All counties have now held their Pomona contests, and here are 17 more county winners who will take part in the finals:

POMONA WINNERS

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Albany	Hiawatha	Mrs. Byron Loucks
Cayuga	Weedsport	Mrs. J. H. McDowell
Columbia	Austerlitz	Mrs. Helen Madsen
Dutchess	Washington	Mrs. Ima Gowan
Erie	Collins Center	Mrs. Edna Buckley
Essex	Lake Placid	Mrs. Sarah Sihley
Herkimer	Shells Bush	Mrs. Barbara Morse
Monroe	Honeoye Falls	Mrs. Carl Yorks
Montgomery	Palatine Union	Mrs. C. Houseman
Putnam-Westchester	Brewster	Mrs. J. E. Anderson
Rensselaer	West Sand Lake	Mrs. W. Weinbrecht
Seneca	Covert	Mr. Joseph A. Bennett
Steuben	Big Creek	Mrs. Rosella Smith
St. Lawrence	Kendrew	Mrs. Arnold Bill
Tioga	Flemingville	Mrs. Lester Hyatt
Warren	Mohican	Mrs. M. O. Martell
Washington	North Granville	Mrs. Loraine Oddy

The above list includes one Grange brother, 18-year-old Joseph Bennett of Covert Grange, a recent High School graduate about whom Mrs. Lena Wheeler, Seneca County Pomona chairman, says: "He is very proficient in all things."

Many of the county winners have entered previous Grange baking contests and been successful, but some are inexperienced cooks. It just goes to show what you can do if you try!

The Putnam-Westchester winner, Mrs. Joseph Anderson of Brewster, N. Y., has the distinction of winning first place in both her Pomona sewing and baking contests. Her Pomona chairman, Mrs. Harold Sutton, reports that Mrs. Anderson's bread scored 97%. Her sewing contest entry — a dress— was rated 100%. "When the judges found they had given her dress 100%," said Mrs. Sutton, "they looked at each other and said, 'It can't be that perfect!' They went over it again, but could find no imperfection, so it remained at 100. Sister Anderson learned baking and sewing at home in Sweden when 12 years old."

Erie County's winner, Mrs. Edna Buckley of North Collins, is another Granger who likes both cooking and sewing. Her Pomona chairman, Mrs. Margaret Edington, wrote us: "This is the second time that Sister Buckley has won first prize in our county baking contest. She also won several prizes at the State Fair this year. She has five beautiful daughters; the oldest is in college and the youngest is five years old. Mrs. Buckley does a lot of sewing for her girls" — and a lot of baking, we'll wager!


Mrs. Joseph Anderson
Putnam-Westchester Co.


Mrs. Ima Gowan
Dutchess County


Mrs. Carl Yorks
Monroe County


Mrs. Arnold Bill
St. Lawrence County

The exciting story of the bread contest finals will be published in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST soon after the event, with pictures of the prizes and their winners.

— A. A. —

A Farm Family

(Continued from Opposite Page)

and warm. The fireflies rivaled the thin new moon and the first stars. As I hid behind a mound of sweet smelling hay, the voices of the children searching for me came across the meadow. I snuggled deep in its fragrance and hoped they would never find me. At school we learned new games—Andy, Andy; Over; Pom-Pom-Pull-Away; and Kick the Wicket. In winter we played Fox and Geese, made snow forts and rode down hill. In spring the whole school played ball in the pasture across the road.

There was plenty of time for reading but never enough to read. We had the *Ithaca Weekly Journal, Ladies' Home Journal,* AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and, best of all for us, the *Youth's Companion,* which came every Thursday. It had a children's page, an adventure story and a continued story. For this last I could hardly wait to get home from school on Thursday nights. There was no library at school and not too many books at home. A neighbor had stacks of paper-covered novels. I read as many of these as my mother would allow. At one period I was reading "David Copperfield" from our set of Dickens, and "Tempest and Sunshine" by Mary J. Holmes, borrowed from the neighbor. I was also losing myself in a cousin's collection of Fairy Tales.

There seemed to be time for everything. I can hardly believe it now, but I wrote letters quite willingly. It was not the stilted voluminous correspondence of my mother's day but little girl letters written to aunts and cousins.

We went regularly to church and Sunday School. There were two churches in the village and I was sorry for the children who did not come to our Sunday School. Our teacher was a small white-haired lady, frail and old, who had been teaching classes of little girls for years. Our gentle minister came from Scotland. He always preached a short sermon to the children. As I listened, God seemed very close. In summer, campers from the lake often came to hear him. They said they did not know as fine a speaker, even in their big city churches.

The church had a part in our social life, too. The cantatas given by the choir were the nearest to concerts and the theater that I knew. The sociables and Sunday School parties were fun, and for months I anticipated the Sunday School picnic at the lake.

Sometimes it is good to look back on those childhood days, when life was simple and unhurried, and there was time to work, play and worship together.

— A. A. —

THE ANNIVERSARY

By Inez George Gridley

The years slipped by as easily
As green peas dropping from a pod;
The fragile flowers of the spring
Had turned to autumn golden rod.

His shoulders grew a little stooped.
In the dark forest of her hair
The slim white birches multiplied.
The fabric of their lives showed wear.

So there were flowers, gifts and cake;
The children brought them many a token.
They smiled at all the needless fuss,
With a shared look and the word unspoken.

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LIVE AND LEARN
By HUGH COSLINE

When "Live and Learn" appeared serially in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, many readers asked that it be printed in book form and it was done.

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Hostages To Fortune

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XVIII

THERE IS one thing for certain, Laura thought, as the slow days dragged by while she waited for Bill to come home on furlough, he didn't let me go to the train to see him off, but he can't prevent me being at the station when he comes back. Then it occurred to her that it would be nice indeed to arrange a real welcoming party for him. So she invited his mother, John Macdonald, his sisters, her own parents and family, and Del Muzzy, Bill's friend.

Their response was enthusiastic, and they were all on hand when the train pulled in. Bill stopped for a moment, surprised, in the vestibule of the car. Then he rushed across the little station platform to take Laura in his arms. It saddened him for a moment to see her white, upturned face, but then she was the same Laura with her love shining in her eyes brighter than ever. Even before turning to the others, he resolved that he would crowd in his two short weeks of furlough all the love and care that ordinarily would be spread over years. How wonderful it was, he thought, as he turned to his relatives and to Del, to come back home—and to such a welcome.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED

The conflict between the generations over the old and new ways of farming and living ceased to be a problem as World War II cast its shadow over America and the whole world.

When Bill Graham resigned his job as teacher of agriculture and left his young bride, Laura, to enlist, all other problems faded into insignificance. John Macdonald, Bill's grandfather, his family and his bride's parents tried to do everything possible to "keep the home fires burning" while Bill was gone.

Home front problems were not easy for Laura who sorely missed her young husband as she waited patiently for their baby to come. Nor were the problems easy for her parents whose barn burned one bad night. But now that Bill was coming home on furlough, Laura was happy beyond words.

Read on to see what happens in this fast-moving story.

It was indeed a happy group that gathered in the big farm kitchen for supper that night at John Macdonald's. Bill's mother had invited Mr. and Mrs. Bliss, and for the first time since the young couple had been married, there was complete harmony among all members of the family.

After supper, it was so good, Bill thought, to go up into his old room, get out of his uniform and into his work clothes, and go to the barn to help his grandfather finish the chores. "It seems as if I have been gone a hundred years," he told his grandfather. "But it sure seems natural to come back here and start where I left off."

John laughed, "Maybe so, maybe so," he said. "I went back to the old hilltop, Bill, the other day, where I used to visit an uncle when I was small. Could hardly find the place. Both the house and barn had burned, and there were good-sized trees growing up where the buildings had been. The pastures and meadows where I played with my cousins when I was young have been taken over by brush and woods. Maybe that's what will happen to all of these small farms down here in the valley some time."

"Don't believe it, Gramps," said Bill. "I'll agree some of these farms are too small to operate as one unit, but the land is too good to go back to brush. What will really happen is that some of these small farms will be worked with the bigger ones."

"Perhaps so," said John, "but in any case most of the farmers themselves will be gone, and that's too bad, for these thousands of small farms turned off in every generation a surplus worth far more than the food they produced. It was the young people who, trained in habits of responsibility, went to the cities to make good in every business, trade, and profession." Then John laughed. "Whoa!" he said. "How'd I ever get started with a speech like that when I know you can hardly wait to get back up to the house?"

A little later the whole group was gathered around the big, round oak stove in the Macdonald sitting room, all asking questions of Bill about his life in camp, and listening to what he told them. "Well," said Bill, "probably you wondered why I didn't write more letters. I just didn't have time or energy, for when they got through with us, all we wanted to do was just to crawl into bed and get ready for the grueling which we knew would come with the early morning. As I have written you, I took my basic training in an engineers' camp." Then he laughed and said, "I think I learned in a few weeks more down-to-earth engineering than I would have been able to get in years in college. Of course it was all one kind of stuff."

"What do you mean?" asked his grandfather. "Well, we were taught how to take care of ourselves in the woods, how to lay mines and pick them up, how to crawl under machine gun fire. Boy! there was no playing with that stuff. It was the real thing, just as it was with the hand grenades."

"Get sick of it?" someone asked. "Well, we got tired, but I think, almost to the last man, we wanted to make good in the shortest time possible so we could get across and do our part toward bringing this ghastly business to an end."

"Did you like the other soldiers?" inquired Laura. "Yes, dear, most of them, but this modern Army is made up of a strange mixture of democracy and autocracy. Discipline is strict. We obey it or else, but it's also true that the men come from every walk of life and it doesn't matter whether a man's worth $100,000 or 100 cents. We are all on the same level." He looked at Laura and said, "Of course we can't like them all. There was one fellow who seemed thoroughly disagreeable. He was always griping about something, always looking for 'outs'—and maybe he had reason to, because he was 43. Soldiering, in war time anyway, is a young man's job. This fellow finally went 'over the hill' and I guess it was good riddance of bad rubbish because I don't think much of an effort was ever made to bring him back again."

Laura's father said, "Doesn't basic training screen out the unfit?"

"Of course," said Bill, "if one is close to the edge mentally, the hard training soon shows him up and he is discharged."

Then Bill's mother said with a laugh, "I could never get you to do any housework. Even as a little boy, you used to throw your shoulders back and stick your chest out and tell me that it was girls' work. You'd say, 'let the girls do it.' Well, did you do that in the Army when you were assigned to K.P. duty?"

Bill grinned. "Of course you don't stick out your chest nor say such things in the Army. As a matter of fact, I kinda' liked K.P."

"I thought it was used as a sort of punishment," Laura's mother said.

"It is," said Bill, "but everybody has to learn to do it."

"How about eats?" someone asked. And Bill's sister, Jean, spoke up. 'I'll bet you missed Mom's cooking." Everybody laughed because they all knew how she loved her food. "I sure did miss Mom's cooking, and I missed Laura's. After all, that's one of her specialties, you know. But the rations weren't bad. They're not always well cooked and any kind of mass cooking gets tiresome. But the diet was well balanced and there was always enough of it."

"Wasn't always like that," commented John Macdonald. "I used to hear the Civil War veterans tell about the awful stuff they had to eat. Their biscuits or breads were almost as hard as stones, in fact they called it hardtack, and you couldn't eat it unless you soaked it in something. Often their meat was wormy."

"It was that way," commented George Bliss, "in the war with Spain. There was a big scandal about it."

"Well," said Bill, "I think that's all a thing of the past. As I say, so far as my own experience goes, the food is at least fairly good."

When Bill's mother asked, "Were you homesick?" Bill answered with emphasis, "Mother, I just about died with lonesomeness. But one good thing is that they keep us so busy.

"Now, I don't want to talk about the camp all the time, but I would like to say this." He smiled a little apologetically. "As you know, when I was a boy, I never liked to go to church very much. In fact, I never have gone as much as I should, although I have tried to do better since I began teaching." He looked at Laura and went on, "My marriage to Laura and the many long talks I have had with friends like Rev. Hall, and particularly my experience in the Army, have taught me that none of us can live without God. The sooner we learn that, the happier and better off we will be. I said a moment ago that if it hadn't been for the tough grind they put us through, I would have died of lonesomeness. There was something else that helped most of us. There was a young chaplain, probably not much older than I am, who seemed to be even busier than we were just trying to help us. Some way or other, his talks and his philosophy were just what we needed. Far from being a goody-goody, Rev. Gordon is a man's man. We all knew that he understood we were living in a man's practical world, and what we needed was a down-to-earth philosophy or religion, call it what you may, that would get through to us. I met two of his friends, chaplains also. They are the same kind. In short, they helped us to endure and to look forward with hope and faith."

Then, a little embarrassed by his own emphasis on religion, Bill said quickly, "What's really been going on around here? I know about the fire, of course," he said to Laura's parents, "and I can't wait to see that new pole barn. Gramps says it's a real "rip-snorter." " They all agreed that this was so and Mr. and Mrs. Bliss rose to go. Laura's mother came over to Bill and said quietly, "Bill, we're so happy to have you with us. When are you two coming over?"

"Tomorrow morning," answered Bill promptly. "Right after breakfast, we'll be over."

At last they were alone in Bill's old room in his grandfather's house. When they first entered the bedroom, both of them were a little shy. It was like their wedding night. But after a moment of hesitation, Bill went rapidly across the room and took his wife in his arms. Finally, she drew back a little and looking up into his face so close to her own, she said, "Oh Bill, it has been so long, so long. If only you never had to go away again." He held her close again and said to her, "I feel the same way, sweetheart. The time will come, I promise you, when we will always be together. Now do something for me. Take off your dress and loosen your clothes so that you will be comfortable. Then come over here and sit on my lap and let me hold you in the old rocking chair.

Laura knew that the chair was one of Bill's dearest possessions. It had come down from generation after generation in the Macdonald family. It was a real antique, but unlike many antiques, it was comfortable. It was solid, substantial, wide of arms, and easy to be in.

After a moment, Laura came to Bill and with a sigh of contentment and perfect happiness, sat down on his lap and put one arm around his neck. With her head on his shoulder, she relaxed as a little child would do with her beloved father.

After a long silence of perfect communion, Bill said, "Let me talk to you awhile, sweetheart. I have had time to do some thinking while we have been separated. It is said that 'absence makes the heart grow fonder.' I have heard that disputed, in fact some of the boys were arguing about it in the Army, but with me, anyway, it is so. I don't very well see how I could have loved you any more than I did when I went away, but the fact is, I do. The more I have thought about you, the more I respect and love you with a very deep tenderness. That's the way I feel toward you tonight, more a feeling of tenderness than any other feeling just now. Perhaps it is because we have a baby on the way—our baby, sweetheart, our baby."

Laura said nothing for a moment but seemed to come closer to him. "That's the way I feel too, dearest," she whispered, "our baby. Wonderful, isn't it, how our thoughts run so much together?"

They sat together quietly for some time, thinking, dreaming, and happy in their closeness. Then Bill said: "I have read a lot about love. All of our religion is based on love. There are many different kinds of love, and it seems to me that in a happy marriage, the true love between the sexes is a combination of all the different loves, glorious to think about, glorious to feel. For example, there is the love of children for their parents, and to a lesser degree, their love for their brothers and sisters. There are some beautiful friendships in the world where love between friends is even stronger that it is between relatives. There is the love of a mother for her children, a love that endures everything no matter what the child does, he is always forgiven because of the depth of the mother's love. There is the love of God, a deep abiding love, particularly if we are trained in it when we are small which, unfortunately, I was not. But I am learning. I am beginning to feel a closeness to God, particularly since we were married and since I have been in the Army. It's a feeling of security, no matter what happens.

"Then, my darling, there is the love between man and woman, husband and wife, a love which surpasses all understanding. I think the reason why a true romantic love is, next to the love of God, the deepest love of all, is the fact —as I have said before—that it is a combination of all the other loves. At different times in the love between a man and wife, one or the other kind of love predominates." He laughed a little and said, "I love you as I might love my sisters and frequently, I love you as I love my mother. And I know my love for God and His love for me are very much a part of my love for you, for it is true that God is Love. It is

(Continued on Opposite Page)

HOSTAGES TO FORTUNE

(Continued from Opposite Page)

also the truth that love is the strongest force in the world. And isn't it glorious that, when a man and woman are truly mated, truly wed, truly married, each loves the other with all the strength of all the different and wonderful kinds of love in the world? Tonight, darling, I love you very, very tenderly. That is the predominant feeling at this moment. I hold you in my arms as a father, or even as God might hold you, close, wanting above everything else to give you security, to give you rest, to give you the feeling that you are protected, that my love will go with you all the way and keep you safe."

Laura straightened up in his arms in order to look at Bill. "How beautiful," she sighed, "how very, very beautiful." There were tears in her eyes, but they were tears of happiness. "After what you have just said, and because of the way I feel toward you right at this moment, no matter where you go, I can never feel very far from you. My spirit shall go with you and yours with me no matter how long and distant the miles are that separate us physically."

It was a happy group that gathered around the breakfast table the next morning. It seemed that everybody wanted to talk, even the usually quiet John Macdonald himself. Then Bill announced their plans for the day. He and Laura were going over to the Bliss

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The greatest thing in this world is not so much where we stand, as in what direction we are moving.
—Oliver Wendell Holmes

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home to spend the day. "I can hardly wait to see that new barn," he said.

A little later he stood with Laura's father looking at the long, low pole barn, and listened while his father-in-law talked enthusiastically about it. Bill had to smile a little to himself, for he knew how difficult it would have been to have gotten either his grandfather or Mr. Bliss interested in such a "new-fangled" building as a pole barn a year or two ago. But now with a warm feeling of affection for Mr. Bliss, he thought perhaps Laura's father couldn't help being so conservative about anything new for his hard life had made him that way, and all of us are creatures of environment.

Then Bill brought his thoughts back to listen carefully to the enthusiastic story of how the barn came to be built, and about how grateful and appreciative Mr. Bliss felt towards his generous neighbors. No matter, thought Bill, if I have already heard this story several times before, it is good to hear it again.

Then he said, "I agree with what Laura wrote me when they were building your barn. Farm people, maybe people everywhere, are just as generous, just as cooperative as they ever were. Certainly no better example of neighborliness or cooperation ever was than the way your fine neighbors turned out to build the barn that would house your cattle and enable you to carry on your business. Perhaps now, everything will go better for you."

George straightened his shoulders and said, looking directly at Bill, "I am sure everything will. I have had so much trouble that I haven't always been thinking straight. Life is going to be different because I see things different." And Bill knew that right thinking, positive thinking, makes a difference between success and failure.

Then George Bliss went on to explain to Bill how the barn had been built at such a low cost, and Bill listened respectfully and carefully. "In the first place, there was practically no labor cost because the neighbors did most of the work. In the second place, the poles came from my own woods. Yep! It's a good barn, a darn good barn. My cattle are better housed than they have ever been." Just to test the older man's enthusiasm a bit, Bill remarked, "But there's not much room to store your hay. You haven't got the space you had in your barn that burned."

"No," agreed George. "It's a one-story barn. But you know, Bill, times have changed. We don't need those great, high barns any more because we don't need the space in which to store the hay. I'm going to get myself a baler, one that I can run myself with my tractor and you know the bales won't require so much room in which to store them." Bill laughed to himself for it seemed to him that no other change had been as great as with George himself.

Aloud, he said, "That's right. Moreover, you will find that baling the hay will save you a lot of hard work."

Then, as they turned toward the house, George said, "Spring is on the way, Bill, and seems like I haven't felt so eager in a long time to get into the fields." Then he added, "Wish you were going to be here to work with me."

(To be continued)



STATE CHAMPS

The 1957 New York State Future Farmer championship dairy judging team, from left to right: Marvin Richards, Nelson; Richard Sears, Cazenovia; and Robert Taylor, Manlius.

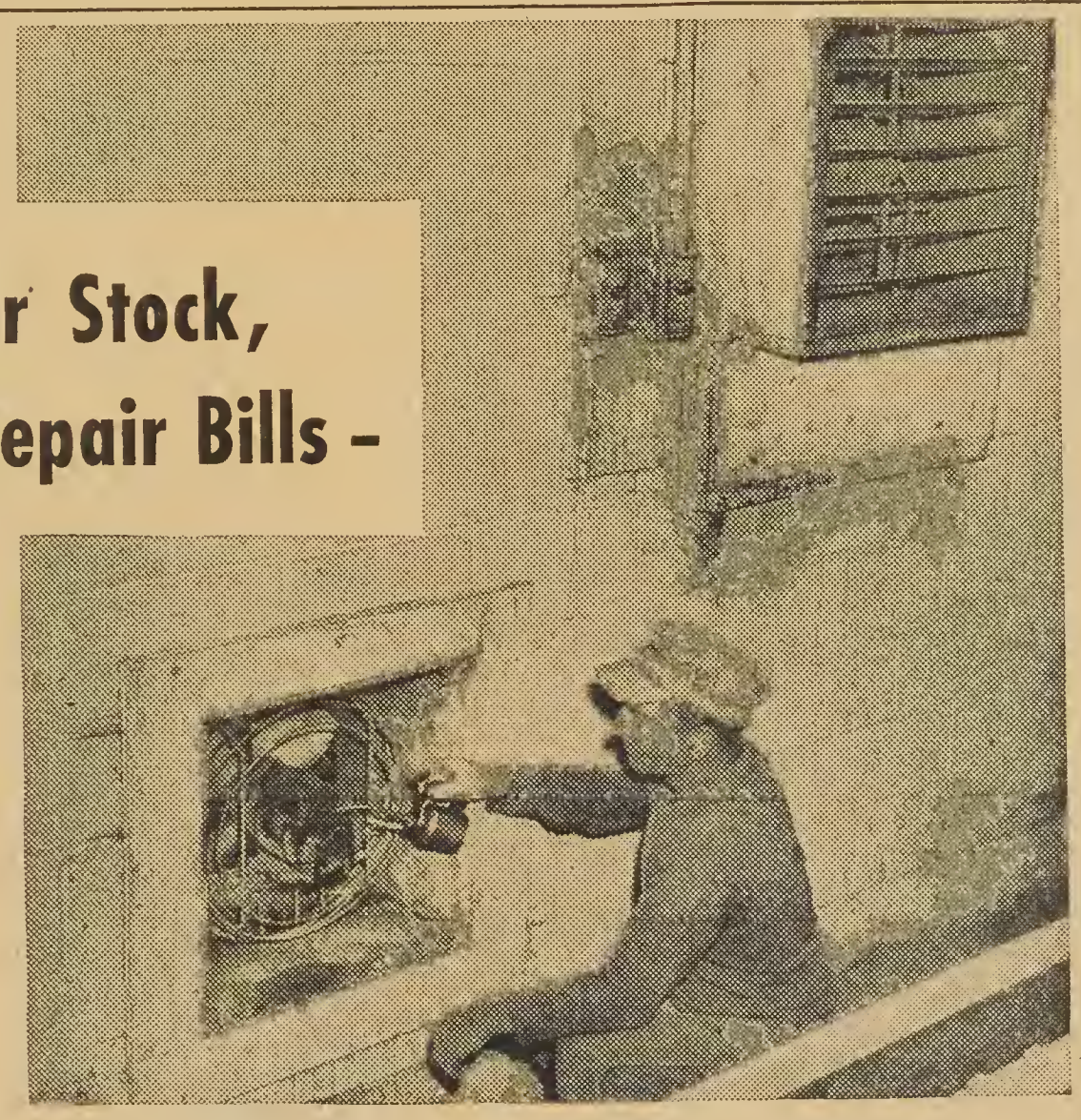
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Diamond Black Leaf COMPANY CLEVELAND 14, OHIO

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Andrew Ohol of Lockport, N. Y., like many other dairymen, has found that electric ventilation for his dairy barn is one of the best investments he has ever made.

"I wouldn't swap my ventilation system for any other I've ever seen," says Mr. Ohol. "It does an excellent job of keeping the stable walls and ceiling dry."

By keeping air fresh and eliminating drafts, a well-designed electric ventilation system provides healthier conditions for both animals and workers. It will save veterinary expense and reduce repair bills by getting rid of excess moisture.

Your Niagara Mohawk farm representative can help you with suggestions for ventilating your dairy barn. Why not get in touch with him right away!

FARM BETTER ELECTRICALLY

NIAGARA MOHAWK

RESOLVED:

America Shall Not Fail



Photo: Harold M. Lambert.

I AM SURE most of you saw the *Mayflower II* either directly or on television this summer. As you know, the little ship crossed the ocean, landed on the New England coast, and later went to New York in celebration of the sailing and landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock in 1620.

Even before they came to America, the Pilgrims had a rough time. Because they were not permitted to worship God as they pleased in England, they first went to Holland where they had more freedom, but where they didn't want their children to grow up and lose their English identity.

The first group came to America on the Mayflower. They suffered great hardships in the weeks it took to cross, but that was only the beginning. During the first winter on the barren, cold northeastern coast, many of the Pilgrims died and are buried in a little cemetery near Plymouth Rock which I have visited.

In 1607, only 13 years earlier than the landing of the Pilgrims, a little group of Englishmen landed and settled at Jamestown in Virginia. Just 10 years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, the Puritans established Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630. That period was a time of settlement and a time of trouble. From 1620 until 1789 when George Washington took office as President of the United States under the new Constitution, the English colonists in America starved, fought, and died to lay the foundation of the nation we Americans have the privilege of living in today.

THOSE first winters for the colonists in New England were terrible. There seldom was enough food, so there were frequent periods of starvation. Had it not been for the Indians who were sometimes friendly and who taught the colonists how to grow corn by fertilizing with codfish, it is doubtful if the settlers would have survived at all.

While some of the Indians were friendly, almost from the beginning there was trouble with them. Much of it was due, no doubt, to the colonists' lack of knowledge of how to get along with them. In any case, from the very start until the close of the Revolution, there was almost constant warfare with the Indians and with their allies, the French. For 100 years or more, the French and the English were engaged in a gigantic struggle to determine who should own and control America. The English colonists in America took the brunt of it.

Now think of it. How would you like to try to grow a crop on which the very lives of your family and yourself depended, if you never dared to go into the field without taking a gun to lean against a nearby stump while you worked with your hoe? If you think you have problems, how would you feel if you turned around some summer morning in your clearing and saw your little cabin burning, with savages yelling and jumping around it, knowing that your family had been killed?

The colonists fought four wars with the French and Indians before the struggle was finally settled. Then, after a brief space of peace, the Americans began to have trouble with the mother country on the very principle that they had come to America to enjoy—freedom.

As you know, after years of worry and argument, the Revolutionary War finally broke out. Then came eight years more from 1775 to 1783 of sacrifice, blood, and tears until the treaty of peace was finally signed when England gave America her independence.

Even then, our fathers' troubles were far from over. Each of the 13 new states regarded itself almost as an independent nation. There was constant quarreling among them until at long last the Constitution and the Bill of Rights were adopted and George Washington became the first president.

THERE is a reason, rather several of them, for this little review of American history. Every American needs to be reminded frequently of what this nation cost, and of the privileges we now enjoy as its citizens. We need to be reminded also that nothing ever stands still for very long, neither individuals nor nations. We either go ahead or we go backwards. There have been great nations before whose citizens had a considerable amount of liberty. Where are they now? Where are the great civilizations of Greece and Rome whose people, I am sure, felt that their countries would live forever? Where, today, is Great Britain whose proud boast not so long ago was "that the sun never sets on the English flag?"

Well, it could happen here. What we should ask ourselves is where will this country of ours be a few years hence? I think the answer is largely up to us.

Ed Eastman's Page

It lies in our own ability to appreciate our great inheritance and to pass the torch of liberty undimmed on to coming generations.

But to do this we must do a better job than we have been doing, at least lately, for we have lost and are losing many of our precious liberties that we inherited together with the responsibility to preserve and pass them on.

Sometimes I wonder if there's not less liberty in America today than there was in George Washington's time. If you think I am exaggerating, stop and consider your freedom as an individual now as compared to what we had 50 or even 25 years ago. For example, we boast about our free enterprise system. You will agree that free enterprise and competition have given generation after generation of young people more opportunity to show their stuff and to develop their capabilities than any other plan that has ever been developed in any other country in the world. Think of the millions of American boys and girls who have gone forth from poor homes and made good in business and professions, and in their personal lives.

But we're losing our free enterprise system. Big government is taking over. Who is the biggest farmer in America? Uncle Sam. Who is fast taking over and operating all of the natural resources? The State and the Federal governments. Whose nose is sticking into almost every business? Government, both State and Federal.

If you don't believe that big government is throwing a dark shadow across all of our lives and business, then go down to Washington or to any state capital and wander through just a few of the buildings, as I have, until my tongue hung out. Who pays for all of this? You do! And what you pay through tax bills is only a part of it. Indirect taxes get you around every corner. Anyone who is trying to run a business now has to hire extra help just to keep accounts and fill out the reports for government. Stop and consider all the thousands of laws and bureaucratic regulations that every farmer and every business man now have to contend with. It's almost impossible for a good citizen to live a normal day now without breaking a law or regulation.

I TELL YOU with all the emphasis at my command that we're rapidly losing our liberties and that history is repeating itself in this country, just as it did with the other nations, who once were great but are no more. The handwriting is on the wall. It's late, but not too late. For we still have a government by the people. Our job is to arouse the people to the rapids ahead. Then we'll reverse the trend. How can it be done?

First, you must vote and vote intelligently. It's a disgrace that only about half of the qualified voters go to the polls. If you lost your right to vote, you would go underground or fight a war to get it back. But then, probably, it would be too late.

Second, it does little good to vote if, like sheep, you follow the dictates of some politician or party. There's a growing tendency to be independent in this country and that's good. Let's vote for the candidates and the issues we believe in. It often seems that there's not too much difference between the two major parties. Maybe some time we'll have a third one that will express better the will of the people.

Third, the candidates are named and the issues are made more frequently in the primaries than they are in the elections. Let's take more interest in getting the right candidate and the right issues.

Fourth, let's get more government back to the grass roots. Every time we ask the State or Federal government to do something, which we should do for ourselves, we have increased our taxes and lost some liberty. Let's make our school meetings and town meetings or local caucuses count for more. Yes, it will take some of your time, but isn't it better to take time now than to be infinitely sorry later?

Fifth, taxes are becoming unbearable. Some of them are unnecessary—especially Federal taxes. Let's be more responsible about not asking government, especially Federal government, to do things for us. It must make our forefathers turn in their graves to see us running to Uncle Sam for help every time we have a bellyache.

Sixth, let's keep closer in touch with our legislators and our Congressmen. Do you know who your representatives are? You should. They are more willing than you think to follow your wishes. Not knowing what you want, they may too often give heed to the other fellow's request, so do write them. And above all, be sure that your legislators and Congressmen know how strongly you feel about the constantly growing tax burden, the infringement of government upon free enterprise, with the resulting destruction of our liberty.

Household Magazine tells the story of Lucy, the wife and mother in a Dutch family. The family are now naturalized, happy Americans. On Flag Day, Lucy was disappointed at her neighbor Americans' indifference.

"I wonder," she said, "if you people really know what you have here. But then, you have never been bombed; never felt the terror of secret police; never starved. How could you know? It's so wonderful I want to shout 'Take care of it America.'"

Well, I ask you, **are** we taking care of America?

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

ON A Fifth Avenue New York City bus one time this summer, I was fascinated in watching the competent driver do several things at the same time.

Just to drive the bus in the heavy traffic was a big enough job for any man. In addition, he had to stop and start at the curb, open the doors, answer questions, and make change.

While I was watching, a woman handed him a ten dollar bill and said:

"I'm sorry. I haven't any dimes. Do you mind?"

"Well, madam," said the polite driver, "you'll have 99 of them in a second."

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES 209 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET

CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS.

H. E. BOOSTROM
SECRETARY

October, 1957

To Readers
of American Agriculturist:

"Business and Agriculture work together to guard the future for Youth." This, the theme of the Tenth Annual Forum issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, is both an inspiration and a timely rallying cry.

It is an inspiration because never before in our history has it been so necessary to re-evaluate those things which have made America strong. Business - Agriculture - Youth - these are the very cornerstones of our strength. Each is interdependent upon the other. Without an unshackled commerce and agriculture, "free enterprise" becomes "fettered enterprise." Without free enterprise Youth has no future.

Your theme is a rallying cry because forces within and without our country threaten the very philosophy of free enterprise, which is individual accomplishment. They threaten it not so much in bold frontal attacks of ideology which we can meet and refute readily in the clear light of truth, but more dangerously by sly and subtle erosion of pessimism that wears away our resolve, undermines our determination and creates doubts in our abilities; by those who preach the great American heresy: "Let Washington do it;" by those who place "security" before "hard work."

We are the breadbasket of the world - a colossus of benevolence and the shining hope of mankind. We are these things not by the accident of material goods and natural resources but because of a greater spiritual resource that has always coupled God with Man, Work with Bread, Confidence with Security. This is the true strength of America.

Your theme, then, underscores solemn obligations to tomorrow, but we cannot fulfill them unless we look long and soberly at those things of yesterday -- our heritage -- that produced the strength of today.

Sincerely yours,

H. E. Boostrom
Secretary



HAZEL E. BOOSTROM

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

Chicago, Illinois

Pioneers in Personal Protection Since 1886



WHAT GOES INTO A GOOD HARVEST?

You could make a list as long as your arm if you put down all the things that contribute to a good harvest. Some of them, like the weather, are beyond the farmer's control. Most things—such as the seed he uses—are in his hands.

Generally it's safe to say that if the best of everything goes into planting and cultivating—fertilizers, seeds, tools, care—the harvest will be bountiful.

Since the farmer's livelihood depends on a good harvest, he wants the best. It's as simple as that. That's one big reason why so many farmers look to Atlantic for quality and economy in the petroleum products—gasoline, furnace oil, kerosene, motor oil and other important lubricants—they need to keep their farms on the go.

And not only the best in products—but the best in service. In New York State, for example, farmers know they can depend on their local Atlantic Rural Salesman, with his familiar and welcome "service station on wheels," to anticipate their needs and give them good advice on equipment care.

You can sum it up by saying that farmers can confidently look to Atlantic's Rural Salesmen, dealers and distributors for leadership in meeting their petroleum needs—because Atlantic *knows* the farm.

ATLANTIC

See your Atlantic Weatherman each week night on TV

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

NOVEMBER 2, 1957

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

MODERN SALES SERVICES A New Hope For AGRICULTURE

By Frank W. Beneway

IN TWENTY-FIVE years there has been an ever-changing revolution in the methods of marketing farm produce. Up until around 1920 the main receivers of fruits and vegetables in western New York were a number of competitive dealers or buyers situated in nearly every village or city throughout the area.

Then the broad highway systems began to be built and over these highways came many independent truckers from the larger cities and villages to purchase produce to sell both at wholesale and retail in the cities. Also came the chain stores with fleets of trucks to go out and get the fruits and vegetables for their customers. The broad highway made the chain store possible. Thus began the revolution of competitive buying and selling and let it be recorded here that it was a pretty fair deal for most farmers in our area. As for my part, I can say that it was a fairly prosperous period.

But the revolution and change never seemed to pause. The gradual changes were as regular as the seasons that come and go. In recent years the food chains became larger to the point that they were no longer called stores, but supermarkets. The various buyers that the farmers were accustomed to deal with were in many cases replaced by professionally trained buyers. Many of the offices of these new buyers are equipped with teletype machines which record up-to-date prices not only local but world prices. The supermarkets also have been merged into superchains. Thus the revolution has gone on apace, and we all buy of these supermarkets because we think that we buy more cheaply there. Thus the supermarkets have truly become consumer agents. Because of their ready knowledge of all prices and the combined buying power of these few professional buyers it is a question whether or not they buy competitively even though the stores sell competitively.

What about the program on the farms in those twenty-five years? We have made tremendous strides in education, in animal breeding, in better seeds and in mechanization but our marketing progress and our cooperative efforts have not kept pace with the growth of the super food chains. I do not know that we ever should try to emulate their corporate development; however, we must try to organize and cooperate to supply their consumer services.

I am amazed that the agricultural mentors in Washington and other high places do not fully realize the effect that farm mechanization has had on our food production. I want clearly to illustrate this point. Twenty years ago my ability to produce first quality fruit depended upon my personal skill and endurance to stand upon an old fashioned power sprayer against several hundred pounds pressure on the hose and with skill direct the spray all over and through the trees. In other words, the quality of my apples, peaches and pears at harvest time was entirely guided by my skill and endurance and not too many growers had first class fruit.

Now we have so mechanized and enlarged speed sprayers that in a few hours we can instruct Junior, or our colored help to do a good job spraying and nearly all growers produce a good crop of fruit. This same mechanization has gone all through agriculture.

I will not pretend to give the economic answers to this increased production capacity; but we had better be looking diligently for the answer because we need it most urgently. I would not be presumptuous enough to suggest that we can or wish to turn back the tide of mechanization.

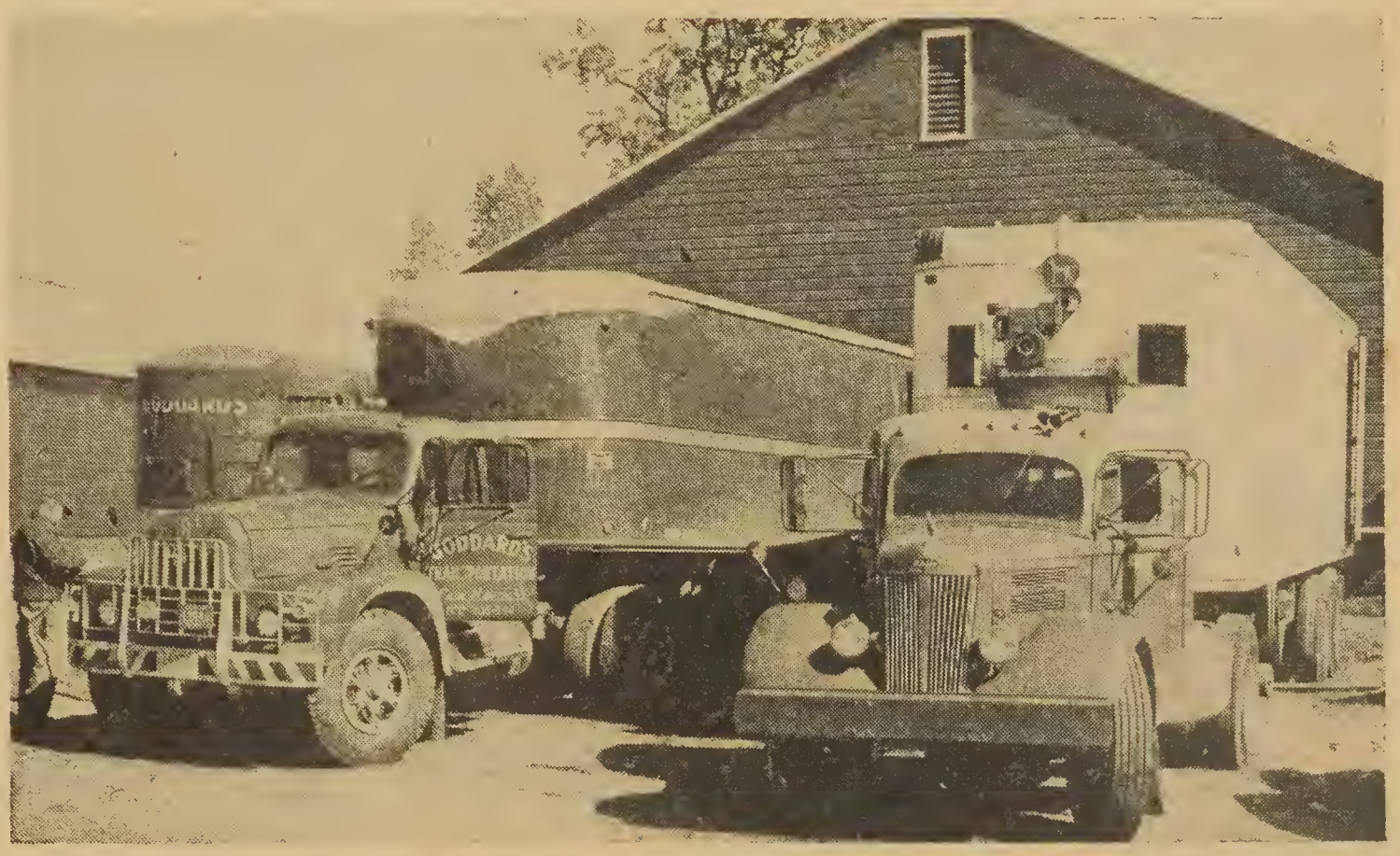
There is one bright shining ray of light discovered by fruit growers which could be a great help to other farmers. I refer to the sales services that have been built up out of necessity to meet our selling problems. In the first place any commodity group of farmers must find or develop leadership in their own ranks. The obvious reason for this is that no one else outside the commodity interest understands the problems of their particular agricultural industry.

In order fully to illustrate my point I want to quote a paper written by Steve Putman, manager of the Lake Ontario Fruit Growers Cooperative, Lockport, New York. To date this cooperative has been successful in dealing with the superchains and processors. I have known Steve almost from infancy and I know that there has been developed in his board of directors and in his make-up the leadership necessary, within our own commodity group or interest. Following is the quotation:

"Lake Ontario Fruit was organized to meet the changing requirements of today's produce industry. About a year and a half ago a half dozen of the better fruit growers in the western part of the Lake Ontario Fruit Belt met to consider means for streamlining their selling to meet those changing requirements.

They knew that any system adopted must keep selling costs to an absolute minimum because the margin between cost of production and selling price has become extremely narrow even for the most efficient producers. They were aware of the trend toward centralization of buying by chain and independent retailers. They realized that as individuals, they did not have the varieties, the volume, or the facilities to service large buyers. They agreed that as individuals they were not in close enough touch with the market from day to day to deal intelligently with professional buyers.

(Continued on Page 8)



Volume of quality produce attracts buyers. Taken at the warehouse of Art Burrell at Peru, N. Y., the truck on the left is loading apples to go to Fair Haven, Vermont. The refrigerated truck on the right will, when loaded, head toward Florida.

Nice Going



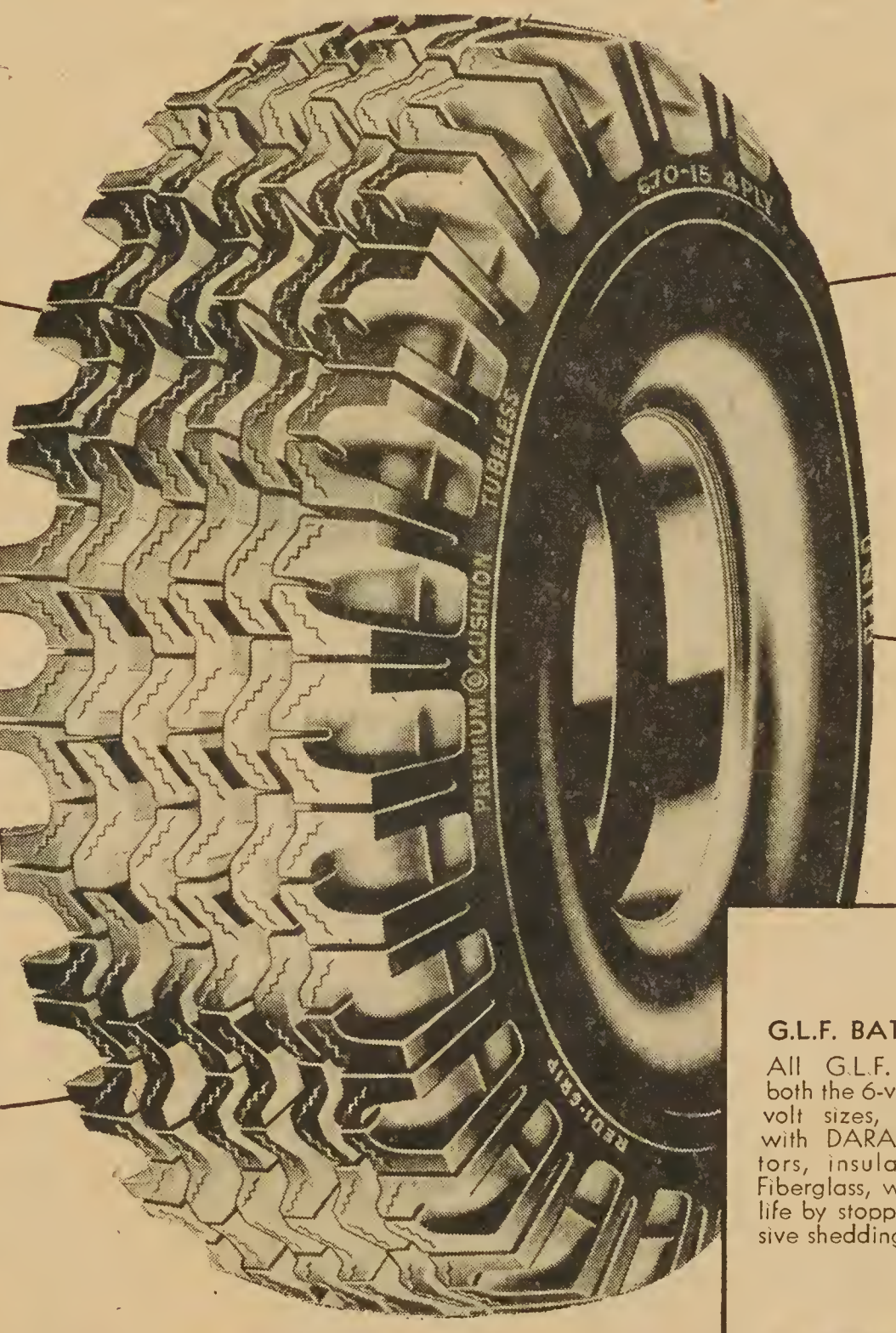


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NEW 'SIPES'
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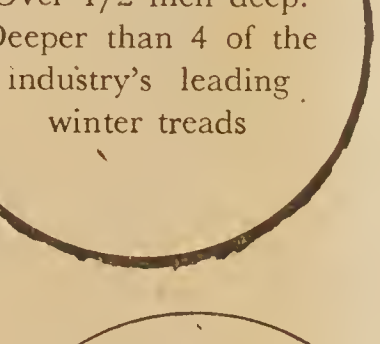
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G.L.F. ANTI-FREEZE
All G.L.F. Anti-freeze is bought to rigid specifications. These specifications prescribe the right ingredients, in the right amounts.

G.L.F. Permanent Anti-freeze ..... $2.25 gal.
G.L.F. Methanol ..... $ .95 gal.

GLF REDI-GRIPS

..at your G.L.F. Service Agency



LET POWER DO THE WORK

I HAVE read *'The Servants' Entrance that Saves $1800 a year.'* These articles about how much one man can do make me disgusted. If they want to make fools of themselves and ruin their health, let them. But why write stories bragging about it?

"It just doesn't make sense! Farmers have to keep trying to produce more by working from daybreak to dark when labor keeps asking for more money and shorter hours. A good example is a farm program on the radio recently. A professor made a study of a dairy farm operated by a father and son that was losing money. His solution was they had to put in more cows, and if the farm wasn't big enough to produce enough feed, they should buy more land.

"Brilliant work, I would say! And the government keeps saying that we are producing too much."—*I.G., N.Y.*

EDITOR'S-NOTE: I agree thoroughly with the idea that it is foolish for farmers to kill themselves working. However, the funny thing is that, generally speaking, on a farm that has been well mechanized and organized, farmers tell me that they are not working as hard as they did formerly.

I think that all of us have tended to put too much emphasis on size. As I see it, what we really want to do is to cut the costs of producing a hundred pounds of milk, a dozen eggs, or a bushel of potatoes. Sometimes the larger size business helps to cut costs of production, but not always. I believe there is still an excellent opportunity for the relatively small farmer.—*Jim Hall*

— A. A. —

PART TIME FARMERS

ON READING some of the editorials in your paper, I thought I would write of our experience as farmers.

In 1950 my husband retired as superintendent of a creamery. He said he had always wanted to farm, and now was his chance. We had one cow and a yearling, so he bought five calves. At that time cows were selling anywhere from $350 to $400 each.

By the time these calves were grown and bred price dropped to a mere nothing. So we decided we couldn't give away all that money for feeding and getting them to the point where they could pay back some of the money we had put on them. So we bought a milking machine and a cooler, and rented a pasture and field. We also bought a small village farm and really went to farming.

Farming on the side like we do is a good investment for a couple who work out part time. At least we find it so. We both have jobs whereby we pay other bills and have a savings account. We never buy a new car. There is plenty of wear in a secondhand, well used car, and the difference in price is astonishing.

The country is the place to live and bring up children. We raised four children. Of course they had to go to the city to get their college education, but with country blood in their veins they all live in the country, with families of their own now.—*Mrs. C.P., Vermont*

— A. A. —

WANTS ORGAN REPAIRED

I have an old-fashioned organ and a key sticks on it. I wonder if you could tell me of someone who could fix it. On the back of the organ is a sign of the Waterloo Organ Company, Waterloo, New York.—*Mrs. W. W., New York*



Bob Holub, Firestone Store manager, delivers a "loaner" to Fred and John Ullmann.

"WITH FIRESTONE FREE LOANERS WORK TIME IS NEVER LOST,"

say Fred and John Ullmann, Johnstown, Colorado

Firestone's FREE LOANER service makes a big hit with Fred and John Ullmann, who rate high among Colorado's leading sugar beet growers. The instant tire trouble develops, a call to their Firestone dealer, Bob Holub of Longmont, Colorado, starts him on the way with Firestone FREE LOANERS to keep equipment rolling while other tires are being repaired or retreaded.

Here is what the Ullmann brothers say about Firestone service: "For our money, you can't beat Firestone on-the-farm service . . . particularly the FREE LOANER service. We never lose a bit of work time because the loaner tires go on the same time others come off the rims, which keeps equipment on the job. It's that special kind of service that sold us on Firestones."

The Ullmann brothers, like the majority of farmers, have found that Firestone service and quality Firestone tires are their insurance against downtime due to tires.

See your Firestone Dealer or Store today. Turn downtime into work time with Firestone FREE LOANERS.

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Enjoy the Voice of Firestone on ABC television every Monday evening.

Firestone

BETTER RUBBER FROM START TO FINISH

Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



PRICE SUPPORTS ON DAIRY PRODUCTS

WHEN YOU see two courses of action, one which will benefit you for a short time, and one which will be better in the long run, which do you choose?

Such a choice faces dairymen and their organizations now. Unquestionably, keeping supports on manufactured dairy products where they are (at about 80% of parity) will increase your milk check a few cents, at least for a few months, above what it will be if supports are reduced. But supports on feed grains have been reduced gradually, and the milk-feed ratio is relatively favorable. Reducing supports gradually is the right way to do it, and the way that is being proposed on dairy products.

Reducing them, as well as supports on other products (for example, feed grains) will:

1. **Help prevent further switch of consumers from butter to oleo, and regain part of the lost butter market.**
2. **Reduce government holding of dairy products, perhaps to the level that can be issued for school lunches and relief.**
3. **Tend to strengthen the market for milk and its products, as was the case when supports were lowered in 1954. Government held products always depress prices.**

Certainly farmers are as much entitled to subsidies as any group. That's not the question. Actually all business would profit by tapering off subsidies. If we continue along the subsidy road, every group will be getting a subsidy, and everyone will be paying for his subsidy, plus a sizeable amount for the cost of administration.

More and more, there is agreement that the present program of price supports is hurting farmers instead of helping them. The National Agricultural Advisory Commission, of which Dean Bill Myers of the New York State College of Agriculture is chairman, favors a reduction in all farm price supports, and a trend toward freer markets, as one action that will help solve the farm price problem.

FARM-CITY WEEK

FOR THE fourth year Farm-City Week is being sponsored by Kiwanis International. This year the dates are November 22 through 28, but in many towns activities surrounding Farm-City Week have been under way for many weeks.

If there has been no awareness of the project in your neighborhood, there is still time to take action to improve understanding between food producers and food consumers.

Mutual understanding is the goal. Any farm group that starts a program with the sole idea of "educating" the city consumer is likely to be disappointed. Rather the aim might be to seek to understand the problems of city residents, including consumers—which covers just about everyone—distributors of farm supplies, those who handle and market farm products, and others.

Sincere effort to understand their point of view will result in greater understanding on their part of yours.

TAXING FARM LAND

PRESIDENT Herbert Voorhees of the New Jersey Farm Bureau, protests vigorously against taxing farm land on the basis of its value as building lots.

Farm leaders in Connecticut asked a special session of the Legislature for a simple declaration that farm property should be assessed according to its use for agricultural purposes and not as building lots.

The board of trustees of the United Milk Producers of New Jersey recently added its weight to a growing farmer protest against burdensome real estate taxes by calling for a realistic examination of the present tax structure.

The stand is reasonable and logical. Farming is hazardous at best, and taxes are a burdensome cost that continually mount higher.

Admitting that farm land in many areas of New Jersey and other parts of the Northeast has a potential value for building, some way should be provided whereby the tax will be paid at the time of sale, rather than year after year while a farmer is struggling to make a living from the land.

MODERN MAGIC

GREAT-GRANDPA depended on mustard plasters, boneset tea, goose grease, and other homely remedies when he felt "poorly." We moderns are inclined to laugh at Great-Grandpa; we have progressed to the point where we depend on pills.

We take pills to reduce weight, pills to relieve tension, pills to give us pep, pills to put us to sleep. Great-Grandpa's faith in home remedies was handed down from generation to generation; ours comes from intriguing, persuasive advertisements constantly before us in newspapers and magazines and on radio and television!

Even so, we might well give greater attention to the benefits of good food (but not too much) eight hours of natural sleep, and the mental poise that comes from faith in God and in ourselves.

A MIND TO WORK

THE Community Service Contest sponsored by the National Grange and the Sears Roebuck Foundation has made an important contribution to farm living. Farm leadership has been developed, working together has been encouraged, and community needs have been brought to light.

It is truly amazing what some small communities have done. Usually the first step is to appoint a committee, with members putting their feet together under a table and surveying the needs of the neighborhood. Frequently, at first thought there seem to be no worthwhile jobs to be done. But as the discussion continues, ideas begin to evolve, and soon there is a formidable list.

The second step is to organize ways and means to meet the needs. And here again, once the people of a neighborhood are of a mind to work, the accomplishments are astounding.

Much credit should go to both sponsors of this fine contest.

SMALL BUT IMPORTANT

I AM continually impressed by the importance of little things. Take insects, for example. One insect is insignificant, but there is nothing insignificant about a field of corn that has been stripped by army worms, nor about the fact that well over 3,000 kinds of insects in America are harmful to plants and animals.

Or take the importance of small things in modern feeding methods. When a few ounces of a feed additive can increase the growth of animals to which the feed is fed, it is far from insignificant. For example, if through better feeding the man who raises 80,000 broilers a year can increase the weight of each broiler 1/10th of a pound without increasing feed intake, it means an additional gross income of around $1,700.00.

YARDSTICKS

TWO GOOD measures of profits on a dairy farm are milk production per man employed and the per cent of the milk check spent for purchased feed. Here are some 1956 figures kept in Dutchess County, N. Y. on 30 better-than-average farms:

Average milk production per man was 198,222 lbs.; average cost of purchased feed was 25% of the milk check; feed purchased varied from 11% of the milk check to 49%.

You may be interested in checking the figures on your farm against those in Dutchess County and making some plans to change them if they do not compare favorably.

SALUTE TO "GENEVA"

THE New York State Agricultural Experiment Station is seventy-five years old. During three-quarters of a century, able, dedicated scientists have searched for "truth" both in the fields of pure and applied science.

Their achievements have been noteworthy, and have added to the wealth of the Empire State. More and more, New York farmers have depended on Geneva and Cornell to furnish the answers to problems in production and more recently in marketing.

But as the horizon of the unknown is pushed back by new discoveries, the fields ripe for research seem ever to expand rather than contract. More scientists, more research in many fields, is an urgent need.

They Say - - - - -

EVERY school child should be taught American history, the incomparable value of Constitutional government, the comparative advantages of the private ownership, free enterprise economic system.

Children from the eighth grade up should be constantly reminded—yes, in school—that the American living standard is three times better than that achieved by any Socialist system in the world, and from five to ten times better than ever produced by Communism anywhere. This is a responsibility of the citizen-patron as well as the teacher, administrator, and the school board member. Are we fulfilling it? Not enough of us are. — *The National Program Letter, Searcy, Arkansas.*

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MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS



AA's Farm Dollar Guide

MILK: The September uniform price for the New York-New Jersey marketing area is $5.03 per hundred. This compares favorably with the August price of $4.68 and the September '56 price of $4.40. The September production for the milk shed was 692,298,210 pounds, **of which 480,115,011, or 69.3%, was Class I milk.**

Economists of the Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative figure the causes of the 42¢ increase in the August uniform price over a year ago as follows: elimination of Class I-C sales, 8¢; additional sales of milk in the expanded marketing area, 10.5¢; improved supply and demand conditions, 9¢; higher class prices, 14.5¢; a total of 42¢, making the August blend $4.68 compared to $4.26 in August of '56. Whatever the exact cause, the increase is welcome, as increases in coming months will be. **The outlook for dairying in the Northeast in coming months is good.**

COURT ORDER: The U. S. District Court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, has ordered the Lehigh Valley Cooperative Farmers and Suncrest Farmers, Inc. to comply with provisions of the New York-New Jersey milk marketing Order within 15 days, and to pay to the Court within 15 days the money due under the marketing Order. Undoubtedly the case will be carried to a higher court, and in the meantime the funds will be held by the court and will not be available to the market administrator.

POTATO DIVERSION: The USDA has announced a potato diversion program similar to that of last year. Payments will be made to producers for potatoes, U. S. No. 2 or better, not less than 2 inches in diameter, with weight not less than 4 ounces, which are diverted into starch, feed or flour.

Subsidy payments will be 50¢ a hundred until December 31, then 40¢ to March 31, and 30¢ thereafter until the program is ended, not later than May 31. To be eligible, an area or state must have USDA-approved plan to market only good quality potatoes to consumers.

COMPENSATORY PAYMENTS: USDA has made a careful estimate of the cost of a program of compensatory payments (the Brannan Plan) on all farm products. Briefly, the cost estimate is **between 7 and 10 billion dollars a year.** The program, it is estimated, would result in 365 million acres of crops, 19 million above 1956, and the total farm output might be expected to increase between 25 and 30 per cent.

While not mentioned in the report, the question comes to me as to **whether our people would consume the production resulting at any price.** Added to this is a grave doubt that the public would ever stand the expense involved.

MILK ADVERTISING: In 1956, the average difference between the price of Class I-A and Class 3 milk in the metropolitan market was over $2 a hundred. Every 1% increase in fluid milk consumption resulted in about 2¼ cents per cwt. increase in producers' checks. Milk advertising looks like a good investment.

CANNING CROPS: U. S. forecast for 1957 canned and frozen vegetables is 19% below '56 figures. Following are individual crop forecasts: Tomatoes, **down 25%**; sweet corn, **down 13%**; peas, **up** from 545,160 tons to 556,200 tons; cabbage for kraut, **down 27%**; beets, **down 25%**; lima beans, **down 10%.**

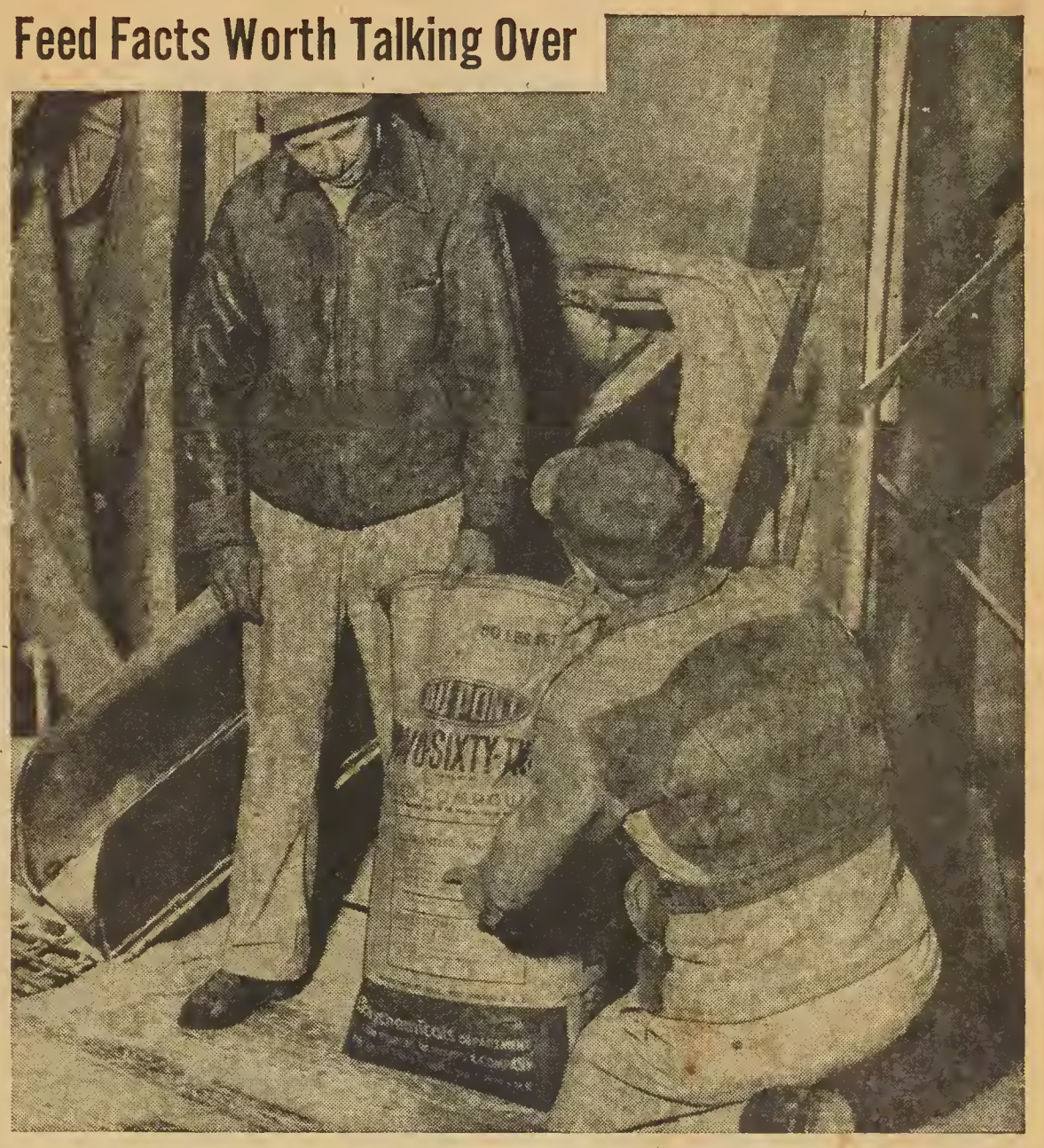
The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MIRANDY read where someone wise says it don't pay to advertise; she says the women have a club to study merits of a tub or sheets or food or anything, so they'll know what to buy, by jing. She claims that advertising bunk is used to sell a lot of junk. I asked her how she'd ever know about new things, or when to go a-shopping round for this and that, she'd never know where it was at unless she'd read it in an ad. Of all the trouble I have had, it came from buying from some guy who don't stand back of what you buy.

I tell her that the women folks, when they have had their little jokes, believe in advertising too, that's why they paint themselves with goo, with lipstick and with rouge and paint, to make them look like what they ain't. They pluck their eyebrows, paint each nail, so that their glamor will assail the men they meet, they hope to win attention with a silk-clad shin. They like the men to turn their eyes and that's why women advertise. Without no ads to brighten it this old world would be dull, we'd git so bored with the monotony, we'd want them ads all back, by gee.

Feed Facts Worth Talking Over



You can depend on your feed man to supply you with information on economical cattle nutrition and also balanced rations. Be sure to ask him about the advantages of including Du Pont "Two-Sixty-Two" in your protein supplement.

Ask your feed man why Du Pont TWO-SIXTY-TWO® FEED COMPOUND in supplements means higher dairy profits for you

More milk at less cost: that's how you gain when feeding supplements containing Du Pont "Two-Sixty-Two"—the first and finest urea source of protein.

By including "Two-Sixty-Two" in supplements, your feed man can add more hominy, wheat or other quality feeds containing high levels of fat and energy. That's because he can substitute Du Pont "Two-Sixty-Two" for less concentrated sources of protein.

"Two-Sixty-Two" also lowers your feed costs by improving the milk-making value of your home-grown feedstuffs. It nourishes and stimulates rumen bacteria . . . helps them multiply and grow faster. The result: billions of them convert greater amounts of coarse, fibrous feeds into forms more efficiently turned into milk by your dairy cows.

Be sure to ask your feed man to include Du Pont "Two-Sixty-Two" in your custom- or ready-mixed rations.

DU PONT
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . *THROUGH CHEMISTRY*

TWO-SIXTY-TWO®

FEED COMPOUND



"Tilt-Up" Construction Brings Low-Cost Farm Buildings



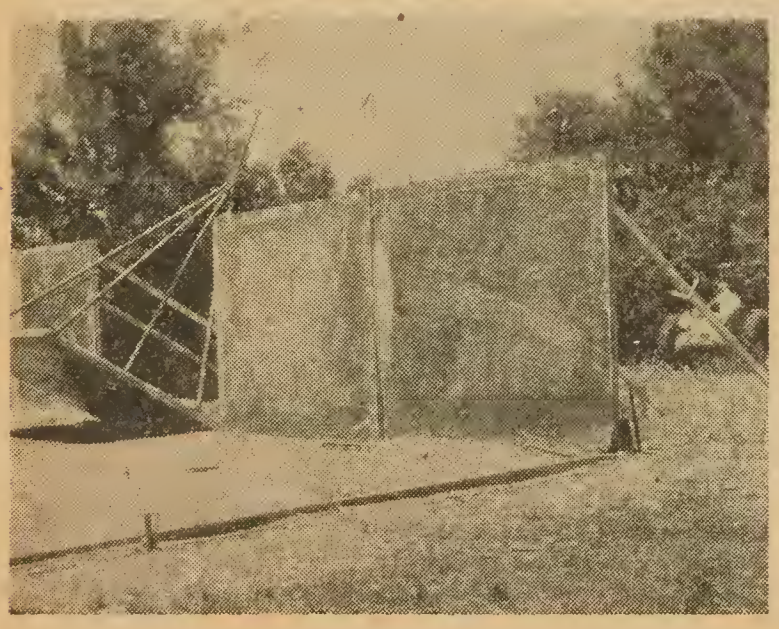
A smooth layer of sand, covered with polyethylene plastic sheet makes a good casting bed.



Bolts imbedded at corners are fastened to ⅜" rod in the panel. Tilting frame is attached to these.



The tilting frame (2½" pipe with plates on "feet") is easily attached to bolts in the panel.



Cable from upper bolts, over top of 10 ft. high pipes is attached to tractor. Power is applied slowly to tilt wall panel up without jerking it out of position on the ground.

Cast-in-place columns of reinforced concrete anchor the panels together. Any type roof can be used to finish the building.

IT'S A PRETTY well established fact that erecting a building by putting together a few large parts is much cheaper than constructing it brick by brick, block by block or board by board.

It's also well known that today's farms have plenty of horsepower to handle large, heavy building sections.

In exploring ways to use the farm horsepower to cut building costs, engineers of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station have come up with a completely new construction method. Using what they call "Concrete Tilt-Up Construction", they have just completed two farm buildings at a total cost slightly more than $1.00 per square foot. As this figure included a standard type asbestos shingle roof, the savings all came through their new method of constructing the main body of the one-story buildings.

Actual costs of the buildings, without the roofs, came to 63.8 cents a square foot for an implement shed 20 x 40 feet (shown above); and 62.9 cents a square foot for a 20 x 60 foot animal shelter. Labor was charged at $1.50 an hour since no skilled workmanship was needed.

"After studying more than 100 farm building plans from 24 state colleges," said Prof. Price Hobgood, agricultural engineer at Texas A & M College, "it turned out that 8 x 8-foot or 10 x 10-foot units would fit in more than two-thirds of the plans now distributed by colleges."

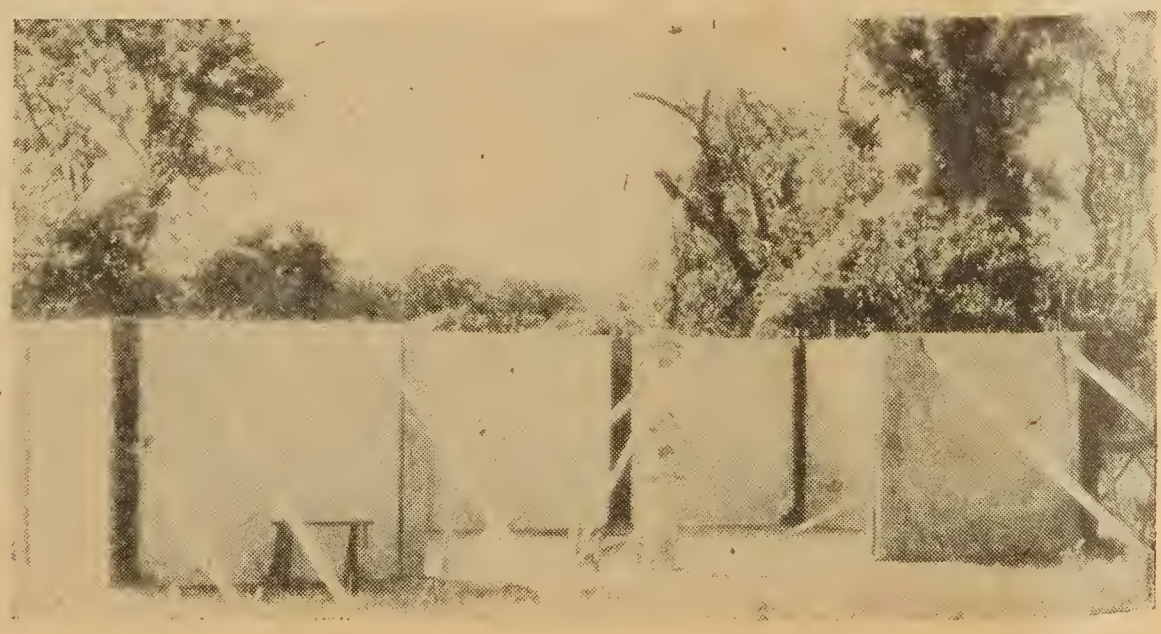
Casting a steel-reinforced 8 x 8 ft., 4-inch thick concrete panel flat on the ground was simple. But it took only one trial, hoisting it into position with a winch truck, to convince the engineers that 1½ tons of concrete swinging in the air was too dangerous. Then they figured out how to build a "tilting" frame so that the panel of concrete on the ground or floor could be tilted into position as part of the wall.

Bolts, fastened to the reinforcing rods, were set in the panel corners. To these were attached a pyramid of 2-inch iron pipes, (shown in two of the pictures) ten feet high. A 50-foot cable was attached to the two top panel bolts, passed over the top of the tilting frame and hitched to a farm tractor. With this leverage, 2½ ton, 10 x 10-foot panels were tilted into place with a tractor pull of only 2,000 lbs. A sawhorse placed so's the tilting frame rests on it keeps the wall from tilting too far. The panel is then plumbed and braced with 16-foot 2 x 4's until posts are poured in place between each panel of the wall.

The panels are tilted into position 4 inches apart. At each joint, a form is built of 2 x 2's and plywood so that the pillar will overlap each panel 2" and be 2" thicker than the wall inside and out. Reinforcing rods protruding from the edges of each panel, and two vertical steel rods placed in the form, tie the posts and panels into one solid unit with posts resting on a previously prepared footing under each panel joint.

The tilting-frame the Texans devised is the secret in this tilt-up construction. With it, the entire erection can be done by a two-man crew. Windows and door openings can be built in the panels—and plugs spaced in them for attaching feed bunks, etc.

The costs in Texas are a little lower than in the Northeast but, according to a representative of the Portland Cement Association, this kind of construction would still be a big money-saver here. The use of regular farm help could reduce the out-of-pocket cost. Materials in the concrete portion of the shed at the top of this page totalled $350.20. If you would like more details on this type of building drop me a card.—*Jim Hall*





Dr. HESS

Pen-FZ controls even stubborn mastitis when other drugs fail

East . . . West . . . Midwest . . . from every dairy area, from every milkshed, farmers write telling us of their successful experiences with Dr. Hess Pen-FZ.

From New York . . .
"Severe mastitis had me cornered. The usual treatments didn't do any good. Other well-known remedies failed. Then, with Pen-FZ I immediately got good results from the first tube. In fair comparison with 3 other brands I've found Pen-FZ will do the trick where all others fail."

Pennsylvania . . .
"I've used other brands but Pen-FZ did the job better and quicker. That's why I'm going to keep Pen-FZ in my barn from now on."

Michigan . . .
"I've used it (Pen-FZ) and truly consider it the best mastitis treatment."

Wisconsin . . .
"Been milking cows and fighting mastitis for years . . . tried all kinds of treatments. Pen-FZ is the best."

. . . And enthusiastic letters keep coming in. The reason: Even stubborn mastitis is no match for Dr. Hess Pen-FZ because it contains nitrofurazone, one of those new lifesaving nitrofuran drugs. Nitrofurazone kills the four kinds of bacteria which most commonly cause mastitis.

Some drugs only slow these germs down . . . allow them to build-up resistant strains and cause mastitis flare-ups. As research scientists and dairymen have discovered, even where bacteria may have developed resistance to old style "wonder drugs," nitrofurazone clears up persistent infections.

Just team Dr. Hess Pen-FZ with your good herd management for the most effective mastitis control. Keep Pen-FZ on hand. Buy it in the handy disposable syringe or familiar red and yellow tube at your favorite store today. PC-7-1



Buy Pen-FZ and other Dr. Hess animal health aids at this bright red and yellow display case at your favorite store. Write us for the name of your nearest dealer.

DrHESS

Pen-FZ

one of those lifesaving
nitrofurans
germ killers that last

HESS & CLARK, Inc. Ashland, Ohio

Some Facts To Consider Before You Buy

A BULK MILK TANK

By J. C. WHITE, *Dairy Department, Cornell University*

THE 40 QUART milk can has held the milk in the Northeast for over 50 years but its days are numbered. Certainly we will still have cans ten years from now but the bulk milk tank is gaining so rapidly that within 5 years over 80 per cent of the milk in our markets will never see the inside of a 10 gallon can.

If the milk can were newly invented today and presented to our sanitarians as a vessel to carry food supplies it would not be accepted anywhere. The can is poorly designed with a narrow neck to complicate cleaning and some inside surfaces which cannot be inspected easily for cleanliness.

Milk cans are falling like ten pins before the advances of the bulk tank. A year ago, many counties had no bulk tanks and scoffed at the prediction that they would soon invade. Then neighboring areas began to offer this form of pick up and the plants whose patrons overlap the bulk territory must offer bulk pick-up or lose their larger, more desirable patrons. And so the plants and the areas fall like a line of dominoes; each plant that installs bulk influences its neighbor.

At this writing there are 2,828 bulk tanks in New York State served by 223 tank trucks. This is a small proportion of the 40,000 commercial dairy farms, but it represents a sizable proportion of the quantity of milk produced. The tanks are now found in all the dairy producing areas and a few plants have converted to all bulk handling. Some collecting plants have been closed and other closings are coming because bulk milk lends itself to long hauls, and conversion of large producers to bulk often reduces the amount of can milk below a point where plant operation is economical.

Premiums Will Decrease

Bulk milk is generally premium milk. Premiums today range from nothing to the equivalent of 85 cents when all benefits are included, but the usual premium is between 10 and 20 cents per cwt., and some of this premium is hidden in a reduced hauling rate.

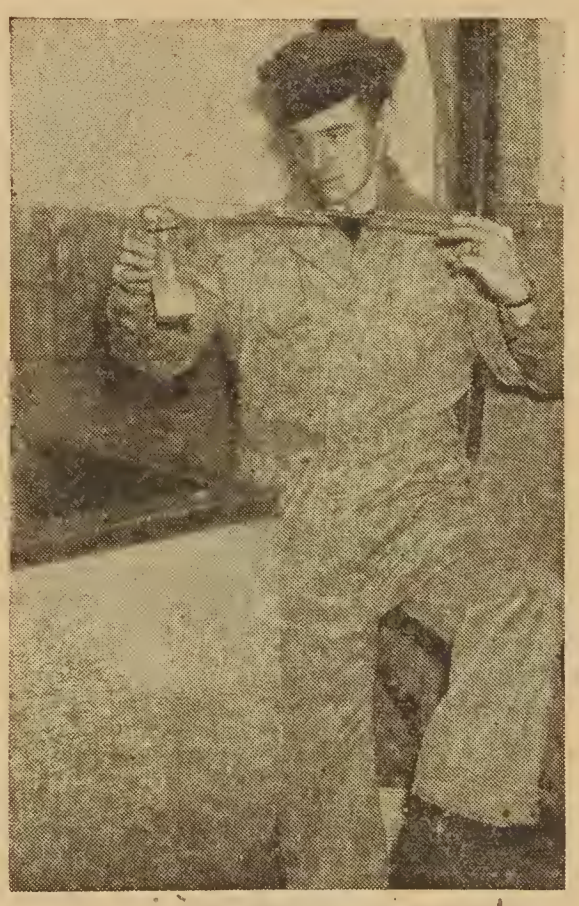
What will happen to premiums? They will decrease and they could disappear as they have in some markets already. They should not disappear completely because it costs a farmer more to cool by this method (since all the milk is cooled, not just the night's milk) and because when a plant is converted completely to a bulk operation there are savings occuring to the plant operator, part of which at least should go to the farmer.



THE DRIVER . . . MEASURES . . .

These savings to the plant are real. The plant needs less space and equipment; no can washer, no dump tank and less raw milk cooling equipment as well as the space to hold this equipment and the labor to run it. Also, the plant need not operate on a 10:00 a.m. deadline with a large receiving force working from 7:00 a.m. until after cleanup, usually noon. Other savings to the plant result from the ability to shift milk around from plant to plant with ease, and the long distance milk can be hauled with low haulage costs.

But the day of the high premium is passing fast. The new inclusive order means that little milk can be maneuvered from market to market and from zone to zone. All milk under the order must be accounted for under utilization. Many of the so-called premiums were really only transfers of milk from one market to another of higher base price. The transfer resulted in more money for the bulk-going farmer but really meant no greater outlay to the plant. Now this is possible only in those markets which serve markets outside the marketing order, such as the part of New York State which can serve New England.



. . . SAMPLES . . .

Volume Reduces Costs

A recent survey in plants just beginning to handle bulk indicated costs of over $1 per cwt. extra to the handler. The high costs were attributed to inefficient use of equipment because of too few tanks in the early stages of bulk pick-up, but these milk plants will need to meet increased costs for some time until the truck can be used economically.

There is no specific item in the new upstate marketing order giving bulk tank milk a premium. We feel that the bulk price will settle at some reasonable figure around 10 to 20 cents over blend price.

Bulk tanks will be a necessity in some areas and dealers are presently encouraging them. If a farmer can get a good premium for "going bulk" he will have an advantage in that he may pay for all or part of it before the premiums lessen or disappear. If the premiums are guaranteed to the farmer for a matter of years, as is still being done by some dealers, the farmer has everything to gain by starting to bulk.

Eventually most of our farmers will switch to bulk. It is better to change while we still are getting paid for it.



. . . RINSES

Modern Sales Services

(Continued from Page 1)

They concluded, therefore, that only through group effort could they realize the economies and assemble the varieties and the volume to service the better outlets and meet the requirements of today's market.

"That original group handpicked a number of other growers and invited them to join in the formation of a fruit sales organization. They were extremely careful to invite only growers who produce high quality fruit, who have demonstrated that they appreciate the importance of handling fruit carefully, who have established a reputation for integrity, and who approach their fruit business in a businesslike manner.

"The Lake Ontario Fruit Growers Cooperative, Inc., was the result of those efforts. It was started in the spring of 1955 and the office was located in Lockport, New York. We are just beginning our second full season of operation. During the 1955-56 season we sold approximately 250,000 bushels of apples as well as a small volume of peaches.

As manager of the organization I sell the fruit, arrange the transportation, handle the billing and collecting, arrange the packing in many cases, and make returns to each individual grower according to the selling price of his own fruit.

"We do not operate a cooperative packing house nor do we anticipate having one in the foreseeable future. A few of our growers have their own packing houses and pack their own fruit. The bulk of our packed fruit this past season, however, went through three packing houses that operated on a commercial basis. I did, of course, police all of those packing houses carefully to assure the maintenance of quality standards. Because we packed in a few places only, we were able to retain for our customers the advantage of a uniform pack.

"The organization is financed, in the case of fresh market sales, by a brokerage fee, based on the FOB selling price of the fruit. While the cooperative was organized primarily to sell fruit on the fresh market, we also sell a substantial volume to processors. A flat per hundredweight charge is made for such sales.

"Last season was our first and obviously that experience is too limited to justify hard and fast conclusions. We did learn a few things, however.

FIRST, we are convinced that our type of organization is no answer for the mediocre grower. The markets that will pay the price to get quality merchandise and the advantages we offer are not interested in poor fruit. As a result we don't feel that we can offer such a grower any appreciable material advantage.

"SECOND, we found very quickly that management must have authority to commit fruit and make sales. That may seem self-evident to many of you, but it involves quite a change in attitude on the part of many growers who have had absolute control of the sale of their fruit over a period of years.

"THIRD, we find that constant checking of fruit and continual policing of packing houses is absolutely essential for at least three reasons. One, it is important to move fruit while it is in good condition. Two, it is essential to know exactly what is being sold so that the fruit can be properly represented to the buyer. Three, even the best packing houses have lapses and must be checked if quality standards are to be maintained.

"FOURTH, we have found that we must have a balance of varieties through the season if we are to do the best job for our growers. We need a volume of McIntosh and Cortland in the fall and winter; we need Red and Golden Delicious through the season, and we need Romes late if we are to adequately service the better buyers.

"During the past several months we have had applications for membership from a number of good growers. We have expanded our membership and now represent production over the full length of the Lake Ontario Fruit Belt from Wolcott—about 50 miles east of Rochester—west to the Niagara River. To help in the handling of the additional volume we have been fortunate to secure as Assistant Manager Mr. Jay Dickinson, a young man who has had a wealth of experience in the growing, storing, packing, buying and selling that should be invaluable to us. During the 1956-57 season we expect to handle about 400,000 bushels of apples as well as a volume of peaches and other fruits.

"We believe that size alone is no assurance of success and that an organization such as ours must regulate its growth by its ability to control its quality, to develop good outlets, and to adequately service those outlets. We look at a season such as the one ahead, therefore, as an opportunity to demonstrate to buyers our value to them. We believe that an organization that has as its foundation quality merchandise and dependable service can be of real value to its members."

"I'd Give My Right Arm"

By MRS. EVELYN KANIA

ON SEPTEMBER 27, 1954, my daughter was born. It was naturally the most happy day in my life. Never did I think that in just eight days the happiness I felt then would be shadowed by the shock that my husband, Jules, had had an accident. He lost his arm in the field chopper on the farm where he had been working. I remember thinking, "How could this have happened to my Jules?" But it happened, this terrible thing had happened to us and we had to live with it from then on.

It wasn't until Jules got home from the hospital that he told me just how it happened.

He explained that he had only about a half hour to work left that afternoon, when suddenly a piece of corn got stuck in the harvester part of the machine. So he stopped the tractor, got down, and standing on the power take-off shaft, attempted to pull out the corn (An act, which I am sure, almost every farmer has done at some time or another). When he reached for the corn, his foot slipped off the shaft and being thrown off balance, he fell sideways into the machine. He instantly braced his knee against the wheel that turns the machine, which gave him a deep gash in his knee. He then either fell or jumped off the machine.

State Troopers Help

By the grace of God, the farmer was coming into the field on his tractor with an empty wagon just as it happened. Luckily for Jules, he didn't get hysterical, but used his handkerchief as a tourniquet on the upper part of Jules' arm. Only forty minutes after the accident he was in the hospital twelve miles away, with the aid of State Troopers who happened to be nearby.

During a stay of nearly fourteen weeks, Jules finally came home with his new artificial arm. Well, it was very hard at first, but Jules is the type of fellow who doesn't let anything get him down for very long. I think that is why he got back on his feet so soon. Of course, it will never be the same as before. Having to learn to write, eat, dress and drive with his left hand was not at all easy.

One year after the accident Jules bought a big truck and since then has been hauling on the average of 100 cans of milk every morning to the Bullville Creamery. Besides this, he bales hay, combines oats, wheat and rye. Along with this he does grading, leveling and seeding of lawns. Yet, with all this he still finds time to be with our two children, Theresa, 3, and Lawrence, 1 year old. All in all, I think he is one great guy, but of course, I'm prejudiced.

Jules has often been asked whether the accident could have been avoided. He always says it never would have happened if he had taken the time to shut the field chopper off before freeing the corn that had jammed the machine.

It may sound as if this sort of thing didn't occur very often, but actually it happens much too often. Just a few weeks ago, a young fellow, 19 years old, had an accident almost exactly like the one Jules had. Being the kind of guy he is, Jules went to see him, to see of he could cheer him up a little, although the boy, being a stranger, didn't mean a thing to Jules. He said he wanted him to know that things wouldn't look so bad after he got home from the hospital. I'm sure Jules must have known how the boy felt.

I am hoping the next time a farmer gets a piece of corn stuck in his field chopper, he'll think of this story before he sticks his hand in.



Leslie L. Cole of Fowlerville, N. Y., reports on his pipeline milking system:

"I can see everything's OK in my PYREX® pipeline!"

"I can see what's going on in every inch of my PYREX pipeline," reports Mr. Cole. "There's no place for dirt or bacteria to hide . . . and when I'm milking, I can see the milk flow, so I know that everything is OK."

You, too, can have these advantages of PYREX pipe, when you select a pipeline milking system for your barn.

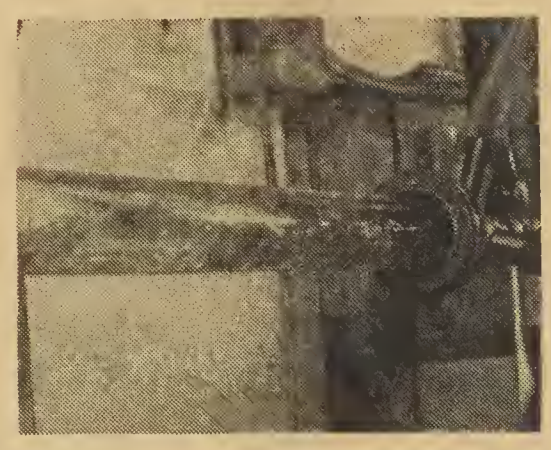
Of course, you'll want the well-known advantages of a pipeline milking system: no pails to wash, replace, or lug back and forth to the milk house; less time spent milking; less exposure of the milk to flies and dust; lower bacteria counts.

A PYREX pipeline gives you all these—and more.

Easiest to clean — PYREX pipe is "smooth as glass" — because it *is* glass. This means there are none of the pits, grooves, and other irregularities commonly found in metal pipelines. There's *nothing* to cause build-up of milkstone or bacteria—just a liquid-smooth surface that washes easily.

And when you wash out a glass pipe, you can *see* it's clean!

Never grows old — 50 years from now, your PYREX pipeline will still gleam after every cleaning. It never rusts, tarnishes, or changes color. Use any detergent or sterilizing agent you want—there's no danger of pitting or corroding the glass.



YOU CAN *SEE* WHEN IT'S CLEAN. Your cleaning chore is easier, faster, more efficient, because PYREX pipe lets you see exactly what's going on . . . every inch of the way!

MILK PURITY-PROTECTED with PYREX® GLASS PIPE

THE SIGN OF QUALITY . . . it can help *you*. When you put in your pipeline, make sure it's one that will never grow old. Get PYREX brand pipe.

GET ALL THE FACTS ABOUT A PYREX PIPELINE FOR YOUR BARN

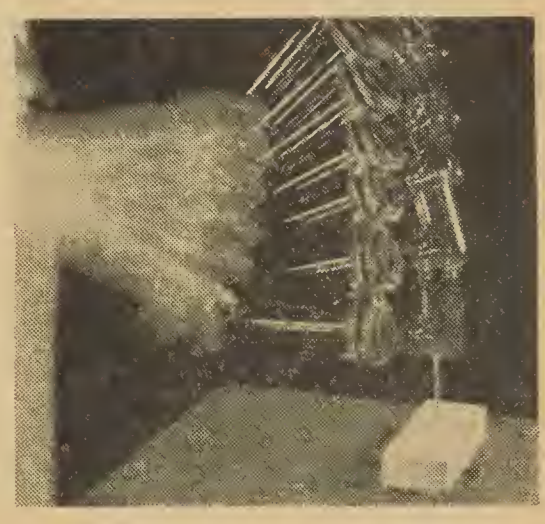


Send for the booklet, "Know These Facts About PYREX Pipe." Simply write your name and address on the margin of this page, tear it out and mail to:

Dairy Pipe Department
Corning Glass Works
Corning, New York

Or call your local dealer representing:

DeLaval Separator Co., Farmer Feeder Co. (Chore-Boy Division), Hinman Milking Machine Co., J. C. Marlow Milking Machine Co., Package Machinery Company (Rite-Way Division), Perfection Manufacturing Corp., and Universal Milking Machine Division.

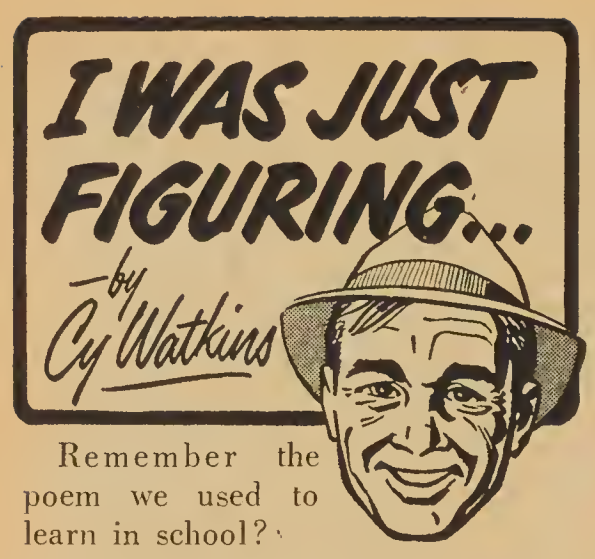


"DOUBLE-TOUGH" — 2½ times harder to break than ordinary glass. Yes, you can drive nails with it! This same rugged PYREX pipe has been used for over 25 years in the heavy chemical industries to carry dangerous acids and other chemicals.

And the thousands of dairymen who are already using PYREX pipelines enthusiastically report that breakage is no problem. They use their PYREX lines with complete confidence. You will, too.

CORNING GLASS WORKS, 29-11 Crystal St., Corning, N. Y.

Corning means research in Glass



Remember the poem we used to learn in school?

"For want of a nail the shoe was lost;

For want of a shoe, the horse was lost. . ."

And it worked out that the whole kingdom was lost, "All for the want of a horseshoe nail." Remember that one?

The basic idea is true! Little things can have big consequences.

For instance, a typical dairy cow will eat something like 40 to 50 pounds of feed per day, not counting water. That's a whale of a pile. Yet the simple act of adding a tiny 1½ oz. of Watkins Min-Vite to all of that feed can make a BIG difference in feed efficiency and dairy profits.

Friends, that's the most **important** 1½ oz. of **anything** in a cow's daily ration. That dab of Min-Vite will cost you about 2½¢ and can save you up to 15¢ per head per day on grain and protein. Figuring what the Watkins Dairy Formula, plus roughage, costs around here, (about 55¢ per day for a 40 lb. cow) **THE MIN-VITE IS THE MOST IMPORTANT 2½¢ IN 55¢ WORTH OF FEED.** No other ingredient accomplishes so much and costs so little. (Like the horseshoe nail that could have saved the kingdom.)

Getting right down to brass tacks, Watkins Min-Vite for Dairy and Stock Cattle is the **fortification** you need to help cows make the best use of roughage, grain and protein. It contains the major and trace minerals and the vitamins known to be needed. . . in bonus amounts.

Lower Feed Cost: If your herd is now producing at their inherited capacity on roughage, grain and protein, Min-Vite helps produce the same results on substantially less feed. On a 20 cow herd you may save $800 or more per year.

Increase Production: If your herd is not producing at their inherited capacity because of hidden mineral-vitamin starvation, Min-Vite can produce amazing increases in milk production.

In addition to these immediate benefits, a properly nourished cow will give extra months of high production per lactation, stay in the milk line many years longer and generally experience better health when she is fed a properly fortified ration.

The Min-Vite fortification is a relatively small and inexpensive part of a dairy ration . . . yet it can do BIG things . . . pays for itself many times over. Why not take a few minutes to talk it over with your Watkins Dealer . . . see what Min-Vite can do for your herd this winter.

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

A Silo Cover That Works*



With this plastic cover, the first forkful is as good as the rest if the knot is tied airtight.

By M. A. SPRAGUE,
Chairman,
Farm Crops Dept.,
Rutgers University

THREE years' trials and more than 10 successful farm installations in New Jersey have developed a plastic cover for tower silos which is easy to use, effective, and economical. Properly used, it will eliminate top spoilage.

This is how it looks. Sheets of poly vinyl chloride plastic are made into a simple short tube. Its diameter is 1 foot greater than the silo and its length equal to one-half the diameter plus 4 feet. A cover for a 12-foot silo weighs only about 25 pounds, which means one man can easily carry it over his shoulder. The 8-mil thick plastic is tough and can be used several years. An accidental tear can be repaired easily with pressure tape or solvent-applied patches.

This is how it works. The plastic tube is gathered like a stocking while spread out on the ground. Ready for use, it resembles a large doughnut in shape. When the silo has been filled to within about 2 feet of the top, the cover is carried up and put into place on top of the silage next to the walls of the silo. About 12 to 15 inches of plastic is pulled toward the center and the remainder left gathered around the edges. (Some farmers have preferred to hang the loose plastic from wooden pegs nailed to the rafters.)

The last 15 to 18 inches of chopped forage is now blown into the silo taking care to unfold the plastic near the edge and to pack the forage firmly against the sides.

After rounding off the top, the loose edges of the cover are pulled evenly and firmly toward the center, and tied tightly with binder twine.

"It's like tying off a sugar sack," is how one farmer described it. Some find it easier to get an air-tight knot by inserting an 8-inch length of broom handle into the center of the knot.

When it is time to open the silo, the twine is cut with a pocket knife and the top edges of the bag pulled back exposing the silage. Normally the first forkful is as good as the next. In case the knot was not tied completely air-tight, there may be as much as 40 to 60 pounds of mold beneath the knot.

Feeding continues until the plastic can be pulled free at the edges. The cover is then taken out of the silo, swept clean, and put away for another year's use.

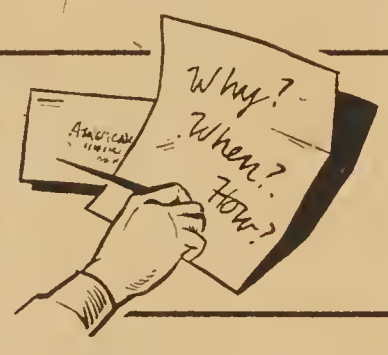
Although not in big production for sale as yet, these covers will probably be available for about $40. With silage valued at $10 per ton, they will more than pay for themselves in feed alone with their first use.

For nearly 100 years American farmers have discarded anywhere from 1 to 4 feet of spoilage from the tops of their tower silos under the guise of "opening a silo."

A silo cover that works—such as the one described here—will help cut down such needless waste—the farm's most costly item.

*From **Crops & Soils**, published by the American Society of Agronomy.

The QUESTION ? BOX



How fast will gasoline in a farm tank evaporate?

It depends on temperatures and insulation. Tests show that an underground 300 gallon tank lost 7 gallons in a month while an above-ground tank lost eleven. However, an above-ground tank fitted with a pressure relief cap lost only 3 gallons. Such a cap permits some (but not too much) pressure to be built up inside the tank.

Where can I get information on chemical weed control in strawberries?

Dr. O. F. Curtis has written a folder on the subject which New York State farmers can get without cost from the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, New York.

What is the value of food grown and used on a dairy farm?

Farm families still make excellent use of homegrown products. In a study made by Cornell University of 150 farm families in three dairy counties of New York State, the estimated yearly value of "farm privileges" was divided about as follows: milk, $147; eggs, $31; vegetables, $56; meat and poultry, $109; wood, $56; fruit, maple syrup, honey, etc., $6. Taking $40 as an average monthly rental value, a year's use of the farm house was set at $502, making a total of over $900 aside from cash income.

When is the best time to dig up and divide iris?

Soon after blooming. If you wait too long the iris will not be sufficiently established in its new location so that you will get flowers next spring.

It's a good idea to divide them every three or four years. Not only do they get crowded, but they are likely to become infested with iris borer. Therefore, when you do the dividing job, dig up the whole plant and throw away the old and rotted parts of the rhizome.

What causes small white blisters all over the liver and intestines of a hen? Is the meat good to eat?

This is really a cancer which is not uncommon in chickens. It is better not to take the chance of eating the meat.

What can I do to control grubs in our lawn?

Chlordane, dieldrin, or aldrin, applied according to directions will kill them and keep them out of the lawn for several years. Use a fertilizer spreader. Test the application rate on 100 square feet and check it against the recommended application.

What can I do to keep foxes out of my poultry range?

First of all, make sure that no dead birds are left lying around to attract them, and see that the shelters are closed every night.

Even if the range is already fenced, a single-wire electric fence strung on stakes 8 inches outside the woven wire fence, will help a lot. The wire should be held just 8 inches above ground level, with the surrounding grass kept cut short or killed by chemicals. A current of 6 to 8 volts gives good results. The cost is about $40 for a 10-acre square range, including fence charger, insulators and four-point barbed wire.

Some years ago we began to hear estimates of the amount of milk that should be produced on a dairy farm per man employed. Are there any similar figures for poultrymen?

Yes. One suggestion is that when eggs are sold wholesale 60,000 dozen eggs should be produced per man employed. Other goals are 4,000 to 5,000 layers per man where eggs are sold wholesale and 2,500 layers where they are sold retail.

Hens should produce on the average 225 eggs per year on 5 pounds of feed per dozen eggs produced and mortality of the first year should be held to 10%.

How much grain should steers get during the winter when they are to be finished off on grass the following summer?

Not too much. Maybe two to three pounds a day. If you give them more than that they will put on considerable fat during the winter, which they will lose when they are turned out to pasture.

If I buy virus free strawberry plants, will they get the disease later?

They will if diseased plants are nearby and if aphids are not controlled. Strawberry beds can be dusted with parathion, malathion or TEPP but where virus free plants are set, it probably will not pay to dust as the disease spreads relatively slowly.

How much does the sweetness of maple sap vary?

Tests have shown that sap from different trees varies from 1% sugar to 6% sugar.



DAVID GIBSON, JR.

AYRSHIRE SECRETARY

DAVID GIBSON, JR., of Port Chester, N. Y. has been selected to fill the position of Executive Secretary and Treasurer of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, with the National Headquarters at Brandon, Vermont.

The new Secretary attended the local elementary school in Purchase, N. Y., and the Port Chester High School — where he was a linesman on the football team. World War II took him into the Army, and after his discharge he entered Cornell University where he majored in Dairy Production. He has done considerable judging and is now assisting in the selection of a new foundation herd of Ayrshires for Cornell University.

— A. A. —

2,615 HEAD ENTER PENNSYLVANIA SHOW

The largest individual entry in the first Pennsylvania National Livestock Exposition to be held here November 12-16, has been received by show officials from C. V. Whitney Farms of Old Westbury, N. Y., and Lexington, Ky.

Leon Falk, Jr., Pittsburgh, exposition chairman, said the Whitney entry includes 32 head of Angus that will compete with registered stock from 15 states for $10,000 in premium money offered in the Angus class.

Falk, who is a breeder of Polled Herefords, said 2,615 head of breeding and market-type meat animals from as far west as Texas and New Mexico and from Canada to Florida will parade before judges in the Farm Show Arena in competition for a total offering of $75,250 in premium money. Individual exhibitors total 207.

In addition to the Whitney entry, the second largest entry of cattle, 22 Angus, has been entered by Heckmere Highlands Farms, Valencia, Butler County, Pa.

One of the many features of the so-called "Keystone International" is the 36th annual National Polled Hereford Show and Sale, Falk said. A total of $11,000 has been offered to exhibitors from 20 states.

All of the major beef cattle, sheep and swine breeds will be exhibited at the Pennsylvania Livestock Exposition. Also included in this year's livestock exposition is a special junior steer show for 4-H Club members and Future Farmers of America.

— A. A. —

YOU WILL LIKE IT

Those of you who missed the opportunity to read Hugh L. Cosline's book, "Live and Learn," when it was published serially in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, can now read it in book form.

Hugh's deep love for young people gained in his long experience as teacher, father and editor, shows in every page of this readable, helpful and most interesting book. "Live and Learn" will make an excellent Christmas present for young and old. It will be mailed postpaid to any address for $3.50.

—*E.R.E.*

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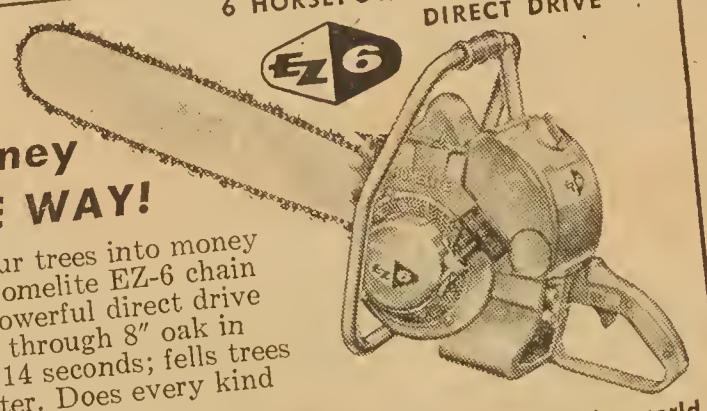
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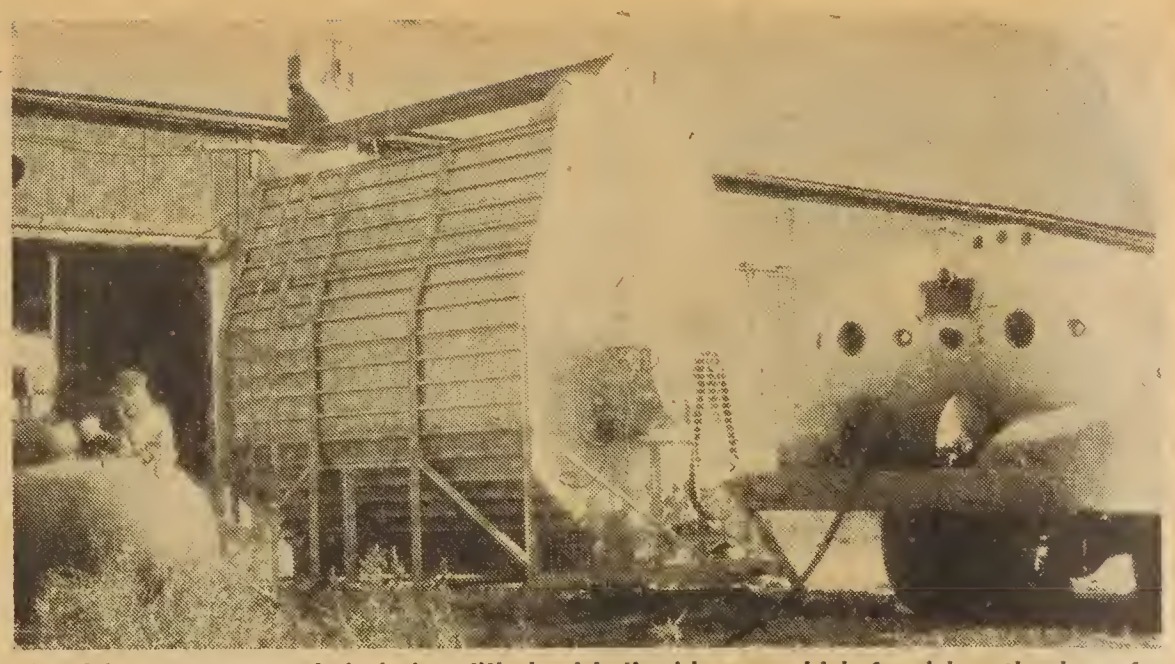
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The drier. A farm tank is being filled with liquid gas, which furnishes the heat for the drier and fuel for the tractor which runs the drier.

Picking and Shelling Corn The Modern Way Cuts Costs

By HUGH COSLINE

ONE of the most interesting but certainly not the fastest ride I ever took was on a sunny day early in October, when I sat on top of a corn picker-harvester for a trip around the field on the Rice farm near Trumansburg, N. Y. In addition to their poultry enterprise, John and Jimmy Rice are growing 150 acres of corn.

Corn growing in the Northeast has been greatly stimulated by two things: adapted hybrids and the corn pickers. But here we have something different. The picker-harvester, which costs around $6,000, cuts two rows of corn and the stalks and ears disappear into its mysterious interior. Then, like a grain combine or even an old-fashioned thresher, the stalks and cobs are dropped from the back end and a steady stream of yellow corn is deposited in the bin at the top of the machine, from which vantage point I witnessed the whole operation.

Corn harvested this way is too wet to store in large quantities, so a drier using artificial heat is a necessary partner in this harvesting set-up. Incidentally, both the harvester and the drier are owned in partnership with Beach Stover, nearby farmer, who himself grows 100 acres of corn.

The drier holds 400 bushels of shelled corn, and when the moisture is down to 20% it is claimed that it will dry a batch in 2½ hours. When the bin on the harvester is full, the corn is elevated into a dump truck. Then the truck is brought to the barn, the body elevated, and corn flows into a box, from which it is taken by elevator to a cleaner which takes out the weed seeds. Then the corn goes into another bin called the wet corn bin. Again by mechanical power, it is transferred to the drier.

The drier is operated by a tractor which turns the bin to stir up the corn. Also a huge fan is operated by the tractor to help carry away the moisture.

The set-up permits rapid harvesting and drying without lifting and with a minimum amount of manpower. Costs of installation are heavy but with adequate use, costs per bushel are low.



Once around the field and the bin is full, and here the corn is being elevated to a truck.



The entire operation is done without lifting. Jimmy Rice looks on while corn from the dump truck goes by gravity into a box, from which an auger elevator takes it to a temporary storage.



Just before taking this picture I was perched on top of the bin just back of John Rice in the driver's seat.

5,000 Attend NEPPCO Show At Harrisburg

MORE than 5,000 poultry growers from 14 states streamed through the Pennsylvania Farm Show Building, from October 8 to 10, to view one of the finest expositions in the history of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council.

Topping the list of special events was the selection of a Vermont housewife, Mrs. Lena C. Slack, South Royalton, as the "Poultry Woman of the Year." She succeeds Mrs. Lillian Taylor, Easton, Md., who reigned during 1956-57.

Others who were honored include Mrs. Lucille M. Carey, rural Marion, Ohio, runner-up and honorable mention winners Mrs. Edna H. Denniston, rural Finleyville, Pa.; Mrs. Fannie Nevala, Ashby, Mass.; Mrs. Muriel E. Kegerreis, rural Palmyra, Pa.; Mrs. Claire F. Rischer, Methuen, Mass.; and Mrs. Eva Hoover, rural Chambersburg, Pa.

Picked as "Poultry Boy of the Year" was Fred Humbert, Jr., Big Cove Tannery, Pa., who scored an outstanding record in poultry F.F.A. work during the past several years.

State winners competing for the northeastern "Best Poultry Boy" title were Donnie S. Henshaw, Gore, Va.; Virgil Wilkins, Mathias, W. Va.; Roger Dearsman, Green Springs, Ohio; James Perry, Middletown, R. I.; William VanLaarhoven, Stoughton, Mass.; William T. Carter, Newark, Del.; Robert Bolduc, Galesferry, Conn.; Robert R. Calkins, Johnsonburg, N. Y.; Charles F. Fisher, Princess Anne, Md.; John C. Dobens, Jr., Nashua, N. H.; and Ralph J. Alexander, Ringoes, N. J.

The "Hen of the Year" Award went to a White Leghorn hen owned by Darby Leghorn Farm, Somerville, N. J. which scored 939.11 points out of a possible 1000 to top the second place entry, a Leghorn from Graybill Poultry Farm, McAllisterville, Pa.

The Darby bird had laid 318 eggs in 351 days in the official egg laying test at Hunterdon, N. J. Top birds in all of the country's laying tests were eligible for competition in the exposition contest.

In the youth activities, 4-H egg grading team honors were won by Theodore Marshall, Venice Center, and Paul Klienke, Glenmont, of New York State. Marshall won high individual honors.

Runners-up among other states was Maine, with 359.52 points contributed by David Pound, of West Rockport, and Blynn Currier, Norridgewock, and Connecticut, with 359.30 points contributed by Stanley Czajkowski, of Shelton, and Joel Soobitsky, of Middletown.

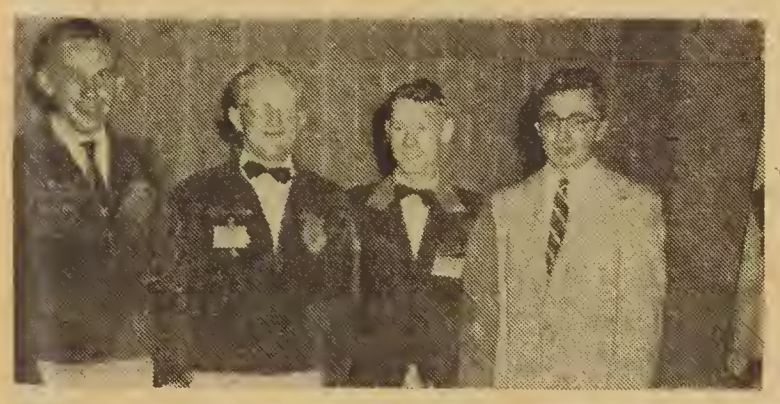
In the F.F.A. competition, Ashland High School, Ashland, Ohio, ranked first. In individual competition, Wayne Hathaway, Ashland, Ohio ranked at the top of the list, followed by Clifton Wilson, New Boston, N. H., and Charles Appleget, Trenton, N. J.

The grand champions trophy in the Egg-to-Chick Show went to York DeKalb Hatchery, York, Pa., for its entry of incrossbreds. Reserve champion for the second year in a row was Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Hatchery, Harrisburg, Pa., with White Leghorns.

Harold Klahold, Preston, Md., was re-elected as president of the Council, with Ernest F. Smith, Jr., Kenton, Del., as first vice president; Ralph M. Hunt, Lincolnville, Me., second vice president and Warren W. Hawley, III, Batavia, N. Y., third vice president. Re-named as secretary was Russell Sturtevant, Halifax, Mass., and as treasurer, James C. Weisel, Rosemont, N. J.

Singled out for special honors at the show were three longtime leaders in the northeastern poultry industry—Harvey C. Wood, noted breeder, judge and publicist; Andrew E. Danish, Troy, N. Y., past president of NEPPCO and Frank Ellis, III, Elverson, Pa., past secretary.

Council officials announced, at the show's conclusion, that the 21st exposition—next year's—will also be held at the Pennsylvania Farm Show Building, October 7-9, 1958.



Champion egg graders in the F.F.A. division at NEPPCO were, from left: Charles Appleget, Trenton, N. J., 3rd; Clifton Wilson, New Boston, N. J., 2nd; Leon Keener, Ashland, O., and Wayne Hathaway, Ashland, highest individual.



The best poultry boys of the northeastern states gather around Fred Humbert, Jr. (seated, center), Big Cove Tannery, Pa., newly-selected "Poultry Boy of the Year," named in a 14-state contest at NEPPCO meeting. Best poultry boys from each state are (seated left to right): John C. Dobens, Jr., Nashua, N. H.; Donnie S. Henshaw, Gore, Va.; Humbert; Robert Bolduc, Gales Ferry, Conn. Standing: William T. Carter, Newark, Del.; Charles F. Fisher, Princess Anne, Md.; William Van Laarhoven, Stoughton, Mass.; James Perry, Middleton, R. I., and Roger Dearsman, Green Springs, Ohio.



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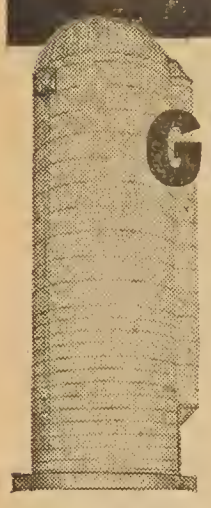
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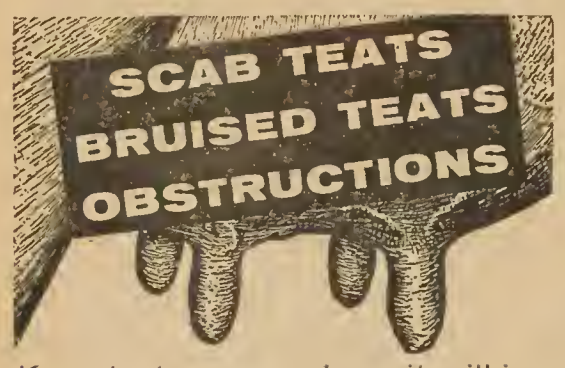
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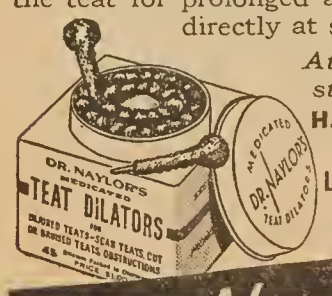
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Visiting Hayfields

By TOM MILLIMAN — *Milepost 372.* — N. Y. THRUWAY

"Soils" Yearbook --- 1957

THE UNITED STATES Department of Agriculture has just published the most useful yearbook in the history of yearbooks. A limited number of copies are available free through Congressmen and U. S. Senators, or for $2.25 from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

To this book of 750 pages of text, some 140 of the most reliable soils and crop authorities in Land Grant Colleges and the U. S. D. A., including ten college men from the Northeast, have made contributions. The foreword by Ezra Taft Benson is noteworthy in its stark simplicity, brevity and living truth. Here is a book which any farmer, however skilled and successful, can use to his direct personal advantage, as well as to extend his own and his son's education.

The book contains many tables of measurement, graphs showing the amount of lime and fertilizer to use under specified conditions, and much about farming practices for profit, while at the same time conserving the soil. Principles of tillage, irrigation, control of erosion, cover-cropping and details of farming practices in various regions are set forth.

Like most readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, I'm no bookworm; but here's one I know—after skimming it twice—that I've got to read this winter. Now if I can muster enough sense to avoid overeating at 6:30 p.m. and thus remain awake, mostly turn my back on the new opiate which is called T.V., skip over a lot of trivia in the newspapers, and cut down on magazine stories, I'll have enough time and energy left to absorb what 140 dedicated, trained men offer on soil management, crops and farming practices in the U. S. A. Such is my goal, for to me soil comes ahead of anything else in farming.

ANGUS ARTIFICIALLY

IN FARMING, when the chips are down, I believe farmers themselves know best. They've proved it over and over again, on many things.

With milk prices at or below cost for the past several years, and until just now, it was farmers on their own who turned to the use of Angus bulls as a means of getting a little veal or beef to sell at a better price, and also to store in home freezers, thus lowering the cost of living on the farm. Another advantage is easier first calving of Holstein heifers.

In due course, request was made by dairymen for artificial insemination to Angus bulls, with the result that a real hassle occurred in some breeding circles. Resistance rose high up among dairy breeders to such a heretical practice. Beef breeders didn't like it either, and said so. Both dairy and beef authorities in colleges kept their lips tightly buttoned and the seat of their pants on the fencc. One college in the Northeast so far forgot itself as to openly oppose it.

But dairymen finally had their way. It was something they wanted and were willing to pay for. Since the farmers who demanded it were the same ones whose patronage keeps the dairy bull studs going, those who determine policy had to give in. They did so by adding Angus service, first in one place, then another, until now any northeastern dairyman can get Angus insemination every day in the year.

For an example, and a tough one because of long delayed adoption and lack of promotion even to this day, take New York state. Here's the record: During the latest fiscal year, N.Y.A.B.C. delivered 29,479 first services of Angus. This number was 7.2% of the whole number for all breeds, up from 5.6% the year before. In N.E.P.A., or North East Pennsylvania Association, percentage to Angus was 11.1%, up from 10.7% the year before, and rising a little faster this fall.

A.B.S., or American Breeders Service, a national organization owned by J. Rockefeller Prentice, a grandson of John D. Rockefeller I, reports 9.3%, as contrasted to 8.5% for the previous year. A.B.S. also reveals plans to add progeny-tested Hereford bulls to their offerings, via Father Zero.

Angus or Hereford?

The chief advantage to the Angus bull is that he paints his progeny black all over, whether from a Holstein, Guernsey, Ayrshire, or Brown Swiss cow. Should a solid black, chunky heifer be offered as a dairy animal, no farmer could be fooled into buying her for his milking string. She gives away her father. But I'd rather have a white-faced calf by a progeny-tested Hereford than a black calf by an untested Angus sire, purchased by dairy bull buyers who care little about it and won't spend much. We need good bulls to cross to dairy cows as much as beef breeders do.

At Hayfields we have Little Black Joe in a pen and on full feed for the past 60 days. Harry Morrill, who came to Hayfields from two years on a beef farm, understands what it takes to make good meat. No longer little, and to be slaughtered at 20 months, Black Joe more closely resembles his Angus sire than his dairy cow dam. Joe goes in two directions, ¾ of him to the Morrills and ¼ to the Millimans. Of lip-smacking interest to me, the Millimans also get the tail, and are trading off to the Morrills the liver, heart and tongue. However good the steaks may be from our hindquarter, the oxtail stew, from where I sit with ladle in hand and tureen in front of me, will be even better.

Then we have Charlie, a whiteface, who at 9 months is running around in the drystock pasture with heifers and dry cows. Charlie won't go to pasture next spring, for we'll have him in a pen on full feed for May or June slaughter. Soon also we'll have a black calf from a dairy cow we thought was not good enough from which to raise a dairy heifer. If she drops a heifer, so much the better, for the half Angus females seem to fatten a little sooner than do the steers. Two a year for Hayfields and, if Harry agrees, will go to six.

For northeastern farmers generally, where is this thing going? Of course I don't know any more about it than the next reader, and perhaps less. But right or wrong, I've thought about it, and now predict that in the Northeast, within 10 years, 15% of all artificial inseminations will be to Angus and/or Hereford bulls. It may go to 20%, but because of the increasing demand for fresh milk which accompanies a rising population, I'd rather settle for 15%.

Such a reckless and needless prediction would not be offered except for a factor which is prevalent everywhere in the Northeast — more and better grazing and hay. We've just begun to really work on our grasslands, which are capable of supporting far more dairy cattle than milk markets call for or our barns will hold.



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STUMPS

By JAMES D. POND, *Consulting Forester, Ithaca, New York*

HOW do you get rid of a stump? Simple. Just put half-a-dozen sticks of dynamite under it, and away she goes.

But it isn't that simple. The stump for that kind of treatment is out in the middle of a 40-acre pasture lot, 'way off from houses and public utilities. And probably no one gives a hoot about it anyway—it's the stump in the lawn, or next to the driveway, or where you want to put an addition to the house, or build a garage—that's the baby that causes the backaches.

I am in the middle of a contract to remove 50 large stumps (47 are elm) for the City of Ithaca, N. Y. These average three feet, eight inches in diameter. I have tried about every method except renting a colony of termites. Let's review some different methods of stump removal.

Digging

If the stump is in the way of a cellar or other excavation, then digging is the answer. With a bull-dozer, backhoe, or power shovel, we let gasoline furnish the muscle, since the dirt has to come out anyhow.

Digging a stump for itself is a different matter. We dug out six huge stumps which cost about $500 each by the time we had hauled them away. One weighed 28 tons, another 25 tons. Back hoe, air-hammers, and plain pick and shovel were used to loosen the stumps, which had been left with 20-30 feet of stem attached. But still it took two tow trucks to pull them over. A huge crane and low-bed carrier at $31 per hour were needed to haul away the stumps. Care had to be taken not only for passing traffic, over-head wires, signs, a nearby gas station and houses and shrubbery, but also for underground water, gas, and sewer lines. In the country these obstacles may not be too common. For the city job, another $100 had to be spent for backfilling, grading, seeding, replacement of sidewalk, curb, gutter and street pavement.

For trees up to perhaps 16 inches in diameter, hand-digging can be the answer, especially where one cannot get in a back-hoe. A trench wide enough to allow the shoveler to move freely is essential, as he will want to cut out pieces of root at least a foot long, or he'll run out of work space. Depending upon the species, most trees will require digging to a depth of about three feet. Spruces, hemlocks, and maples have relatively shallow roots. But on white oak, Lombardy poplar, Scotch pine, black walnut and an occasional specimen of almost any other species, a tap root will be found and must be cut off, or dig down to China. A round-pointed shovel, axe and mattock are needed tools.

Pulling or Pushing

If roots are spreading and don't go too deep, and if there is room to maneuver, then a bull-dozer may push (or pull) the stump out, especially if 4 to 8 feet of stem is left for leverage. In close spaces, no bulldozer!

The old time stump-puller is often suggested. But that apparatus had to be hitched to other trees or stumps or to firmly set anchors. And who knows how to run one of the things today?

Sawing-Off

Maybe the stump can be covered over where paving or lawn or ranch-house floor is to be laid on top. Where the roots are not too spreading, and where there are no ingrown stones between sections of the stump-crown, then it may be possible to saw the stump some 3-6 inches below ground level, and cover with earth or concrete. We have found this method satisfactory but do expect that our saw chains will be dulled. On one 22" diameter oak stump, progress was extremely slow so we chopped in and found a 5-inch stone embedded in the roots— and had to buy a new chain for the saw.

Chopping Out

We took down a 36-inch diameter silver maple two years ago and the owner has been working ever since, chopping out the wood. He about has it licked now so he can put in a driveway.

That's doing it the hard way. But if stump is of soft wood, such as pine, spruce, hemlock, poplar, basswood or willow, and it can be cut close to the ground with a power saw, then chopping is not too tough. The adze is a fine tool to cut out the sloping surface roots and to cut off pieces partially split off with the axe, to get stump below ground. At any rate, it means an admixture of a large amount of elbow grease.

Burning Out

This method is the favorite with persons not equipped with large muscles nor blessed with good tools. However, just piling on and burning brush atop the stump is inefficient and extremely slow. Remember—heat goes up.

If several one-inch holes are bored with an extension bit, from the top and diagonally down to a crevice between large roots, they will provide chimneys to conduct hot air and flame up through the stump. Pockets in the earth should be dug below the holes and between the roots and small fires started with short pieces of wood. If kerosene, fuel oil or old crankcase oil is poured down the holes, the burning process will be hastened. Boring is a rough, tough job but it cuts burning time more than half.

Drilling Out

A new machine has just been developed, which drills 6-inch holes in the top of the stump, and is called a stump chipper. With overlapping holes, most of the wood is drilled out 6 to 8 inches deep in one "pass" of the vertical drill. However, the stump must be cut low, and some chopping out of roots and uncut sections will be necessary.

We are using one of these machines on the Ithaca job, and find it slow but satisfactory. For the individual this is impractical as the machine costs $12,000, or rents for $50 per day. (By the month it is much cheaper.) If the machine is in the neighborhood, it may be possible to rent it for a short time. Incidentally the Ithaca stumps each average two half-ton pickup loads of chips, from the stump chipper.

Chemical Removal

If one spent a near-fortune on sulfuric acid, and had a lot of patience, maybe the acid in time would eat out a stump. But look at the process in the pulp mills—it takes 36 to 48 hours for chipped wood to "cook" in sulphite or sulphate liquor, to remove the lignin which holds together the wood fibers. On a solid stump it might take weeks or months.

As for other chemicals, such as saltpeter, and other kinds which are supposed to hasten the decay process, it is noticeable that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST does not carry advertisements for such materials.

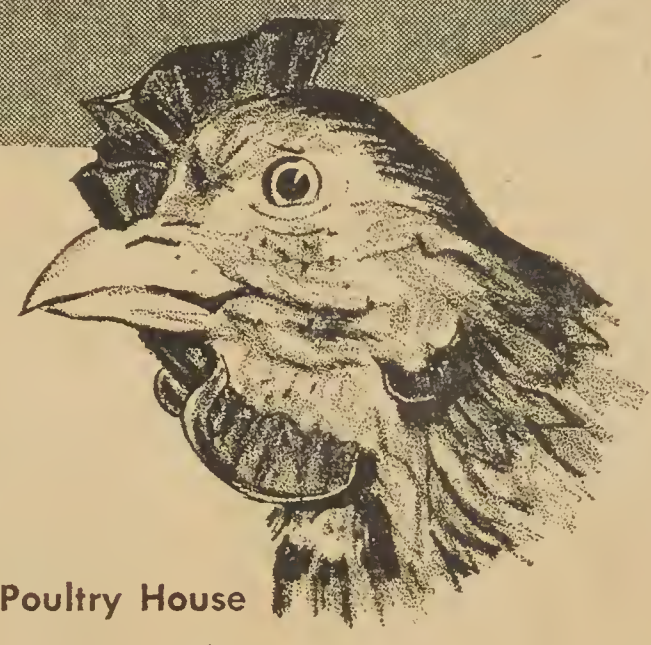
Covering Up

If there is no great hurry to take out the stump, here is the easiest way. Being of a lazy nature, when asked about stump removal, I usually recommend just covering the object with two to four inches of earth, and planting a tasty arrangement of nasturtiums or petunias thereon. This is not quite as dumb a method as it sounds, for the earth will keep the stump moist, thus encouraging the rotting organisms. If the stump is left dry, then fungi will react slower. With patience, the stump rots itself away.

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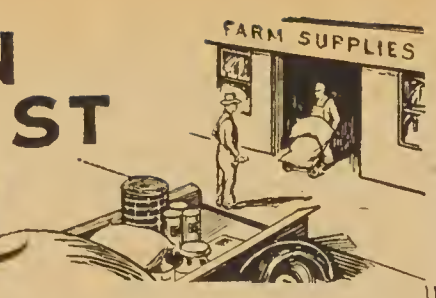
In the Poultry House

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The new Badger Bunk Feeder delivers quantities of feed to your satisfaction and the auger does an excellent job of mixing silage and grain when they are fed together. It is sturdily built, with life-time prelubricated ball bearings. Heavy gauge sheet metal cover protects the drive unit. The sturdy 9-inch auger gives large capacity and comes in 5 ft. and 10 ft. lengths. The bearing hanger's advance arch design gives ample clearance for heavy flow of forage. Steel troughs are provided to be used with auger in delivering feed to the bunk. New catalog now available. Write BADGER NORTHLAND, Inc., Kaukauna, Wis.

The new Du Pont Garden Insecticide is a combination of methoxychlor and malathion. It will drop most insects on the wing, and maintains a residual action which continues to control new invasions for an extended period after spraying. It is recommended for use on flowers and ornamentals, vegetables, fruit trees, bushes and vines; around sheds, barns and other buildings, and outside of homes. Another insecticide, being offered for the first time, is Du Pont 72 Per Cent Chlordane Insecticide, recommended for use not only on lawns, flowers, shrubs and ornamentals, but also for control of subterranean termites, and for indoor use against household insects.

The Bulkley's Leghorn breeding Farm and Hatchery of Odessa, New York are happy to announce the addition of Ralph W. Ward to their organization as Sales Representative. Ralph is well known in poultry circles throughout New York and Pennsylvania. He will assume his new duties with Bulkley's on July 1st.

JOHN DEERE announces two new additions to the baler line—the new 214-W Wire-Tie and the 214-T Twine-Tie balers. These new balers are bigger, heavier versions of the now famous family-sized John Deere 14-T Twine-Tie baler. They make bigger, heavier, more dense bales—square cornered, compact, sliced bales that are easy to handle, stack and feed. The new 214 Series balers make bales up to 80 pounds, although they will make bales to suit the operator in lengths from 8 to 50 inches.

The "Super-Seal" water system, a new submersible design said to be exeeptionally noiseless and trouble-free, is being introduced by BARNES MANUFACTURING CO. Four models, suitable for residential and light commercial applications, are included in the "Super-Seal" series with capacities up to 869 g.p.h. for well depths down to 450 feet. For further details, and free literature on the new water system, write BARNES MANUFACTURING CO., Mansfield, Ohio.

A "do-it-yourself" all-steel pole-type farm building has been placed on the market offering fire-safe building facilities at a lower down payment than has to be put down on a tractor. The new structural line, called the STRAN-MASTER, can be simply and quickly ereeted by the purchaser's unskilled crew. Manufactured by the Stran-Steel Corporation, it comes in a wide range of sizes and can be used for livestock feeding shelter, loose-housing dairy barn, machinery storage, general utility or even as a small all-purpose shed. For details, write Stran-Steel, Detroit 29, Mich.

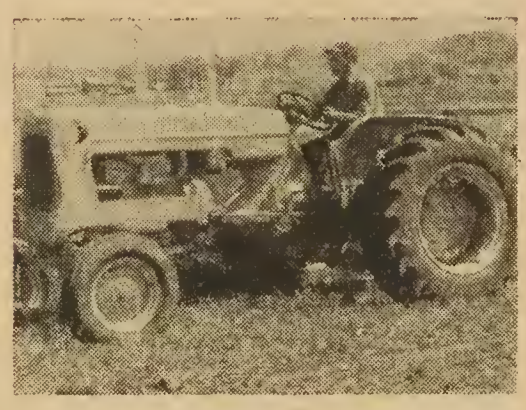
By sending a postcard to the BABSON BROS. CO., 2843 West 19th Street, Chicago 23, Illinois, you can obtain free literature on the new development in machine milking of cows. It is now possible to maintain a constant, steady vacuum with pipe line or buckets. Formerly, vacuum fluctuated widely up and down when new units were opened on the line or when those in use were shut off suddenly.

New grain bin ventilating ducts made of steel wire coils covered over by ordinary fly screen cloth are now being used on farms and for commercial grain storage, according to the LENNOX FARM DIVISION. Until these ducts came along, farmers often had to move grain from one bin to another in order to aerate it and preserve its quality. These new screen-and-wire ducts eliminate all this work and expense. Blower fans connected to them force air through the grain. Further information may be obtained by writing the LENNOX FARM DIVISION at Des Moines, Iowa.

Would you drive to town for a night's shopping, to a church social or an autumn dance in the same vehicle you hauled grain in during the day? You would if it were the new Ford Ranchero, the grand prize of the Hood Calf Starter Contest.

The contest is open to everyone who buys a pail, carton or drum of HOOD CALF STARTER, and completes the following sentence: "Hood Calf Starter paid off for me because.....". Use as few or as many words as you like. Send entry along with the sales receipt to Hood Calf Starter Contest, Box 231, Boston 1, Massachusetts.

In addition to the grand prize there will be four prizes of portable television sets.



The big new ALLIS-CHALMERS Model D-17 tractor handles a 5-bottom plow, a 15-foot double disk harrow and other implements of similar capacity. The D-17 tractor is distinguished by its low line, high crop clearance design. It's made in both gas and Diesel models. Power take-off speed is constant, regardless of ground speed and the Allis-Chalmers "Power Director" permits on-the-go shifting. Spacing of both front and rear wheels can be changed without blocks or jacks. For details see dealer or write ALLIS-CHALMERS Tractor Group, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.



Left: typical sprouting of check (untreated) tubers; right: tubers treated with ½ gram of vaporized CIPC per bushel at end of rest period, then held 9 months at 50° F.

Vaporized Chemicals Control- Sprouting In Stored Potatoes *

MUCH RESEARCH has been directed toward the problem of sprout control in potatoes during the past few years. This has been aimed particularly toward chemical inhibitors, since low-temperature storage is not dependable in many areas, and refrigeration, in general, has proved too costly. The potato-processing industry prefers to have potatoes for their products stored at temperatures of 50° F. or higher. This causes a major sprouting problem, since temperature is not a reliable sprout inhibitor above 40° F.

The possibility of a direct application of the vapors of chemical inhibitors into storages has been under investigation for three years. Pilot storages for the screening of several materials, were equipped with forced-air ventilation similar to that used in commercial storages. Isopropyl N-(3 chloro phenyl) carbamate (CIPC) and methyl ester of a-nephthalene acetic acid (MENA) looked most promising for potatoes.

CIPC has given excellent sprout control for periods up to a year in 50° F. storage at a dosage as low as ¼ gram per bushel. MENA has given good inhibition as dosages of 1 gram per bushel; this material, however, is not as potent as CIPC.

Research to date indicates that, in general, the best time of application is when eye activity is just starting. The storage ventilation equipment is set for recirculation only, and the material is vaporized in the fan housing compartment or the duct system. The storage fans are left on recirculation with the storage closed for a period of 24 to 48 hours after the material has been volatilized. At this time, the storage ventilation equipment is once more set for the use of cold outside air to keep storage temperatures at the level desired.

The vaporized chemical method has several advantages over other methods. All of the commercially accepted inhibitors have to be applied before an actual need is indicated. Since the length of storage is influenced by the potato market, there are times when the storage period is very short and there would be no need for an inhibitor. With the vaporized method, the application of an inhibitor can be delayed until an actual need is seen for sprout control.

Potatoes frequently move through market channels at temperatures conducive to sprout growth. A vaporized inhibitor could be blown through the pile shortly before tubers are removed from storage and prevent sprout growth during the marketing period.

Other advantages of the vaporized chemical method are the lack of dust residue problems and the low cost of the material.

*Summarized from an article in the July 1957 **Farm Research** published by the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station.

Which Will You Choose ?

FOR A SHORT, relaxing, fascinating vacation, you can't beat our American Agriculturist Caribbean Cruise, which leaves New York City on January 6 and returns there January 20. Think of fifteen days of lazy, sunny sea-voyaging, with visits to six alluring tropical islands—Puerto Rico, Barbados, Trinidad, Curacao, Jamaica, and Haiti!

On the other hand, what could be more thrilling than our California Tour, January 29 to February 23? On this trip you'll see the mighty Grand Canyon, the fairylike Carlsbad Caverns, magnificent Yosemite National Park. You'll visit New Orleans, Santa Fe, Phoenix and a nearby Indian reservation; Los Angeles, San Diego, Disneyland, San Francisco, Las Vegas, Death Valley—and many other famous places. We will stay in fine hotels, including the luxurious Coronado Hotel at Coronado Beach.

Both of these trips are perfectly planned for your comfort and pleasure. Both are conducted, all-expense tours (except about $3.00 in tips to drivers of the cars we use for our Caribbean Island tours. It is customary to give this personally). Everything else is included. Best of all, you'll have the happiness of traveling with the wonderful people who go on our tours. Write us today for further information. Just fill out the coupon below and mail it to us.

Mr. E. R. Eastman, President
American Agriculturist
Box 367-C, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, the following itinerary (check one or both):

( ) Caribbean Cruise, January 6-January 20.
( ) California Tour, January 29-February 23.

Name _____

Address _____

Please Print

New York Voters Will Pass on Amendments

WHEN NEW YORK voters go to the polls on November 5 they will be asked to vote on six amendments to the State Constitution. Also a proposition which, if passed, will call for a convention to revise and amend the State Constitution. Here, briefly, are the purposes of the amendments, and an indieation of how I personally intend to vote:

Amendment No. 1 ealls for a bond issue of $250,000,000 for new faeilities in 37 sehools and eolleges making up the State University, ineluding the Colleges of Agrieulture, Home Eeonomies, Veterinary, and Labor and Industrial Relations at Cornell University; Colleges of Forestry and Medieine at Syraeuse; College of Medieine at New York City; College of Ceramies at Alfred; the Agrieultural and Teehnieal Institutes at Farmingdale, Delhi, Cobleskill, Morrisville, Canton and Alfred; the teaehers colleges, community eolleges, Harpur College at Endieott, and Maritime College at Fort Sehuyler.

I believe thoroughly in the importanee of education, and reeognizing the needs, will vote YES.

Amendment No. 2 provides some relief in payment of interest and principal for publie housing.

Any future amendment to provide further public housing will get a "No" vote from me. Amendment No. 2 doesn't provide for **more** publie housing, but it is intended to ease the burden of some past ill-advised ventures. Nevertheless my vote will be NO.

Amendment No. 3 would permit any eity, town or village within the State, by referendum, to allow Bingo to be played by bonafide religious, eharitable, or non-profit organizations.

Considerable feeling has been aroused both for and against this amendment. Believing that if Bingo is wrong for one group it is wrong for all groups, my personal vote will be NO.

Amendment No. 4 also eoncerns publie housing and provides that villages or towns are not required to inelude housing debts in setting debt limits. It is of interest primarily in urban distriets.

Lacking sympathy for publie loweost housing in any form, my vote will be NO.

Amendment No. 5, if passed, will bring about a better use of small, seattered parcels of State forest preserves loeated outside the Adirondack and Catskill Parks.

I shall vote YES with enthusiasm on this.

Amendment No. 6 also eoneerns the forest preserves, and permits eutting and removal of trees, for widening and straightening existing State highways.

This will get my YES vote.

The **PROPOSITION** reads:

"Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?"

Not recognizing a need for drastic overhaul of the State Constitution, believing that the method of amendment by legislation is satisfaetory, and feeling that the eonvention would be a waste of money, my vote will be an emphatie NO.—*H. L. Cosline*

More Interest in Farm Partnerships

THE LIST of farm owners who want partners and young farmers who want to beeome partners which we published in the October 19 issue, brought more inquiries. The list below headed "Farm Owners" includes a number who are interested in tenants, perhaps leading to some type of partnership. Unless otherwise stated, the eounties are in New York.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is acting only as a go-between to bring together older men who would like partners and younger men who would like to beeome partners. If any of the farms listed interest you, ask for the name and address by number and we will be glad to send it to you so that you can eorrespond, or better still visit the farm personally.

If you are a young farmer who would be interested in making an arrangement with a farmer leading to eventual ownership, the same arrangement will be available. Refer to the farm by number.

Also, if you have not taken advantage of our offer, or have written in without giving us some particulars, we hope you will write giving the details about what you have or what you want, and we will be glad to publish the information in some coming issue.

FARM OWNERS:

(1) 214-aere farm in Genesee County—2 houses—42-cow dairy, barn cleaner and silo. Part low land, part high. Good water supply. Would like to sell.

(2) Washington Co. Owner wishes to sell farm and equipment, also 33 head of cattle.

(3) Large poultry and dairy farm. Owner interested in a partnership.

(4) Poultry business. Good houses, built sinee 1949. Water piped into buildings and electricity. Drilled well. Modern home, 2 garages. Hard road, school bus serviee. Tompkins County.

(5) Delaware County dairy farm. Plan for eventual ownership. 100a river land, 100a upland pasture, 70a wooded land, 66 head cattle. Large barn, silo, farm equipment.

(6) Potter Co., Penna. Interested in partnership.

(7) Monroe County; 38 Guernseys, and young stock. Well equipped. Interested in partnership or shares arrangement only.

(8) Wyoming County. 138-acre farm, large house, large barn for 40 cows, 2 silos; also 165 aeres additional. Would consider selling only one farm or any part of aereage.

INTERESTED IN PARTNERSHIP, BUYING OR SHARES:

(9) Columbia County. Couple would like to acquire a larger farm. Has small herd mostly Guernseys.

(10) Chenango County. Wants to buy on contract. Has 45 head of stoek, 35 milkers this winter, tools.

(11) Dutehess County. Wants to work on shares, with idea of buying. 35 years experience. 2 sons, age 12 and 22.

— A. A. —

RAYMOND COOPER HONORED

RECENTLY, Raymond Cooper of Hannibal, N. Y., 83-year-old Past Master of the New York State Grange, was honored at an open house at Sandy Creek Grange. Some 400 Grangers from all parts of the State attended the event, whieh was sponsored by the Oswego County Pomona Grange.

The program was in the nature of a "This Is Your Life" event, and depieted Raymond's 57 years of Grange work.

The event was a surprise to Mr. and Mrs. Cooper. Ralph Sehmidt of Mexieo was Master of Ceremonies, and the program was arranged by Mr. and Mrs. Sehmidt and Mrs. Irma Mattison, county Pomona lecturer.



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Ithaca	WRRA	103.7 mc.
Niagara Falls-Buffalo	WHLD-FM	98.5 mc.
Olean	WHDL-FM	95.7 mc.
Poughkeepsie	WKIP-FM	104.7 mc.
Troy-Albany-Schenectady	WFLY-FM	92.3 mc.
Utica-Rome	WRUN-FM	105.7 mc.
Wethersfield	WRRL	107.7 mc.

AM STATIONS

Albany	WPTR	1540 kc.
Binghamton	WNBF	1290 kc.
Buffalo	WKBW	1520 kc.
Elmira	WELM	1400 kc.
Hornell	WWHG	1320 kc.
Ithaca	WHCU	870 kc.
Jamestown	WJTN	1240 kc.
Massena	WMSA	1340 kc.
Newburgh	WGNY	1220 kc.
New York	WRCA	660 kc.
Niagara Falls	WHLD	1270 kc.
Olean	WHDL	1450 kc.
Plattsburgh	WEAV	960 kc.
Poughkeepsie	WKIP	1450 kc.
Rochester	WVET	1280 kc.
Schenectady	WGY	810 kc.
Scranton (Pa.)	WEJL	630 kc.
Syracuse	WHEN	620 kc.
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PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Nov. 16 Issue.....Closes Nov. 1
Dec. 7 Issue.....Closes Nov. 22
Dec. 21 Issue.....Closes Dec. 6
Jan. 4 Issue.....Closes Dec. 20

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

CHOICE DAIRY COWS AND FIRST CALF heifers, fresh and close up. Large collection, blood tested. Frank W. Arnold, R.D. 2, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

EMPIRE LIVESTOCK MARKETING Cooperative stockyards are good places to sell and buy dairy replacements. Regular livestock sales every Monday at Dryden; Tuesday at Caledonia, Gouverneur, West Winfield; Wednesday at Bullville, Greene; Thursday, Bath, Oneonta, Watertown. Ask your nearby Empire Stockyards Manager for senedule of special dairy replacement sales, daily calf markets and for information on Empire's farm auction service.

SHORTHORNS

2 REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS — top bloodlines, excellent rate of gain—real quality. Millview Farm, Holley, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

FOR ANGUS Steers and Registered Heifers Write Red Creek Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y.

THINK ABERDEEN-ANGUS when you think of beef cattle. For more information contact: Professor John I. Miller, Secretary New York Angus Association, Wing Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORDS, THE BEEF BREED SUPREME; has quality to top the market, pounds to make it pay. This is a good time to start a beef cattle herd. Outstanding bull and heifer calves, horned or polled, can be purchased from our members. For information and directory of members, write: New York Hereford Breeders' Association, 21 Wing Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE: 10 large, registered Holstein heifers due with first calves in October and November. All from dams with good official records. Herd accredited certified and classified. Lonergan Brothers, Homer, N. Y.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

YEARLING HORNED BULL—top breeding! Also polled stock. Hendrickson Farm, Cobleskill, N. Y.

PONIES

WEANLING COLTS, roadster filly, young mare. S. C. Eastgate, Catskill, N. Y. Phone 1366.

SHEEP

LARGE REGISTERED YEARLING SUFFOLK RAM, over 200 lbs. Available Nov. 15. Russell Luce, Groton, N. Y.

OWING TO HEART ATTACK, offering choice Dorset or Suffolk rams and ewes and Dorset-Western crossbred ewes. Bargain prices. M. C. Whitney, Whitney Homestead, Susquehanna, Pa.

CORRIEDALE BRED EWES, with good care, will return one hundred to five hundred per cent on the investment the first year. Moderate prices. For sale dates and breeders list write: American Corriedale Association, Box A-2, Columbia, Mo.

SWINE

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA 8 weeks pigs, 20 service boars, different ages. Fast growers, best of breeding. C. W. Hillman, phone Vincentown, New Jersey.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE FALL BOAR Pigs sired by Cedar Point Brigbt Boy. P.R. and certified litter boar. All Spring boars sold. Write for prices. A. G. Sinsebaugh, Bonnie View Farms, Ithaca, N. Y. Phone 32185.

FOR SALE: REG. CHESTER WHITE BOARS, Reg. Hampshire Rams and Reg. Corriedale Rams. Reasonable prices. Animal Husbandry Dept., Sheep & Swine Div., Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

BERKSHIRES — CHAMPIONSHIP BREEDING STOCK from production tested sows. Certified meat type. Hedgefield Farm, Salem, New Jersey.

DOGS

GERMAN Shepherds; Pups, grown female, Male 1 year. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York.

BOXERS — CROPPED, INOCULATED. Championship breeding. They satisfy. John Tburber, Ithaca, New York.

HUNTERS, SPRINGER SPANIELS. The best costs less. Luettgens, RD1, Freehold, N. J.

REGISTERED ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES from excellent farm cow dogs. Males $20.00, females $18.00. Mrs. Ira Pegg, Morris, N. Y.

COONHOUNDS, EXTRA GOOD ONES, priced at $125 and up. Sold on trial. I. H. Moore, PO Palmyra, N. Y. Kennels Rt. 96, Clifton Springs, New York.

AIREDALE PUPPIES—AKC Registered. Ready Dec. 1st. Place order early. Write Addie Hohreiter, Bainbridge, New York—Phone 4263.

ESKIMO SPITZ PUPPIES, males $25.00, females $20.00. Roy Weaver, Central Square, N. Y.

PUPPIES: English Shepherd females — kind stockmen want! Hendrickson Farm, Cobleskill, New York.

COLLIE PUPPIES. BEAUTIFUL, Intelligent. Championship breeding. $30.00. $35.00. Plummer McCullough. Mercer, Penna.

REGISTERED ST. BERNARD PUPS—Solid and splash coated. Loren L. Sauder, R2, Archbold, Ohio.

WANTED: STRONG HEALTHY PUPPIES by litters. Keegan Kennels, Saco, Maine.

A.K.C. REG. GERMAN SHEPHERD PUPPIES. Beautifully marked, black and silver. Bert Tompkins, Jr., Delancey, N. Y.

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RAISE ANGORA, NEW ZEALAND Rabbits on $500 month plan. Plenty markets. Free details. White's Rabbitry, Delaware, Ohio.

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BABCOCK Bessies Make Great Layers of Nice Large Eggs. This year you can purchase Babcock Bessies which are a new strain cross we have which starts in with quite a bit larger egg than our regular strain Babcock pullets which we call Babcock Barbaras. These Babcock Bessies will prove profitable to you. If you wish to raise the same Babcock Legborns we've had down through the years, order Babcock Barbaras. They don't come up in egg size quite as rapidly, but will make great layers for two or three years if you want to keep them going for several years. Probably on life time of lay, they'll lay more large eggs than any strain that you can buy. Also, Babcock Leghorns won the Poultry Tribune Trophy this past year with the highest production both for eggs and points ever made for this Trophy and with 100% livability. Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc. Box 286G, Ithaca, N. Y.

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MEADOW VIEW CHICKS are dependable for top breeding. Get the latest information about the Mount Hope Queen: Our Strain Cross Leghorns are giving wonderful results. Our First Generation Meunt Hope Leghorns are still available. Get our prices before ordering chicks. For the best heavies buy our first generation Harco R. I. Reds, and our all Harco Sex-links. Also Lawton White Rocks. Our Cornish Cross will please you with their fast growth. They are beautiful, and broad. A Mount Hope Franchise Hatchery is our guarantee of quality. N.Y.-U.S. Approved Pullorum-typhoid Clean. Meadow View Chicks, Henry M. Fryer Phone Myrtle 2-7504, Greenwich, New York.

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SUNNYBROOK CAPONS are the choicest of poultry meats. There is always a good market for them—always bring highest premium prices. We have thousands of these heavy breed cockerels—all surgically caponized—4 and 6 weeks of age. Their desexed life is spent quietly. They do not crow—do not fight—they just eat and grow big rapidly—frequently weigh 9 pounds for market in 5 months or so. Very tender—very tasty—easily picked — economie to raise. Priced very low. Write, wire or phone us today. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc. A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

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TURKEY POULTS—EGGS—BROAD BREASTED Bronze. October, November, December delivery. Lukert's Hatchery, East Moriches, N. Y. Phone CE 3-0427.

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BEAUTIFUL ROUENS, TRIOS, PAIRS. Drakes $3.50 each bird. Joseph Nicholas, Mansfield, Pa.

WHITE CRESTED, ALSO MALLARD Type. White China geese. Oscar Hendrickson, Cobleskill, New York.

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FLOWERS AND BULBS

WANTED: GOURDS, bitter-sweet, black alder red berries. E. F. Lonergan, Box 137, Millburn, New Jersey.

FOR SALE: DAHLIA BULBS, one acre assorted, marked colors. Ray Joyce, Kendall, N. Y.

GLADIOLUS BULBS, MIXED. Low digging time prices. Large $17.95, medium $13.95 per 1,000. H. Gordon, Southold, New York.

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WANTED: ALFALFA, SECOND CUTTING, also good mixed hay, tractor trailer loads. S. A. Rauch, New Hope, Pa.

HAY: FIRST AND SECOND CUTTING Alfalfa. Timothy mixed feeding hay. Wheat straw, ear corn. James Kelly, 137 E. Seneca, Tpke., Syracuse, N. Y. Phone HO-92885.

MR. DAIRYMAN OR HAY CONSUMER: If you are interested in different grades of hay, call or write Christman's Exchange; and remember—we deliver subject to inspection. J. W. Christman, R.D. #4, Fort Plain, N. Y. Call person to person 47-289 after 6 p.m.

FOR SALE: FIRST AND SECOND cutting alfalfa or clover hay—wheat, oat and rye straw—shelled corn, ear corn and oats. Lyon Bros., Aurora, New York.

MAPLE SYRUP

MAPLE SYRUP, FOR CHRISTMAS GIVING. Mailed direct from our Plant in Gouverneur, N. Y. Box 235. Write for price list. Maple Producers Cooperative Association, Inc.

PURE MAPLE SYRUP for an ideal Christmas Gift. $5.00 gal., also half gallons and quarts. Maple cream $1.00 lb. Maple sugar $1.50 lb., 75¢ ½ lb. Christmas gift package $5.00 plus postage. Bertis Jump, RD 2, Bainbridge, N. Y.

HONEY

NEW HONEY: OUR FAMOUS CHOICE clover New York's finest, 5 lb. $1.95; case 6-5's $8.98. All above postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lb. cans $10.80; 2-60's $21.00; 5 or more $10.20 each. Fallflower; 60 lb. $10.20; 2-60's $19.80; 5, or more $9.60 each. 60's F.O.B. By ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

HONEY: 10's — Blackberry $3.75; clover-sumac $3.50; 5's—$2.10, $2.00 postpaid. Alda Farm, Richland, N. Y.

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ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)



Team in upper photo won first on all breeds at the International Dairy Show in Chicago. The team in lower photo placed fourth against 32 teams at the Dairy Cattle Congress at Waterloo, Iowa.

New York 4-H Dairy Teams Rank High at National Shows

TWO DIFFERENT New York 4-H cattle judging teams ably represented the state recently in National dairy judging competition at Chicago, Illinois, and Waterloo, Iowa. Each team consisted of four members.

The team which judged cattle against eleven other teams at the International Dairy Show contest at Chicago (top photo group) won first on all breeds, first on Ayrshires; second on Holsteins; third on Brown Swiss and Jerseys; fourth on Milking Shorthorns; and sixth on Guernseys. Barbara Hughes ranked highest among the New York team members, having placed first in the entire contest in judging Ayrshires and second in judging all breeds.

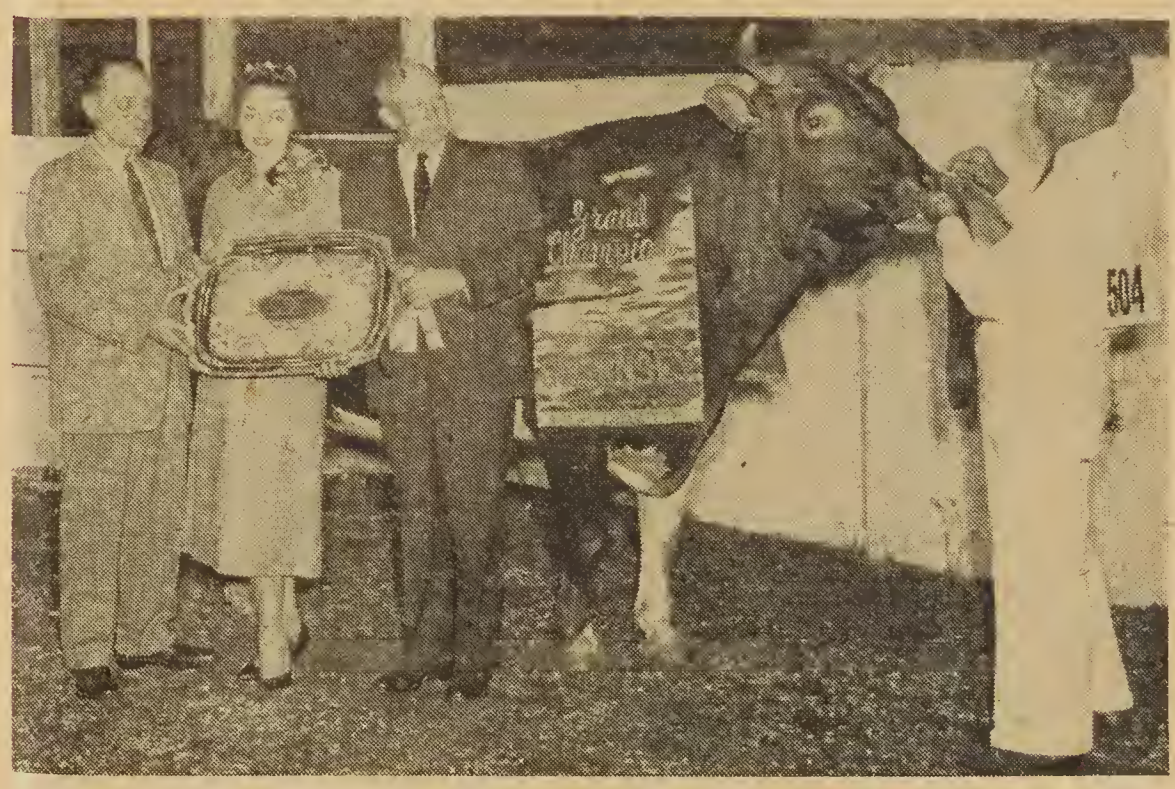
At the Dairy Cattle Congress at Waterloo, Iowa, New York's other 4-H team (bottom group) ranked fourth against 32 state teams.

According to Professor H. A. Willman, 4-H Specialist, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, both of these teams made very similar records, having scored 1929 points at Chicago and 1869 at Waterloo out of a possible 2250.

Professor Willman commented further by saying that New York 4-H dairy teams have placed fourth or higher in all but three national 4-H dairy judging contests during the past twenty years.

Left to right: In the top group are the members of the Chicago team: Christel Brown, Jamesville, Onondaga County; Barbara Hughes, Ithaca, Tompkins County; John Finnerty, Bath, Steuben County; and Niles Brown, Jamesville, Onondaga County.

Bottom group left to right: Donald Noble, Canton, St. Lawrence County; Robert Sears, Cortland, Cortland County; Anthony Tuchrello, South Lima, Livingston County; and Robert Kelder, Stone Ridge, Ulster County.



Caumsett Tore, shown by Greystone Farm, Auburn, N. Y., was named Grand Champion Guernsey bull at the International Dairy Show at Chicago, October 14. The three-year-old won the same title at the National Dairy Show, Waterloo, Iowa, and at four other major shows this year. From left in picture: Henry Soberg; Sandra Sue Stout, the new American Dairy Princess; Lloyd S. Riford, owner of the champion and chairman of the board of the Beacon Milling Co.; and Paul C. Fleming, manager of Greystone Farms.

Mr. Fleming's son, Paul, Jr., 10, exhibited a heifer at Waterloo and Chicago that won the junior champion female ribbon at both shows. She is Marsh Farms P. Carol.

NORTHEAST COWS TOP NATIONAL SHOWS

WINNERS at the 1957 National Guernsey Show, held in Waterloo, Iowa, during the National Dairy Cattle Congress, have been announced by the American Guernsey Cattle Club. All champions at the show were bred in New York. New York also took State Herd honors and 10 individual classes.

Senior and grand champion female was Senecaside Meryl, owned by Atherton W. Hobler, Woodacres Farm, Princeton, N. J. Meryl, an aged cow, was bred by Mr. James A. Stein, Weedsport, N. Y. Junior champion female was Marsh Farms P. Carol, a senior yearling heifer owned by Paul C. Fleming, Jr., Auburn, N. Y.

Senior and grand champion bull was Caumsett Tore, owned by L. S. Riford, Auburn, N. Y. Tore was bred by Caumsett Farm, Huntington, N. Y. Junior champion bull was McDonald Farms Odessa's Wirt, owned by McDonald Farms, Cornell University, Cortland, N. Y.

More than 250 registered Guernseys took part in this year's event, judged by Dave Younger, manager, Hanover Hill Farm, Yorktown Heights, N. Y.

At the International Dairy Show in Chicago, more honors were captured by Northeast cattle. Caumsett Tore won another grand champion bull award for Greystone Farm and Senecaside Meryl another grand champion female award for Hobler's Woodacres Farm.

Grand Champion Ayrshire cow was Sandy Springs Better Cheer, Meredith Farm, Topsfield, Mass.,; and reserve grand was Lippitt Prudence, owned by Robert L. Knight of Hope, R. I., who was named premier breeder.

Grand champion Milking Shorthorn cow was Barrington Rosalie, shown by Mystery Farm, Hope, R. I.

In the new Guernsey Futurity Show for 3-year-olds, Northeast owners won the first three ribbons. The New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, won first and second; and third place went to F. W. McCann and Joe E. Adams of Bridgewater, Conn. The first-place cow was McDonald Farms Jolly Token.

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Not a special or economy model — but a complete, deluxe quality tractor heater with all regular COMFORT features. Includes COMFORT "Climatized Design". Custom tailoring, adjustable motor panels and adjustable rear wings. Windshield extensions and cab top are optional at minimum extra cost.

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ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

WOMEN'S INTEREST

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SELL LARKIN PRODUCTS. Earn cash. Famous toiletries, household supplies, etc. No investment. Write for catalog. Larkin Co., Dept. AA, Buffalo 10, N. Y.

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RUG STRIPS FOR BRAIDING and hooking. Send 10¢ to cover cost of samples. Only finest selvedges, 100% pre-shrunk wool right from the coat factories. No dirty mill ends, and you get the colors you want! Used by leading teachers. Money-back guarantee. Quality Coat Factory, 51 Elm St., New Haven, Conn.

WHITE IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS crochet white or variegated butterfly corner with edgings 65¢ each. Nellie B. Smith, Pleasant Hill Road, Chester, New Jersey.

SAVE ON NYLON HOSIERY! Tall, average, short lengths. Free circular. Eagle Sales, 2461-AA North Clark, Chicago-14.

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Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad." be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

WESTERN NEW YORK REGIONAL HOLSTEIN SALE
Thursday—November 7, 1957—12:00 Noon
Sale at the Erie Co. Fairgrounds, Hamburg, N. Y.
(Genesee-Erie-Livingston-Monroe-Niagara-Orleans-Wyoming)
70 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 70
T. B. Accredited—Calfhood Vaccinated—30 Day Blood Test. Many will be eligible for Interstate Shipment.
This year's sale will feature an outstanding group of young cows and heifers all fresh or close-up. Four young service age sires will sell, all from high classifying dams with records over 700 Fat. Three daughters of Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes Dean (GM) sell, other offspring from such popular sires as Council Rock Worthy Aristocrat, Winterthur Select Fobes Wallace and Pabst Sir Roburke Rag Apple. Most of Western New York's top herds are represented in this year's sale.
All Selections by William Baldwin
Sale in heated tent—Catalogs at ringside
Lunch available
James Handy—Chrm., East Aurora, N. Y.
HARRIS WILCOX, Sale Mgr. & Auct.
Bergen, N. Y. — Phone 146
Members State and National Auctioneers Assn.

Cavehurst Farm Brown Swiss Dispersal
at the Farm, Thomas Cave, Owner. 12:00 Noon, Wednesday, Nov. 6. Located on Route 17-J, 10 miles West of Jamestown, N. Y., Chautauqua County.
T. B. and Bangs Certified, All animals will be T. B. and Blood tested within 30 days. Eligible to go anywhere. 35 head, 19 cows in all stages of lactation, 5 bred heifers, 9 yearlings, 3 calves under a year, and one service sire, a son of Bradenhurst Lex-An Supreme and Rock N. Maples Survet who at 6 yr. 6 mo. has 18,060 M. 813 F. 13 daughters of the above mentioned Sire, 4 daughters of Greenhills General Blue. A cow due at sale time and two open heifers from the herd of David Pierson of Clymer, N. Y. All cattle are the kind that will do better for the other fellow. Quantity of 1st cutting hay, 200 bu. oats and Surgo Milkers.
AUCTIONEER: TOM WHITTAKER—Brandon, Vt.
Sale under the management of Frank L. Jewett, West Rd., Oncida, N. Y.—Jewett Brown Swiss Sales Service.
Mimeographed catalogs at the ringside.

NEW, NATURAL LIGHTWEIGHT DENTAL PLATE
MADE FROM YOUR OLD ONE—New, Professional Method gives you natural-looking, perfect-fitting plastic plate—upper, lower or partial—from your old cracked or loose plate *without an impression*. CLINICAL method means fast service, huge savings. Try new plate full 30 days at our risk. New plates sent you Air Mail *same day*.
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SEND NO MONEY—just your name and address for full particulars FREE. No cost. No obligation. Act now.
CLINICAL DENTAL LAB., 335 W. Madison St., Dept. S-146 Chicago 6, Ill.

Favorite Foods for THANKSGIVING

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON



THANKSGIVING never seems to be properly celebrated without following in part the pattern set by the Pilgrims. The same three foods — turkey, cranberries, and pumpkin — are still the favorites for this festive meal. And this year, turkeys lead the long USDA list of November plentiful foods. An abundance of birds sized to suit any family will be available, with favorable prices promised right up through Thanksgiving.

The Turkey

A great many turkeys on the market today, from the small Beltsville type to the very large ones, are oven-prepared, packaged, and frozen at their peak of quality. Allow ½ pound per serving of the ready-to-cook weight. Any frozen turkey needs to be defrosted **in its original wrapper** in the refrigerator. A 12-pound bird will defrost in 1 to 2 days; larger birds will require longer time.

If you need to thaw the bird in a hurry, place the **unwrapped** turkey under a stream of cold running water for a couple of hours. Don't try to refreeze the bird after it is defrosted, and don't keep the defrosted bird more than a day before cooking. Stuff the bird just before time for it to go in the oven. (Note: Frozen stuffed turkeys which have recently come on the market must not be prethawed before cooking. The wrapper label on these birds gives directions for handling and roasting.)

When fresh unfrozen turkey is your choice, choose a short-bodied, broad breasted, meaty-thighed one with a moist, pliable, waxy skin without bruises or discolorations, and few pinfeathers. Singe it if necessary, remove pinfeathers and the oil sac at the back of the tail, and the kidney and lung tissue imbedded on each side of backbone. Wash bird under cold running water, dry well, and refrigerate.

Stuff just before roasting with your choice of stuffing. The dressing may be made ahead of time and refrigerated separately from the turkey. Allow about ¾ to 1 cup stuffing for each pound of ready-to-cook weight. Cook the giblets and neck separately, cool, and use either in the stuffing or in the gravy.

Stuffing the bird: Rub neck and body cavities with salt and pack **lightly** with the stuffing. Fold the neck skin to back and fasten with skewer. Tuck the wing tips back until they rest against the neck skin or fasten them flat to body with skewers. Draw body opening together with skewers or poultry pins and lace loosely with cord, at the same time winding some of the cord around the leg ends, drawing them close together and tying them to the tail. Some birds are dressed with a band of skin across the opening. In this case, no cord is necessary. Just push legs underneath slit in the skin.

Roasting the turkey: Place the stuffed and trussed bird, breast side up, on a rack in a shallow pan. Brush bird with salad oil and make a tent of aluminum foil loosely over top (so it does not touch top or sides), or use a fat-moistened cheesecloth. If a thermometer is used, place it in the center of the inside thigh muscle next to the cavity.

Roast in a slow oven (325°) for the following approximate times:

4 to 4½ hours for 8 to 10-lb. bird
4½ to 5 hours for 10 to 12 lbs.
5 to 5¼ hours for 12 to 14 lbs.
6¼ to 7½ hours for 18 to 20 lbs.
7½ to 9 hours for 20 to 24 lbs.

When the bird is about two-thirds done, cut the cord (or the skin) between the legs to allow heat to reach inside of thigh. When roasting time is almost up, test for doneness: the thick part of the drumstick will feel soft and the drumstick will move up and down easily. Plan to have turkey done 20 to 30 minutes before serving time, keeping it in warm place. This will set the juices, make carving easier, and allow time to make gravy.

Cranberry Treats

Cranberries are also on the list of plentiful foods for November, and there are many attractive and appetizing ways to use them. Today, these colorful berries go into relishes, sauces, salads, muffins and other quick breads, sherbets, pies, puddings, upside-down cakes, and dessert sauces. Cranberry juice alone or combined with other juices makes a good start for a meal.

Here are three cranberry recipes that your family will enjoy on Thanksgiving or any other day:

CRANBERRY CROWN PIE

9-inch pastry lined pie tin
2½ cups sugar
½ cup water
2 cups chopped apple
4 cups fresh cranberries
½ orange, juice and grated rind
2 tablespoons cornstarch mixed with
2 tablespoons cold water
Butter
3 egg whites
6 tablespoons sugar
Slivered almonds, if desired

Combine the 2½ cups sugar, water, apple, cranberries, orange juice and rind, and the cornstarch mixture, and cook rapidly for about 10 minutes or until thickened and clear. Cool and pour into pastry-lined tin. Dot with butter and bake in a hot oven (425°) about 25 minutes. Remove from oven.

Beat egg whites until foamy, gradually add the sugar while continuing to beat, and beat until meringue holds stiff peaks. Pile meringue in a ring around edge of pie and, if desired, scatter slivered almonds over meringue and center. Place in moderate oven (350°) and bake about 10 minutes or until meringue is lightly browned. Serves 6 to 7.



For a golden, creamy pumpkin pie try the recipe for "Pumpkin Pie With Spiced Pastry" on this page. —Photo: J. Walter Thompson Co.

FRESH CRANBERRY CONSERVE

1 pound fresh cranberries
1 cup water
2 cups diced, peeled apples
1 cup diced, fresh oranges
½ cup seedless raisins
3½ cups sugar
½ cup chopped nuts

Wash and pick over cranberries. Cook in the water until the skins burst. Add the apples, oranges, raisins, and sugar. Cook until the mixture thickens, stirring frequently. Stir in the nuts. Pour into sterilized jelly glasses and top immediately with hot melted paraffin. Makes six 6-ounce glasses.

HOLIDAY CRANBERRY SALAD

1 package apple flavored gelatin
1 cup hot ginger ale
2 cups fresh cranberries, coarsely ground
2 medium unpeeled apples, cored and ground
¾ cup sugar
⅓ cup cut celery

Dissolve the apple gelatin in the hot ginger ale. Chill until partly set. Combine the berries, apples, and sugar and let stand 30 minutes. Then fold into the gelatin mixture with the celery. Pour into a one-quart mold or 6 individual molds and chill until firm. Unmold on salad greens, surround with fresh orange slices, and serve with creamy dressing. Serves 6.

Pumpkin Pie

For a golden creamy pumpkin pie, try this one with spiced pastry. Top the pie at serving time with sweetened whipped cream or Peanut Brittle Whip Topping.

SPICED PASTRY

1 cup all purpose flour
⅛ teaspoon baking soda
2 tablespoons light brown sugar
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon cinnamon
⅛ teaspoon ginger
⅛ teaspoon cloves
⅓ cup shortening
½ tablespoon vinegar
2 tablespoons orange juice

Sift dry ingredients and cut in the shortening. Mix vinegar and orange juice, and add to the dry mixture, mixing lightly with a fork until it forms a ball. Roll dough ⅛-inch thick, place in a 9-inch pie pan, and flute the edge. Fill with Pumpkin Filling.

PUMPKIN PIE FILLING

½ cup sugar
1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon nutmeg
¼ teaspoon cloves
½ teaspoon ginger
½ teaspoon salt
⅓ cup molasses
1½ cups pumpkin
3 eggs
1¼ cups milk
1 cup heavy cream, whipped

Combine sugar, spices, and salt, and stir in the molasses and pumpkin. Beat in the eggs and milk. Pour mixture into a tin lined with the spiced pastry, sprinkle top with cinnamon, and bake in a moderately hot oven (425°) 40 to 45 minutes, or until knife thrust in center comes out clean. At serving time, top with sweetened whipped cream or cream into which 1 cup crushed peanut brittle has been folded. Serves 6 to 7.

THANKSGIVING

Not that we had so little,
Not that we had so much,
But that we gained those riches
That Time may never touch.
The flame of love grew fairer,
The burden of grief grew less;
Our thanks, dear Lord, for what the year
Yielded of happiness.

—Eleanor Alletta Chaffee

Pretty to Wear



4555. Button-front classic with pretty yoke treatment. Printed Pattern in Misses' sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16 takes 5¼ yds.; 35-in. 35 cents.

9242. Jiffy-cut gift aprons! Make several for Santa's pack (for yourself, too)! Women's Large size ONLY. Flowered apron takes 1⅞ yds. 35-in.; checked, 1¾ yds.; dotted, 1⅜ yds. 35 cents.



4627. Slimming half-size fashion with step-in styling, unusually pretty bodice detail. Printed Pattern in Half-sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Size 16½ takes 4¼ yds. 39-in. 35 cents.



9259. Comfortable and smart. The bibbed bodice has convertible collar, pretty cuffs; skirt is softly fitted with inverted pleat. Printed Pattern in Misses' sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; Women's size 40. Size 16 takes 5⅜ yds. 35-in. 35 cents.

9187. Princess jumper with neat companion blouse for shorter, fuller figures. Printed Pattern in Half-Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Size 16½: Jumper 3⅜ yds. 39-in.; blouse, 1¾ yds. 35 cents.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 35 cents for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York.



by Kay Eichelberger

Choosing Curtains

What fabric and color would be best for cafe curtains in my dining room? They are ordinary size. The room is 12′ x 12′ with one window facing west, and one window and a door with a half window facing east. There is a porch over the east window and door.

The walls are ripple green, and the rug is a rosy gray. The furniture is medium dark. —*Mrs. B.H.K., New York*

The choice of fabric for curtains or draperies usually depends on how much there is in the room and if you need privacy. Very often, if windows are facing a beautiful garden and if there is an overhang to prevent a glare of light, windows do not have to be draped.

If walls, rug and most furnishings are plain, a patterned drapery or curtain adds color and design to the room. In this case, you might use a small figured fiber glass or cotton curtain, but if your walls are figured or your other furnishings have pattern, you should use a plain fabric.

As to color, if your walls are plain, you can use the same color as the walls, which will make the room appear larger. If your walls are figured, you can choose the background color or a light color of one of the colors in the design.

The material can also be light in weight, as the room is small. Heavy material and dark bright colors seem to fill up a room and make it appear smaller.



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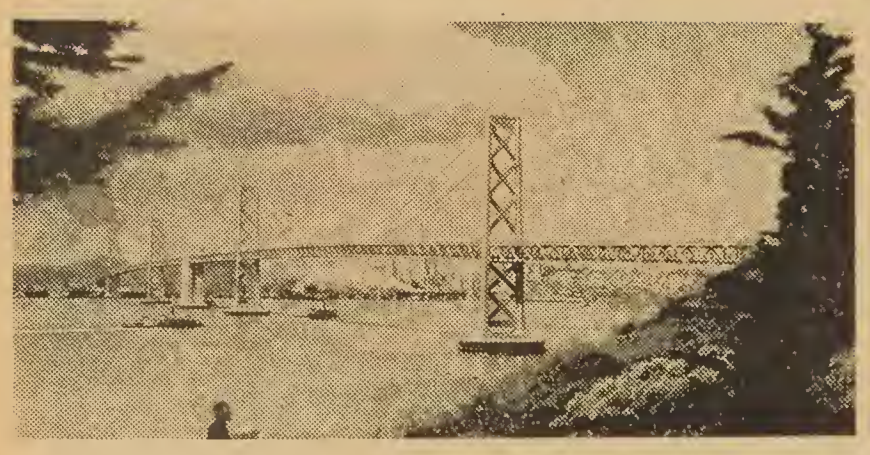
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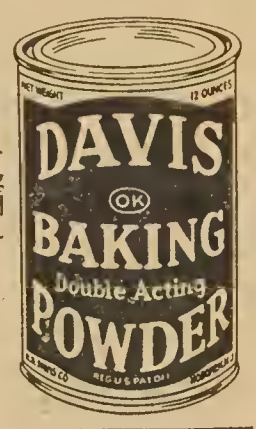
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Birthday Party

League Women Celebrate Thirtieth Year

By MABEL HEBEL, *Home Editor*



BLACK stockings and old-fashioned dresses were in evidence at the recent annual meeting of Dairymen's League Home Service Department in Rochester, N. Y. The wearers were not setting a new fashion, but were dramatizing changes made in the past thirty years in the status of women in the League organization. Two entertaining pageants depicted scenes from 1927 to 1957, highlighting the growth of the League from a "men only" group to a strong family organization. Although the League was organized in 1907 (making it a 50th birthday party for the men), the women did not participate until 1927.

Cold Out There

Fred H. Sexauer of Auburn, N. Y., one of three past presidents of the League who addressed the meeting, said, "There used to be a deep seated suspicion of women's participation in world affairs, and in the early days a woman didn't go to League meetings. My wife did go with me—but only to see that I got home safely. (Laughter). She didn't go into the meeting. She sat outside in the car until it was over, and it was pretty cold on winter nights. It shows how far we have come today.

"After the League's home department was organized in 1927, the women came to meetings, and little by little the information they received resulted in discussions around the family dinner table. More and more as time went on, the decisions that were made by the League member who signed the contract bore the impact of the farm family discussions."

Speaking of the contribution which League women have made in building membership and in creating a wider understanding of the cooperative movement among consumer groups, past president George Slocum of Milton, Pa., said that the success of the home department was originally due to Mrs. Vera McCrea Searles, who organized it and directed it from 1927 to 1946.

Their Fingers Crossed

Mrs. Searles, who was present at the Rochester meeting as an honored guest and keynote speaker, recalled difficulties of the early days and declared: "The men always knew the women spend the money, but up to 1927 they wouldn't agree that we knew anything about business or could be of help. They had their fingers crossed when we first began attending their meetings!" She commended the women for their work and urged them to keep up their contacts with consumer groups.

Twenty-Five Years From Now

League women got a look into the future as well as the past when League President Stanley H. Benham of Millbrook, N. Y., discussed future opportunities for dairy farmers. Answering the question, "What advice should we give our young dairy farm people?" he said:

"Your sons can expect that there will be many less dairy farm operators in the future. Possibly one-third as many 25 years from now. That means only one-third as many opportunities to be a dairy farmer in 1982. But there will be more opportunities to have a good paying job as a dairy assistant on the new large dairy farms to come.

"These assistants will be well paid and well housed in the future. They will have to be well qualified to be successful. Today it requires greater skill and knowledge to be a successful dairy farm operator than in the past, and that will be even truer in the future. We are nearing the end of an era of farming. It is rapidly becoming big business.

"In the future, dairy and other farmers will continue to be faced with business hazards that we have not previously experienced. They will be due to economic changes over which we have little control. We should not encourage a young man to become a dairy farm operator unless he has the aptitude, above average intelligence, and skill.

"I don't hesitate to encourage the young man who has these qualifications and who is willing to take as part of his compensation the privilege of working outdoors, rather than cooped up in an office; who is willing to support group activities in his field; who along with his wife is willing to work many hours when other people are at leisure.

"If they are that kind of a young couple, it will be a good opportunity and they will be successful. They will probably have a fine home—maybe a better one than some of their city friends who have bigger incomes—partly because they will have to reinvest their earnings in their dairy farm, and won't have much time anyway to spend any profits they make!

"I think we are going to have enough fully qualified young people who can take advantage of the opportunities. As to the others—those who can be happy elsewhere or who are not fully qualified —we should direct them to other fields of work. They will have more security and less responsibility than if they go into dairying."

New Products

New products developed in the League's dairy product research laboratory were shown to the women at a preliminary meeting on the previous day, including a ready-to-pour on the griddle pancake batter, packaged in a carton like milk, but of smaller size. The pancake batter has been named "Li'l Abner's Betta Batta."

— A. A. —

A "DIFFERENT" COOKBOOK

A NEW cookbook, entitled FOODS OF OLD NEW ENGLAND, by Marjorie Mosser, is a homey kind of cookbook, enlivened with comments by the well known writer Kenneth Roberts. The recipes are easy-to-read and to follow, and the chapter of household hints is filled with the wisdom and experience of countless New England cooks.

It takes "headwork" as well as rules to make a good cook, says the author of this book, and she points out that sometimes the rules have to be thrown overboard. "Young green corn," she says, "cooks perfectly in seven minutes . . . but old corn, picked on a Tuesday, shipped a thousand miles on Wednesday and Thursday, exposed for sale on a Friday, and purchased on Saturday, can't be cooked at all and isn't worth eating!"

Just turning over the leaves of this cookbook makes you want to try some of its easy, delicious recipes.

FOODS OF OLD NEW ENGLAND was published by Doubleday & Company, Garden City, New York, and costs $4.95. Look for it in your local book store or public library.

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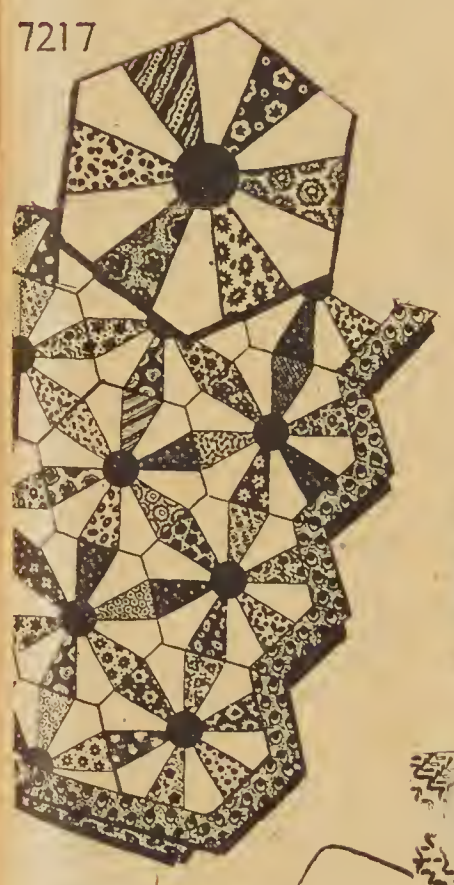
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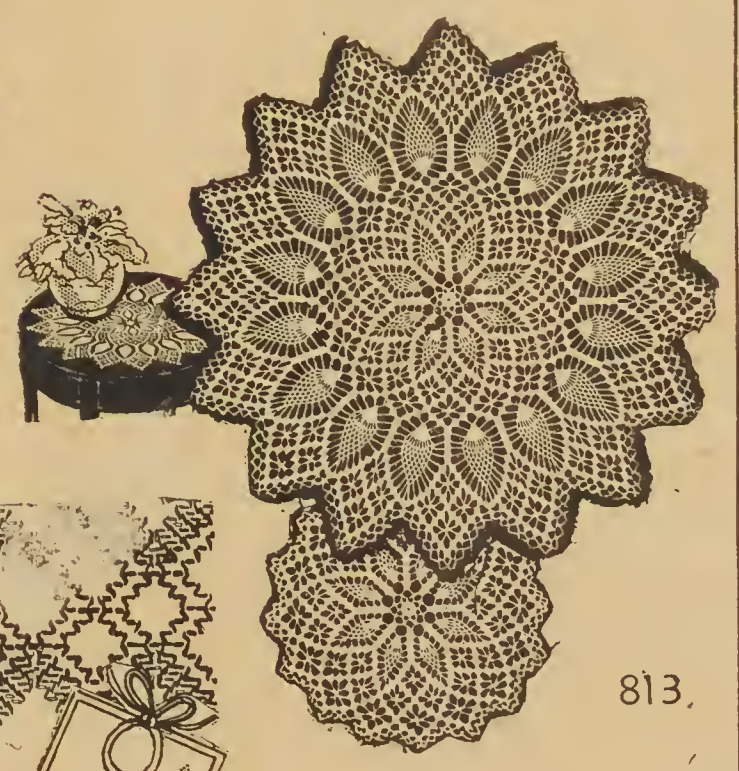
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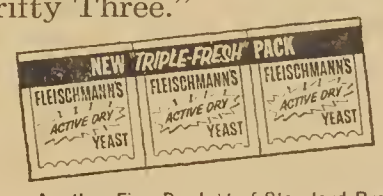
Ransomville, New York cook adds to her collection

High School Senior Wins 2 Championships in New York Cooking Competition

Ann Seefehdt is a schoolgirl who gets "pinned" with cooking awards. She's won about 200 ribbons including this latest presented by Fair Official Mrs. Dorothy Carr at the Niagara County Fair last year. And besides this championship award, Ann won another at the same fair, and 10 ribbons at the New York State Fair, too.

Aiming for a career as a home economist, Ann really takes her cooking seriously. So she's especially sure to use only good ingredients—like Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "It's so convenient," she says. "And so easy to use—even for a teen-ager!"

Do you know how many prize-winning cooks use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast? Nearly all of them. In a survey of more than 10,000 prize winners, over 90 per cent say they use Fleischmann's. They like the way this dry yeast keeps for months in the cupboard. And it rises so fast, it's so easy to use. For Thanksgiving treats, for all yeast-raised dishes, when you bake at home use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast—the very best. And have you tried the new "Yeast-Riz" Main Dishes? . . . Delicious! . . . you'll find a recipe on every "Thrifty Three."



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Hostages To Fortune

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XIX

DIFFICULT as it was for Bill Graham to tear himself away from Laura even for a few moments, still he wanted to make sure he saw his friend, Tom Allen, before his furlough ended. Although it was a chilly, late winter day, he found Tom down in the orchard and said to him, "I might have known where I would find you. I don't think I have ever been up to this place of yours more than six times when I haven't found you wandering around the orchard. You must think more of it than you do of your wife."

Tom laughed and shook his head. "No," he said, "I'm not quite that bad. But you were brought up with cows, Bill, so you'll never quite understand that a man can love a fine fruit tree almost as much as you can a cow. Now I have another reason for being fond of this orchard. Last fall, it began to pay back for all the work and care I have given it. The apples brought a good price and there were far more of them than I had any hope to expect. As you know, Bill, I have a good farm here,

WHAT HAS HAPPENED

After the weeks of drilling and rough camp life, it was happiness itself for Bill to be home again on furlough.

Once again he helped with the farm chores and roamed the farm where he had been born and raised. He thought how well the *home front folks* were doing their part to help win the war.

Dreading the time when his furlough would end, he stored up pleasant memories of his quiet time at home with his Laura, with her family and his, all of which would help him in the months, perhaps years, which were ahead.

Now read on in this story.

and I think I know how to raise crops. But even with this good land, and with my hard work, all of it put together has not given me the financial return this orchard has started to do and will continue to do if I take care of it for the next twenty years."

Bill was pleased and said so. "If any man I know is worthy of financial security, it is you, Tom, and it is good to know that you're beginning to get returns from your orchard."

But with all Tom's enthusiasm, Bill soon saw that his friend was not entirely happy. Bill knew the reason. He had been told that Tom's son, John, only eighteen years old, had volunteered and joined the Army soon after Bill himself had gone. Tom began to talk about it. "No matter," he said, "how understanding and sympathetic a fellow can be with his friends, he never can know how the other fellow really feels until he has had a similar experience himself." Then seeming to go off on a tangent, he continued, "The trouble with most parents, and I think it has been true with Mary and me, is that we never can realize that kids grow up. We can't get it into our heads that they become adults and think and see as we do, or maybe better than we do.

"So it came as a terrific shock when John came home one night—you know all the plans we had for sending him to college—well he came home one day, ate very little for supper, and then told his mother and me that he was going to enlist. What could I say? Nothing. You know how I feel about this country of ours and you know how you feel. By George! it's different, though, when it's your own flesh and blood, your own son who goes away to war. It's bad enough when they leave home to go to college or into some other job, but it's just terrible when you can't help feeling and worrying that they may be killed or wounded and that the least that can happen to them is a lot of wasted years."

Tom was so emphatic that he failed to see or understand how his words affected Bill, who nodded his head and said, "Of course I understand, Tom, and you must know that it is harder still to have to leave a wife you've just married."

"Oh forgive me," Tom answered quickly. "Of course it's harder for you. We all get so selfish, or at least so self-centered that we think our own problems are bigger and harder to bear than those of anyone else."

"That's not being selfish," Bill remonstrated, "it's just being natural. I know how it is with you, Tom, because John is your only son. I had him in school so I know he was a good boy, is a good boy. Why is it that we always speak of someone absent in the past tense? But Tom, I don't think that John's time is being wasted in the Army. I have a little different point of view.

"In a way, Army service is an education, a hard school, but maybe not wasted. Maybe it's good for John, for me, and for all the rest of the boys to get out away from all the protection of home and friends, and stand absolutely on our own. We young fellows in the armed forces have more or less excitement. Our time, at least it's been that way with me so far, is so filled that there's little opportunity to think. Our bodies are so tired that we fall asleep as soon as we hit the sack. So maybe it's easier for us than it is for you home folks. My Laura, my mother, my grandfather, and Mrs. Allen and you, Tom, and all the wives, the mothers and fathers, worry their hearts out. I don't know how it has been in the past wars. I suspect it's always been the same, but now I know that **any** war is a **total** war. It involves not only those of us who get into the thick of the excitement, but it's equally or maybe doubly hard on those who stay at home."

Tom nodded. "You've always been an understanding fellow, Bill, so I'll tell you something that I may be able to laugh about some time, but it's too near for me to laugh at now.

"The morning after John left—well, let me say first that I didn't sleep any that night—but the next morning I rushed through the chores. I keep one old horse around for odd jobs, and I hope I always can. Even though I own two tractors, I always want to have a horse, just for company. A tractor is an unsympathetic, non-understanding gadget, but the animals are closer to us than we think. We never give them credit for their intelligence, particularly for their loyalty and affection, and that goes for Old Molly.

"Now I have wood enough to last me for two winters for what little we burn in the summertime in the kitchen range. But I have always liked to work with wood. So the morning after John left, I threw the harness on Molly, jumped on her back, ran her all the way to the woods, and worked like mad all day long hauling out logs, which I don't really need, just to stop the awful ache in my heart. Talk about being a fool, can you beat that?"

"No, don't say that, it just shows how deeply you feel, and I love you for it," said Bill. "But John isn't dead, Tom; he'll be back. And what you said a moment ago about parents never feeling that their children grow up will not be so when your John returns from the war. For soldiering makes a fellow grow up awfully fast. John was a man when he went away, but there never will be any doubt about it when he gets back. I know something of the kind of mind he has and the kind of person he is. You have nothing to worry about, for he will come back home and he'll make good. Remember that, and let it ease your heart.

"Now what I really wanted to talk to you about, Tom, is what is going to happen to **all** of us when this war is over, even though we win it, which is not a sure thing at this moment. As I said, your John is smart and good and will be able to make out, but will most of us be able to find the kind of work that we like so that we can make a success? Take me, for example. I was a teacher in a school here and I liked it. But now I am a displaced person. Another man has my job and I understand he is doing good work. Certainly I never would have any idea of displacing him—and yet I loved my work in this school."

"No," agreed Tom, "of course you wouldn't want to replace Ben. He is doing a good job too, and lest you might get some ideas in your head, there were good reasons why he couldn't volunteer to go to war. I know something about those personal reasons. They are confidential. There has been some criticism of him. I know you will believe me and understand when I tell you that Ben should not go to war, and he is doing what he can to support the war effort here."

"Of course I know that," agreed Bill. "I have heard the rumors too. I taught school long enough to know how quickly a teacher can be talked about and how unfairly discussed. As we have agreed, there is a home front as well as a war front, and Ben is doing a good job, I know, in helping to produce a food supply and in particular in training the boys to help take over when they get out of school.

"But," continued Bill, "that does not solve my problem." Tom quickly agreed, "Of course it doesn't. I have thought about it myself. What will my John do when he gets home from war?"

"Your John will be all right. He likes to go to school, he likes to study, he's a good student, and I am sure these boys who haven't finished their school or college courses will get help from the government, possibly a reduction of tuition or something like that, when they do get out."

Then Bill went on, "Speaking a little selfishly, I wonder about men like myself. We have finished our schooling, we have family responsibilities, and our jobs—at least the jobs we held—are gone. If you can do so well on the home front without us, you won't need us when we return."

"That's negative thinking, Bill. You know very well that the home front is going without many necessities right now because of the war demand and lack of man power." Tom stopped and pruned a crooked branch off from an apple tree. Then he continued, "Yours is the same argument the workmen have always used against the use of new machines. They thought the machines would throw them out of jobs. Instead, they eventually made more jobs than ever. I don't know just what job you will have, but somehow I am sure there will always be one for trained men like you."

Then after a pause, he added, "Bill, have you ever thought about county agent work?" Then he corrected himself, "Of course you have, you and I have discussed it. New farm bureau positions are opening up almost every day. Your training as a vocational agriculture teacher is fine for a county agent. The only difference is, you would enlarge your activities from one school district to a whole county."

"You have a farm bureau man in this county," interrupted Bill.

"Yes, but there are other counties. Anyway, maybe you shouldn't work here. There is something, you know, in the old saying that 'a prophet is not without honor save in his own country.'"

* * *

Parting time had come again. On the morning of the day when Bill was to leave, he and Laura were alone in their room. Like it was when Bill went away the first time, he told Laura that he wanted to say goodbye to her when they were alone, that he couldn't quite stand it if she went to the train with him. Laura didn't like this much, but told him that whatever he wanted, now and always, she would try to give him, and if that was the way he wanted to part from her, it was all right with her. He looked at her when she made that speech to see if she was hurt. She grinned at him, and he knew it was all right.

"It's almost as hard to say goodbye to Mother."

"I know," agreed Laura. "She doesn't say much, but I know she is eating her heart out. I share most of your letters with her and with Gramps and we do many things together." Then in a husky voice, Laura added: "God only knows what war does to women."

"I know, maybe as well as any man can," said Bill. "It helps me to know that you and Mother are so close. I will write to her often. Gramps will go to the train with me just as he did the first time. He may be old, but he can take it. Next to you and Mother, I would rather have him with me than anyone else in the world."

Laura laughed, "You'll soon change your tune about that. At least you'll include somebody else when the baby comes."

"To that I will agree with enthusiasm," answered Bill.

They stood looking at each other, their hearts in their eyes. Then Bill stepped forward and took Laura in his arms. "It's tough, my sweetheart," he whispered. "It's so hard to leave you. But I'll be back, I promise you that, and you know from the experience we have already had that we can be happy together. Sometimes when I hear the boys in the Army talk about their wives or their sweethearts, I thank God that you and I are so close. Many of them worry all the time that their girls will not be faithful. That thought never crosses my mind. I always think how loyal, how true-blue you are."

"I think the same way about you, Bill. Some way or other I know that wherever you are, whatever you are doing, you'll have no thought of any other woman except me. And that, darling, is a tremendous comfort. It gives me a feeling of security that helps me to wait out the long days with courage."

"Well," said Bill a little brusquely, "let's not drag this out. Kiss me, and I'll be on my way."

There was a long, silent embrace and then, turning abruptly, Bill left the room to join his grandfather who was waiting below to take him to the train. As it had been the first time, Laura had held back the tears until Bill left, but suddenly her eyes filled and the tears streamed down her face. There was an ache in her heart such as she had never felt before. The awful emptiness and loneliness seemed more than she could bear. Crossing the room to the old rocker where Bill had held her so tenderly the night he arrived home, she sat down and let the tears fall. And then she put her arms around herself tightly as a very comforting thought occurred to her—I still have my baby with me. She dried her eyes, and freshened her face, and went downstairs to join Bill's mother who also was feeling very blue.

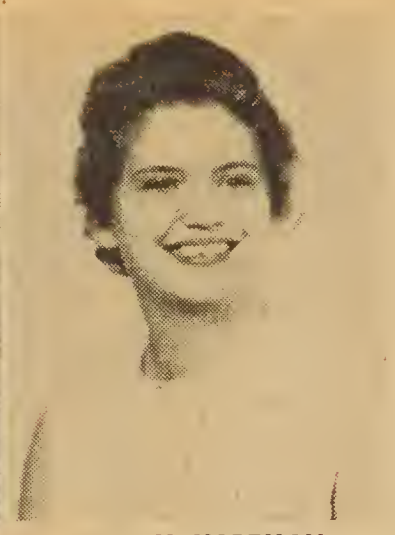
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JANICE NORMAN



MARILYN NORMAN



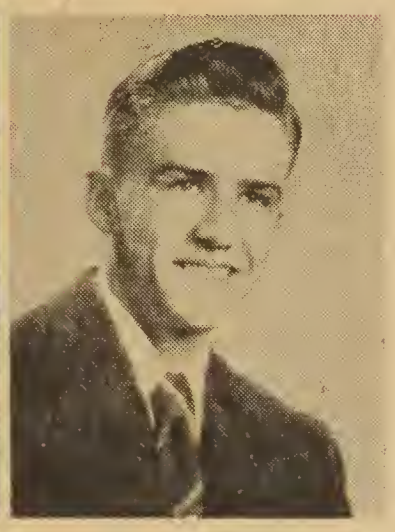
NANCY HARTMAN



CONNIE REUNING



WILLIAM DAGOSTIN



LEE KALTENBACH

Pennsylvania Chooses 4-H'ers For National Club Congress

By HAL FOX

FOR THE first time in the history of 4-H in Pennsylvania two sisters have been named state winners of achievement awards the same year. The sisters: Marilyn Jean Norman, 20, and Janice Carol Norman, 19, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Howard L. Norman, Liberty R. D. 1, Tioga county, have been named girl's achievement and poultry winners for Pennsylvania, and have been awarded expense-paid trips to the 36th National 4-H Club Congress, to be held in Chicago, December 1-5.

The Norman sisters were selected from more than 36,000 members of 4-H in Pennsylvania for the honors.

The Normans have a 423 acre farm in Tioga county, and both girls have been active in 4-H Club work for more than ten years. Both are now students at the Mansfield State Teachers College. Marilyn was valedictorian of her 1954 graduating class at Liberty Joint High School. Janice has made more than $600 with her 4-H projects which include clothing, cooking, pigs, chickens, strawberries, flowers and entomology. She was county poultry award winner in 1955 and 1956, and this year exhibited the first award chicken at the county show.

Four other northeastern Pennsylvania 4-H'ers were named state award winners. They are: William J. Dagostin, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Dagostin, Berwick R. D. 1, Luzerne county, winner of the tractor award; Nancy Kay Hartman, 16, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Hartman, Danville, R. D. 4, Montour county, winner of the foods preparation award; Connie Reuning, 17, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Reuning, Coudersport, R. D. 3, Potter county, winner of the girls' home economics award, and Lee R. Kaltenbach, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Kaltenbach, Wellsboro R. D. 6, Tioga county, winner of boys' agricultural award.

Kaltenbach, long a leader in 4-H work in county and state, bought a 70 acre farm adjoining his father's 175 acre farm with money he earned with his 4-H projects. Last year he was named Pennsylvania's Star Poultry Boy, and was also named best NEPPCO poultry boy of the year in 14 northeastern counties. In 1955 he won the DeKalb agricultural award, the state's wildlife award, and the Keystone Farmer degree from the Future Farmers of America.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

Riding along beside his grandfather, there was little to be said, but Bill sensed again the same old, silent communion between the two of them, just like it was when Bill was a little boy. He thought about how they had lost that closeness as he grew up and perhaps had been rather cocky, throwing his ideas around, some of which the older man could not accept. Now Bill realized that some of those ideas had not been so good, that his grandfather had often been right.

Finally he said, "Gramps, I've been thinking that so many, many people confuse what they call principles with just policies or details which may not be so important after all. They get all 'fussed up' because they think principles are being violated. I've come to the conclusion, and I wonder if you will not agree, that most of the progress of the world is made by compromise. And that compromises must constantly be made in order for people to get along together."

"I'm glad to hear you say that, son," said John, "for of course you are right. There are compromises that have to be made, as you very well know by now," and he grinned a little, "between a young husband and his bride. Here are a boy and girl, often with different backgrounds, different personalities, and with all the aggressiveness and cockiness of youth. Then they get married and come together in a team, a sort of cooperative organization like you have had so much to say about. Well, that's what marriage is — a cooperative organization. Both parties have to cooperate or else there can be no true union.

"So I've been doing some thinking too, Bill. I was terribly hurt, as you must have known, for several years when you were in school and college, because you never seemed to give any credit to the way I saw things. And I must say," and the old man spoke with humility, "I was to blame too, for I thought the ways of my fathers were all good ways. I was not willing to compromise, you were not willing to compromise, so for a while, there was no pulling together. But thank God! I have come to my senses, and I think, son, you have worn off some of your brashness in your own attitude toward men and policies."

"I sure have, Gramps," said Bill fervently. "The nicest part of it to me is that, after looking at my own personality humbly, I have learned enough about life to become a real partner with my wife, and I mean the right kind of a give-and-take partner. And I'm closer to you than I was even when I was a little boy, because I recognize your point of view, and because you recognize mine, because we have been able to compromise. I can take that feeling of closeness with you right along with me, Gramps, and the closeness with Laura, Mom, my sisters, and my friends. I can't tell you how much it will help in the lonesome days to come."

For the first time since Bill was a little boy, John Macdonald reached over and put his arm around his grandson's shoulders. "I, too, have had my lonesome spells, son. It's not easy for me to see you go away, separated from Laura, and your family and friends. It's not easy for me to see you throw up your job. It is hard for me to understand all this waste of war, but it helps more than I can tell you, son, to know that we're close again, that we understand, and that whatever happens, we'll never be far apart in spirit again."

Withdrawing his arm, he said apologetically, "I never was one for expressing sentiment, never could talk about such things, but now you know how I feel. And thank God! I know how you feel." Then John straightened his shoulders and said, "Now, I shall not be so lonesome ever again. I shall look forward eagerly to war's end and to your coming home."

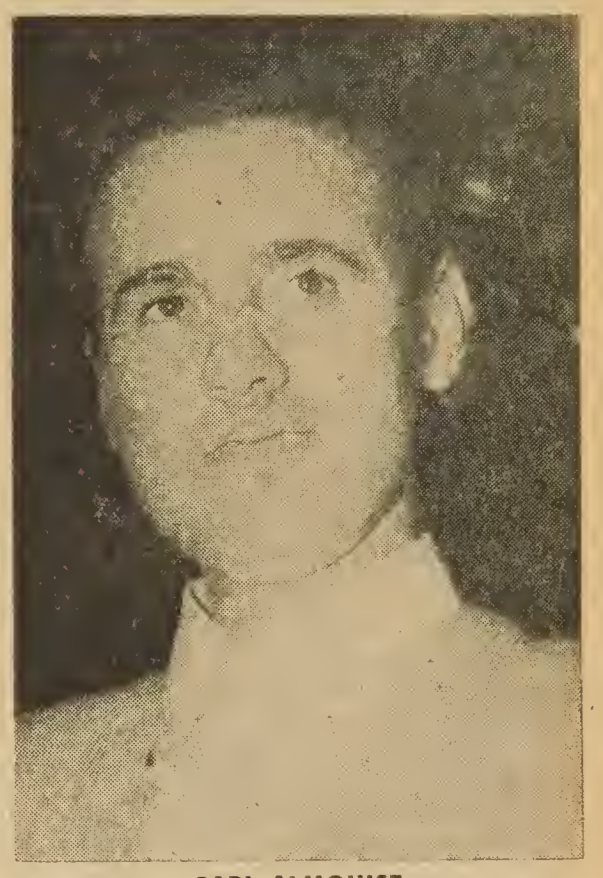
When the train pulled in, John shook hands briefly and as though both were moved by the same thought, they each turned quickly away—Bill to board the train, and John to turn back to his old car.

(To be continued)

Rising Above Handicaps

How One Man's Courage Should Inspire the Rest Of Us

Editor's Note: A few weeks ago I stopped in at the Almquist farm at Bergen, N. Y., for a visit. It was an inspiration to me. Carl is almost entirely paralyzed as the result of an attack of polio in September, 1953. His cheerful acceptance of the situation, and his full life in spite of it, should be an inspiration to all of us who so frequently fail to appreciate our blessings.—*H.L.C.*



CARL ALMQUIST

WHEN disaster strikes, some folks just give up. But all of us use only a small portion of the powers we possess, and disaster may be a means of bringing out other powers that we are hardly conscious of.

That was true in the case of Carl Almquist of Bergen, N. Y. With sheer courage and fortitude, coupled with a determination not to let life get him down, he has risen above tremendous handicaps to lead an active and useful life.

Carl was completely paralyzed by an attack of polio in September, 1953, when he and his father were running a 168-acre dairy farm, with about 80 head of cattle. The farm was bought in 1950, and soon afterwards Carl married Betty Neufang, daughter of a Presbyterian minister. They have four children.

Carl was born on a farm in Alden, N. Y., 20 miles east of Buffalo. Always interested in farming, he entered the College of Agriculture at Cornell in 1947, where he was active in sports—baseball batting champion of the Ivy League in his sophomore year, and intercollegiate wrestling champion in 1943; later he was captain of the wrestling team.

Carl's scholastic achievements are vouched for by the fact that he was elected to Quill & Dagger, senior honorary society, and to Phi Kappa Phi, as well as being a member of Alpha Zeta Fraternity.

After graduation, Carl went as assistant county agent to Jefferson County, and later worked with the Prudential Insurance Company in their farm mortgage department, until the purchase of the farm in 1950.

Everything was going well on the farm when the blow struck that changed life for the Almquist family. Carl spent 21 months in hospitals in Rochester and Buffalo before he could even return home, and then a complete readjustment was necessary, and Carl girded himself for the fight. His diaphragm is useless, so he learned what is known as "frog breathing," the art of forcing air into the lungs similar to the way frogs breathe. For a few hours each day he is able to sit up in a wheel chair, but the remainder of the time he requires artificial breathing aids.

By the use of special equipment he is able to use the typewriter and to feed himself. Although the farm is rented to another dairyman, Carl continues his lifetime hobby of studying and following the dairy business, with especial interest in Holsteins, of which the Almquists own a few head. His typing skill and ability to express himself has made him a valued weekly contributor to the Batavia Daily News, and once a month to the New York Holstein News. Also, he is Genesee County press representative for the Farm Bureau, and contributes occasional articles to other agricultural papers.

Carl Almquist has found the secret of happiness by refusing to consider his handicaps insurmountable. He takes a keen interest in everything related to farming, and has a zest for living that means everything to himself, to his family, and to all who come in contact with him.

Ed Eastman's Page

My Experience With Arthritis

IN 1929 I went home from the editorial offices of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST feeling sick. During the night. I woke up very thirsty and went to the bathroom to get a drink. Apparently I fainted. because the next thing I knew I found myself on the bathroom floor.

That was the beginning of many long weeks of an illness which was once called inflammatory rheumatism and rheumatic fever. but which is now known as acute infectious arthritis. At its worst. I was so crippled that I was unable to feed myself, and my joints were so painful that I could hardly bear to have anybody move around the room. From that experience I learned the hard way some facts about arthritis which may be helpful to thousands of you who suffer from this painful disease.

Causes of Arthritis

It is estimated that more than 10 million people suffer from arthritis in this country. Women are much more likely to get it than men. It is one of the oldest diseases known. Some of the fossils of prehistoric animals show evidences of arthritis, and man has always had the disease. It seemed as if almost every old-timer whom I met when I was young complained of his "rheumatiz." Some claimed that they could foretell the weather by their "jints."

As to the causes of rheumatism and arthritis, there is much disagreement among physicians. Some believe that almost any kind of infection may result in the increase of bacteria in the joints and cause arthritis. Such infections may occur in a diseased tooth, sinus passages, or in the intestines or urinary tract. Whether or not the cleaning up of such infections will control arthritis, they should be cured anyway for the sake of your general health. Many people believe that long exposure to cold or wet will cause any kind of rheumatic troubles. It does seem to be a fact that people who work in damp locations or are continually exposed, like farmers, to all kinds of weather, do have a more than average amount of rheumatism. Arthritis victims are often, but not always, helped by moving to a warm and dry climate.



"Cold is your enemy—heat is your friend."

During my illness I consulted with several physicians. Finally, someone recommended that I consult Dr. E. R. Eaton, 955 Lexington Avenue, New York city, who had had long experience with patients who suffered from rheumatic troubles. He was of great help for so far as arthritis is concerned, I have been walking ever since, although I have never been entirely free from the disease.

The Word "Arthritis" Itself

Now, let's learn to pronounce the word correctly. About two-thirds of the people call it "arthuritis." Maybe some of you have heard the story of the young soldier stationed in Texas. His fiancee wrote him that she had arthritis, whereupon he immediately appealed to his commanding officer for a furlough so that he could go home and attend to that Arthur Ritis who was trying to steal his girl. The word is pronounced correctly, "ar-thri-tis," with the accent on the second syllable.



"Arthur Ritis" tried to steal his girl.

Kinds of Arthritis

There are two kinds of arthritis. Once when I was turning the grindstone for my father to grind a scythe, I noticed for the first time how large were some of the joints of some of his fingers. He had osteoarthritis which is a disease more likely to attack older people, and is limited usually to one or two joints, often the outermost joints of the fingers. *Osteoarthritis* is often painful; the joints are unsightly, but it will not kill you.

Rheumatoid arthritis is something else again. It is exceedingly painful and can cause complete immobility of the entire body. Rheumatoid arthritis is inflammation of the structures in and about the joints, particularly the synovial tissues which line the joints. In the acute stage of rheumatoid arthritis, the joints swell, are inflamed, and it's very painful. As the disease progresses, the joints tend to become fixed, but it might stop at any point, and it is unusual for all the patient's joints to be affected.

Unfortunately, **there is no permanent or sure cure for rheumatoid arthritis.** Many quacks have become rich selling books or drugs which they claim will cure arthritis. For example, there is a book which claims that "you can eat your way into arthritis—and you can eat your way out again." Dr. Russell L. Cecil, nationally known specialist in rheumatic troubles and Medical Director of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, says that such claims are ridiculous. "Extensive research," states Dr. Cecil, "has failed to show that the absence or presence of any food or vitamin will either cause or cure any form of arthritis. The one exception may be gout which can be controlled in part by diet."

What About Diet?

Dr. Cecil and other physicians now favor generous, but well balanced, intake of food including proteins, carbohydrates and fats with necessary minerals and vitamins. Only when the patient is overweight or underweight, or has some other disease problem such as diabetes, does a special diet become necessary.

Most of us eat too much, particularly the wrong kind of foods. In general, we eat too much carbohydrates (starches and sugar) and too little protein. That applies especially if you are overweight. If you're too heavy and eat too much sugar and other starches, you're just asking for trouble in the form of rheumatism or other ailments. Moreover, overweight puts that much more strain on your joints. On the other hand, if you're thin and underweight, as I was when I got arthritis, you may not be getting enough carbohydrates.



Arthritis loves the overweights.

The late Ed Babcock had the right idea when he said, "We feed our animals better than we do ourselves. What America needs most is an animal diet, high in protein like meat, milk, eggs, beans, cheese and relatively low in carbohydrates, particularly if we're not doing physical labor." Of course any good diet should contain plenty of fruits and vegetables.

Some quacks claim that persons can prevent or cure arthritis by eating certain foods which contain oil needed for lubricating the joints of the body. Dr. Cecil says this is pure nonsense, that the human body is not an automobile or machine that can be oiled like a machine. As to whether or not too much water or orange juice make arthritis worse, Dr. Cecil says again, "This is also nonsense. There is no medical or scientific evidence to show that the amount of water you drink has any bad effect upon the disease, and citrus fruits are beneficial to health because they contain vitamin C."

There Are Controls

I am glad to say that there are controls for arthritis which will keep the disease in check and permit most of us to continue to work and live comfortable lives. I can tell you from my own personal experience that these controls do work. The first principle in the control of any disease is to lead a well balanced life. If you are subject to onsets of arthritis, it is likely to pounce on you when your energy is down, as it will at any time when you get emotionally upset for any extended period, and any time when you do **anything** to excess. Most health rules for controlling arthritis can be summed up in one word—**moderation.** In particular, arthritis sufferers should do everything possible to avoid fatigue. It seems as though about two-thirds of my friends are just tired out all of the time. They are good subjects for disease—and particularly for arthritis.

Heat Lessens Pain

"Heat is your friend, cold is your enemy." It is certainly true that heat helps to check the pain, and that cold will start or increase it.

It is essential to keep your body warm during sleep. A blanket placed



between the mattress and sheet will help to do this.

Medication

As for medicine for arthritis, your doctor, of course, is the one to prescribe. Patent medicines for rheumatic troubles are costing sufferers millions of dollars annually. Not only are they worthless, but some of them may do more harm than good.

Doctors have experimented with and still use in some cases injections of gold compound, cortisone, or modifications of it, and a hormone called for short, A.C.T.H. Some of these treatments have been temporarily successful with some patients. The Arthritis Foundation says that the cheapest, safest, and among the most useful of the drugs for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis are the salicylate compounds. The best known of these is just plain aspirin.

In conclusion, let me leave you with hope. While the doctors agree that there are now no known cures, they are on the verge of finding some. There is, for example, a drug called, "chlorquine" which was used in World War II to fight malaria. Some Canadian doctors say this is the best thing we have yet for treating rheumatoid arthritis. In many cases, rheumatoid arthritis will burn itself out as you get older. Like most other problems in life, the control of the disease to a great extent depends on yourself. If you live a well balanced life, eat a balanced diet, get plenty of rest and sleep, and cooperate with your doctor, I can assure you, out of personal experience, you can live a normal, useful, and happy life, in spite of that old "debbil" arthritis waiting to jump on you.

Booklets—Information

If you want more information on the subject, I recommend the following booklets all published by The Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, 23 W. 45th St., New York 36, N. Y. Send 10c to cover mailing and handling charges for each booklet you want.

Questions About Arthritis and Rheumatism

Diet and Your Arthritis

A Handbook on Rheumatoid Arthritis

Home Care in Rheumatoid Arthritis

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

THERE'S an old Chestnut that harks back to the camps in the second World War. It goes like this:

A couple of airmen had spent the evening in a local bar. On their way back to a Florida Air Base, they got lost.

"Hey, Tom," suddenly said one. "we must be in a cemetery. Here's a gravestone."

"Who's is it?" asked Tom.

The other aviator lit a match. looked at the stone and grumbled:

"I don't recognize his name but Boy! did he live to be old. 225."

"Gosh A'mighty, w-w-who was it. Meth-Meth-ooz-a-la?"

His friend lit a match again and finally reported:

"Naw. it was some old cuss named Miles to Miami."

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"Please give me your opinion of the ——— company. When you buy from them you give them the names of your friends and their representative has you take him around and introduce him. He then makes a subsequent appointment and, if the prospect buys, you earn $10. This man is some salesman and has your name on the contract almost before you have time to think that maybe you don't want it.

"The more I think of it the less I like the way they do business. We signed the contract but I certainly don't want to introduce this man to my friends and neighbors if he isn't what he's supposed to be. He sounds as if he were giving you something and when you get done you're in debt for over $400.00."

This idea of offering a commission for names of prospects who later purchase is not approved by Better Business Bureaus, Chambers of Commerce, or by us. Many times people, who either do not want the product or who cannot afford it, are induced to buy because of such promises. Also, we have had a number of letters from readers who indicate dissatisfaction because they did not get the promised commissions.

You may be sure that, when a company offers a bonus like this, they have included the cost in the price of their product. A company could not afford to make such gifts if their merchandise was priced to meet competition.

ADDRESSES WANTED

We discontinued this department with our August 17 issue because we felt it had served its purpose, but a number of our readers have requested that it be continued. If this is what our subscribers want, we are willing to continue it, starting with this issue and running indefinitely.

If you have sent us an address wanted, which we told you we could not run, please write us again and we will be glad to print it.

Do you know the whereabouts of:

Harry and Grace Snow, who lived at West Buckfield, Maine over 40 years ago?

* * *

Edwin Parry, formerly of West Chester, Pa., who when last heard from was a herdsman somewhere in Ohio?

* * *

Any descendants of John M. Bixby, who died around 1875, and as a young man lived in Bridgewater, N. Y.?

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMS

The Civil Service Commission feels that government needs college-caliber people are increasing each year despite any overall reductions in the Federal work force that may occur. Therefore they have this year opened the Federal Service Entrance Examination to juniors in college as well as to seniors, college graduates and others of equivalent experience.

The first examination will be held November 16, **with subsequent examinations in January, February, March and May of 1958.** Applicants have until October 31 to file for the November 16 written test, which will be given at approximately 1000 examination points throughout the country.

The openings cover many fields, including positions in agriculture and the natural sciences. Application card forms 5000-AB can be obtained from your post office, a Civil Service Regional Office, or the Central Office of the Civil Service Commission at Washington 25, D. C.

"IF"

"If you will settle this complaint for me, I will subscribe to your paper."

Once in a while we receive a letter like this and we have to tell the writer that we cannot help. We are sorry but this is a service for our subscribers and if we put time on complaints for non-subscribers we just can't give the time we should to those who are subscribers.

Of course, in any case we do not promise results. We might put in a lot of time and our very best efforts for this person and, if we were not successful, the assumption would be that he would not subscribe and we would have used time we should use for subscribers.

TOO SMOOTH

"During the summer an agent came here as a result of my answering an ad in our daily paper, which pertained to earning money at home by doing mending by weaving. He said that he had contacted local laundries and dry cleaners and they would bring and pick up work for me to do. The home company was to get 10% of all my earnings.

"I contacted the local dry cleaners and they do not know the man and have not had any dealings with him. The cleaners said the weaving set should not cost more than $7 at the most and I paid $39.50. I should have known better than to have been caught but he was a very smooth talking and convincing man."

We have had complaints against this company before and know it is useless to try to get a refund, because we have been told flatly by them that they do not make any refunds and they have called our attention to the fact that their contract is not subject to cancellation or recall.

We have always been skeptical about "furnishing the buyer with work," since any promises as to earnings which are made by the salesman are nullified by a statement in the contract which says that the company is not bound by any statements or representations made by anyone except those printed in the contract.

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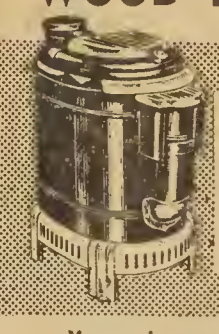
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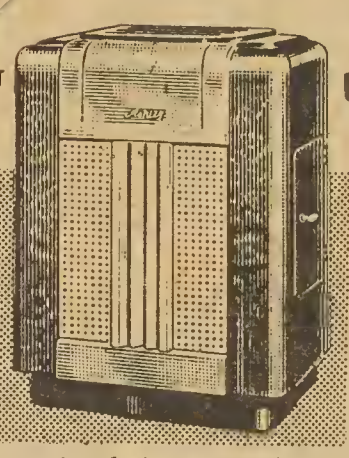
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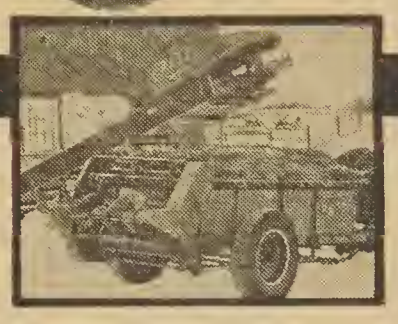
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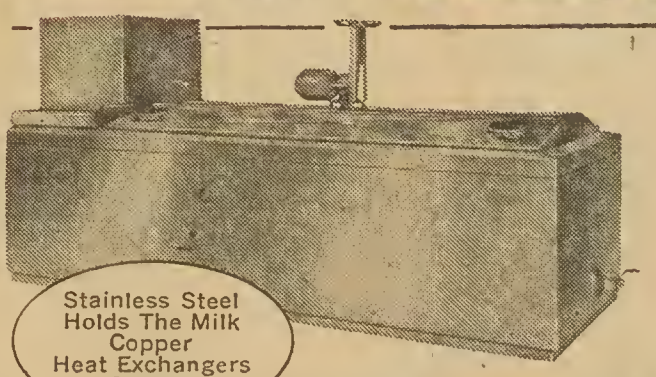
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

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On California fields like this, that seem to stretch to the horizon, is grown the improved certified alfalfa seeds now used by 92% of New York farmers. Each variety is kept at least 600 feet from any other.

By
JIM HALL

Here's Your ALFALFA SEED For '58

DID you ever find something hard to believe even when you've seen it with your own eyes? Well, that's about the way I feel about farming as I saw it in California last month.

With eleven other farm paper editors and three radio farm directors, I was a guest of the Certified Alfalfa Seed Council on a trip designed to bring us up to date on research, production and use of the certified, improved alfalfa varieties.

We saw the famous San Joaquin Valley of California where most (85%) of the certified seed for the nation is produced; we saw thousands of acres of these high-yielding varieties being grown in Nebraska for dehydrating; and we learned in six other states what painstaking research is done to bring us higher-yielding, disease resistant, hardier varieties adapted to various climates and soils.

In the course of the trip, which covered in nine days better than 5,800 miles by plane and perhaps another 600 miles by bus, I saw many things that were new and different, but of them all, three impressed me the most:

The quality control measures behind the improved alfalfa seed tag that says "Certified" on it.

Water—even more than their wonderful sunshine—is wealth in California farming.

The commercial farms they call ranches in California are no more like farms as we know them than day and night. They're factories!

Not "Way of Life"

I knew that farms were bigger in the West and that California produced and sold three times as many dollars worth of farm products as New York — those cold facts are all in Census reports. What the books don't tell is that there's an entirely different philosophy of farming out there. I'm afraid they wouldn't know what I was talking about if I told them that while our farms are small businesses, they're also our homes and a way of life we want for our families.

When we left Reno, Nevada one morning for the flight over the Donner Pass through the Sierra Nevada mountains, we were bundled in topcoats to protect us from snow and wind. Ice formed on our wings as we circled and climbed for some twenty minutes to gain the 14,000 foot altitude needed to clear the towering but now invisible peaks. As we started over the range, the outside temperature dropped to below zero. From my vantage point up in the pilot's cabin, I watched our pilot keep the wings on an even keel. He seemed to know instinctively which wing the wind would try to blow up or down next.

Some of the passengers thought it was pretty rough, as down or up-drafts would bounce us several hundred feet—until they were reminded that a mere 100 years ago, only five of each twelve pioneers survived the battle through the mountains to the West Coast.

Fabulous San Joaquin

So suddenly, that it was like stepping from dark to daylight, we were through the clouds and I got a good look at the Yosemite Falls valley and what seemed endless miles of flat land beyond. Two hours out of Reno and we were in Fresno County in our shirtsleeves in an air-conditioned bus for what was my first look at what is probably the world's most productive valley — the San Joaquin. (Incidentally, they still pronounce it as the Spanish did — San Wahkeen.) It stretches 250 miles down the center of the state, from 50 to 60 miles wide between the Sierras and the West Coast range.

Two days on this bus . . . through hundreds of miles of vineyards, citrus, walnut and olive groves, plum, peach and pomegranite orchards, thousands of acres of cotton, alfalfa, barley, sugar beets, asparagus, potatoes, canteloupes and watermelons; past beef feeder lots containing 4,000 to 5,000 head and dairies where they milk more than 1,000 head . . . and I began to see what Californians mean when they say "big"! But in all those miles, I saw no more than a half dozen places that we would call farmsteads. The owners of these big farms don't consider them "home." They are just as much production-line factories as the automobile plants in Detroit and it's not unusual for the owner (I can't call them farmers) to have cost accountants, agronomists and market analysts on their payroll as well as superintendents, foremen and skilled machinists.

Our best look at certified alfalfa seed production was on the 6,200-acre Five Points Ranch of Sherman Thomas in Fresno County. This was only one of his farms and I heard that he had just purchased 21,000 acres more. But the 6,200 acre farm, being 36 miles around, was all we could see in one afternoon.

On farms like this, they don't talk about acres but plan their crops by sections. After cotton has been grown two years in a section, they let it rest a year and then plant to alfalfa (which stays in two to three years) or to barley which in California is used in cattle rations instead of corn. Then the section goes back in cotton. The alfalfa will be in the improved varieties such as Ranger, Vernal, Narragansett, etc.

Everything But Water

Each section is, of course, a square mile and the land (which is 30 feet of topsoil without gravel, subsoil or hardpan) is so flat that the slope is only 12 to 15 feet per mile. With this soil, hardly any frost damage, and about 360 days of sunshine that take temperatures in summer to 115°, the only thing lacking is

(Continued on Page 12)

A Report to G.L.F. Members on the Seed Outlook for 1958

TWO NEW VARIETIES THAT WILL PAY-OFF NEXT YEAR

N.E. 310 A hybrid corn adapted to the high altitude, short seasoned areas of G.L.F. territory. An excellent hybrid for both silage and grain. Matures 4 to 6 days earlier than Michigan 250. Shows good resistance at high altitudes against stalk rot. Produces heavy yields of full yellow ears.

SCANDIA A new high-producing alfalfa of Swedish origin. Adapted to the best alfalfa soils. Under good management practice, it makes a fine-textured, highly palatable hay crop.

HIGHLIGHTS OF OTHER VARIETIES

CORN G.L.F. contract growers report an excellent crop of G.L.F. Hybrid Seed. Local service agencies will offer unexcelled hybrids for your selection. Among those in good supply are New Jersey 8, Conn. 870, Cornell M-4, and Michigan 250.

ALFALFA Good stocks of DuPuits, Ranger and Atlantic will be available. Supplies of Narragansett and Vernal are limited and will demand a premium price. G.L.F. Seed Division is making every effort to obtain as much as possible of these important seed varieties.

TREFOILS G.L.F.'s supplies of Empire and Imported Trefoils are good. Viking is coming into strong demand. Additional acreages of Viking have been contracted.

OATS Garry continues to out-yield other varieties in New York and Pennsylvania. Supply is good. Adequate quantities of Rodney and Ajax are available. Clinton and Mohawks will be short. Clintland is a suitable substitute.

GRASSES More Climax Timothy will be available for next season's demand. Sufficient Brome and Orchard Grass will be in stock.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

GLF Quality — Quality That Pays Off On The Farm

To be sure of the right Seed on the right field - place Your Order now at your G.L.F. Service Agency

THE RIGHT TO BE CHOOSY

Needed: A Sound Program To Increase Use of Fresh Milk

One quarter of one per cent of farmers' receipts would create annual fund of $1,000,000.

By CHARLES H. BALDWIN

THE story is told of the old maid of years ago who was asked when she was seen kissing the cow, why she did it, replied, "it is all up to one's fancy." She had a right to be choosy but we laugh at her judgment.

Down through the generations most folks have considered her queer, odd, or something of that sort. She, apparently, was different from the majority.

In America we value the right to be different. We like to use our own initiative, our skill, our ambition to make the most of the opportunities that we see. As a result we probably have in America the greatest system of business enterprise that has ever been known. In all of this there is usually some similarity in general trends. For instance, automobile manufacturers follow more or less a recognized and proven policy of manufacture and sales. Various media are being used for sales promotion and various plans for making purchase easy are being followed. Tremendous sums are being used by each company to reach the public and to point out the superior qualities of its manufactured product.



Charles H. Baldwin

An Exception

There is, however, one outstanding example that does not in any way conform with the general plan used in sales promotion. This is not any small one-horse business. Its product for the month of August, 1957, sold for 35 million, one hundred ninety-seven thousand dollars. That is, every day one million, one hundred seven thousand dollars worth of that product was sold and yet, no plan has been developed to increasing the demand for that product. Unlike the manufacturer of automobiles, unlike the other giant corporations that have services or products to sell, this industry stands alone and does not spend one nickel for promoting the sale of its product. We respect its right to stand alone. Nevertheless, the money that it is losing by its short-sighted policy is money that should be added to the milk checks of some 53,378 dairy farmers who are supplying milk for the metropolitan New York-New Jersey markets.

No Equal Sharing

By this we do not mean that no money is spent for promoting the sale of fluid milk. Quite the opposite is the case. Nevertheless, not all dairy farmers are contributing equally for that purpose. All of the milk that is produced in this production area, or milkshed, is milk qualified in every respect to meet the strict sanitary requirements of any city within the marketing area. It is a superior milk. It costs more to produce milk of that quality. Nevertheless, some of that milk had to be used for making manufactured dairy products which could be stored and thus come into direct competition with dairy products made from milk from other parts where sanitary requirements are quite different.

Our statisticians tell us that had all of the milk produced in this production area been used in Class 1-A and B and Class II, in the same proportion as it was used, the value of the milk produced last month would have been raised by approximately four million, seven hundred thousand dollars. In fact, by four million, six hundred ninety thousand, one hundred three dollars, and eighty-seven cents ($4,690,103.87).

Sound Investment

Isn't it reasonable to assume that if any good business corporation had this opportunity they would have spent a considerable sum of money to see how much of that four million, seven hundred thousand dollars could be captured and added to total milk checks? Businessmen stand aghast when they see that nothing is being done in a businesslike way to promote the sale of milk in these higher classes when, at the same time, dairy farmers are complaining because the milk checks are not sufficient to meet their costs.

One quarter of one per cent of what farmers receive for their milk ($425,000,000 per year) would create a fund of one million dollars in one year. Even the use of that relatively small deduction used for sales promotion of fluid milk would make a dent on the amount of milk that is now going into manufactured dairy products. Any business concern would ordinarily invest much more than one per cent of the total income for sales promotion if it had the opportunity to gain what the dairy farmers have in putting this surplus milk to the use that it is best suited for and in a market which really needs it.

The first improvement to the comprehensive Order should be to provide some means whereby every farmer has an opportunity, and does contribute proportionally towards advertising and sales promotion of fluid milk through our dairy councils, and other promotional organizations that might be created for that purpose, with general advisory supervision remaining in the hands of those who contribute for that purpose.

Obvious Solution

Until that day comes we may laugh at the old maid of many years ago who is reported to have said when she was seen kissing the cow, "it is all up to one's fancy," but really, the laugh is on the dairymen. True, everyone has a right to his own fancy, a right to be different, but he will receive little consideration from other businessmen until he, too, adopts modern sales promotion as a part of his marketing program. This problem is no longer a real problem. The solution is self-evident. It is rather, an opportunity that is now open.

Every milk producer has a direct interest in the solution. If the dairy farmer has no real interest in putting more of his milk in Class I, he may be sure there will always be proprietary handlers who own manufacturing plants who will be glad to use up any excess milk, providing it is properly priced so that they can make a reasonable profit. The dairy farmer, however, is interested in the size of his milk check and the size of that milk check depends upon the amount of milk that is used in fresh, fluid milk and cream classes.

Great Opportunity

Can we not all see the opportunity that is ours? Can we not get others to see and insist that this opportunity be seized?

As we have repeatedly said, as weakness develops in our new comprehensive Order it will be called to the attention of the authorities. A hearing will be held and changes, if they are sound, will be made. One of these changes may be in the pricing of Class III milk. Who knows at the present time whether the price is as high as the market will support? Yet, regardless of that, milk must be put into the high classifications and the demand for it must be created by dairy farmers telling the public of the product and its value to them. That is the best and the only way that the size of the milk check can be increased by any considerable amount.

Published in the Interest of All New York Milkshed Dairymen By

Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, Inc.

Room 118 Hotel Onondaga, Syracuse, New York

Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



THE PRICE OF DEFENSE

I AM a taxpayer, and as such will be called on to help pay the cost of efforts to defend our country against possible military attack. Therefore, like you, I ponder on claims and counter claims concerning what we should do and how much we should spend, and have arrived at some conclusions.

1. **We cannot guarantee peace by any possible level of defense spending.**
   When permanent world peace does come it will be because all men cultivate goodwill and brotherly love, not because we and other peace-loving nations build bigger bombs than other countries.
2. **Our defense spending must be geared to what we can afford and what we are willing to spend over a long period.**
   Therefore, any urging to spend more than that to meet some imaginary crisis, is a disservice.
3. **War and politics never mix. Plans for defense should in no way be determined by political considerations.**
4. **Men cannot plan their entire lives on the basis of expected war.**
5. **If America loses world leadership, it is likely to do so from within, through neglect of such homely virtues as work, thrift, and self-reliance, rather than from armed aggressors.**

A STABLE INCOME

THROUGH the years dairying has been a more stable farm enterprise than most others.

For example, while the number of dairy cows in the nation has never varied more than 5% from one year to another, the number of beef cows has varied nearly 10%. While milk production has not varied more than 2% from year to year, beef production has frequently varied as much as 10%, and in 1953 was 25% greater than in 1952.

Figures are not available, but memory indicates that in the Northeast, dairy income fluctuates less from year to year than returns from poultry, fruit, vegetables, or other important farm products.

A BABBLING BROOK

I chatter over stony ways,
In little sharps and trebles,
I bubble into eddying bays,
I babble on the pebbles.
"The Brook," by Alfred, Lord Tennyson

MANY years ago a "babbling brook" had its origin in several springs less than a mile from the farm where I was born. It meandered over a stony bed, through a grove of maples, and was cold enough to please the native brook trout that spawned abundantly.

The stream no longer babbles. The trees have been cut, the brook is now a mere trickle except when a sudden storm causes a swift rush of water, because there is now no thick carpet of decaying leaves to hold back the moisture. The trout have long since disappeared.

In the years of my youth I had little interest in and no knowledge of soil and water conservation. My chief interest in the brook, aside from an unspoken appreciation of its beauty, was in the speckled trout. I can still remember the first time I saw it. As I recall, I was about five years old when Dad took me fishing. At that tender age my interest in fishing was undeveloped and fleeting. Doubtless I teased to go home, and scared the fish—yet trout were caught as always in those days.

But while the anticipation of a new experience gave strength to my limbs on the journey, the return lacked excitement, and most of it was accomplished with Dad carrying me on his back.

I still enjoy fishing, yet I never expect to recapture the sights, the smells, and the sounds of the babbling brook that I still remember so vividly.

WELCOME CONFIDENCE

THE confidence which you, the readers, have in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is indeed heartening and stimulating. I am referring to a survey made on a selected number of farms in each county of New York State by Daniel Starch and Staff, a concern that specializes in farm surveys.

The survey was taken last summer, using school teachers to do the actual visiting. A number of questions were asked, but three were of special interest to your editors.

The first one was: "Which one farm paper or farm magazine do you trust the most to help you make up your mind when you take action in running your farm?

Almost twice as many of you put AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST first as any other farm paper.

Another question was; "Which one farm paper do you trust most for information to help you make up your mind in voting on farm marketing and farm production legislation?"

Here again AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was named twice as often as any other farm paper, and more than three times as often as the third choice.

In answer to the question, "What farm paper editors or writers have you heard speak or met personally?" each of three editors and writers for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST were mentioned more often than any other writer or editor of any other farm paper.

Such confidence encourages us to redouble our efforts to serve Northeast agriculture.

A BRAKE ON SPENDING

AT THE last session of Congress, Senator Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts submitted a bill which would automatically lower the public debt ceiling each year.

This bill, S1738, proposes that the national debt ceiling be reduced by a definite figure, and that the reduction be increased each year for four years, at which point the amount of reduction would be stabilized. This would act as a definite brake on Federal spending, as the government would necessarily have to have a budget surplus each year to stay within a gradually declining debt ceiling.

The chances that such a bill will be passed by Congress are slim, yet it is becoming more evident each year that if the government is permitted to continue its limitless taxing power, and if the debt ceiling is raised with relatively little concern when the national debt approaches the ceiling, then Federal expenses will continue to grow.

FOUNDATIONS

A BUILDING is not alone in requiring a firm foundation to stand against a storm. Character also must be able to meet the storms of temptation, discouragement and doubt.

A few American prisoners of war in Korea lacked the character to resist the brain-washing tactics of the Communists. Those who did resist had three characteristics in common: a fine home with parents who cared about them; an understanding of the American free enterprise system; and a firm belief in God.

It was not their fault when they failed. It was ours because we did not teach them as youths about the most important things in life.

LET'S SPEED MILK PROMOTION

REPRESENTATIVES of four cooperatives—Eastern, Mutual, the Bargaining Agency, and the League—as well as representatives form Administrator Blanford's office, met at Cornell recently, under the chairmanship of Extension Director Maurice Bond. The purpose was to consider agreement on ways and means of advertising and promoting fluid milk.

Discussed at the meeting was a proposal to seek an amendment to Marketing Order 27, so that qualified cooperatives could be reimbursed from the "pool" for money spent by them for fluid milk promotion without mention to brand names. Deductions would not exceed 2¢ per hundred pounds of milk marketed through the pool.

This may or may not be the right method of doing the job. Your editorial staff is convinced that under present conditions, fluid milk promotion is extremely important, and we will lend enthusiastic support to any sound plan on which the four cooperatives agree.

Here are some basic features which I think any milk promotion plan should have:

1. **It should be supported by a vast majority of northeastern dairymen.**
   I have no hope that every dairyman will support any plan voluntarily.
2. **There should be an "escape" clause whereby a farmer who is opposed to milk promotion can refuse to participate in it financially.**
   I would hope that no dairyman would take advantage of this escape clause, but I cannot argue against the closed or union shop for labor and then argue for compulsory participation in milk promotion. The voluntary way may be slower, but it builds on a sound foundation.
3. **Frequent reports of types and results of promotion should be made to dairymen.**
4. **The entire program should be planned and executed by the best and most experienced men in the advertising and promotion field.**

No manufacturer today would consider doing business without budgeting a small percentage of his sales dollars to promotion. The same procedure will bring great benefits to dairymen.

They Say - - - - -

IN NO country today do so few farmers produce so much food and fiber to feed and clothe so many at such reasonable prices.—*William M. Carroll, Pennsylvania State University.*

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MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS



AA's Farm Dollar Guide

FEED AND LIVESTOCK: A supply of concentrates 7% above last year's excellent crop is likely to result in increased numbers of livestock. Stocks of **feed grains** are 70.3 million tons, the highest on record. Last year they were 61.1 million tons, and the previous record, in October '55, was 62.1 million.

A big increase in the 1958 spring pig crop is probable, on top of an increase in the 1957 fall crop. This may bring a flood of **hogs** to market in the fall of '58 and depress prices.

The ratio between feed costs and **fluid milk** is relatively favorable. In September, cost of grain relative to milk was lower than for September in any recent year. This favorable ratio is likely to continue, and will doubtless result in a high rate of grain feeding to cows.

SOIL TEST: In most of the Northeast there is still time to take samples of soil in order to get a complete soil test. Such a test is the best basis for applying fertilizer to get the most value for each dollar spent. Your county agricultural agent will give details.

POULTRY LITTER: Hydrated lime helps to keep poultry litter in good condition, particularly if you follow the deep litter system. Work 10 pounds of hydrated lime per hundred square feet of floor space into the litter now.

INSURANCE: Again we remind you that increased costs have resulted in inadequate insurance coverage on many farm buildings. Why not check on the amount of your coverage and make estimates of the cost of replacing buildings? At the same time it is good business to hunt for and remove fire hazards around your buildings.

RETURNS PER HOUR: On 40 New York farms where detailed cost accounts were kept, the following figures show returns per hour of work after all other costs have been deducted, including interest on capital. These are above-average farms, but the figures give a basis for comparison of different enterprises:

	Dairy Cows	Hens	Wheat	Hay	Corn for Grain	Oats	Apples	Peaches	Tomatoes for canning
1949-53	$1.41	$1.38	$3.47	$1.37	$2.25	$ .37	$2.01	$1.11	$1.39
1955	1.36	1.78	3.86	.89	.87	-1.72	1.41	1.09	1.35
1956	1.46	.63	4.12	1.33	.64	-1.12	2.90	1.35	.50

BOTTLED MILK: The price of milk to the consumer has increased less than most other living costs. For example, in 1890 the average factory worker put in 26 minutes to earn the retail price of a quart of milk. Today he has to work only 7 minutes. Fluid milk is one of the best food buys.

NEW: A new drug called Varizyme, available soon, may be an effective weapon for attacking infection in cattle and other farm animals. It is injected into the bloodstream or muscles, and breaks down the so-called "disease barrier" around the infection.

At some football games hot baked potatoes are being sold, wrapped in aluminum foil to retain heat and topped with a good dab of butter. A plastic fork is also provided. They have been well received, and may increase the market for potatoes.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MIRANDY can't quite understand why I don't hardly raise a hand to help around the place at all, and yet at hunting time each fall I'll tramp and climb and grunt and strain until my back's in awful pain. When I've worked myself to a nub and ask her if she'll kindly rub my aching muscles, she will say: "How come you lay around all day through winter, spring and summer too, insisting that you cannot do a lick of work because you ail, and then come fall you never fail to grab your gun and lose your head a-hunting 'til you're almost dead?"

My gosh, I'd think that anyone could see that hunting's lots of fun; there's nothing will pink up your cheeks and make you feel first-rate for weeks quite like forgetting ev'ry care while you gulp in the crisp fall air and get clear off where you're alone, where you can feel the world's your own. It is an old instinct of men, which still shows ev'ry now and then, that makes 'em want to match their wit with Mother Nature for a bit. Besides, a man will always find more fun in things of any kind which he does of his own free choice instead of at his master's voice.

Abbott



Arsanilic Acid
boosts egg profits 3 ways!

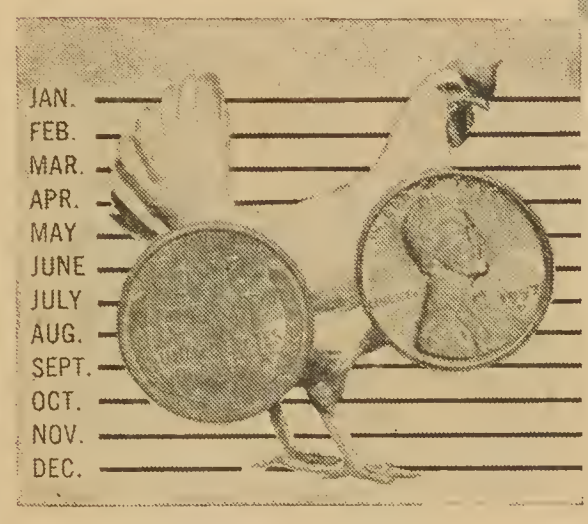
Here's a new, easy way to get *both* more eggs and more profit. Use high quality laying feeds fortified with Arsanilic Acid. Your hens need Arsanilic Acid to help combat hidden stresses and sub-clinical diseases . . . gives you these three money-making benefits—

1. 2% to 15% more eggs—Arsanilic Acid works best when it is needed the most. In a one year test at Michigan State College, Arsanilic Acid increased egg profits at the rate of $452.60 per thousand birds.

2. Feed costs cut 1c to 6c per dozen eggs—in practical feeding tests, Arsanilic Acid . . . when added to good laying feeds . . . gave feed savings of about ½ lb. to 1.6 lbs. per dozen eggs.

3. Fewer culls...lower death losses . . . Arsanilic Acid helps to keep birds healthy by combatting dangerous bacteria in the vital intestinal tract. This ability to help prevent many disease outbreaks reduces the stresses that cause birds to break down. Birds live longer to lay and pay!





Costs only 2c a year . . . per bird . . . Arsanilic Acid works in much the same way as antibiotics—but at a cost so low you cannot afford to be without it! For a 1,000 bird flock, an increase of only 2 eggs a day will pay for the cost of the Arsanilic Acid! Leaves you a real profit after the feed bills are paid!

How to get laying feeds with Arsanilic Acid—This effective, low-cost disease fighter is manufactured by Abbott Laboratories and sold to feed manufacturers under the trade name of PRO-GEN®. If your present feeds do not contain Arsanilic Acid, take this report . . . talk it over with your local Feed Dealer or Mixer. He can get complete details and additional literature by writing or calling today . . .

Abbott LABORATORIES

CHEMICAL SALES DIVISION, NORTH CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

BE A TODAY'S DAIRYMAN!
WITH ABS
FROZEN SEMEN



Yesterday's dairyman milked by hand, ploughed behind a sweating team. He had no baler, no tractor and he had NO PROVED SIRES! His dairy herd breeding was done on trial and error basis and his disappointments were many.

TODAY'S Dairyman has ABS Proved Sire Breeding Program! Trial and error are "out the window". ABS brings to your dairy herd

- Better Bulls
- High Conception rates
- Wider Choice of Breeds

And now ABS FROZEN SEMEN BREEDING PROGRAM brings

- Greater choice of bulls each day
- Extended service life of ABS great proved bulls even though the bull is dead!

Call your ABS technician. Ask him about this new and proved development in dairy herd improvement!

PROGRESS THE ABS WAY — BE A "TODAY'S" DAIRYMAN!

American Breeders Service
Regional Offices
306 N. Cayuga St., Ithaca, N. Y.
Yes! I'd like to become a Today's Dairyman. Send me without obligation.
☐ "Progress the ABS Way"
☐ "ABS Proved Sire Directory"
☐ "Have ABS Certified Technician" Call
Name_____
Address_____
You Can Depend on ABS!

CONTACT THE AMERICAN BREEDERS SERVICE REPRESENTATIVE IN YOUR AREA, OR WRITE OR TELEPHONE:

AMERICAN BREEDERS SERVICE
Northeast Regional Office
306 N. Cayuga Ithaca, N. Y. Phone: 9208

ABS AMERICAN BREEDERS SERVICE
AMERICA'S LARGEST AND FASTEST GROWING ARTIFICIAL BREEDING SERVICE . . . BEST BY EVERY TEST

BEST FARM SEEDS
USE GROWMORE SEEDS
FREE to FARMERS SEND FOR GROWMORE MANUAL
COMPLETE LINE SINCE 1895
AGENTS WANTED IN OPEN TERRITORIES
GARDNER SEED CO., INC.
39 SPENCER ST., ROCHESTER 3, N. Y.

ALWAYS use the complete address when answering advertisements, and avoid any delay.



The above picture shows one of the aisles in cage house more than 500 feet long. Note the hoses which take care of the overflow from water troughs.

What I Saw at Pilson's Dream Farm

By L. M. HURD

WHEN I drove out to Pilson's Dream Farm, one of Florida's largest and most up-to-date cage poultry plants not long ago, Bill Pilson, the manager said: "I dreamed of having a poultry farm like this all my life but never thought I would make it when I moved to Floriday in 1953." A fortunate acquaintance with Newton D. Rich, a wealthy business man with a home at Winter Park, Florida, developed into a mutual desire to see the dream farm come true. Pilson's Poultry Products, Inc. was established with Bill Pilson as general manager.

Bill is not a native Floridian. He came to Florida from Harrisonburg, Virginia where he kept poultry for 30 years. His prime reason in coming to Florida was his health as his doctor had advised him to come to a warmer climate to avoid a virus infection which occurred every fall. With the change of location, his interest in poultry never flagged and when the opportunity came he made the most of it.

10,512 Cages

Land was secured about 10 miles from Orlando and work on the buildings was started last November. Under the able management of Bill Pilson all buildings were completed by March 17. There are 10,512 single-deck cages in 5 buildings. Four buildings are 540 feet long and 14 feet wide. The fifth is half as long.

There are 4 lines of cages in each house. Two lines are back to back. This leaves space for two service alleyways which have concrete runways for the service cart. Wide overhanging roofs keep the sun and rain away from the cages and there is a long ventilator opening along the peak of the building to let out heat. The roofs are of sheet aluminum for durability and to reflect heat. Plastic pipe and troughs supply running water from a driven well.

The two-story headquarters building is in the center of things. Much thought and careful planning has been done by Bill Pilson to reduce labor and increase the efficiency on the plant. Feed is elevated on a moving platform to the second floor of this building and dumped into bins that feed down into a feed cart. Incidentally, a small saving in cost of feed is accomplished by having it come direct by truck from Chicago. The birds eat a ton of feed a day. The first floor has 2 air conditioned rooms for egg storage and egg handling equipment and packaging.

Rides Power Cart

The feed and general purpose cart used in the plant has a platform about 5 feet by 2 feet and a seat for the operator on the rear. It is powered by four 6-volt batteries. When not in use the truck goes back to the charger which keeps up the voltage in the batteries. A suspended feed box is dropped onto the platform of the truck when feeding is done. There are controlled hoses on each side of the box which pour crumbled mash into the feed troughs on the cages as the truck moves along between them.

Two roller arms run along on the feed troughs and keep the truck centered in the isle. It takes 2 hours daily to feed mash to a few more than 10,000 birds. Oyster shell and grit are fed about once a week and whole oats 3 times a week in the same manner with an adapter to control the flow. There has been little "cage fatigue" since shell has been fed.

Eggs are gathered twice a day, at 1 p.m. and later in the day. For this operation the feed box is removed from the cart. The cart is operated the same as for feed with the operator gathering the eggs as he rides along. This is the easiest method of feeding and gathering eggs I have ever seen.

The eggs are gathered in Proco and Hancock wire baskets in which combination filler flats are used. Each basket holds half a case of eggs. There is remarkably little breakage with this system of handling eggs. The day I was there it took 4 hours to gather more than 6,000 eggs during the two gatherings. As rapidly as possible, the eggs go into the egg cooling room. Due to the efficiency of the setup, only two men are required to do all the daily chores for the entire plant.

It takes 3 women, each working 36 hours weekly, to clean, grade, candle and pack the eggs in cartons. An Egomatic candler and grader is used. A rented machine assembles the cartons which are then stacked on a sloping shelf within easy reach above the grader. The eggs are cartoned from the grader and go to a rented carton sealer, then to a large moving table from which they are placed in cases.

Steady Market

Eggs are delivered to stores three times a week. Cracked eggs and any eggs with poor or irregular shells that do not come up to government standards are broken out and sold to bakeries. About 150 pounds of broken-out eggs are sold weekly at 30 cents a pound. The eggs are sold to A & P stores at the highest quoted wholesale Jacksonville, Florida price for cartoned eggs of the various grades.

While the buildings were being constructed, the purchase of started 14-week old pullets of three different strains of Leghorn type birds was arranged. As fast as buildings were completed, birds arrived, some from several hundred miles distant. These birds came vaccinated for fowl pox and treated for bronchitis and Newcastle disease. So far, losses from disease have been relatively small. A comparison of production and disease losses between strains is being watched with interest.

At the present time fly control is the biggest problem. Various sprays have been used with varying degrees of success. Diazinon is the latest material to be tried. So far, when sprayed on the runways and piles of droppings, it has done a pretty good job of killing the maggots and flies. If this product does not continue to control the flies, other products will be tried. High humidity increases the problem.

This is a tough year to start a poultry enterprise and too early yet to know how successful this farm will be but, if good management and efficiency count, it should succeed.

— A. A. —



This electrical cart is used for both egg gathering and (with a large bin mounted on top) for feed distribution. Roller arms on both sides keep it centered on the cement floor of the aisle. Feeding and egg gathering is all done sitting down.

VENTILATING DAIRY STABLES

WHEN YOU remember that a dairy cow gives off two gallons of water every 24 hours in her breath, it is easy to understand why dairy barn ventilation is essential. There was a time, years ago, when cracks in the walls of the dairy stable gave opportunity for plenty of fresh air to enter, but that was in the days when cows were not expected to give milk in the winter months. Now it is important to provide fresh air and to remove moist air while still maintaining a comfortable temperature in the stable.

Generally speaking, there are three types of ventilators which use electric fans. For a herd of 20 cows or less, the single fan system is the simplest. The fan, located at ceiling height with a duct leading to within 15" of the floor, operates continuously. You will need a table to help you determine the size of fan and duct and you will find one in Cornell Extension, Bulletin 845, "Ventilate your dairy stable with electric fans."

The second type is called the "one-fan, two-volume system," designed for herds of between 20 to 40 cows, and which gives more even temperature control.

A shutter is installed which is controlled by a thermostatically regulated motor. The shutter is open when the stable temperature rises above 50° and closed when the temperature goes much below that figure.

The third system uses two fans. One is located at ceiling level, which operates continuously and has a duct extending to within 15" of the floor. Another, also at ceiling level, operates without a duct and turns on and off as the temperature fluctuates.

NEW '58 FORDS

NEW FORD POWERMASTER SERIES

Huskier and more powerful than ever to meet the challenge of today's big-acreage farming. New styling, handling ease, and convenience features in all purpose and row crop gasoline or LP-Gas models.

NEW FORD WORKMASTER SERIES

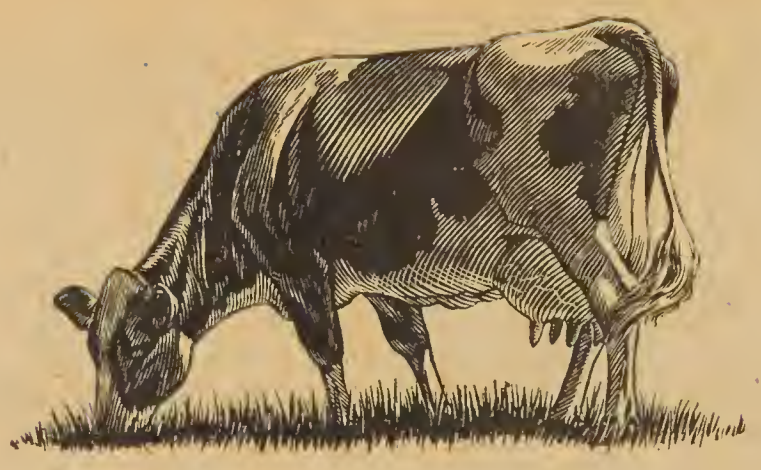
You get a boost in power, plus even greater economy and workability in these 1958 versions of America's most popular 2-3 plow tractors. Available in all purpose and row crop gasoline or LP-Gas models.

NOW! 4-PLOW POWER!

In a '58 Ford Powermaster you get 50* horsepower at the belt, 44* at the drawbar. Here's ample power to pull four plows under many conditions . . . power to pull a big 10- or 11-foot tandem disc, reducing the hours of field time. Here's Ford's answer to big-acreage farming, without the penalty of big-tractor costs. And this will surprise you: These new, advanced models are being offered at a *lower price per horsepower* than even last year's low-priced models. See and drive the model of your choice today!

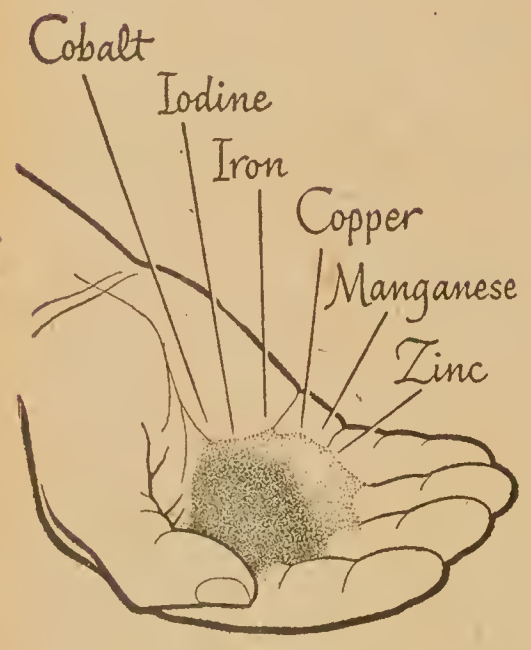
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SEE YOUR NEARBY FORD TRACTOR AND IMPLEMENT DEALER



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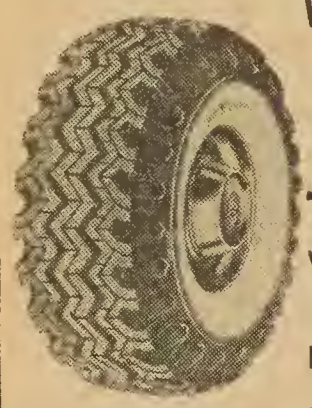


Dairy cows, beef cattle, hogs and sheep all must have these six essential trace minerals for sound health. Most farms lack one or more of these minerals. Take no chances on costly deficiencies...feed Morton T-M Salt.

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Feed Morton T-M Salt even if you feed a major mineral. You'll get more meat, milk and wool. Morton uses all the top quality compounds that research has shown are the best available sources of trace minerals. Morton T-M Salt is the finest product of its kind. At your feed dealer's—bags or blocks.

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HEALTHY CHICKS
MAKE GREAT LAYERS

Babcock's New Advance Order Discount is now in effect. Please write and tell us how many chicks you want and when you want them. We'll book your order to take advantage of this new money saving advance order discount. Also, we'll mail you our new catalog. Sincerely, Monroe C. Babcock, Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc., Box 286G, Ithaca, N. Y.

CANVAS COVERS Direct from Factory at Factory Prices 6x8 @ $3.84; 7x9 @ $5.04; 8x12 @ $7.68. Write for Samples and Stock Sizes.
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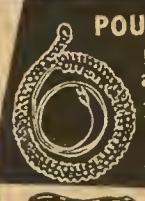
IT PAYS to Keep Water from Freezing!



LINE-O-HEAT
World's largest-selling heat tape to keep pipes, pumps, etc., from freezing. Easy to install, safe, dependable, inexpensive. 9 sizes from 3′ to 80′. From $2.45 for 120-volt service. Also 40′, 80′, 120′, 160′ lengths for laying cage waterers, soil warming, snow removal, etc., with 3′ extension cord for connecting to 240-volt service. From $9.90. Adjustable thermostat cuts operating cost, makes use automatic. $6.95.



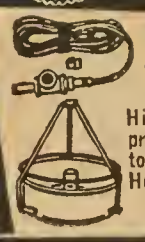
AUTOMATIC POULTRY WATER WARMER
Flocks have averaged 12 more eggs per hen when water was kept at 50° with U/L and C.S.A. approved warmer. Costs less than an egg a day to use. $6.45.



POULTRY TROUGH WARMER
Keep water in shallow trough open at 10°. Made of Line-O-Heat in rust-resistant wire coil. Safe, easy to use: lay in trough, plug in. For 4′-6′ trough, $4.45; 8′-10′ trough, $5.95.



FLOATING STOCK TANK DE-ICER
Safely places 500 watts of heat just below surface to keep water open in sub-zero weather. Thermostat control. $10.95. Without float, warmer automatically will keep 10 gal. of water at about 50° in room at 0°. $9.95.



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Highest quality brass fountain has provision for no-freeze protection to 0°. Fountain with guard, $6.95. Heater, $4.95. Both, $11.20.

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"WINTERIZING" Your Farm Tractor



By MELVIN E. LONG

IS YOUR tractor ready for the cold weather ahead? Here is a check list which will aid you in servicing your tractor to obtain the best service at the least possible cost this winter.

Cooling System ✓

Of course, you will want to add anti-freeze. But before doing so, check for leaks around the radiator top and bottom tanks, in the radiator core, and around the hose connections. Anti-freeze is more difficult to "hold" than water, so if you've been "getting by" this summer with small leaks, better get them fixed before adding anti-freeze.

For fast warm-ups, install a new thermostat of the correct heat range for the type anti-freeze that you plan to use.

Also check the condition of the fan belt. Inspect the underside. Breaks generally show up here first. Be sure to adjust the fan belt to the correct tension as specified in your owner's manual.

It's also wise to remove the grille and clean out the chaff and dirt that has collected in the radiator core.

Battery ✓

If your battery is two or three years old, you will probably save yourself a lot of inconvenience by replacing it now. The chances are that you will have to do so anyway, some cold morning this winter. If your battery is not "overage," check and refill the liquid to its proper level. An inexpensive hydrometer will enable you to keep a check on the state of charge. Clean up any corrosion around the terminals and tighten both connectors. A coating of vaseline or rubber cement will prevent further corrosion. Check to see if the battery holdown clamps are in place. The bounding around received by an improperly secured battery will shorten its life considerably.

Ignition ✓

If you have used the spark plugs and ignition points all summer, they will need attention to insure easy starting, in cold weather. Remove the plugs and have them cleaned with a sand blast cleaning machine. If the porcelain is not cracked, the plugs can be reset to the proper gap, and reinstalled. Be sure to use new copper gaskets under the plugs.

If the ignition points are pitted, it's advisable to install new points and condenser. The timing should be checked after point installation. Your owner's manual should tell you how to do this. However, you may want to have this done by a mechanic.

Check over the general condition of the connectors and the wires from the coil to distributor to spark plugs. Any wires with broken insulation should be replaced.

Air Cleaner ✓

After a dusty summer's use, the air cleaner probably needs a thorough cleaning. Remove the oil cup, drain, and clean with solvent or gasoline. Then, remove, disassemble, and clean the air cleaner body according to your tractor manual. Replace on the tractor, filling the cup with winter grade engine oil.

Fuel System ✓

Remove and clean the sediment bulb, being careful not to lose the screen and gasket. When reinstalling, be sure that the screen and gasket are properly in place. Adjustment of the carburetor varies with the tractor, so consult and study your manual carefully before attempting this job.

Crankcase ✓

Drain and refill with the recommended winter grade of oil. The best time to drain the crankcase is at the end of a day's operation, when the oil is hot, and all the dirt is in suspension. It's also a good idea to replace the filter element when you change the oil. Be sure to add extra oil to allow for absorption by the filter. Also clean the crankcase breather cap by washing it in kerosene or solvent.

Hydraulic System ✓

Most hydraulic systems should be drained and flushed twice a year. Each spring and fall is a good time. After draining and flushing, refill with the recommended fluid. The hydraulic systems on some tractors have a tendency to become noisy in cold weather. This happens because the oil will not flow into the pump fast enough in cold weather, with the result that the pump is actually trying to pump bubbles of air. If your tractor does this, and the manufacturer listed SAE 10 oil as the proper hydraulic fluid, you can greatly improve the noise situation by substituting SAE 5W20 multiple viscosity oil in the hydraulic system.

Transmission and Final Drives ✓

The transmission and final drive cases should normally be drained, flushed, and refilled twice a year. Some tractors require a thinner lubricant in winter, so check your manual.

Front Wheel Bearings ✓

Most front wheel bearings need repacking with grease only once a year, under normal service. Since you're checking all the other items, this would be a good time to check for looseness in the bearings, and repack with the recommended grease.

Brakes ✓

This is also a good time to adjust the brakes to their proper tightness. Be sure that the brakes are equalized, to avoid dangerous side-swerves when the brakes are applied while traveling in road gear.

Nuts and Bolts ✓

A few minutes spent in going over the entire tractor, replacing any missing nuts, capscrews, or cotter pins, as well as tightening all the nuts and bolts, will oftentimes enable you to avoid many potential breakdowns.

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New Hustle!
New Muscle!
New Style!

New Chevrolet trucks for '58 roll in with a new broad-shouldered build, with new power in both V8's and 6's! They're here with the latest truck developments designed to lighten your hauling chores!

Here are new trucks that are built to get more work done on the farm—and save your dollars while doing it! They rate a blue ribbon on their good looks alone—on snappy new styling that makes 'em stand out in a crowd. Yet, '58 Chevrolet trucks are tough! Some models show their new muscle with high-capacity rear axles and extra-strong rear springs. They haul heavier loads with lower-than-ever maintenance and upkeep expenses. And they can hustle, too! New engines with higher horsepower, greater durability, and money-in-the-bank economy make light work of big jobs. See your Chevrolet dealer, today! See the trucks that stay and save on the toughest jobs! . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.



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NEW CHEVROLET TASK•FORCE 58

Latest editions of the "Big Wheel" in trucks!

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE



Over the Years...One Idea, One Purpose, One Goal

BETTER PRICES FOR DAIRY FARMERS

The amended New York-New Jersey Marketing Order has set a pattern of higher blend prices, averaging 50c above last year, which is expeeted to continue in the months ahead. In September for the first time in years, it substantially topped the blend of the Boston and Philadelphia markets.

That's proof, if any is needed, that the work of many hands—keeping everlastingly at it—ean triumph over all diffieulties in winning and maintaining better prices for dairy farmers.

Better Prices, Always the Dairymen's League Goal

Fifty years ago, the Dairymen's League was formed with the single idea that through united effort, better priees eould be won. It aequired and operated a milkshed-wide network of faeilities with the single purpose of ereeting a solid foundation under better prices.

In the face of emergeneies, practieal-minded League leaders readily adopted emergeney measures sueh as the Super Pool. But they never lost sight of their long-range plan. Never ceased to agitate for permanent benefits sueh as the Single Order. Through thiek and thin, they held fast to their single purpose, always struggling forward to reaeh their single goal—Better Priees for Dairy Farmers!

Join the cooperative that has followed a single, successful and unwavering program over the years

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.



MAILBAG

TWO VIEWPOINTS

I WISH to give you a pat on the back for the interesting article of the two boys who made good at farming, Garry and Dirck Coon of Amenia.

Your article should go far in showing there are still opportunities on the farm that young men should not overlook. The Coon brothers have proven the text of a book written many years ago by Russell Conwell, called "Acres of Diamonds." The Coon boys dug and found the diamonds by hard work and long hours.—*William S. Dunn, Schoharie, N. Y.*

* * *

FOR one I cannot see why you took the space to write the story about the Coon brothers. Certainly I would hate to see my sons follow their example. It looks to me as though they are in so deep financially that a depression, even a mild one, would ruin them and make them good customers for loans by FHA or some other government agency.—*H.A.S.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: You cannot be guaranteed security and still have opportunity, and one of the most valuable things we have in this country is opportunity. It has been my experience that bankers are not inclined to be overgenerous with loans. Fortunately, we still have a lot of people in the country who realize that free enterprise means the possibility of loss as well as opportunity, and who do not plan to run to government the minute they have a bit of hard luck.

— A. A. —

ROAD CHANGES RUIN WELL

WE HAD a well that was 72 feet deep. It was about 25 feet from a horse and buggy road.

Three years ago the town hardtopped this road and moved the road closer to the well, and filled the road in 4 feet above the well. They could very easily have moved this road over 10 feet farther from the well.

There was no ditch to carry the water when it rained or when spring thaws came. The water came down a dirt road about 1 mile, most of it in the road, and the lay of the road turned this water so it ran about 50 feet down this hardtop road. The first place it could get off was above this well, running around and in the well and filling it with 20 feet of sand, dirt and gravel.

We worked hard to try to keep the dirt and water from running into this well. We also asked the town to open the ditches, but they didn't. We were out of water for about two weeks. We had well drillers and others look at the well, and they said there was no need to clean it so long as the road was the way it was; so we had to drill deeper in this old well. Since we drilled this well, the town has opened one ditch.

—*M.A.X., N.Y.*

— A. A. —

POEM WANTED

ONE of our readers would like to have the full poem of which the following is one verse:

It was an old stone jug
The hayfield jug
Three times as old as I
They used to fill it
With an iron skillet
To carry when the men got dry.

If you know it, write to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department P, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

Visiting Hayfields

By TOM MILLIMAN — *Milepost 372* — N. Y. THRUWAY

Only Farmers Can Clean It Up

NO ONE else is willing. I refer to the widespread practice of selling dairy replacements at licensed livestock auction sales, generally weekly, to which sellers bring cattle on consignment for sale on commission as dairy animals. As now conducted, on blind consignment, throughout the Northeast, the practice carries an element of doubt which makes farmers shy off.

The doubt, some call it stink, arises from the fact that the identity of the consignor or seller is almost always withheld, which means concealed from the buyer. The seller can and does consign anything in the way of a bovine creature of dairy type which in his opinion stands a good chance of bringing more money than her beef value. If he is mistaken, then some dealer buys her for slaughter, or the consignor bids her in and takes her home for a later try.

The now prevalent auction system is largely of post-World War II origin, created to provide quick and convenient markets for slaughter animals. There is no real need to identify the owner of a cull dairy cow, bull or bob calf consigned for slaughter, since such animals are headed for immediate extinction, and can be no threat beckoning the dairyman to the poorhouse, or a menace to future health of a herd.

With a license in hand and sales ring and pens built or rented, the operator of a livestock consignment auction starts looking for business. What more natural than running a dairy replacement sale ahead of the slaughter animal sale on the same day or another day of the week? It is indeed a natural, and is being done right and left throughout the Northeast. It is legal. There is nothing wrong with the system that can't be corrected by having identity of the seller posted before the sale, and announced again as each dairy replacement enters the ring. No seller, however careless he may be on the ethics of business, desires his name to be linked with an animal which he knows to be a wrong one. There are many wrong ones. Hence the almost universal practice of withholding the name of the consignor. The auction works for and gets paid by the consignor, and not by the buyer.

Secrecy Increases Risk

That few farmers patronize these dairy replacement auctions as buyers is not surprising. Most of the buying is done by dealers who are cautious enough on the prices they pay to leave a margin on later peddling to farmers. An exception is yearling and bred heifers upon which farmers will take a chance and thus become competitors of the dealers who dominate the dairy replacement sales other than dispersals.

Only too well do farmers know what they are liable to run into in being the high bidder on somebody's cow offered as a dairy animal without the name of the owner. Here's a partial list, excluding Bangs test:

Mastitis	Pink-eye
Leptospirosis	Winter dysentery
Mange	Coccidiosis
Ringworm	Black leg
Vibriosis	Anthrax
Trichomoniasis	Virus diarrhea
Shipping fever	Ketosis
Foot rot	

All of the above diseases are problems, and all of them have occurred in New York State in 1957, and are a matter of record. In addition, the female of the bovine species bought from an unknown owner in the excitement of a consignment auction may be a kicker, a fence jumper, a sucker of milk from other cows or from herself, or be subject to bloat, or to milk fever. No wonder farmers hold back.

Bad Situation Recognized

Among northeastern farm and college leaders, all those with whom I've talked are agreed that the now almost universal system of blind consignment is a bad one. They think it should be corrected, and they hope that the processes of education will clean it up gradually. I have many letters to this effect from the most respected leaders. Nothing has happened except to deepen the practice.

Nothing will happen until farmers demand it. Apparently there is no other way, except by legislation, which shouldn't be necessary. It is up to us who upon occasion would like to buy a cow and know the particulars on her from the owner, or would like to sell one at an auction price supported by information about all the cows offered, and the reputation of the consignor.

Requiring identity of consignor would not work to the disadvantage of dealers, while favoring farmers. It is equally good for dealers if they but realized it. In England a few years ago I found that the auction system of exchanging title on cattle for milking purposes is more prevalent than here. Seldom is an animal offered without linking her to an owner, farmer or dealer, and the usual custom is for the owner to stand alongside the auctioneer and tell in a few words where she came from and what she is. It works.

At Hayfields, 100% of our slaughter animals go to Caledonia auction, of which I'm one of many satisfied farmer owners. But we wouldn't think of using it as a place to buy milking animals from unknown consignors, nor would we consign one there. She'll bring more money in the Hayfields barn, on her merits, as compared to being the only identified cow in an auction of unknowns.



Dr. R. G. Wiggans, (center) of the N. Y. State College of Agriculture plant breeding department, shows Herbert Johnson, Monroe County agricultural agent (left) and Tom Milliman of Hayfields, a promising experimental corn variety at Cornell's Aurora research farm. Professor Wiggans was instrumental in introducing New York farmers to hybrid corn. Cornell M-4, his creation, is planted on one out of every six acres of corn grown in New York.



More Railroad Progress like this depends on adequate earnings

Isn't this common sense?

Improvements such as the electronic freight yard cost a lot of money – money which the completely self-sustaining railroads must supply from their earnings. When railroads are able to improve their services, we all benefit. And railroads just aren't earning enough money these days to put into operation all the improvements they have developed, as fast as they would like.

Railroads *could* make enough money to do more of these things, for they are – by far – our most efficient system of mass transportation. But their earning power is hamstrung by outdated government policies that favor competing forms of transportation.

As a result, the railroads' earnings are reduced – and the nation loses some of the benefits of railroad progress. In your interest – in the interest of *every* American family – railroads should be given equal opportunity to earn an adequate return on their investment. *Isn't this common sense?*

AMERICA MOVES AHEAD WITH THE RAILROADS

Association of American Railroads, Washington, D. C. — YOUR BASIC TRANSPORTATION

Here's Your Alfalfa Seed for '58

(Continued from Page 1)

water. Nature supplies only five to eight inches a year.

They say "water is wealth" but they should add that it also takes wealth or credit to get the water. Growers figure they need one well to take care of 160 acres of cotton and either 300 acres of alfalfa or 400 acres of barley. One well I got figures on was 1,800 feet deep and, equipped with a 165 horsepower electric pump, pumped 1,400 gallons a minute through the 10-inch discharge. This well cost $65,000! Most cost between $50,000 and $60,000.

On the Thomas ranch, there were 16 such wells and 12 miles of underground 16-inch pipe to carry water from the wells to the fields to be flooded. Getting the wells in isn't the end of the cost, either. The average power cost for each well was $1,000 a month! They don't irrigate alfalfa very often—only three times—but when they do the soil is soaked 8 to 12 feet deep.

Before a field is seeded to alfalfa it is plowed anywhere from 8 to 20 inches deep, then tractors rip through with sub-soilers as deep as 34 inches to break up the hard soil.

Land planers—huge machines 90 to 115-feet long with a scraper 15-feet wide suspended in the middle—then go over the field to smooth out any humps that might stop or divert the flow of irrigation water. After the planer comes the soaking and then the piece is seeded in 40-inch rows with about one pound of foundation seed per acre. The 40-inch rows allow additional sub-soiling ahead of the following applications of water.

Rows are so long and so straight and operators of the crawler tractors have so little to do when towing a hugh land-planer or big plow on the level land that they occasionally fall asleep. When they do, the tractor goes purring on until it runs out of gas or hits something. I was told of one fellow who slept for eight miles, across one field after another until the rig finally hit some salt cedar (tamarack) trees that had been planted for a wind-break!

The seed growers like to plant in September to take advantage of the winter rains which usually begin late in October. This ability to produce 500 to 1,000 pounds of high quality seed the same year of seeding is one of the prime reasons why most certified alfalfa is now produced on the West Coast.

Harvesting is done by the same self-propelled combines we see these days on some of our larger eastern farms but instead of one machine, you'll see batches of them in a field. Needless to say, with every pound of seed worth from 24¢ up to the grower, these combines are checked, adjusted and tuned up as carefully as a watch.

Emphasize Purity

Trailer trucks hauled the seed to a processing plant on the Thomas ranch where we saw 9 to 10,000 lbs. of seed an hour run through clippers, ricers, shakers, vibrators, etc. and end up in weighed, sealed bags containing true-to-type seed almost 100% pure. It's typical of the emphasis western growers put on quality that their certified alfalfa seed is at least 99½% pure, which is well above U. S. requirements.

The Thomas ranch—about four times as big as the average in the area—has a total equipment investment of $750,000 to make the operation as efficient as modern engineering will allow. He even has his own machine shop for building land-planers, overhauling tractors, etc. Despite all this, it costs $165 per acre to grow certified seed.

Big Gamble

This means he has to get a yield of 500 lbs. per acre and net 33¢ a pound just to break even. Yields of Ranger have been as much as 1,200 pounds but the state average on 123,000 acres for all varieties is 500 lbs. and the average price from 24¢ to 39¢. The difference in the farm gamble out there is that they risk thousands where we risk hundreds.

They need humus in the alfalfa fields, but due to the danger of the chalcid fly, the straw is removed by forage harvesters and the field then burned over with big butane-burning machines.

Mr. Thomas doesn't waste the alfalfa straw—it is run through another chopper that mixes in molasses, and fed out to his growing heifers on his dairy several miles away. On it, milking machines are running 19 hours every day to take care of his 1,200 milch cows! These cows consume much of the barley planted in his rotation.

Even farms below the 1,500-acre average size of those in Fresno County looked big. For instance, on Lon Vallicella's 800 acres in Kern County, he used overhead sprinkler irrigation to save water but here's what he raised this year per acre: 240 acres alfalfa seed averaged 700 lbs; 212 acres cotton averaged 2¼ bales (1,125 lbs.); 100 acres canteloupes averaged 200 crates; and 160 acres barley averaged 3,500 lbs.

Lon's cotton harvesters each replaced 25 pickers but helped swell his equipment investment to $175,000. Piping water and the sprinkler system for each 160 acres cost him $32,000 without the wells! Add to this his real estate and school taxes of $26 an acre, and the fact that the water table in his area is dropping 25 feet a year, and you can see that their problems in California are big, just like their operations.

The desperate war-time need for cotton at any price started the tremendous farming operations in what was not much more than desert and sagebrush by making the investment for land-levelling and well-drilling worthwhile. In one 2-year period early in the war, 50,000 acres of sagebrush was cleared, land levelled, wells drilled, pipes laid and 50,000 more acres of cotton were waving in the breeze.

Alfalfa moved into this land when it was found that foundation seed grown anywhere could be grown in California one year and sent back for use where it was adapted without losing any of its winter-hardiness, etc. Seed users had already demonstrated that they liked certified seed because they could depend on purity of variety and high quality.

Salesmanship Needed

From '48 to '53, production of improved seed boomed from 1½ million pounds to more than 40 million pounds and the growers were faced with a disastrous price situation because the customers who wanted the seed were 2,000 to 3,000 miles away and still looked on such names as Ranger and Buffalo as premium, expensive seed.

Convinced that certified alfalfas were undersold rather than over-produced, California growers Ward Waterman, Sherman Thomas, Lloyd Arnold,

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"I could have made a better world than this," moaned the cynic. To which the sage replied: "Go to it—that's why God put you here."

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Harold Loomis and Evart Vander Meulen decided to organize the Certified Alfalfa Seed Council. It's purpose was, and is, to promote wider knowledge and understanding of the production and use of certified improved varieties, and to assist agricultural leaders in distributing information on the value and use of them.

Today the Council membership represents 80% of all certified improved varieties grown in the U. S. The value of this working together can be shown in results:

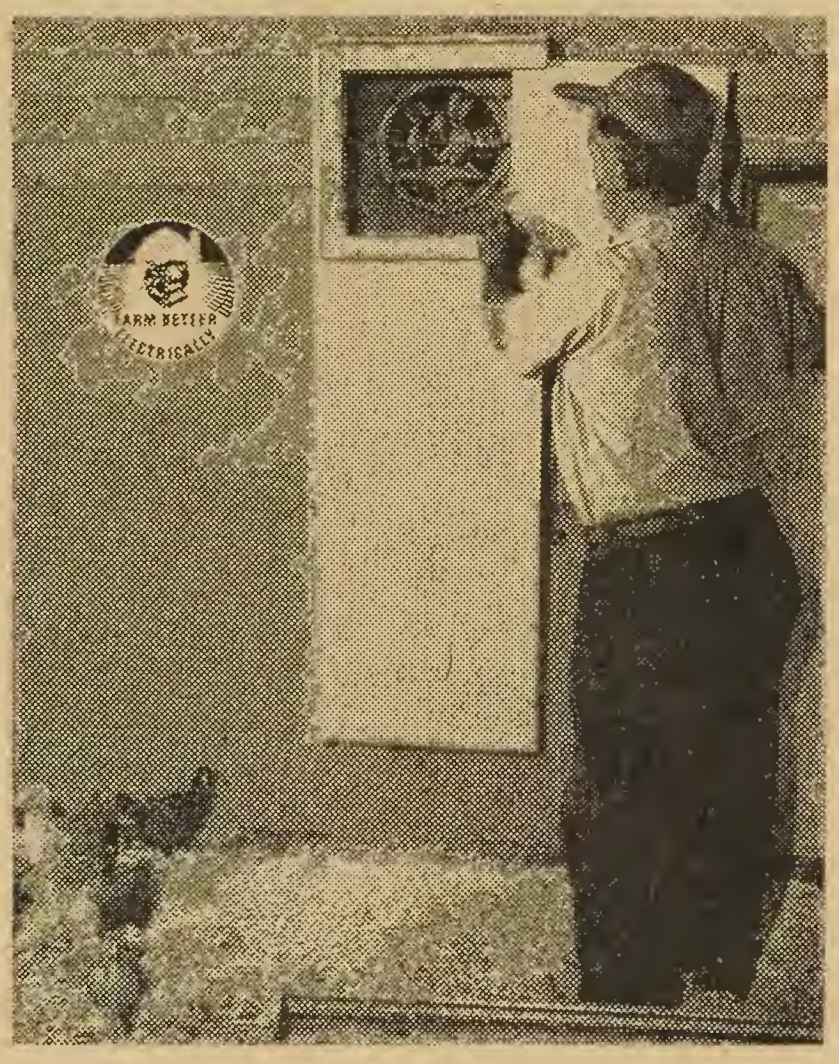
This year 65 of the 82 million pounds of alfalfa seed produced was certified.

When farmers across the country learned that improved varieties cost them nothing due to the increased yield, they took to them even faster than they had swung into hybrid corn a few years before.

These improved varieties, because they're bred for our conditions, boosted the alfalfa acreage in New York from a half million acres five years ago to one million acres in 1957 when 92% of alfalfa seed was certified improved. Cornell's plant breeder, Prof. A. A. Johnson, told me, "With proper use of lime, we have another million acres on which alfalfa will be profitable to New York farmers."

That these improved varieties make money for their users perhaps shows up best in average yields for the country. A few years ago the average was 1⅓ tons per acre. Since the new varieties came along, that average has shot up to 2 1/5 tons and alfalfa is still, as we've been saying for years, "King of the Legumes."

Electric Ventilation Pays Dividends



. . . to the Modern Poultry Farmer

You see, a properly-installed electric ventilation system in the poultry house reduces excess moisture and prevents drafts and many other health hazards to your flock.

Unnecessary and uncontrolled moisture and ammonia fumes rot and corrode most building materials. A ventilation system will help to prevent depreciation of your poultry buildings by keeping litter dry and reducing the concentration of ammonia fumes.

Because an electric-powered ventilating system in your poultry house will make the building last longer, it can pay for itself in reduced repair costs alone. And you'll find the birds in your flock will be a healthier lot, too.

Your Niagara Mohawk farm representative can give you all the details on poultry house ventilation . . . can give you many other suggestions to help you live — and farm — better, electrically! Contact him today through your nearest Niagara Mohawk office.

NIAGARA MOHAWK

G. L. F. Committeemen Hear Plans for Increased Services

SOME 3,000 committeemen plus many visitors at the 37th G.L.F. Stockholders' Meeting in Syracuse were given a condensed view of the year's operations and saw a show on the lower floor of the War Memorial Building at Syracuse depicting many activities of G.L.F.

Part of the annual report to members was in more than 50 exhibits of G.L.F. commodities and services to its members. Including live farm animals, the exhibits contained practically everything a farmer needs except large motorized equipment. The cooperative either makes or distributes feeds, seeds, fertilizer, farm chemicals, petroleum products and farm hardware. It also markets beans, grain, eggs and hay grown by members.

President Corwith reported that to help poultrymen, G.L.F. paid for a promotion of eggs and poultry last March and distributed purchase certificates which returned $40,000 to members.

Reports

General Manager C. N. Silcox reported a total business volume for the G L.F. system of $307,000,000, with a net margin before taxes of $8,500,000. Said Mr. Silcox:

"I know of no other business of that size conducted on such a narrow margin. Margin was distributed as follows: patronage refunds, $2,000,000; taxes, $2,750,000; dividends, $1,750,000; reserves, $2,000,000. G.L.F. is in a very strong financial position."

Future plans were discussed at the meeting, with emphasis on increased service, up-to-date equipment, and increased volume to cut unit costs.

Some of the newer developments are: a new seed plant at Warners; two modern pelleting machines at the Buffalo feed mill; a new egg washer and grader to be introduced by the farm supplies department.

Emphasis is to be put on egg marketing, which this past year totaled $40,000,000. Said Mr. Silcox: "G. L. F. stands ready to discuss marketing with producer groups that need help in present operations or future planning."

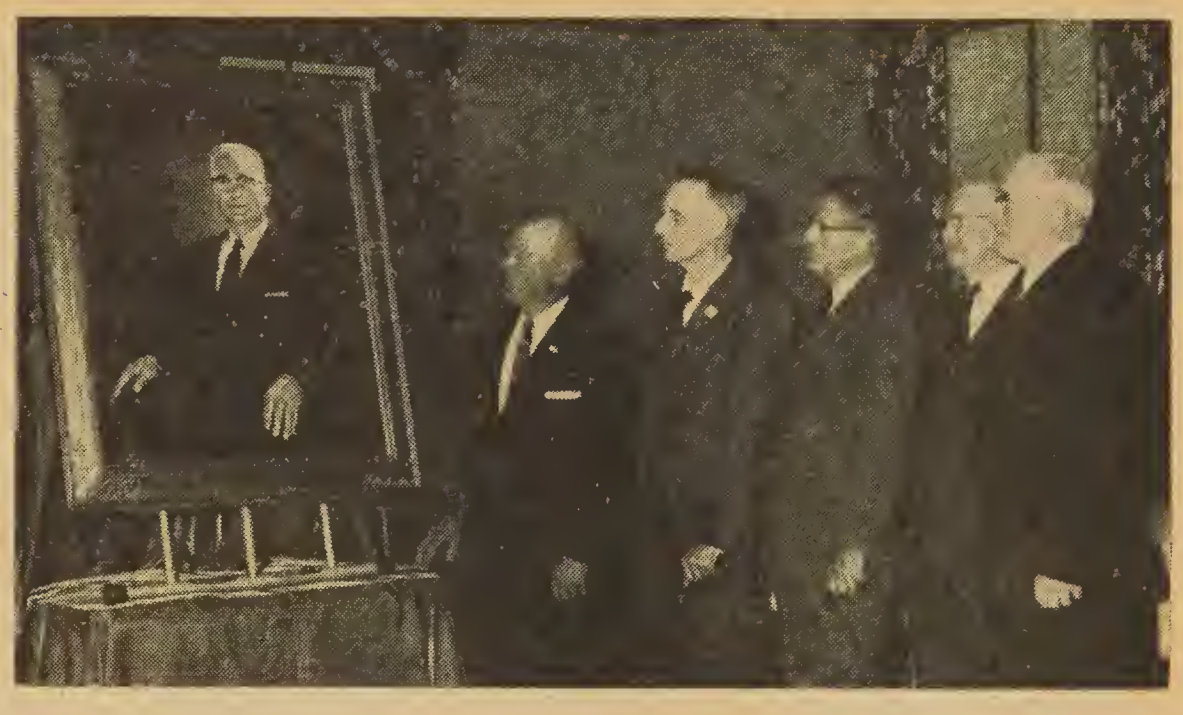
The G.L.F. board resolution on investments states that G.L.F. may continue "to make minority investments in other corporations which may be necessary to provide goods and services which it is not feasible for G.L.F. to finance alone."

"Such investments," Corwith said, "shall be based primarily upon services or commodities required by G. L. F. members rather than any promise of potential return. We plan to withdraw part or all of such investments as soon as practicable, after purposes of investments have been accomplished."

In a review of the accomplishments of the soil building division, it was pointed out that the organization was the first to start open fertilizer formulas printed on the tag or bag, the addition of lime to replace the customary sand as a filler, manufacturing and promoting higher analysis fertilizers, and incorporating minor elements.

The figures showed an increase in business for last year of 17% in use of lime by patrons, 3% in petroleum products, and 2% in eggs marketed. Records of other commodities included: feed and grain, 1,290,000 tons, down 3%; seed, 19,500 tons, down 6%; fertilizer, 236,000 tons, down 1%; farm hardware, $16,722,000, up 4.5%; grain marketing, 2,229,000 bushels, up 46%; and dry beans marketed, 315,000 hundredweight, down 11%.

Seven directors were re-elected as follows: J. C. Corwith, Water Mill, L. I.; Clifford E. Snyder, Pittstown, N. J.; Clayton G. White, Stow, N. Y.; Harold L. Creal, Homer, N. Y.; Milburn Huntley, West Winfield, N. Y.; Harold G. Soper, Geneva, N. Y.; and Roy S. Bowen, Wellsboro, Pa.



A portrait of himself, marking his 25 years as a director was presented G.L.F. President J. C. Corwith at annual meeting. Viewing it are, from left: Clifford Snyder, G.L.F. vice-president; E. R. Eastman, American Agriculturist; W. I. Myers, Dean N. Y. College of Agriculture; C. N. Silcox, G.L.F. general manager; and Mr. Corwith.

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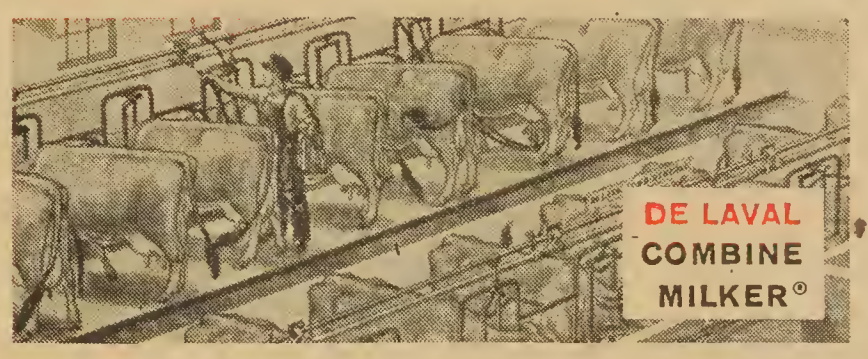


NEW DE LAVAL PAIL TYPE MILKER



DE LAVAL COW-TO-CAN MILKER

NEW DE LAVAL SUSPENDED MILKER



DE LAVAL COMBINE MILKER®

Here's the deal of a lifetime . . . a chance to own the finest milker made . . . the milker that milks more champion cows than any other...that gives you absolutely uniform milking...and the "greatest hand that ever milked a cow". . . DE LAVAL. No matter what type milker you want...New De Laval Pail Type, New De Laval Suspended, the De Laval Cow-to-Can, or the De Laval Combine Milker—you can have it right now for only 10% down and delay your first payment until March — next year!

You've never had such an opportunity to cut down work and time...make more milk money...increase your profits! All you have to do is see your De Laval Dealer today and tell him which De Laval Milker you want!

This offer also includes all De Laval Can Type Milk Coolers, De Laval Separators and De Laval Water Heaters.

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Hostages To Fortune

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XX

BILL knew before his furlough that he had been assigned to another camp and now he was on the way to Fort Sherbourne in the deep south. On the train, there were many men in uniform. Absent was the usual hilarity when young fellows get together, and Bill thought that most of them were feeling as low as he was. Probably they, too, were returning from a furlough and were homesick and unhappy.

After a long, tiring trip, Bill finally landed at Fort Sherbourne. The next four weeks were about the most miserable he had ever spent. It was a good thing, he thought, that this experience came after his furlough rather than before, for he certainly couldn't have been very cheerful in talking to the folks at home about army life had he just come from this camp.

The weather was terrible—hot and humid. The food was poor. The shacks they were living in, while clean, were little better, Bill thought, than the hog-house on Gramps' farm. Bill gritted his teeth and set himself to endure until he could get overseas. There was no chance for permanent friendships either, for he seldom got beyond the mere acquaintance stage with any of the other men before they were moved on to other camps, or overseas. It was frustrating to see so many of them pass through the camp after only a few weeks, and then disappear from his life. He worried constantly about why he was being held so long while the others were moved along. One day he found out.

Bill stood looking at the bulletin board hoping that his name would not be listed there for K.P. duty. Suddenly, he was all attention. His name was on there all right, not for K.P., but notifying him that he had been promoted. Now he was a Corporal, and was ordered to report as an instructor in the motor pool. As he read this, his hope of going to an embarkation camp for overseas duty went a-glimmering, and his heart sank. Here he was, stuck for the Lord only knew how long in this awful camp. Irritated beyond endurance, he turned to a friend and expressed his feelings in no uncertain terms.

So intent was Bill voicing his complaint that he did not notice that Sergeant Kelly had suddenly appeared beside him. Kelly was short, thickset, and hardboiled. The six hash marks on his sleeve told Bill of the man's long army service.

"What's bitin' you?" snapped the Sergeant.

Bill hesitated, then answered, "Just read my name on that bulletin board."

"Well, what's the matter with that? Promotion, ain't it?"

"Yes," agreed Bill, "but if I had wanted to teach, Sergeant, I wouldn't have volunteered. I joined the army to get overseas and into fighting."

The Sergeant held up his hand. "Hold it! Things have changed since I have been in this man's army. When I joined up, about all a soldier had to know was how to drill and how to handle a gun. Now look at it. You're a school teacher —at least you used to be, so you ought to know that to win a war nowadays practically every man has to have special training. He has to be a technician of some kind. You know somethin' about farmin'." Then he added, with a wistful note in his voice, "I did once. I was raised on one." Then more forcefully, "Well, war has gone mechanical, just like farmin'. There just ain't any use sending too many untrained men to the front without a lot of them knowin' somethin' of the technique that keeps a modern army rollin'. Now, you," and he shot a stubby finger at Bill, "I ask you, where can you do the most good? Using what you know about mechanics to help train these raw recruits or just totin' a gun?"

Bill laughed. "All right, Sergeant, you win. I just hope you won't keep me here too long."

"No promises, no promises atall. We just don't know anythin' about the future when there's a war on." Then he added with a glint of a smile, "Let the future take care of itself, boy. That's just about the first thing you have to learn in the army. The second is to learn to wait. I have been a soldier," and he said this a little proudly, "for twenty years. About nineteen and two-thirds of these years, I have just waited."

The weather got hotter and hotter and, if possible, more humid as summer neared. But on the whole, Bill's work as an instructor went well and he liked it, for one thing because it released him from the disagreeable K.P. duty which he had come to dislike intensely. Again he thought, as he had when he was teaching his boys in high school, how much these young men knew about mechanics. Most of them seemed to have been born with a wrench in their hands, so they were not hard to control. Like Bill, their work with the motors helped them forget the humidity and the lonesomeness.

How fast had come the changes in mechanics, even in a few short years. No wonder, Bill thought, that his grandfather and Laura's father couldn't keep up with the changes or understand them. No wonder the older generation, with so little experience with the new gadgets, tended to resist their use. One of the boys in Bill's class asked him why the older men always seemed to hate changes, especially those in mechanization. "My Dad does," said the boy a little sadly. "We never got a new machine until after everybody had one."

Bill laughed, remembering his own arguments with Laura's father and with Gramps. Then he said to the young soldier, "For one thing, there have been so many changes lately, more than in any other period of history. You young fellows are all born a'running so far as mechanics are concerned. But many of our dads and grand-dads grew up in the horse and buggy days when there were not many machines. Those were comparatively simple times. You young fellows are used to all of these modern machines. The older men are not."

Then Bill thought he had discovered a psychological truth when he concluded by saying, "Men fear and fight what they don't understand, so the older generation fear and resist change. In recent years, many of the old-timers have just had more than they could take. We should understand this and be charitable. On our part, we young men may be going too fast. It's good to have the conservative brakes of our elders. It could be that some of these mechanical gadgets will get out of control and run our lives, instead of our running them."

So the slow weeks of the late spring and summer months of 1942 dragged on at Fort Sherbourne. Because Bill was so busy doing work that he liked, and because he hoped to be able to get a furlough to go home when the baby was born, he was reconciled somewhat to the hot, disagreeable camp life.

Due to Laura's condition, Bill was always careful to sound cheerful in his letters to her. Also, he tried to make his letters to his mother sound as though he really was getting along all right. He said little about camp life, and much about his work as an instructor. But woman-like, they both read between the lines and worried about him. Frequently, Laura would raise the question about his coming home, at least for a few days when the baby was expected. Finally, Bill took the matter up with Master Sergeant Kelly.

"Just had a furlough, didn't you, Graham?" growled the Sergeant.

"Yes," agreed Bill, "it was just before I landed in this hell hole."

The grim face of the Sergeant relaxed a little. "Hell hole is right," he agreed, "I can't quarrel with you much on that." Then he raised his voice a little, "Could be worse, much worse, and don't you forget it. Wait until you get fightin' Japs in the jungles."

Bill said nothing, and after a moment, Kelly continued. "Quite a job, you know, getting a furlough. In fact, it has to be an emergency and has to be verified."

"Maybe this is an emergency," said Bill hopefully, feeling less unsure of himself. "Sergeant, may I be personal with you?"

"Sure, shoot!"

"Are you married?"

Kelly turned red in the face and started to get out of his chair. "Hell no!" he shouted. "Any man who makes a career of the army is a fool to get tied up with a family."

Then Bill thought of what his Laura had said before they were married to the effect that men or women gave hostages to fortune when they married, because it interfered with their careers.

The Sergeant relaxed in his chair, laughed shortly and said, "But maybe I can understand how you young married men feel when you're going to have a baby." In an effort to be facetious, he said, "But what have *you* got to do about it? I'm just an old bach, but I thought it was the wives who had the babies." Then, seriously, he asked, "When is the big event?"

Bill's heart was beating faster because he felt the Sergeant was a little on the sympathetic side, and perhaps he would get home after all. "Some time in July," he answered.

"Don't you know when?" roared the Sergeant. "How in thunder can we fit an emergency army furlough around such an indefinite date?"

"Maybe we can't," replied Bill patiently, "but if I could just be there for a few days even after the baby comes, I'd sure appreciate it."

"That's no emergency. We've got to think of something better than that," said the Sergeant. "I can't promise. As I say, the Red Cross will have to verify it. But I'll try."

"Thank you very much," said Bill fervently. Then he turned to go. But the Sergeant stopped him, saying, "Graham, I like what you're doing in that motor pool. You have taken quite a load off my shoulders." He looked directly at Bill and added, "Mind you, now, no promises, but I'd like to get that furlough for you if I can."

When Bill left the office, he was the happiest that he had been in many a long week. He could hardly wait until he had free time to write to Laura and tell her the good news. Because he felt like celebrating a little, he decided to stop over at the Commissary and pick up a little gift for Laura. There was not much choice, but he would find something more as a token of his love than because of the material value. He knew Laura was pleased with the money he had been able to save. Living at home, she managed beautifully on her little allotment, and she was always asking him if he spent enough money on himself.

Always in the back of his mind or in his few hours off duty, Laura was foremost in his thoughts. She was first in his mind when he awoke in the morning, and last at night after the always sad bugle notes of taps floated across the camp to put the boys to sleep, or at least to rolling in their bunks trying to rest in the awful heat. By imagining that Laura was with him physically, as she certainly was in spirit, Bill could almost always go to sleep. No matter how tired he was, or how filled his time, he always wrote a short note to her each day. The high point of the day was mail call when almost always there was a letter from her, and often from his mother and sisters.

Time and again, Bill begged Laura to write more in detail of her feelings about the baby. In that way, he told her, she could share with him and he needed to have this comfort even more than he would have if he could be with her every day.

It bothered Laura a little because Bill always referred to the baby in the masculine gender. Often she wondered if he would be disappointed were the baby a girl. Finally, she put this question in a letter to him. "Please, please," she said, "don't get it into your head that the baby will surely be a boy. Only God knows what the answer is to that, and as for myself, I just don't care if you don't, because in either case the baby will be ours."

Bill answered the letter the first moment he could. "Of course I don't care, sweetheart, whether the baby is a boy or a girl. It just doesn't matter. I used the masculine pronoun for want of a better way to express myself. What does matter is that you do not have too hard a time and that the baby is sound and well. Now please," he begged again, "do something for me. Share with me all your feelings, mental, spiritual, and physical, what you are anticipating, your fears (although I hope you don't have any)—just tell me all about it. Next to you, our baby is of course the most interesting subject in the world. Tell me."

After that, Laura did feel free to write him in detail and as she wrote long letters sharing her hopes and fears with Bill, it seemed to bring him closer to her than ever, and to ease both their hearts. She wondered why she hadn't done this before. "One thing that surprised me," Laura wrote in one of her letters, "is that when I knew we were going to have a baby, there was a change in my feelings toward childbirth. Maybe as a girl, I listened to too many old wives' tales and to a lot of

(Continued on Opposite Page)

WHAT HAS HAPPENED

As Bill returned again to camp army life, he left behind him all the conflicts of his days at the farm when he and his grandfather, John Macdonald, had disagreed over the old and new ways in agriculture. Now he knew, too, that George Bliss, Laura's father, looked upon him as a son and he was pleased that this situation also had straightened itself out.

With the whole world at war, Bill wanted very much to do his part so that he could go home again to his Laura who would soon have her baby. The thought of the baby helped Bill in his lonesomeness. He was concerned about Laura and hated leaving her, and he had noticed that his grandfather was showing the strain of operating the farm alone.

As his basic training was completed, Bill knew that he was now going on to another camp, and of course he was anxious to see what it would be like.

Now read on in this chapter for further developments.

Grange Re-elects Leland Smith State Master

LELAND D. SMITH of Brasher Falls was re-eleeted Master of the New York State Grange at the reeent session at Corning. Other offieers eleeted and re-eleeted include:

Overseer Russell Curtis of Cazenovia, to suceeed Clarenee Johneox of Geneseo, who was named a member of the executive eommittee; Robert Payne of Coeymans Hollow, treasurer, to sueceed John Kleis of Hamburg; Harold Stanley of Skaneateles, re-eleeted seeretary; Lawrenee Benson of Dover Plains, elected gate keeper to suecced Robert S. Drake, who was eleeted assistant steward.

Also: lecturer, Mrs. Lorenzo Palmer of Williamson, re-eleeted; steward, Matthias Smith of Woreester, re-eleeted; chaplain, Rev. O. B. Hill of Wellsville, re-eleeted; Flora, Mrs. Mildred Van Wagenen of Guilderland, to sueceed Mrs. Speneer Dunean of South Schodaek; Pomona, Mrs. Henry Bowa of Angola, re-elected; Ceres, Mrs. Elizabeth Alexander of Keene Valley to suceeeed Mrs. Leland Blodgett of Broeton; lady assistant steward, Mrs. Donald Pepper of Gansevoort, re-eleeted.

Among the resolutions passed were:

A recommendation that all labor unions be brought under control of the Sherman anti-trust Act, and a proposal that labor union bargaining be restricted to wages and working conditions.

Remembering that the Welland Canal is in Canada, the construction was recommended of an all-American ship canal in the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Opposition to the legalizing of Bingo.

A request that the State include beef cattle in the brucellosis control program.

The Legislature was urged to give the State Department of Agriculture and Markets control over roadside spraying of weeds and trees.

A request that local judges instead of the Motor Vehicle Bureau be given authority to suspend drivers' licenses.

The State Department of Public Works was asked to give more consideration to establishing farm and field boundaries in planning new roads.

That the State Labor Department be empowered to revoke the licenses of migrant crew leaders when they violate contracts with farmers.

A request that the Youth Court Act be amended to make it permissive rather than mandatory for counties to establish youth courts.

Opposition to the importation of screenings from Canada into New York State to be added to feed for cows and hens.

Winners in the Grange-Ameriean Agrieulturist baking eontest will be given in our next issue.

— A. A. —

HOSTAGES TO FORTUNE

(Continued from Opposite Page)

mis-information from many of my friends who had babies. So I thought that it was a terrible ordeal, dangerous and generally awful.

"Now Bill," she eontinued, "it's funny about doetors. It's so hard to get any definite information from them. Sometimes I wonder if they are very sure about anything themselves. Even my family doetor, who has known me all my life, never would eome right out and tell me, until reeently, that I was going to have a baby. Then of course I knew it anyway, but just as soon as I knew, I seemed to lose my feelings of fear and ean hardly wait until the baby comes. At least that's the way I felt until recently."

Bill wondered what was coming next and read on.

"Maybe you'll reeall my mentioning the name of a friend, Nellie Salter, who has recently moved into the neighborhood. She and Joe are going to have a baby about the same time we are. It has helped no end to pass the lonesome hours trading experienees with Nellie. Two or three weeks ago, we went to a lecture and movie for expeetant mothers at the hospital. The first time we went, both of us were very happy and enthusiastic about what we learned. Nellie eouldn't get home quickly enough to tell Joe about it. I told your mother about it.

"Then last night we went again and the movie was awful. Maybe it was all right for doctors or medieal students or even nurses, but I am sure it was all wrong for me, and Nellie felt the same way about it. I felt just like rushing from the room to ery and cry and get that awful feeling out of me. That movie was altogether too realistie. It seemed to me that it took the romanee and beauty out of an otherwise beautiful experience. I shall never go again. I would mueh prefer to wake up later in bed and have my baby handed to me, and like all other mothers I will probably eount all the toes and fingers the first thing to make sure that they are all there.

"Now Bill, you wanted me to write you about my feelings, and I have and will, providing you don't take them too seriously and worry. Just as your mother has said to me, publie attitude toward pregnaney has entirely changed for the better. I feel that, properly dressed in the right kind of maternity elothes I ean go anywhere and walk with pride. It's really a great experienee, as I am sure the aetual birth will be. Doetors know so mueh more about how to take eare of a mother and child. I have just written you that I prefer to be uneonscious and know nothing about the aetual birth. I don't quite mean that. I know that doetors now have ways to ease mothers through the pain and still let them know a little of what's going on when the baby is born. So I have regained my first feeling. I'm not afraid. I'm very happy. But oh! sweetheart, if you eould only be here to share these experienees with me."

Bill earried eaeh of Laura's letters in his uniform as long as he eould, then he hid them in his bunk to read and re-read until some of them were worn out. He wrote to Laura telling her how her letters eomforted him. He told her that she was right, that the doetors had taken the danger and mueh of the pain out of ehildbirth. He didn't tell her, but he wondered if his mother might have told Laura what happened to her when he was born. The doetor was careless or ignorant, so that his mother had beeome infected and nearly died of fever. He wondered if their family doetor had kept up-to-date. Then he remembered that Laura was in the competent hands of an obstetrician at the hospital who did little else but maternity work. She would be all right.

(To be eontinued)



Grady Hardin, telephone supervisor, left, visits Dairyman Burris Vance in his pasture. Grady helped bring telephone service to Mr. Vance's farm four years ago.

He's helped 25,000 rural folks get telephones

To a lot of people in rural Mississippi, Grady W. Hardin is known as "Mr. Telephone." In the past 20 years he has had a hand in bringing more than 25,000 of them rural telephone service.

Grady is Supervisor of Rural Development at Hattiesburg. He travels about 20,000 miles a year in his area talking to people about their telephone needs. With the information he supplies, engineers can go to work translating these needs into new telephone installations. Like the recent one in Oloh and Midway, Miss., which serves 60 families. To serve them, the telephone company installed 133 poles, 66 miles of wire and spent $33,260.

"I really enjoy working on projects like that," Grady explains. "I know from firsthand experience that good telephone service helps make possible our modern farming." There are thousands of men and women throughout Bell System rural areas who take the same pride in bringing their neighbors more and better telephone service.

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PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Dec. 7 Issue.....Closes Nov. 22
Dec. 21 Issue.....Closes Dec. 6
Jan. 4 Issue.....Closes Dec. 20
Jan. 18 Issue.....Closes Jan. 3

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talhot, Leonardsville, New York.

EMPIRE LIVESTOCK MARKETING Cooperative stockyards are good places to sell and buy dairy replacements. Regular livestock sales every Monday at Dryden; Tuesday at Caledonia, Gouverneur, West Winfield; Wednesday at Bullville, Greene; Thursday, Bath, Oneonta, Watertown. Ask your nearby Empire Stockyards Manager for schedule of special dairy replacement sales, daily calf markets and for information on Empire's farm auction service.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

FOR ANGUS Steers and Registered Heifers Write Red Creek Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y.

THINK ABERDEEN-ANGUS when you think of beef cattle. For more information contact: Professor John I. Miller, Secretary New York Angus Association, Wing Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

FOR SALE: PUREBRED ANGUS cows, heifers and calves, also a few steer calves. Priced at today's market. Robert Stiles, Cortland, N. Y.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORDS, THE BEEF BREED SUPREME; has quality to top the market, pounds to make it pay. This is a good time to start a beef cattle herd. Outstanding bull and heifer calves, horned or polled, can be purchased from our members. For information and directory of members, write: New York Hereford Breeders' Association, 21 Wing Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

MY HERD OF REGISTERED HEREFORD Cattle, 26 cows and bull. Mostly polled. H. Kenneth Bowen, Bath, New York. R.D. #3.

REG. POLLED HEREFORD BULLS—Ready for Service. Bred heifers and cows. Sensibly priced. Pleasant Valley Hereford Farms, Groton, New York. Tel. 31.

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MILKING HERD OF 25 REGISTERED and grade Brown Swiss Cows. Calfhood vaccinated, Bangs Certified, TB accredited. DHIC testing. To be sold as a unit. Irving R. Peck, Elmora, New York.

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FOR SALE: 10 large, registered Holstein heifers due with first calves in October and November. All from dams with good official records. Herd accredited certified and classified. Lonergan Brothers, Homer, N. Y.

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WRITE FOR OUR 57R DAIRY Supply Catalog. The most complete dairy supply catalog issued. Over 2,000 items. The Moore Bros. Corp., Albany 10, N. Y.

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HORSES: 2 PAIR MATCHED FARM HORSES—weigh 3200-3400 lbs. per pair. Chilton Bros., Phone 4181, Ellenburg, N. Y.

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52 SUFFOLK STRAIN—GRADE Breeding ewes. Young—fine condition. James A. Little, Bath, N. Y. Phone PR 6-4437.

PUREBRED HAMPSHIRES. 26 Registered young ewes and six early ewe lambs. Nathan Tucker, Scio, New York.

CORRIEDALE BRED EWE SALE—Saturday, December 7, Judging Pavilion, Cornell University. 50 selected ewes bred to outstanding rams. 10 well grown ewe lambs. Attend and buy at your price this offering of the leading breed of sheep in the East. Sale sponsored by the New York State Corriedale Association, Fred C. Tilton, Secretary, Holcomb, N. Y.

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BERKSHIRES. REGISTERED FALL boars and gilts. Spring boars by certified meat sire. Popular blood lines. W. B. Stewart and Sons, Brockport, N. Y.

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GERMAN Shepherds; Pups, grown female, Male 1 year. L. B. Underwood. Locke, New York.

BOXERS — CROPPED, INOCULATED. Championship breeding. They satisfy. John Thurber, Ithaca, New York.

HUNTERS, SPRINGER SPANIELS. The best costs less. Luettgens, RD1, Freehold, N. J.

WANTED: STRONG HEALTHY PUPPIES by litters. Keegan Kennels, Saco, Maine.

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BEAUTIFUL PUREBRED GERMAN Shepherd Pups. Eight weeks old $35.00. Mrs. Dwight Bessette, RFD1, Vergennes, Vt.

BEAGLES—1 YR. $25; ALSO TOY Pomeranians. Mrs. Kimpel, RD1, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL REGISTERED ENGLISH Shepherd pups from real heel driving parents born low heel strikers. Males $15.00, females $12.00. $1.00 extra for reg. papers. Joseph Winkler, Hankins, New York.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICK BARGAINS $5.75 — 100 COD. Rocks, Reds, Hampshires, Crosses. Price at hatchery. Surplus Chick Co., Milesburg 4, Pa.

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MARKET YOUR LIVESTOCK THROUGH your nearby stockyards of Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative. Top prices, prompt pay, plenty of good buyers. Stockyards at Bath, Bullville, Caledonia, Dryden, Gouverneur, Greene, Oneonta, Watertown, West Winfield.

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WANTED: GOURDS, bitter-sweet, black alde red berries. E. F. Lonergan, Box 137, Millburn, New Jersey.

GLADIOLUS BULBS, MIXED. Low digging time prices. Large $17.95, medium $13.95 per 1,000. H. Gordon, Southold, New York.

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HONEY: 10's — Blackberry $3.75; clover-sumac $3.50; 5's—$2.10, $2.00 postpaid. Alda Farm, Richland, N. Y.

DELICIOUS WILDFLOWER CHUNK Comb Honey, 5 pound tin $3.00 postpaid. Robert Mead, White River Jct., Vermont.

CLOVER, LIGHT AMBER or Wildflower honey 5 lb. tins $1.95 each postpaid. Byron C. Jones, Petersburg, N. Y.

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SEND $2.00 BUSHEL TREE-RIPENED fruit. Express collect. Webb's Lakeside Haven, Oklawaha, Florida.

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MAKE $75 UP WEEKLY. Full or part time. Take orders for America's largest selling liquid fertilizer. Used by farmers since 1946. Liberal profits No investment. Write "Na-Churs" Plant Food Co., 520 Monroe St., Marion, Ohio.

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SINGLE BUGGY HARNESS, riding bridle, Western saddle. Richard Riley, Ludlowville, N. Y.

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CANVAS COVERS—Tarpaulins . . Save—Direct from Factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9 x 8-8, $5.04; 7-9 x 11-8, $7.78; 11-8 x 13-8, $13.44 FOB Factory. Write for complete list of Sizes and Samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, New York.

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ONE OF MONROE COUNTY'S FINEST FARMS for sale. 300 acres, 250 acres tillable, all tile drained, 200 acres outstanding Alfalfaland, 28 acres planted to wheat, 25 acres planted Winter barley, 20 acres planted to Winter oats, the balance of the farm completely seeded to Alfalfa-Brome grass mixture. Fully equipped for zero pasture program, 85 stanchions, 5 silos, bulk tank, gutter cleaner, ventilation system, Rochester milk market, bull barn, heifer barn, calf barn with individual pens, adequate machinery storage sheds, nice house with three apartments in excellent condition with all conveniences. This farm has been operated on a profitable basis for many years, owner wishes to sell and would consider allowing the right man, who had accumulated a large dairy herd and adequate farm machinery free and clear of debt, to purchase the farm with no money down. Listed exclusively. Broker participation invited. For further information write: Harris Wilcox, Realtor, Bergen, New York—Phone 146.

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FOR SALE—THE RED JACKET Fruit Farm, 113 acres, 90 acres fruit; sweet and sour cherries, peaches, apples, prunes. One mile west Geneva on Route 20. 3 modern houses, poultry houses for 2400 birds. Big market at roadside. Average gross income past 16 years $30,000. Write for brochure or come. Will finance right party. Fred Brownlee, RD2, Geneva, N. Y.

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CHAIR CANE, BASKET MATERIAL. Genuine chair cane. Basket reed, bases. Catalogue dime. Cane instructions 25¢, complete seat weaving book $1.15. Basketry-raffia instructions book 75¢. Fogarty's, 207 River St., Troy, New York.

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PARTS FOR STOVES, HEATERS, furnaces. Coal, oil, gas, electric. Empire Furnace & Stove Co., 795 Broadway, Albany, New York.

VITAMINS, ONE TABLET DAILY as low as $1.50 per 100. Write Carlart Pharmacal Co., Box 97, New City, New York.

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NO TRESPASSING SIGNS, samples, prices, free. Cassel, 65 Cottage, Middletown, New York.

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NO TRESPASSING SIGNS — Weatherproof, 12¢ each—minimum 25; 11¢ each— 50 or more; 10¢ each—100 or more. Postage paid on cash orders. M. J. Mannella, 721 State Street, Utica, N. Y.

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CANANDAIGUA "CLASSIC" And REGULAR SIXTH CANANDAIGUA SALE
Thurs., Nov. 21, 1957, 11 A.M.

Sale at the Ontario County Fairgrounds, 2 miles east of Canandaigua, N. Y. on the Canandaigua-Hopewell Townline Rd., 1½ miles north of Routes U.S. 5 & 20. 5 miles south of the New York State Thruway—(Use Interchange 43 from the east and 44 from the west).

90 SELECTED REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 90
(Selected by Adrian Personius)

T.B. Accredited—Nearly all from Bangs Certified Herds—Calfhood Vaccinated.

Our Anniversary Sale features selected breeding stock from some of the top breeding establishments in the Northeast & Mid-West. Here are but a few of the many highlights, a son of Skokie Golden Prince VG-GM whose full sister is finishing a National Record with 1300 fat (SA). A daughter of Wis Leader from 682# dam, Frecbaer Sovereign Pabst, 2nd prize bull calf at Eastern States. Several fresh cows with records over 600 fat. This is a quality sale that should be a must on every purebred breeders calendar.

Catalogs on Request. Lunch Available, Trucking Arranged

HARRIS WILCOX, Sale Mgr. & Auctioneer
Bergen, N. Y. — Phone 146
Members State and National Auctioneers Assn.

POTACO FARM DISPERSAL
(Breeders of Registered Holsteins Since 1918)
Tuesday (Dec. 3—Tully, N. Y.—12:30 P.M.

Sale at the farm on Song Lake Rd., (just west of Route 281), 1 mile north of Preble, N. Y., 4 miles southwest of Tully, N. Y., 9 miles north of Cortland, N. Y.

45 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 45
(Complete Milking Herd Dispersal)

Eligible for any State—30 Day Neg. Blood and T.B. Tests—Bangs Certified—Calfhood Vaccinated—Inspected by Veterinarian.

Complete milking herd dispersal of one of Central New York's top farmer-breeder herds. Every animal is homebred and all except one true to the sensational proven sire, Winterthur Posch Dad Boast Ocapok (proven in the Potaco herd and used at NYABC). Three cows with over 100,000 lbs. sell. 22 Daughters (Fresh & Springing) by a son of Pabst Regal (EX-GM). Several cows with over 600 F sell.

Don't Miss This Top Farmer-Breeder Dispersal

Sale in heated tent — Lunch Available — Catalogs at Ringside J. R. Padget—Owner, Tully, N. Y.

HARRIS WILCOX, Sale Mgr. & Auctioneer
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BRAND NAMES, Dept. L, Tonawanda, N. Y.

CATTLEMEN'S SHORT COURSE AT CORNELL

CATTLE feeding; feed production and storage; handling and processing of feeds; marketing slaughter and breeding cattle; new developments in cattle breeding; slaughter cattle grading clinic; fitting, showing and appraisal; commercial producer sessions; and meetings with the National breed association representatives will highlight the seventh annual Beef Cattlemen's Short Course which will be held at Cornell University the week of January 27.

The slaughter cattle grading clinic will give those attending the program an opportunity to study and grade cattle on foot and later in the carcass. Cattle of the various slaughter grades will be used in the clinic and those present will have an opportunity to not only grade the cattle but to also estimate dressing percentages.

The last two days of the Short Course will again feature discussions, demonstrations and practice on getting cattle ready for shows and sales plus special sessions for commercial producers.

Both purebred and commercial producers were considered in the preparation of this program. Anyone interested in beef production, whether experienced or beginner, purebred breeder or a commercial producer should find the program worthwhile. Ladies, of course, will be welcome.

The Short Course is sponsored by the Department of Animal Husbandry at Cornell University in cooperation with the State beef breed associations. Members of the instruction staff will include more than 30 persons from the College of Agriculture at Cornell, breeders, association representatives, and livestock marketing personnel.

For application forms, programs or other details, get in touch with your county agricultural agent or write to M. D. Lacy, Department of Animal Husbandry, Wing Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

— A. A. —

HEREFORD CHAMPION GETS NEW NAME

THE CHAMPION Hereford bull of the 59th annual American Royal Livestock Show at Kansas City last month entered Hereford history with a new name and a new number.

Certificate No. 10,000,000 went to a senior yearling bred and shown by Turner Ranch of Sulphur, Okla., owned by Roy Turner, former governor of the state.

He won the top honors in one of the strongest Hereford breeding shows at the Royal in recent years as TR Zato Heir 582. His new name is TR Ameroyal Zato.

Reserve champion honors in the Hereford breeding show went to J. P. McNatt of Greenville, Tex., on M Zato Heir 77. Championship honors in the female division went to Herschede Ranch of Hereford, Ariz., on HR Zato Heiress 20. Reserve honors were won by Hull-Dobbs Ranches of Ft. Worth, Tex., on Miss S Zato C68.

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—Photos: Jack Stock

People drive miles to buy a freshly cut Christmas tree at "Christmas Tree Farm," the name by which the Philip Jones' Broad Acres Farm at Shelton, Conn., is known during the ten weeks before Christmas when Mrs. Jones' gift shop is open.

A Family Project

By JOAN JONES

ALL my life I've wanted to sell something. I never cared whether I would make a nickel or not, I just wanted to try selling. Well, that's what I've been doing now for four years and I'm having fun at it. You might say that what was once a hobby has now become a family adventure, and here is how it all happened.

Thirty or thirty-five years ago when my children were small, I used to collect glass. Really, I made a study of glass, sandwich glass in particular; this made the housework go by faster because my mind was occupied with my hobby. We all used to go to auctions then—my husband, myself and the children. We made a picnic of it. I bought every piece of glass I could find. Much of it I packed away, some of it I used. About four years ago I began to think, "Now that I'm older, I would like to do some weeding out before I pass on and my children have to throw things out for me."

Started Gift Shop

That's how my gift shop started: when I decided to sell some of the glass I had accumulated. We had a porch on one side of our farmhouse which just seemed to lend itself to being a shop. At first, my husband opposed the idea strongly. "It won't work, Mother," he said. "All you're doing is making a lot of trouble for yourself."

"Well," I answered, "I don't care. I've had the fun of collecting this glass, now I want to have the fun of selling it." And finally my husband set up shelves and counters for me to display the glass on.

I soon realized, however, that I needed other things to sell. My daughter-in-law, who majored in food science in college and who is a marvelous cook, agreed to supply me with fruit cakes, jams, jellies and pickles—all products of the farm. My older son, Newell, whose hobby since he was 9 years old has been bees, agreed to jar honey for me. He has 125 hives so I knew I would have enough.

Now my other son, Philip, has been interested in forestry ever since his 4-H Club days. His father then let him have for his trees every corner of the farm that wouldn't grow anything else. About 8 years ago, Philip Jr. put a small ad in the local paper: "Freshly cut Christmas trees," it read. Well, ever since that time, our customers have increased until a year ago we built a parking place for 100 cars!

People come from all over. Early in September, even, they come to select the tree they want and to tag it; then around Christmas time they come with their families to chop it down and take it home. It's a nice sight to see a whole family walking out in the field together, looking for their tree. The children love it, for they're usually from the city. What a thrill they get out of seeing a rabbit in the brush! It's a chance for them to see a farm in action, too.

Attracts Customers

The women, unfortunately, do not fare as well. They return cold and shivering, their coats wrapped tightly about them and their thin, toeless shoes affording them no protection at all from the cold, muddy ground. That's when our men who are there to help with the loading will say: "Now you're cold, so, while we load your tree and greens, why don't you go into Mrs. Jones' gift shop and warm up?"

The gift shop is a real haven for these women. They do get warmed up and they always find something they want to buy. Yes, and I take care of the men, too. When I see one sitting there, bored, waiting for his wife, I hand him a gadget I sell, a puzzle sort of thing. "If you can put this together you'll do well," I say. Invariably it happens that when the wife is through shopping, her husband is still working on the puzzle which he finally buys and takes home with him.

Dairy Farm

My husband's farm is a dairy farm with 40 head of milking cattle. We raise all our own replacements besides. We're 10 to 15 miles away from several large towns but we have people who drive much greater distances than that to see us every year. We're in a wealthy county with an excellent market; on the other hand, we're not on the main road; yet we do very little advertising now because the best advertising we've found is a satisfied customer—one who tells another.

The first year that I had the shop I was amazed at what I sold and at what people bought, and that was an inspiration for the next year. We have been open from Armistice Day to Christmas Eve for four years now, and it is just fantastic what our business has developed into. During the selling season, we call our place "Christmas Tree Farm." A neighbor makes wreaths for us and our hired man's wife makes all our candy. Last year we sold 450 fruit cakes; 150 in the shop, the rest by mail order. We fill each of the mail orders in this way: my 6-year-old granddaughter puts the cake in the box and the stuffing for mailing; her 10-year-old brother puts in the gift card and a piece of spruce; their mother puts on the cover and passes it to my son, Philip, who then wraps it neatly for mailing.

Of course I am always on the lookout for a different type of merchandise. I buy what I like myself. Now, I like birds and I've always liked monkeys. I sell monkeys in three different colors with such funny expressions on their faces they make you forget your troubles just to look at them. I have birds from Sweden, Denmark, India and the United States. This winter I found a wonderful place in Florida where a man and twelve helpers were carving out different types of birds in wood.

Women say to me, "Well, what can you do with these birds?" If you display them right, if you find a use for them, and sometimes I hope two or three uses, you can sell them. They're good in all kinds of arrangements. I use driftwood a lot for arrangements, and this past year I brought back sea fans from Florida on which to display jewelry.

Uses Psychology

I feel that the customers don't need to know that I have only a half dozen or so of one thing. There's a bit of psychology in this: if a woman sees a certain item and she doesn't buy it that day and comes back in two weeks to find that it's gone, she realizes she should have bought it in the first place. You have to educate the public.

I try to have something different each year — something you don't see other places. Last year I had individual village figurines from Provence, France. They are using the same models there today that they used in 1808. One figure is the Fagot Woman, bent under her bundle of sticks. She and the other peasants are taking whatever they produce as gifts to the nativity. I assembled a Crechè, too. And these figures all became good sellers, but not until I had a little card printed giving their history. For that reason I like the shop best when it isn't too crowded, when I can point out a certain item I have and give people the history of it. Then they buy.

Christmas Chandelier

One year I saw a Christmas chandelier in one of the big New York City stores; it was priced at $10. In my shop I had all the items necessary for making it. "Well," I thought, "if I assemble one and show people what they can do I will sell my material." So I made one and put $5 on it.

"You don't expect to get that, do you?" one man asked.

(Continued on Opposite Page)



Mrs. Philip Jones in her farm home gift shop, waiting on a young customer. Her shop is open only from Armistice Day to Christmas Eve, but does such a rushing business that it has become a real family project. Mrs. Jones is a member of the American Agriculturist Foundation.

'Round The Kitchen

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

Energy-Saving Kitchen

Especially planned for the many homemakers who must conserve energy (but usable by any of us) is the new Beltsville kitchen-workroom, 17½ x 18 feet. It's arranged in the convenient and efficient broken-U form and permits easy access to the dining room, utility area, and outdoors. It also affords easy-to-reach storage areas for supplies used every day and has energy-saving folding doors, pull-out shelves, and drawers.

You can get Design No. 1, with the workroom, Leaflet No. 418, from U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 5 cents. Detailed working drawings may be obtained through county agents or from the extension agricultural engineer at most state agricultural colleges. In some states there is a small charge for these plans.

Soup Makes A Meal

A hearty soup can provide in simple form the main course of the meal. Freshly made, or ready in minutes from can, package or freezer, and supplemented with a good salad or dessert, bread-stuff and milk, it is a boon to the busy cook. Some cold night serve with a hearty soup meal this make-ahead apple cheese dessert spiced with cinnamon, suggested by the USDA:

Apple Cheese Dessert: For six servings, fill a pie tin or shallow baking dish with 5 cups pared, sliced apples. Sprinkle with 1 tablespoon lemon juice and ¼ cup sugar. Mix ½ cup sugar, ¼ teaspoon cinnamon, ½ cup flour, ¼ teaspoon salt. Cut in ¼ cup table fat until the mixture is granular and stir in ⅔ cup grated cheese. Spread this mixture over the apples. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) about 40 minutes or until the apples are tender. Serve with plain cream or ice cream.

Cook with soup for variety too. Soup has come out of the bowl stage and can be used in dozens of tempting dishes — casseroles, meat loaves, salad dressings, souffles, and even cakes and cookies. You may obtain a free copy of a good recipe booklet entitled "For Variety—COOK WITH SOUP" from Home Economics Department, H. J. Heinz Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. While waiting for the booklet, try this tasty casserole which was recently served to me by a friend from Denver:

For 4 to 5 servings combine, in layers in a casserole, 1 small can boned chicken (you can use turkey or tuna, if you wish) and 4 to 6 hard cooked eggs sliced rather thickly. Pour over all 1 can condensed cream soup (chicken, mushroom or celery), thinned with about 4 tablespoons milk. Top with buttered crumbs or crumbled potato chips. Place in a moderate oven until heated through and crumbs brown.

Oven-Saver

Do your pies run out in the oven? There is a handy helper to catch juices from pies and oven dishes and save work in caring for the oven. It's a 12½-inch aluminum tray with a raised scalloped edge and a cut-out center (on which to place pie or casserole). The tray catches the drips and washes easily with short soaking. You can also use it for baking and serving coffee rings, or for serving molded salads. The cost is $1.00 from Glocke's, Box 326, Iron River, Michigan. If one of the organizations to which you belong would like to earn a little money, these pans may be bought for $6.00 per dozen, plus postage (weight 5 pounds), and sold for $1.00 apiece.

Readers' Questions

What does the word "acronize" on certain packaged goods mean? Acronize is a recently trade-marked process for protecting the freshness of certain perishable foods requiring cooking, as poultry, fish, and meat, with a formula devised for stopping the growth of bacteria. The formula is used in very small amounts, in no way alters the fresh taste and appearance of the food, and is destroyed in cooking. It keeps the product looking and tasting fresh longer by slowing the growth of spoilage bacteria.

Can you freeze molded salad with gelatin? The New Jersey Experiment Station says you can if you use a recipe adapted for this purpose. For gelatin salad to be frozen, use ¼ to ½ cup less liquid than the usual recipe, as gelatin dishes tend to get watery after freezing and thawing. With this method, salads are of good consistency and the diced celery in tomato aspic and molded chicken salad stays crisp. Here is the basic turkey, veal, ham, chicken, or tuna molded salad recommended for the freezer—but keep it no longer than two weeks in the freezer:

Soak 1 tablespoon gelatin in ¼ cup cold water and add 1 can heated condensed cream soup (mushroom, chicken or celery), stirring to dissolve the gelatin. Add 2 cups diced meat or fish, 1 cup diced celery, 2 pimientoes cut in small pieces, ½ cup cooked salad dressing **(not mayonnaise)**. Mix, pour into a mold and chill in the refrigerator before freezing. Thawing in the refrigerator over night gives a better product than when thawed at room temperature.

What makes cooked turkey meat pink? U. S. Department of Agriculture says that poultry that turns pink during roasting, even when thoroughly cooked, is still safe to eat and is not changed in flavor or other qualities. Certain substances in the atmosphere of heated ovens or in the hot air of outdoor fires, may react chemically with substances in poultry meat to give it a pink tinge. Most often it is the meat of younger birds so affected, since their thinner skins allow oven gasses to get through to the flesh underneath. The

(Continued on Page 20)

A FAMILY PROJECT

(Continued from Opposite Page)

"No," I said, "I only have it hanging here to show people how they can use their hands and heads to develop something." Three weeks later that same man told me I should have priced the chandelier at $25; you see, he had tried to make one himself.

It is a great satisfaction to me to have customers come in the door, to have them gasp and say as they look around: "Oh, it's really going to be Christmas!" I always have on display a Scotch pine trimmed with the ornaments I sell. From the kitchen the radio plays Christmas music. "Now just roam around and browse as much as you want to," I tell my customers. "I'll be in my kitchen doing my work. Ring this bell if you see anything you want. I like to browse myself."

When my friends ask me if it isn't a lot of work to get the shop ready, I answer: "Nothing's work if you enjoy it. And that's what I'm doing now — enjoying it and having fun." When Christmas is over we close up our business and off we go to Florida, letting Philip Jr. run the farm, make the decisions and keep the books. He likes it, and it's a relief for my husband. So, you see, everybody's happy. Moreover, we have a successful business— a real family project.

New kind of breakfast and timely new recipe enriched with Mother's Oats

PINEAPPLE-BLENDED OATMEAL

Here's a brand new kind of oatmeal! And a new taste delight! It's an intriguing new way for youngsters (and grown-ups) to get the high-protein benefits of good hot oatmeal. The tangy flavor of fruit—blended into the oatmeal *during the cooking* — deliciously flavors every spoonful of creamy oatmeal. Try it!

Follow oatmeal recipe on package for 4 to 6 servings. During cooking, stir in 1 cup crushed pineapple, not drained. Each serving may be garnished with crushed pineapple, or pineapple pieces, and brown sugar.

CARMEL PECAN OATMEAL MUFFINS

High-protein Mother's Oats adds nourishment and nut-like flavor to muffins.

- 1 cup sifted flour
- ¼ cup sugar
- 3 tsp. baking powder
- ½ tsp. salt
- ¼ cup shortening
- 1 cup Mother's Oats (quick or old fashioned, uncooked)
- 1 egg, beaten
- 1 cup milk

Blend ⅓ **cup brown sugar** with **2 Tbsp. soft butter**. Pat evenly in greased muffin cups; arrange **pecan halves** in each.

Sift together flour, sugar, baking powder, salt. Cut in shortening. Blend in oats. Lightly stir in egg, milk. Fill muffin cups ⅔ full. Bake in hot oven (425°F.) about 20 minutes. Remove from pan immediately. Makes 12 to 15 muffins.



Look for China, Cup and Saucer, Oven-Serve Ware and Aluminum Ware inside the big square packages of Mother's Oats

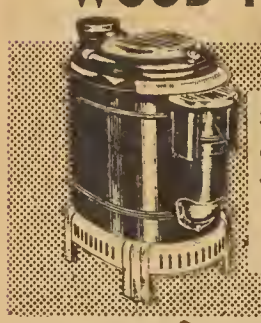


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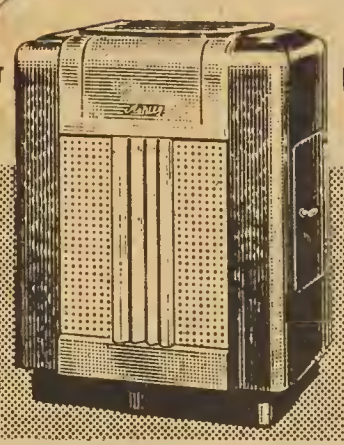
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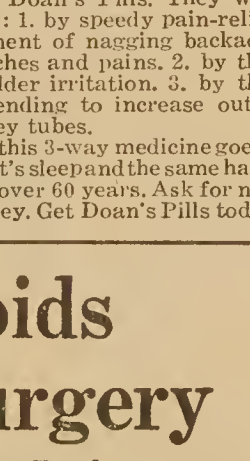
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Now! You can get the fast relief you need from nagging backache, headache and muscular aches and pains that often cause restless nights and miserable tired-out feelings. When these discomforts come on with over-exertion or stress and strain—you want relief—want it fast! Another disturbance may be mild bladder irritation following wrong food and drink—often setting up a restless uncomfortable feeling.

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New York, N. Y. (Special) — For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

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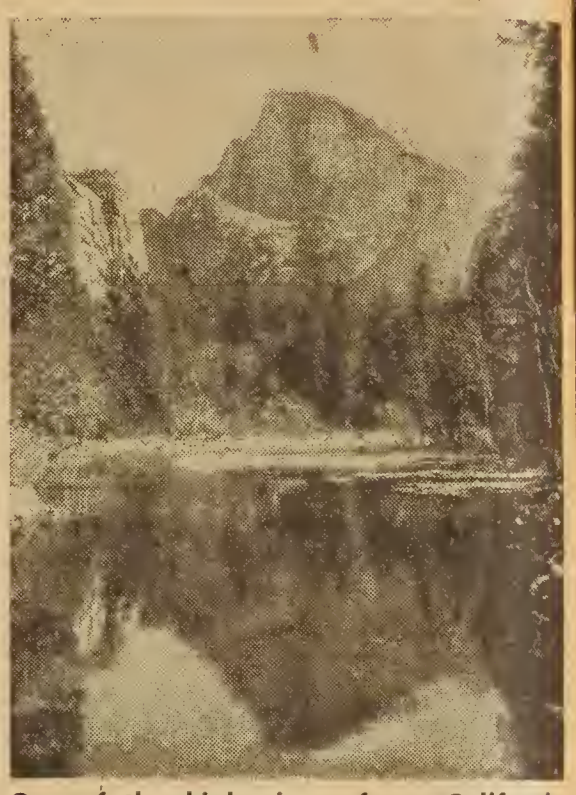
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TWO OF our finest American Agriculturist tours are scheduled for this winter, and there is still time for you to join either one of these parties. Here are the dates and destinations:

January 6-20—Caribbean Cruise. We will leave from New York City and return there. Our home for the entire Cruise will be the luxury ship, S. S. Homeric. Two days after we leave New York City we will be in the warm waters of the Caribbean, enjoying lazy sunny days. We will call at six different islands—Jamaica, Curacao, Trinidad, Barbados, Haiti, and Puerto Rico. "Two weeks in Paradise" is the way those who have gone with us before describe this cruise.

January 29-February 23—California Tour. This is a three and a half weeks' tour that will take in the most famous places in our Southwest. On this trip you will see New Orleans, Houston, Carlsbad Caverns, Yosemite National park, the Grand Canyon, as well as most of California. We can't even begin to tell you here what the trip includes, but we can assure you that it is one of the very best we have ever had.



One of the highpoints of our California Tour will be our stay in magnificent Yosemite National Park. You'll marvel at its grandeur and breathtaking beauty.

For more information and exact cost of these two all-expense, escorted, carefree tours, write for free copies of the itineraries to E. R. Eastman, President, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-C, Ithaca, N. Y. You may use the convenient coupon at left.

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Please send me, without any obligation on my part, the following itinerary (check one or both):

( ) **Caribbean Cruise, January 6-January 20.**

( ) **California Tour, January 29-February 23.**

Name _____

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Please print your name and address

'Round The Kitchen

(Continued from Page 19)

amount of fat in the skin also affects this pinking.

What makes some poultry bones darkened and reddened? Freezing and then thawing poultry breaks down the blood cells of the bone marrow and causes a deep reddish color to show. Bones showing such discoloration are usually those of younger birds.

A Perfect Loaf

How can I get a uniformly high and well rounded loaf of bread with a tender and even texture without holes in the center of the loaf? The manufacturer of Robin Hood bread flour suggests this "Rolled Dough" method for a perfect loaf every time, and it really works:

When ready to mold bread for pan, roll out dough for each loaf to uniform thickness with a rolling pin, making sure to break down all gas bubbles in center of dough. Then stretch the dough by hand to form a rectangle about 9 x 12 inches. From upper, shorter edge, roll the dough toward you like a jelly roll, but seal each turn of dough with heel of your hand. About four turns will complete the roll and bring you to the last seal. Be sure to seal this final seam on bottom of loaf.

Next, seal each end of the loaf by using the side of the hand to get a thin sealed strip, and then fold sealed ends of loaf under, using your fingers. Avoid tearing dough. Place shaped loaf, seam side down, in well greased bread tin and proceed in the usual way for rising and baking.

Another suggestion used by some for an evenly rounded loaf is to seal one side of the molded loaf against the side of the pan when placing it in the pan for rising.

New Mixes

A quartet of delicious and quick-to-prepare muffin mixes is currently being distributed throughout the nation. Four flavors—Date, Raisin Bran, Orange, and Corn—all in twin packs (two 7-ounce packs in each 14-ounce box of mix). One pack makes 6 to 8 muffins with just 1 egg and water added. Make up single packs of two or three different flavors and give your guests their choice. Grease only the bottom of the muffin cups for an attractive and evenly rounded top. Many variations are suggested on the wrapper. Bake as regular as muffins, tiny tea muffins, coffee cake, or in corn stick pans.

Low-Cost Food Budget

A low-cost USDA food budget for a family of four with two school-age children provides a family with an adequate diet for a week. It includes the following:

19 quarts milk and milk products
10½ pounds of meat, poultry, and fish
23 eggs
1¼ pounds of dry beans and peas
12 pounds of grain products
9¾ pounds potatoes
8½ pounds of citrus fruits and tomatoes
2½ pounds of dark green and yellow vegetables
19¾ pounds of other vegetables and fruits
2 pounds of fats and oils
2 4/5 pounds of sugars and sweets.

The grocery bill for this food list would be about $22.50 when figured at the **national average** of food prices as of June of this year.

Such low-cost foods as dry beans and peas, grain products, and potatoes are stressed. Preparing food at home usually saves money, because you often pay for convenience when you buy partially prepared and ready-to-eat food products.

A more liberal plan allowing for more meat, fish, and poultry, and for choice of more expensive foods within each group would be about $34.50 using the same national average prices.

Easy to Make







4557. Use this blouse pattern for many seasons to come—it's a true classic! Vary it to suit your mood, or the season. Printed Pattern in Misses' sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; Women's size 40. Size 16 long-sleeve version takes 2⅛ yds. 39-in. 35 cents.

9328. Neat two-piecer for shorter, fuller figures. Adapts to many fabrics. Printed Pattern in Half-sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½, 26½. Size 16½ takes 4¼ yds. 39-in. 35 cents.





4691. Step-in fashion with novel yoke, softly bloused bodice; easy skirt. Printed Pattern in Misses' sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; Women's sizes 40, 42. Size 16 takes 4¼ yds. 35-in.; ¾ yd. contrast. 35 cents.

4581. Becoming fashion for the larger figure. Bodice has jaunty collar and cuffs; skirt is 7-gored. Printed Pattern in Women's sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48. Size 36 takes 4¼ yds. 35-in.; ⅞ yd. contrast. 35 cents.

4865. Half-sizers, look taller, slimmer, smarter in this proportioned-to-fit fashion! Printed Pattern in Half-sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Size 16½ takes 4 yds. 39-in. 35 cents.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 35 cents for EACH pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Send to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York.



by Kay Eichelberger

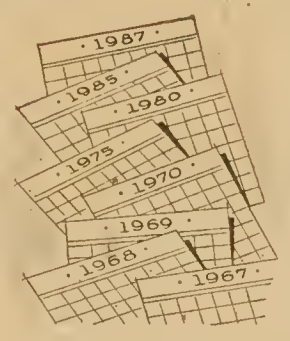
Kitchen Colors

I would like some advice on color for my kitchen. It is 11' x 12'. The floor and ceiling are green, the walls are white, and I have a yellow kitchen set. I can't change the floor, but would like to change the rest of the color scheme, using some pink. —*Mrs. L.W., New York*

It is difficult to advise you on your kitchen color scheme without knowing the exact shade of green used on the floor, and the yellow of your furniture. Pink is not harmonious with all greens and yellows. If it is used, it would have to be a very grayed pink.

To play safe, I would use a warm medium gray, such as a gray with a little red in it. The ceiling could be a lighter shade. Gray and yellow are very harmonious and popular today. You could then use yellow accessories to get a balance of yellow. Gray, green and pink-check material might be used for kitchen curtains.

Another color for your walls could be a lighter green than the floor, and the ceiling lighter than the walls. Yellow can also be used in the accessories here. You might try to get material for kitchen curtains with yellow, green and pink for this color harmony.



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to pay for
MAJOR FARM IMPROVEMENTS

Right now is the time to plan ahead – to see your farm as you want it to be in the years to come. And now is the time to begin to realize those plans, to make important purchases, add land, modernize your home. The way to do it? A Federal Lank Bank Loan is the answer. Determine your needs now. Then discuss your plans with your NFLA. We'll make the arrangement that's best for you . . loans may be paid over periods of 10 to 33 years.

For full information see yaur local associatians soon, or write Dept. AB-9, 310 State St., Springfield, Mass.

Cooperative Farm Credit

N.F.L.A. P.C.A. **FEDERAL LAND BANK LOANS**

HURRY! it's getting late



A DREAM TRIP TO SUNNY CALIFORNIA

January 29 to February 23, 1958 . . . .

Quaint Old New Orleans * Fabulous Houston * The Forbidding Carlsbad Caverns * Phoenix—Indian Country * Sprawling Los Angeles * Bustling San Francisco * Beautiful Yosemite * Breathtaking Grand Canyon *

The friendly American Agriculturist folks are off again—this time to tour the American West Coast, including stops at New Orleans and other inland areas, such as Phoenix, Arizona, Carlsbad Caverns and other places you've read about and longed to see.

One Moderate Charge Covers: transportation, food, hotels, tips, sightseeing, baggage, transfers, and the services of an experienced escort.

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Ed Eastman's Page

Make Milk Available

THIS NOON I had the privilege of eating with a lot of young people in a college dining room. On every table was a big piteher of milk. Everyone at my table took milk instead of eoffee. and I was told when the students ean get all the milk they wanted, they drink enormous quantities of it. The whole secret is in making it available.

When Seeretary of Agrieulture. Ezra T. Benson, spoke at the annual meeting of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Assoeiation in Roehester this fall, he told how he had insisted that milk dispensing maehines should be distributed throughout the huge USDA buildings, and how they are gradually being installed in colleges of agrieulture across the eountry. The point the Seeretary emphasized was that the consumption of milk eould be tremendously increased if more effort was made to make it available. Sometimes you aetually have to argue with a waiter in a restaurant to get milk instead of eoffee. And I have been at many farm dinners and banquets where milk was scarcer than the proverbial hen's teeth.

Let's all of us make more effort through our organizations and individually to get milk where people will use it.

FOR SHORTER SCHOOL VACATIONS

PARENTS, school administrators, and taxpayers have a very diffieult and grave problem to furnish edueational opportunities for the rapidly inereasing school population. The number of children in sehools has jumped every year for thirteen years. The inerease this year over last year is 4.3%. Add that to the already large school population and you have a reeord total of 43,135,000 persons from kindergarten through professional schools. That means that *one* out of every *four* Americans is in sehool or eollege this year.

Experts who figure on sueh things are trying to find reasons why the average size of Ameriean families is so rapidly increasing. In eolonial days, big families were the usual thing. Unfortunately, many of the ehildren died young. Now, thanks to modern scienee, we keep them alive and we have the responsibility in a demoeraey of edueating them.

Although sehool buildings, particularly in some states, are going up rapidly, there is still a shortage of everything in the way of sehool faeilities including teachers. School taxes are high and will go higher, not only beeause of the huge school population, but also beeause it takes twice as many dollars as it did to buy school facilities.

There is too mueh vaeation in a school year. Some eommunities are beginning to think about a "four-quarter system" whieh would keep schools in session the year around with shorter vaeations. A private business that kept its personnel, its offiees and manufacturing faeilities idle as long as the sehools do would go broke. We're hearing mueh about juvenile delinquency of late. Our long sehool vacations, I'm sure, are a contributing faetor. Except on farms, the ehildren have nothing to do for weeks at a time.

IT WILL STICK TO YOUR RIBS

WHEN I was a small boy, a neighbor, an elderly Scotch lady of whom I was very fond, used to treat me often to a fat sliee of fresh baked homemade bread, thickly spread with butter and sprinkled with a little sugar. It seems as though nothing I have ever eaten since has tasted quite so good. When she handed it to me, my neighbor would always say. "It will stick to your ribs, laddie. It will stick to your ribs."

Mother used to make the same delieious bread. It was quite a chore too. There always had to be a "starter" and after it was worked over or kneaded several times, the dough was covered with a cloth and set behind the kitchen stove to rise overnight.

When a man gets to bragging about what a good cook and baker his mother was, I always wonder if it was not his appetite as a boy rather than the eooking. But I do believe that homemade bread as the women used to make it beats anything that can be bought in the market today. What do you think?

HOW TO TREAT A BOY

A FRIEND of mine who, with his wife, has suceessfully raised a family of boys, told me this appealing story.

This fall, my friend employed during a weekend, a boy to do some odd jobs about the plaee. While my friend and his wife were away for a short time, the boy kept working closer and closer to an open garage where there was a car. Finally tempted beyond endurance, the boy climbed into the ear and began experimenting with it. He started the engine and then very slowly eased the automobile into gear, whereupon it took the bit into its teeth and plunged forward hitting the edge of the garage door, badly bending the car fender.

The boy managed to stop the ear, raeed madly to his nearby home, told his mother what had happened, that he was sick and disappeared. Seared almost out of their wits, the family and my friend searched everywhere for the young fellow, but it was not until after three long worrying hours that they finally found him. Everyone was so happy to find the boy all right that he was treated like the prodigal son, and when he got quieted a bit, my friend told him not to worry and to come and see him the next day and they would talk the matter over.

Sure enough the young fellow showed up the next day still seared about what was going to be done to him. Right there was the opportunity to make that boy resentful toward all authority or to eontinue him on the road as a good citizen.

So, the first thing that my friend said to him was, "Joe, it's just too bad, isn't it, that they don't build garage doors wider?"

That helped to put the boy at ease. He began to smile and relax a little and said, "I want to pay for the car."

"No, not now," my friend replied. "I'll tell you what we'll do. I'll get the fender fixed and pay for it myself, but I know that you are sorry and feel responsible, so you set up a little fund and when you have time to do some little jobs for me or for some of the other neighbors, put the money you earn into this fund. After awhile you bring it to me and you and I will make a deal about settling for the fender."

WE WILL KEEP IT IN OUR HEARTS

VERY EARLY in the morning the other day, Belle and I drove to the high south hill overlooking Ithaca and Cayuga Lake. It was very quiet. The sun was just up, and the fall colors were at their height. I don't believe I ever saw anything more beautiful than the blaze of eolor below us on the trees in the City, and along the sides of Cayuga Lake, blending finally into the distant horizon.

As we sat there filling our souls with a scene that we shall remember all winter, I thought of the Indians who had, no doubt, once stood on this high land and marveled at the beauty of the colored forest and the waters of the Lake that the Great Spirit spread before them. I thought also of the suceeeding generations of men since the first settlers in Ameriea who had had their souls lifted and their problems lightened by the glory of the autumn forests.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

THIS SUMMER I stood in a reception line for an hour and a half and shook hands with a long line of guests who came along. I can't remember when I was so tired or when my hand aehed so. So I can sympathize with those who stood in line at a wedding reeeption deseribed by my friend Dr. Leland Speneer of Cornell.

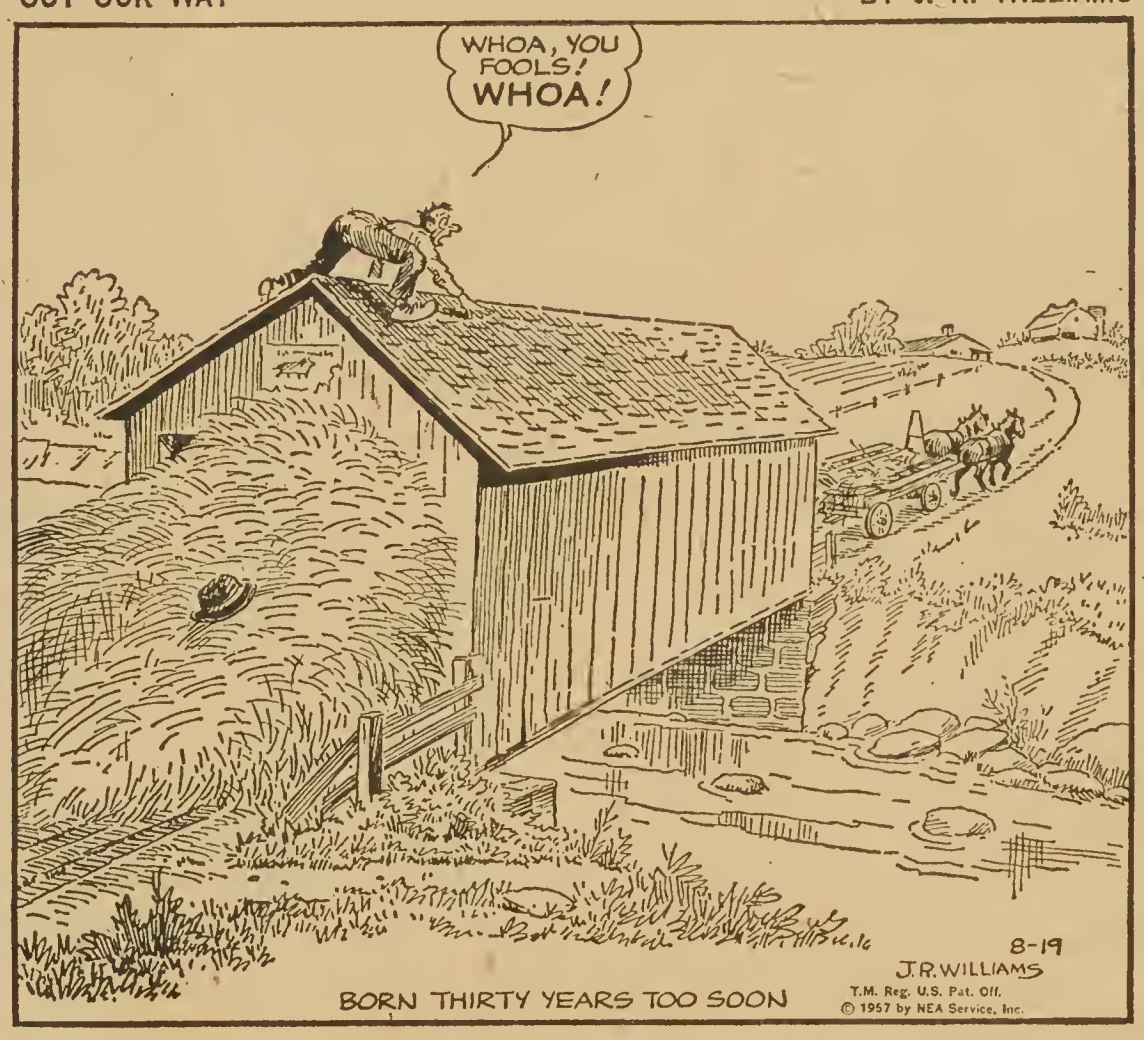
The story is about a wedding guest who decided to check his theory that no one in a reeeiving line pays any attention to the eomments that were made by those who passed by and shook hands.

As a guest he passed along the line and said to eaeh one softly but earnestly, "My grandmother just died today."

"How nice," answered one. "Thank you so much," said another, and still another said, "How sweet of you to say so."

Those were just a few of the replies received. Evidently no one had the slightest idea what he said, least of all the bridegroom who exclaimed jovially, "It's about time you followed suit, old man!"

OUT OUR WAY — BY J. R. WILLIAMS



—By Permission of NEA Service, Inc.

"WHOA! YOU FOOLS"

I DON'T KNOW when I have laughed as mueh as I did when I first saw the picture of the covered bridge whieh we are reproducing on this page.

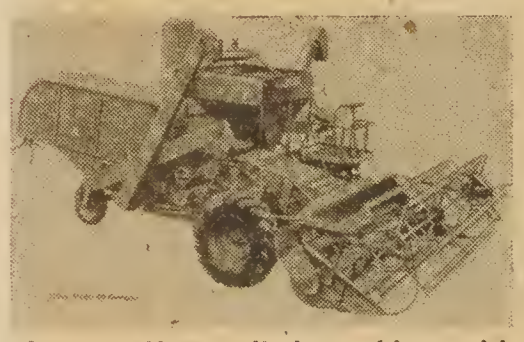
Covered bridges are about all gone now, but old-timers ean remember when there were many of them. When I was a small boy, I remember my older brother getting stuek on a eovered bridge with a load on bob sleighs, and we had to earry snow on to the bridge before the team eould pull the load off.

Covered bridges were eeonomieal too. Lumber was cheap, and onee built the roof proteeted the bridges so that they lasted many ycars.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



We erred in a recent issue when we printed an item about the new Ford 7-foot combine but used a picture of an Oliver self-propelled combine. The correct pictures are shown with the items below:



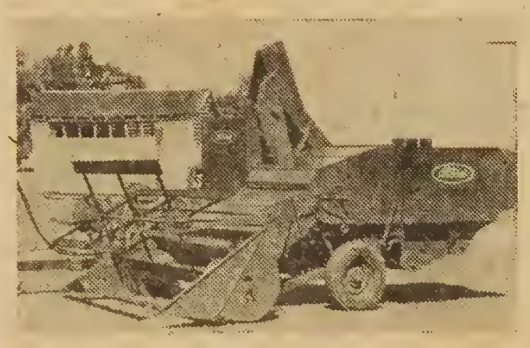
Above self-propelled combine with new capacity and convenience features has been introduced by THE OLIVER CORP., Chicago. According to a recent announcement, the new Model 40 is built to save time, grain and machinery expense in all grain crops including corn. A low-cost corn header attachment is available to double the utility of the new model. Even more important, the new header operates without snapping rolls, thus practically eliminating all field losses of shelled corn.

The AMALIE Division of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., has been awarded the Golden Anniversary Certificate of Public Service by Brand Names Foundation in commemoration of the Amalie trademark's half century of existence.

In addition to honoring the Division's trade name, the award gives recognition to Amalie as one of America's pioneer refiners of Pennsylvania crude oil.

The H. K. WEBSTER COMPANY of Lawrence, Massachusetts, manufacturer of Blue Seal Feeds, has just moved its executive offices into new quarters adjacent to their feed mill and former offices in Lawrence. According to D. K. Webster, Jr., Blue Seal President, this latest expansion of the company's facilities was necessitated by the increased demand for Blue Seal Feeds as supplied not only by their Lawrence mill but also by their large mill at Richford, Vermont, on the Canadian border.

G. E. Coleman, Jr., is the new president of NICHOLS INCORPORATED, well-known poultry breeders of Exeter, N. H. Frederick S. Nichols, founder, retired as president and became Chairman of the Board of Directors. Other directors, also officers in the company, are: Joseph S. Higgins, Richard I. Stark, Alvin W. Freelove, A. Leslie Cammett, Jr., and Leslie J. Swetland. Wendell P. Clare, Jr., was appointed secretary to the board.



A new seven-foot combine, featuring auger feed, undershot raddle conveyor, straw walkers, and adjustments for operation in most types of combinable crops, has been announced by Tractor and Implement Division, FORD MOTOR COMPANY. Shown is an engine-driven model with grain tank. Also available is a PTO-driven model; and bagger models are offered.

Service Bureau

DECEPTION

An order has been issued against Tri-State Printers, Inc. of Bucklin, Missouri by the Federal Trade Commission, prohibiting them from using a plan of deception to sell books and certain other documents they publish. According to the Commission's release, the general pattern is as follows:

"A representative of Tri-State Printers contacts the presidents of religious, fraternal and other community women's organizations and enlists their aid in selling ads in cook books, calendars and the like to merchants within their community. In consideration of the advertising sold, the company promises that the organization will receive, within 30 to 90 days, a supply of the books or calendars in which the advertisements appear, 'free'. Profit is to be obtained from the sale of the 'free' books or calendars.

"The organization must also agree to having one of their members accompany the salesperson from Tri-State Printers when soliciting local merchants for advertising. All payments for the ads were retained by the company, as well as cash donations made by some merchants who did not desire to place an ad.

"However, some deliveries were not made for a year or two. Also, in many cases the books were of inferior quality and not like the sample used by the salesman. Furthermore, the books were not free because the organization had to pay transportation charges."

Your Service Bureau has had a great many complaints against this company, some of which were settled and the most recent of which we referred to the Federal Trade Commission after they issued a complaint against them in November, 1956.

— A. A. —

JAIL SENTENCE NECESSARY

A SUBSCRIBER has written us that two men broke in and stole a stove from his property. He got evidence which he turned in to the Sheriff who arrested them. They pleaded guilty and were given suspended sentences and placed on probation for two years. Our reader applied for the $25.00 reward.

We are sorry but one of the requirements is that a thief actually serve a jail sentence for at least 30 days. Later, if their parole is violated, and one or both of them actually serves 30 days, our subscriber would be eligible for the reward.

— A. A. —

ADDRESS WANTED

"A few months ago I had some scissors sharpened by a company in northern New Jersey. They did a good job so I sent them my pinking scissors, but I haven't heard from them since and I have lost their address. It was in the northern part of the state, but not Newark."

If you have any idea of what company our subscriber may be referring to, please write Service Bureau, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

— A. A. —

NUISANCE

This time of year a flood of unordered merchandise hits the mails. It seems to be an ever-increasing nuisance.

Some appeals have a real purpose but many are so expensive to run they afford little help to the organization for which they solicit. Sponsors of worthy projects are willing that their activities and expenses be known.

Of course, you are not obligated to pay for unordered merchandise (unless you use it) or to return it. In fact, ignoring these solicitations is the best way of discouraging them.

LEG LOST IN GUN BLAST



Edward Gatzke, Dudley, Mass. receives $600.00 check from agent Harold Fohlin.

"Here is My Story"

It was a Sunday afternoon. I looked out toward our cornfield and I saw the crows destroying it. I went for my shotgun. I started walking out to the cornfield. when I tripped. The next thing I knew, I was down and my left foot badly hurt.

I spent forty-two days in the hospital. My left leg was ampntated just below the knee.

Jnst three years ago, Harold B. Fohlin sold me the policy. The total benefits paid by North American Accident Insurance Company were $600. I really appreciated this check very much. I don't know what I would have done without it. Again I must say that this check was very much appreciated.

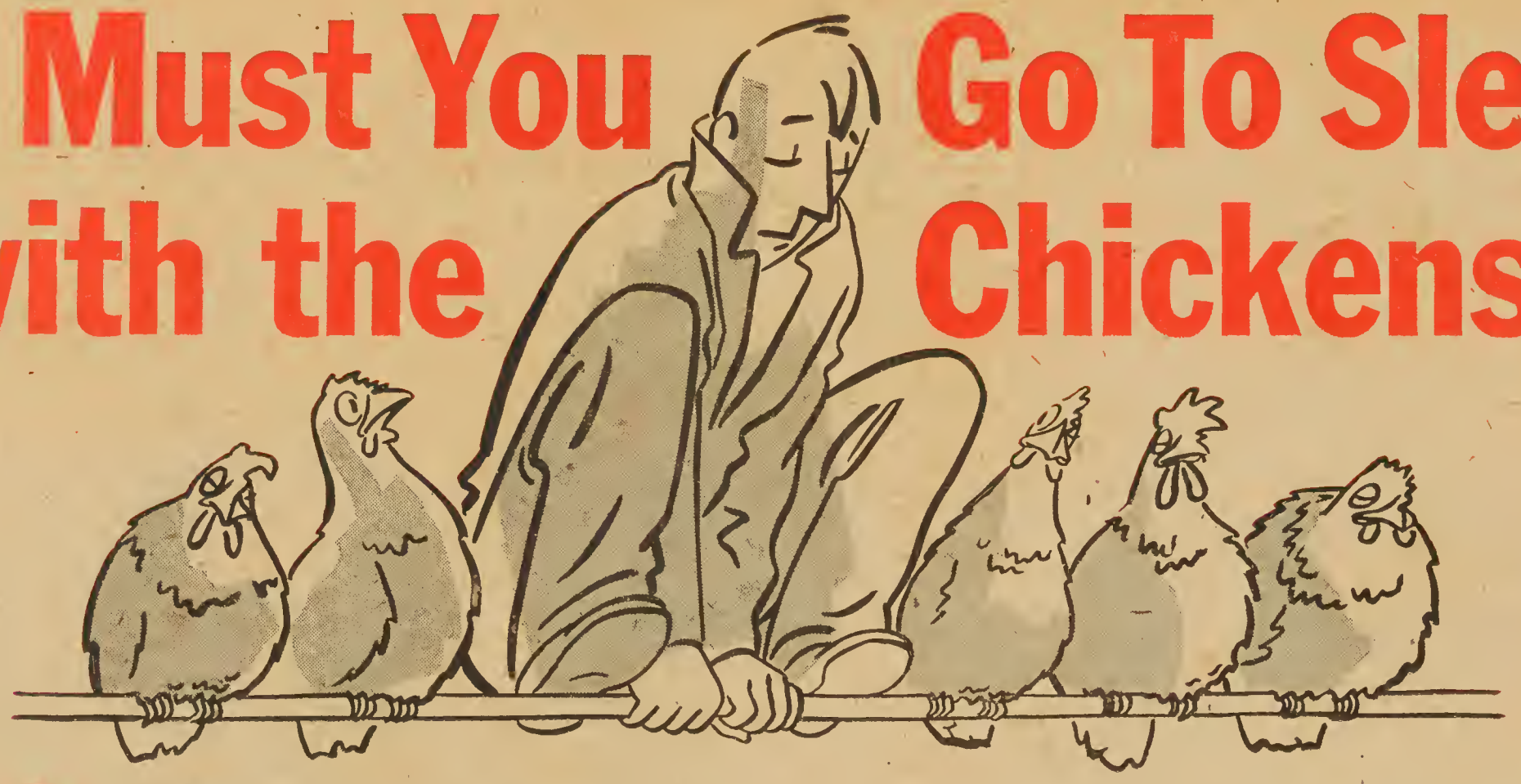
Edward O. Gatzke

Keep Your Policies Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago

CLAIMS DEPARTMENT ITHACA, N. Y.

Must You Go To Sleep with the Chickens?



ARE you so tired at the end of the day that you can hardly enjoy your dinner? Do you have to go to bed so early at night that you deprive your wife and family of the companionship they have a right to expect? If a normal day's work wears you out . . . if you start to "slow down" before the day is half over, you may be suffering from a *common, easily corrected nutritional deficiency in your diet!* Yes, it may be that you're just not getting all the vitamins, minerals and lipotropic factors you need to keep up your pep and energy to do a full day's work, without getting dead-tired — without having to go to sleep with the chickens every night.

If you want to do something about your condition . . . if you want to regain your vigor and youthful stamina, take advantage of the amazing free offer described below! Thousands of folks all over the country have already accepted a free 30-day supply of the Vitasafe High-Potency formula. Like them, you may well be amazed at the results you get from these safe, proven, high-potency capsules! Prove to yourself — *at our expense* — how this tested nutritional supplement may help you back to more youthful, energetic health — with plenty of pep and vigor so you can do a full day's work and still enjoy life and do things with your wife and family at the end of the day! Read below how you can get *your* free 30-day supply, and then judge the results for yourself!

FREE 30 DAYS SUPPLY High-Potency Capsules

LIPOTROPIC FACTORS, VITAMINS and MINERALS

You pay only 25¢ to help cover postage and shipping expenses

Safe nutritional formula containing 27 proven ingredients: Glutamic Acid, Choline, Inositol, Methionine, Citrus Bioflavonoid, 11 Vitamins (including blood-building B-12 and Folic Acid) plus 11 Minerals.

To prove to you the remarkable advantages of the Vitasafe Plan . . . we will send you, without charge, a 30-day free supply of high-potency VITASAFE C.F. CAPSULES so you can discover for yourself how much healthier, happier and peppier you may feel after a few days' trial! Just one of these capsules each day supplies your body with over *twice* the minimum adult daily requirements of Vitamins A, C and D . . . *five times* the minimum adult daily requirement of Vitamin B-1 and the *full concentration* recommended by the National Research Council for the other four important vitamins! Each capsule also contains the amazing Vitamin B-12 — one of the most remarkably potent nutrients known to science — a vitamin that actually helps strengthen your blood and nourish your body organs. Vitasafe Capsules also contain Glutamic Acid, a natural substance derived from wheat gluten and thought by many doctors to help nourish the brain cells for more power of concentration and increased mental alertness. And now, to top off this exclusive formula each capsule also brings you an important dosage of Citrus Bioflavonoid — the anti-cold factor that has been so widely acclaimed. This formula is so complete it is available nowhere else *at any price!*

POTENCY AND PURITY GUARANTEED

There is no mystery to vitamin potency. As you probably know, the U. S. Government strictly controls each vitamin manufacturer and requires the exact quantity of each vitamin and mineral to be clearly stated on the label. This means that the purity of each ingredient, and the sanitary conditions of manufacture are carefully controlled for your protection! And it means that when you use VITASAFE C.F. CAPSULES you can be sure you're getting exactly what the label states . . . and that you're getting *pure* ingredients whose beneficial effects have been proven time and time again!

WHY WE WANT YOU TO TRY A 30-DAY SUPPLY — FREE!

We offer you this 30-day free trial of valuable VITASAFE C.F. CAPSULES for just one reason. So many persons have already tried them with such astounding results . . . so many people have written in telling us how much better they felt after only a short trial . . . that we are absolutely convinced that you, too, may experience the same feeling of health and well-being after a similar trial. In fact, we're so convinced that we're willing to back up our convictions with our own money. *You* don't spend a penny for the vitamins! All the cost and all the risk are *ours*. A month's supply of similar vitamin capsules, if it were available at retail would ordinarily cost $5.00.

HOW THE VITASAFE PLAN OPERATES TO SAVE YOU MONEY

When you receive your free 30-day supply of vitamins, you are under no obligation to buy *anything*. With your vitamins you will also receive a handy postcard. If after taking your free Vitasafe capsules for three weeks you are not satisfied in every way, simply return the postcard and that will end the matter. Otherwise, it's up to us — you don't have to do a thing — and we will see that you get your monthly supplies of vitamins *on time* for as long as you wish, at the low, money-saving price of only $2.78 per month.

AMAZING NEW PLAN SLASHES VITAMIN PRICES ALMOST IN HALF

With your free vitamins you will also receive complete details regarding the benefits of this amazing new Plan that provides you regularly with all the vitamins and minerals you will need. This Plan actually enables you to receive a 30-day supply of vitamins every month regularly, safely and factory-fresh for exactly $2.78 — or almost 50% lower than the usual retail price. BUT YOU DO NOT HAVE TO DECIDE NOW — you are under no obligation to buy anything from us whatsoever. To get your free 30-day supply and guaranteed opportunity of regular worthwhile savings on your vitamin purchases, be sure to send us the coupon today.

SPECIAL FORMULA FOR WOMEN

Many women also suffer from lack of pep, energy and vitality due to nutritional deficiency. If there is such a lady in your house, you will do her a favor by bringing this announcement to her attention. Just have her check the "Woman's Formula" in the coupon.

VITASAFE CORP. 5-6
43 West 61st Street, New York 23, N. Y.

Yes, I accept your generous no-risk offer under the Vitasafe Plan as advertised in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Send me my FREE 30-day supply of high-potency Vitasafe Capsules as checked below:

☐ Man's Formula ☐ Woman's Formula

I ENCLOSE 25¢ PER PACKAGE for packing and postage.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....Zone.....State.....

This offer is limited to those who have never before taken advantage of this generous trial. Only one trial supply per person.

IN CANADA: 394 Symington Ave., Toronto 9, Ont.
(Canadian Formula adjusted to local conditions.)



EACH DAILY VITASAFE CAPSULE CONTAINS

Choline Bitartrate	31.4 mg.	Vitamin C	75 mg.	Phosphorus	58 mg.
Inositol	15 mg.	Vitamin B_1	.5 mg.	Iron	30 mg.
dl-Methionine	10 mg.	Vitamin B_2	2.5 mg.	Cobalt	0.04 mg.
Glutamic Acid	50 mg.	Vitamin B_6	0.5 mg.	Copper	0.45 mg.
Lemon Bioflavonoid Complex	5 mg.	Vitamin B_{12}	2 mcg.	Manganese	0.5 mg.
Vitamin A	12,500 USP Units	Niacin Amide	40 mg.	Molybdenum	0.1 mg.
Vitamin D	1,000 USP Units	Calcium Pantothenate	4 mg	Iodine	0.075 mg.
		Vitamin E	2 I.U.	Potassium	2 mg.
		Folic Acid	0.5 mg.	Zinc	0.5 mg.
		Calcium	75 mg.	Magnesium	3 mg.

Compare the richness of this formula with any other vitamin and mineral preparation.

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IN CANADA: 394 Symington Ave., Toronto 9, Ont.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

DECEMBER 7, 1957

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

In This Issue

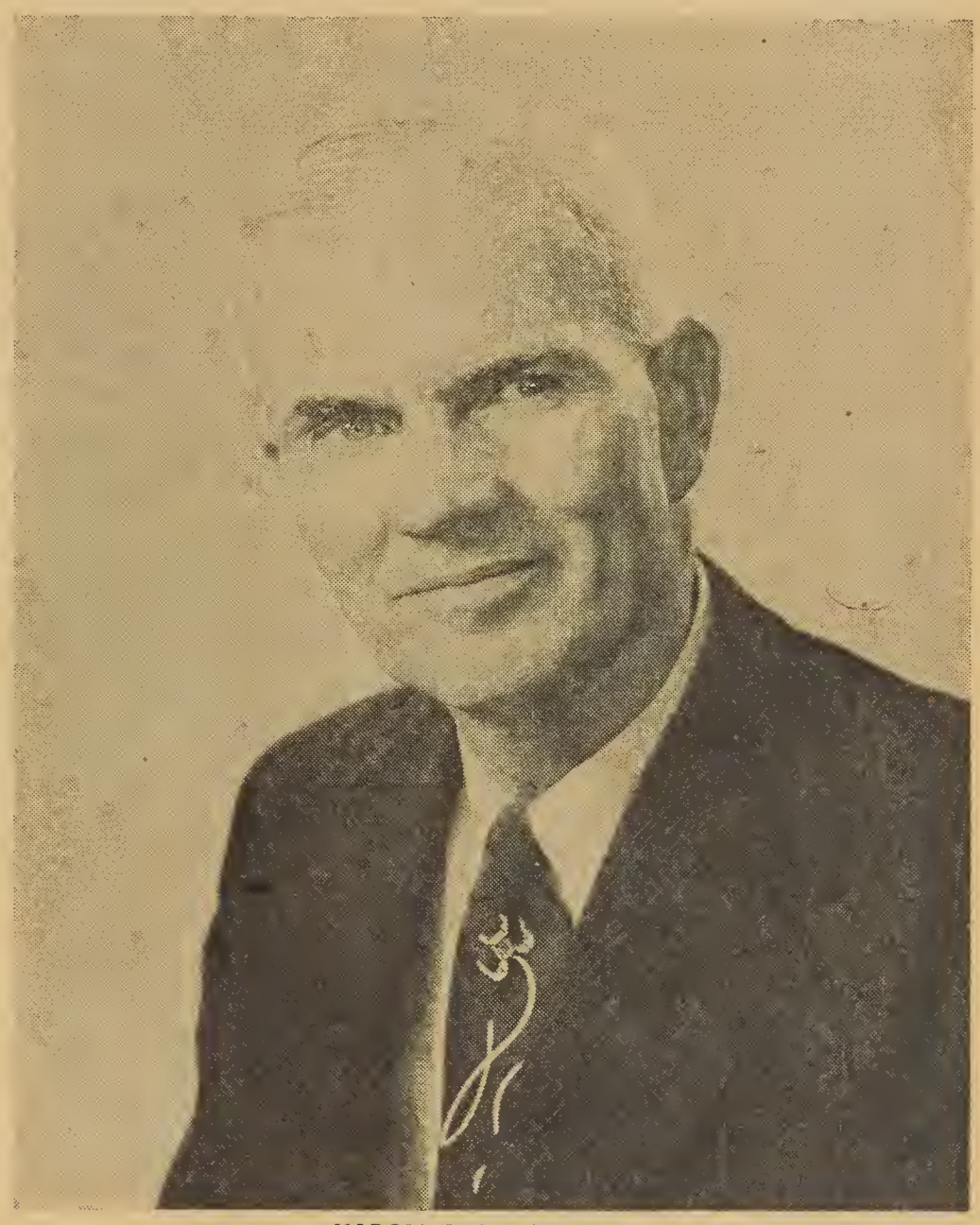
Go To Europe 3
PTO Mechanisms 6
Drying Off Cows 9
New Patterns 20
$25 Reward 23

HAROLD L. (Cap) CREAL, a Cortland County, N. Y. dairy farmer, has earned the respect of everyone who knows him. As a state legislator, as a dairy farmer, as Director of the New York State Fair, and as an officer, director or active member of several of our most progressive farm organizations. Harold has exerted the kind of sound leadership we need today more than ever before. At our request, "Cap" has set forth for our readers across the Northeast, his ideas on what must be done by farmers to protect themselves in the face of what appears to be a continued price squeeze. We would like to have your comments on what he says here.—The Editors

LET'S STRENGTHEN OUR FARM ORGANIZATIONS!

Farmers Cannot "Go It Alone"

By HAROLD L. (Cap) CREAL



HAROLD L. (Cap) CREAL

AS FARMERS we are becoming an ever smaller minority. Therefore, strong farm organizations are important, and will be essential in the future.

I believe in farm organization. I belong to several, and I have given some time to them.

From the standpoint of legislation alone, farmers must speak for themselves, and speak with a strong voice if they expect to be heard.

Equally important is selling what we produce. Buyers are getting bigger and bigger. Farmers are averaging bigger, too, but even the biggest cannot stand alone and sell effectively. Especially in the case of fruits and vegetables, buyers are looking for a huge volume of quality stuff that is well graded and well packed. An individual grower can furnish the quality, but not the volume.

All farm organizations could be more effective with more members. I don't know any way to get them except by working continually to show farmers how essential their organizations are.

Members sometimes express dissatisfaction with farm organizations. Part of it is due to the squeeze between costs and income and we look for someone to blame. When times are good, complaints are few. It seems to me times are good right now. Some criticism results from expecting too much, and some may be justified. However, I believe that in general farm organizations are doing an excellent job for us.

Some farmers want to scrap the organizations we have and build new ones. That doesn't make good sense to me. Organizations are made up of people, therefore new ones might have the same faults (or worse) than the ones we now have.

Some members tell me that the officers run their organizations to please themselves, and that members have lost control. If that is so about any organization, one of two things is true: either the complainer is one of a minority and should not be able to run the organization, or too many members are neglecting their responsibilities.

Whenever I have served as officer or director of an organization, I have done two things: I have attended all meetings when possible to do so, and at each reelection I have made a complete report of what I have done as an officer or director, including any pay I have received.

We hear of cases where union members have lost control of their union, but up to now that cannot happen with a farm organization whenever a clear majority want a change in policies or officers.

There are three types of farm groups: general, buying, and marketing. As a farm organization member I expect certain things. In general, I want my farm organizations to look out for my interests. Usually I have neither the time nor the knowledge, and if I did, as an individual farmer, my voice would be ineffective.

The Farm Bureau and the Grange watch legislation. Through Farm Bureau Kitchen Konferences and through meetings of local granges, members can tell what they want and ask their officers to work for it.

Then we have cooperatives to buy farm supplies for members. Such a cooperative is just a way of doing business under free enterprise. Through member guidance, by building volume and by quality control, such organizations have the opportunity to serve their members.

Then there is the matter of service. A cooperative is in a position to give a new service quickly when a majority of members ask for it. Alert cooperatives are continually preparing new services which members will need in the near future. The cooperative, set up primarily to serve its members, may be willing to furnish this service even at a temporary loss.

Some younger members of buying cooperatives may forget that one of the chief reasons for their formation was quality control. We say less about it than we once did, but it is still important.

Then there is the marketing cooperative. I produce milk and belong to a marketing cooperative. As a producer I can't possibly understand the Marketing Order, or ask intelligently for changes in it. My organization can. I want a market for all my milk every day in the year. I want payments guaranteed. My organization can do that.

It seems to me that every dairyman should belong to a cooperative, that his cooperative should be affiliated with some group, and that the groups should work together closely for the good of all dairymen. Sometimes members are at fault for lack of progress. They expect too much, they pull out or change organizations too easily. We force our

(Continued on Page 8)

Announcing G.L.F.'s Annual Fertilizer Discount Period.

SAVE $3 PER TON

ON ALL G.L.F. SUPER PLANT FOODS

DISCOUNT PERIOD ENDS—DEC. 19.

TO SAVE EVEN MORE!

Truck directly from the G.L.F. Plant near you. See your local service agency for complete details.

Order Early!

Be ready for spring. Have your fertilizer right on the farm ready to spread as soon as your soil is right for fitting.

Condition Guaranteed

G.L.F. Fertilizer taken now is well cured with mechanical condition guaranteed. Each bin of this premium grade plant food is carefully tested before shipping.

Granular & High Analysis

High analysis fertilizers, granular and powdered goods are included in G.L.F.'s discount program. Remember that high analysis Super Plant Foods are your best buy . . . You buy at lowest cost per unit of plant food, move fewer bags, get more plant food and need less storage space.

A Good Investment

Yes, early order of fertilizer is a good investment both for you and your G.L.F. cooperative. Early ordering cuts costs on every ton of fertilizer and you gain valuable time in the spring.

It helps your G.L.F. prevent bottlenecks in the spring. This is a big factor in providing you with the best fertilizer service in the area.

What About Price Changes?

If G.L.F. fertilizer prices should drop, you are protected and your bill will be adjusted accordingly. Fair dealing with all members is one of the foundations of G.L.F.

What is the Best Way to Store Your Fertilizer?

Any dry well-ventilated place is good. For best results, stack it on a clean dry floor. If necessary to store on dirt or concrete, first cover floor with boards or tar paper. Be sure that floors are free of nails or projections.

Stacks of powdered fertilizers should be piled no more than ten bags high. There is no stacking problem with granular plant foods.

Avoid leaky roofs and walls that have a tendency to sweat.

Save Now!

To receive the $3 per ton discount, your order must be placed before the Dec. 19 deadline. See your G.L.F. Service Agency and put your name on the early order list. Order now and save.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

G.L.F Super Plant Foods

"Condition Guaranteed"

GLF Quality

QUALITY THAT PAYS OFF ON THE FARM

See EUROPE In Springtime!



The gilded fronts of the buildings in Brussels' beautiful and medieval "Golden Square" are something to see!



Interlaken, Switzerland, where cattle graze on grassy slopes against a breathtaking background of purple peaks and the towering snow-covered Jungfrau.



One of the many thrilling sights of London is the ancient Tower and its colorful guard.

HOW WOULD you like to go to Europe with us next spring? It's easier and cheaper than you may think! This will be our sixth European tour, and in some ways it will be the most delightful one of all. You can't beat Europe in springtime. Then it is that all the lands we will visit are at their very loveliest.

Just take a quick glance at the brief outline on this page of the fascinating places we will visit. Seven countries—England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, plus the tiny principality of Liechtenstein. The tour starts on May 28 and ends on July 1—five weeks of luxurious living and traveling, of thrilling sightseeing, of happy companionship with people you will thoroughly enjoy and feel at home with.

Even if you have never travelled far before, you need not hesitate to take this trip. Our European Tour directors, the Travel Service Bureau of Needham, Massachusetts, will escort our tour, and that means that from the moment you board our ship, the Queen Elizabeth, in New York City, you will be free from travel cares. You have only to enjoy every minute and to store up happy memories that will remain with you all your life.

The all-expense ticket includes everything, with the exception of beverages at lunch and dinner on the continent (never included) and two meals in Brussels. We have omitted these purposely, so that if you want to visit the World's Fair there, you can eat where you choose. Aside from that, your ticket pays for all other meals, tips, first class hotel, scheduled sightseeing, transfer of you and your luggage from stations to hotels, transportation on land and sea — even deck chair and steamer rug on shipboard. No other tour includes so much.

A trip to Europe is a wonderful event in your life! Begin now to plan for it, to anticipate it, to prepare for it. Use the coupon on this page to get a free copy of our printed, illustrated itinerary. It will give you all details and the price of the all-expense ticket. You'll be surpirsed at how very reasonable it is. You could not possibly duplicate the trip at this price if you were traveling on your own.

We cordially invite you to join our happy party, and we have no hesitation in assuring you that if you go with us, you'll have a wonderful time—just like all the hundreds and hundreds of people who have traveled with us both at home and abroad.

MAY 28 - JULY 1

ENGLAND—Five thrilling days here! We'll see all the famous sights of London from Buckingham Palace to the Crown Jewels; also, the beautiful English countryside; Shakespeare's birthplace at Stratford-Upon-Avon; Hampton Court Palace; the charming university city of Oxford, and historic Windsor Castle where the royal family spend much of their time.

HOLLAND—Two unforgettable days in Tulip Land, seeing dykes, windmills, Dutch farms with canals for fences; people in quaint native costumes at picturesque Volendam; the Peace Palace at the Hague, a flower auction, and the delightful city of Amsterdam.

BELGIUM—Fascinating sightseeing in the lovely city of Brussels will include its renowned Golden Square with medieval Guild houses. While in Brussels, you'll have time to visit the World's Fair if you wish.

GERMANY—Our visit will include Heidelberg, Munich, and the fairytale town of Rothenburg. This gem of the Middle Ages retains its ancient ramparts, towers, narrow lanes, and picturesque houses. We'll have a romantic Rhine River boat trip, too, and see those famous "castles on the Rhine."

AUSTRIA—We'll visit the magic city of Salzburg, and from there will make the short excursion to beautiful Berchtesgaden, Hitler's mountain hideaway. We will also stay overnight in Innsbruck, the city with the gorgeous mountain setting.

SWITZERLAND THE MAGNIFICENT—Crossing the Arlborg Pass from Austria, we will descend into Switzerland, but enroute will lunch in the tiny, fairytale principality of Liechtenstein. Then will come surpassingly beautiful Lucerne, with time to shop for Swiss watches and clocks. A day's trip through the famous Three-Pass country to incomparable Interlaken, situated at the foot of the mighty snow-capped Jungfrau mountain.

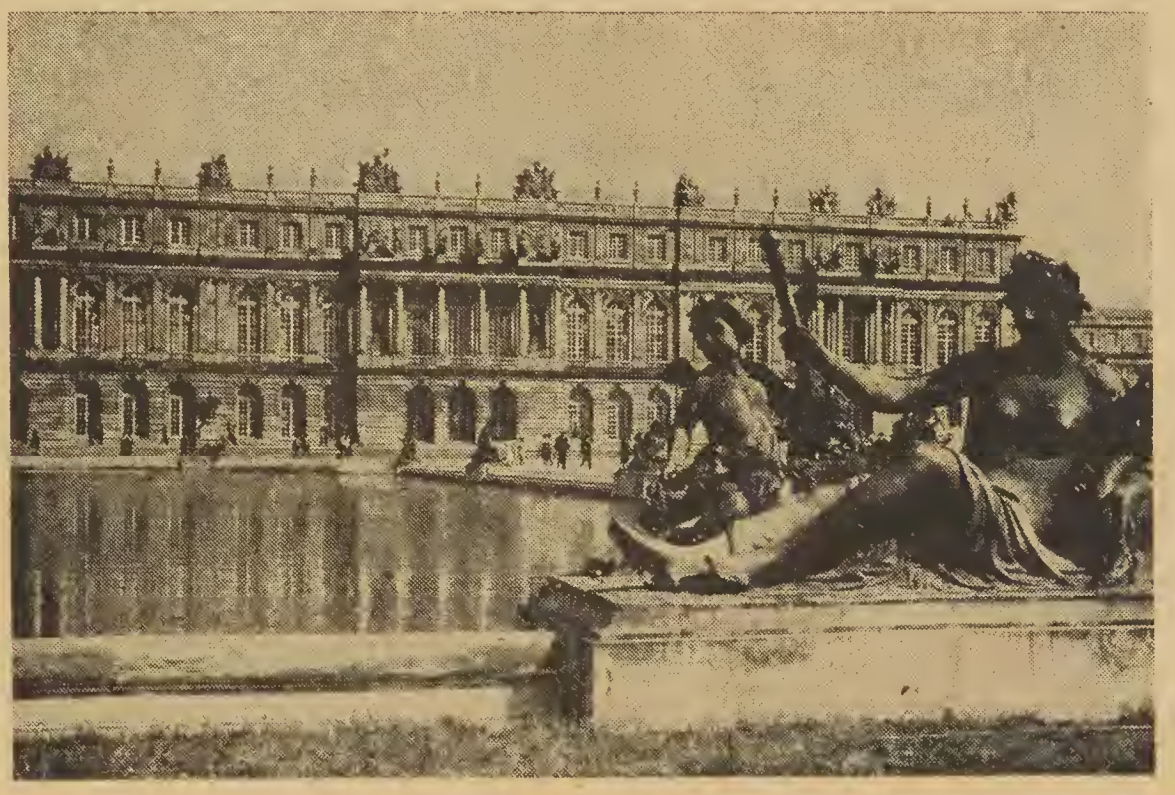
FRANCE—Across the Jura mountains into France, then northward to Fontainebleau where we'll visit the great palace containing many relics of Napoleon and Josephine. We'll have three days in glamorous Paris, and a trip to Versailles, the most fabulous of all the palaces of France.

CRUISING THE ATLANTIC—Both going and coming home, we'll have fine pleasure-filled, restful days aboard ship—on the Cunard Line's luxurious Queen Elizabeth going over, and on the Queen Mary when we return!

While in Holland, we'll visit Volendam where people still wear their picturesque native costumes.



Versailles, the most fabulously beautiful palace in France and in the whole world, will be visited during our stay in Paris.



Mr. E. R. Eastman,
President
American Agriculturist
Box 367-E,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary for your European Tour, May 28-July 1, 1958.

Name _____

_____

Address _____

_____

Please print your name and address

Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



TAKING INVENTORY YOURSELF

"O wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursels as others see us.
It would frae many a blunder free us
And foolish notion."—*Robert Burns*

WHEN you start on a trip, you first decide where you are going. Take a look at your friends. Isn't it true that the ones who are getting ahead are the ones who set a goal and work toward it?

It's never too late for us to set goals, and the first job then is to find where we are now. That means taking a personal inventory. When you take that inventory, do it alone, and be absolutely truthful with yourself.

There are countless questions we can ask ourselves. For example: Can we save money? Are we learning something every day? Where do we want to be in 20 or 30 years? Are we self-reliant? Can we make decisions? Do we have friends, and if not, why not?

The possible list is endless and suggests that a personal inventory should extend over a period of time. Try it. Then, when we are satisfied that we know ourselves, we can set one or more definite goals. Avoid goals so big and so distant that they are unlikely to be reached, making the first one relatively simple. But when we reach it, let's not break our arms patting ourselves on the back. Set a new goal, and one more difficult to reach.

Few satisfactions in life are more pleasing than the sense of achievement that comes from a goal reached.

COMPROMISE

MOST arguments are settled by a compromise, and the person who refuses to "give" on relatively unimportant details will win few of them.

But there is a point beyond which a man's self respect cannot permit a compromise. That point is located between details and principles. Details can be compromised with satisfaction; principles only with disaster.

SAVING STRING

MANY YEARS AGO a neighboring farmer had an aged aunt who was a "string-saver."

Frequently she remonstrated when her nephew used his jackknife to open packages. "I never can understand," she said, "how you have managed to be as successful as you are when you insist on being so wasteful!"

"I am moderately successful," was the reply, "because I refuse to use ten cents' worth of time to save one cent's worth of string."

Most of us have a "saving streak." We refuse to throw some useless gadget on the scrap pile, continuing to move it out and back at housecleaning or barn-cleaning time, eventually yielding to exasperation and discarding it long after its usefulness has vanished.

Business corporations have the same trouble. In that connection, two reasons are given for the rapid economic recovery of West Germany:

1. **A free enterprise climate stimulates thought and work.**
2. **The vast war-time destruction made new machines and equipment necessary, and the new were far more efficient than the old that were destroyed.**

Essentially, the same problem faces farmers. When should a piece of equipment be traded in for a new and better one? No one can answer the question but the man who is running the farm, but he won't get the right answer without serious, thoughtful figuring. An old verse gives some guidance:

"Be not the first by whom the new is tried;
nor yet the last to cast the old aside."

PRINCIPLE—OR EXPEDIENCY?

THE STORY is told of a man who saw a friend following a mob. "Your life is in danger," he said. "Follow that mob and they may turn and kill you."

"But I must follow them," was the breathless reply. "I'm their leader!"

The story suggests a never-ending problem. Does a leader carry out the wishes of his followers when he feels sure they are wrong, or does he follow his own conscience?

As I see it, no one can be a leader just by being a good follower. Putting it another way, a leader should develop a plan of action and present it to his followers, at the same time backing his position by facts and figures.

Of course, no one can be a leader without followers. The man who fancies he is a leader but who disagrees with the majority of his group should do one of three things: persuade a majority to his way of thinking; re-examine his position and change it; or, if he cannot do that conscientiously, resign as leader.

Legislators are tempted at times to back a popular but questionable policy to keep in office. Farm leaders may find themselves in the same position. In that case, the good of agriculture and the future of the organization they represent may well depend on their sticking to principle rather than yielding to expediency.

MOTIVES

ONE OF THE best and most productive motives for guiding a person's actions is enlightened self interest.

Self interest, guided by knowledge and understanding, forbids theft, dishonesty, or oppression. Self interest understands that honest work with mind or muscle produces wealth, and that fair dealing pays off.

To the worker, self interest includes helping the employer to make a profit; to the employer it includes higher pay to match higher production.

In fact, there is something about the professional "do-gooder" that generates distrust, especially when he proposes to force me, against my will, to use my money to carry out his plans. Charity under compulsion ceases to be charity. The perfect expression of enlightened self interest would greatly lessen the need for charity.

GOOD OLD ALMANAC

EVERY YEAR readers ask us where they can buy a Farm Almanac. One is available from John Baer's Sons, Lancaster, Pa. In fact, it is the 133rd volume. Another is published by Yankee, Inc., Dublin, N. H., which is in the 166th year of publication.

In addition to the phases of the moon, weather predictions, and similar commonly expected information, you will find gems of wisdom such as the shortest poem in the English language, the one about microbes:

"Adam
"Had 'em."

Also, what is referred to as a simple, 365-day course in beauty, which in four lines reads:

"This I learned at
my grandma's knee—
BEAUTIFUL THINK
you'll BEAUTIFUL BE."

I'll bet you didn't know that Paul Revere sent a bill to the Massachusetts State Treasury for his famous ride? Do you plan to have your dental work done when the Zodiac signs are under the waist?

It is probable that much less credence is given nowadays to planting under certain conditions, but yet many farmers and rural dwellers are in the market for and enjoy a copy of an almanac in the old-time tradition.

PENNSYLVANIA BOOSTS MILK VENDORS

IN THE STATE of Pennsylvania, fluid milk consumption is being increased by an "Industry-Farm Cooperation Program."

In commending the steel industry and other industries in the State for installing automatic milk vending machines in plants, Governor Leader pointed out that U. S. farmers use 6½ million tons of steel a year, and that 36% of the income of farmers in the Keystone State comes from dairy products.

Among the Commonwealth's industrial firms now utilizing the services of automatic milk vending machines are: RCA; Alcoa; Armstrong Linoleum (Lancaster); Birdsboro Foundry (Reading); Zurn Manufacturing Co.; Louis Marx Toy Co. (Erie); Metropolitan Edison; York Refrigeration (York); United States Steel (Elwood City, McKeesport); Universal Cyclops; Crucible Steel; Copperweld; Dravo Corporation (Pittsburgh); Mushroom Mine (Valencia); and Spang Well Drilling Co. (Butler).

Also, the Governor said, the USDA in its price support program is buying dairy products representing 4% of U. S. milk production at a price about half that of fluid milk. Therefore, every additional dollar spent by consumers for fluid milk increases dairymen's checks by fifty cents, and reduces the government's obligation by an equal amount.

They Say - - - - -

THEY SAY

PERSONAL prayer, it seems to me, is one of the simple necessities of life, as basic to the individual as sunshine, food, and water . . . A thousand experiences have convinced me beyond room of doubt that prayer multiplies the strength of the individual and brings within the scope of his capabilities almost any conceivable objective.—*Dwight D. Eisenhower*

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MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS



AA's Farm Dollar Guide

MILK: Administrator Blanford has announced the uniform price for the New York-New Jersey milk shed for October as $5.07, higher than the October '56 price by 52 cents. No one credits the entire increase to changes in the Order made last summer, yet few will deny that they caused much of the increase.

The amount of Class I milk in the October pool was 473,607,781 lbs., which was 65.54% of the total. Class II milk was 6.62%, and Class III (manufactured products) 27.84%.

POULTRY: Prospects for egg prices continue good at least for the first six months of 1958. In October, U. S. EGG production was 5% lower than in October '56 (down 9% in the Northeast). Predicted number of producing hens on U. S. farms January 1 is 5% below year previous. More baby chicks will undoubtedly be hatched than last year, and it is expected that more old hens will be held longer than normal. Also, the number of eggs per hen has been steadily increasing.

1958 BROILER production is predicted as 6% higher than last year, and prices are expected to be about the same as 1957, which were not satisfactory to broiler producers.

TAX GUIDE: If you are making out your own income tax reports, be sure to get a copy of "The 1958 Farmers Tax Guide" at your county agricultural agent's office or from the office where you file your income tax return.

It is legitimate to shift a certain amount of income and expenses from '57 to '58, or vice versa, if you can thereby lessen your income tax due. To cut '57 taxable income, pay all labor expenses to date, consider hiring help to get work done that can be done now rather than in '58, get machinery overhauled and pay the bills, purchase and pay for feed, seed and fertilizer before January 1. You can also deduct taxes, special assessments, cash rent, insurance premiums and interest payments connected with the farm operation when not paid more than a year in advance.

If your income is low this year, you can postpone expenses and perhaps sell crops to increase the 1957 taxable income, thereby possibly ending up in a lower tax bracket for 1958.

CROPS: The USDA October crop report increased estimates of a number of crops, making '57 crop prediction equal to the record set in 1948, and matched in 1956. Yields per acre of 28 important crops set a new record at 127% of the 1947-49 average, and production of all crops was 106% of the 1947-49 average.

The fall POTATO crop is now estimated at 7% less than a year ago, and down in all states except the West. It is predicted that the government diversion program will result in supplies to consumers about equal to demand, and at prices to producers better than a year ago.

The latest APPLE forecast is for 116 million bushels, 10% above a year ago, and the largest since 1950.

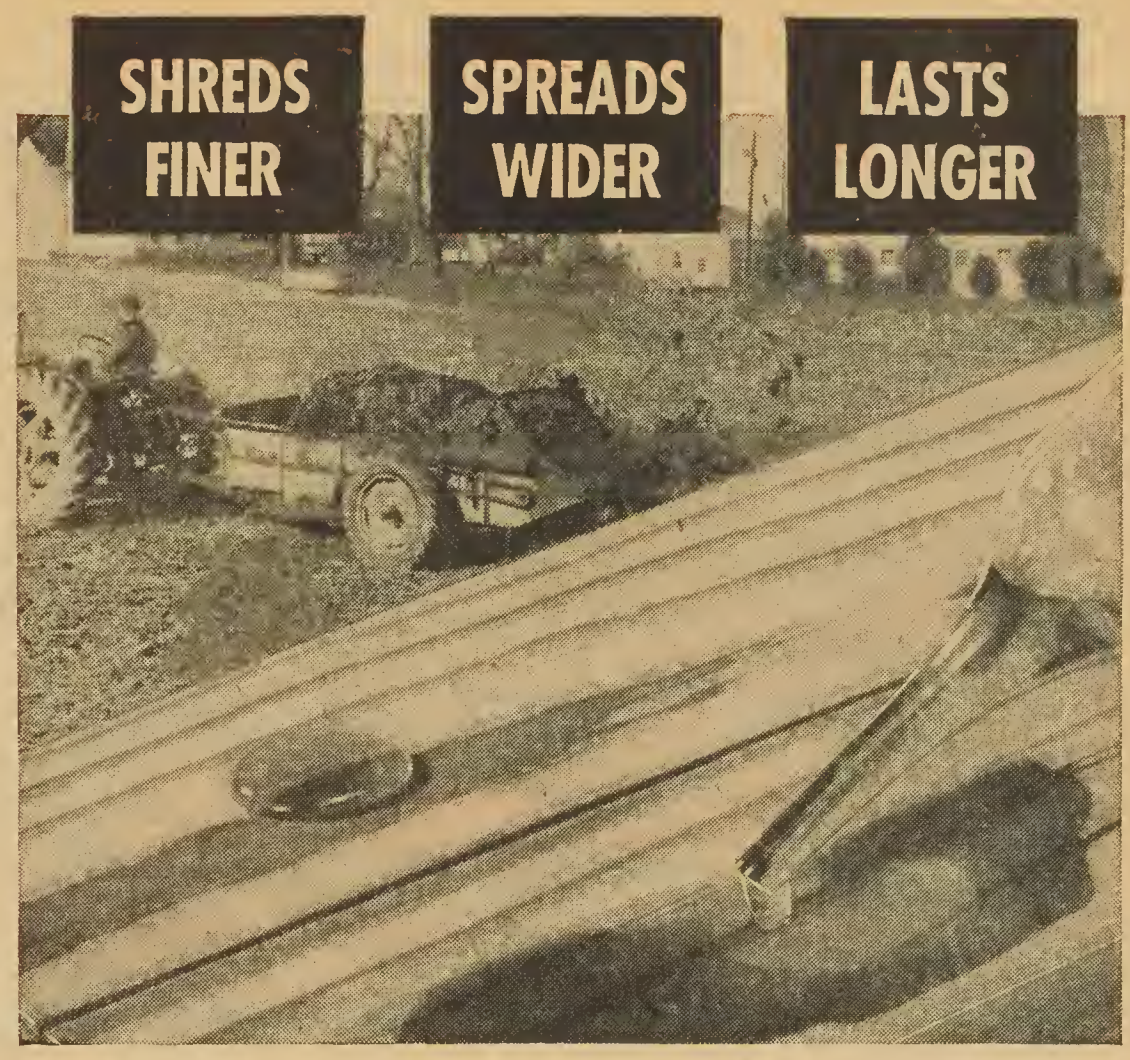
FEED GRAINS: U. S. feed grain production is estimated at nearly 3% above the previous high of 1948, and feed grain prices are expected to continue from 10% to 15% below a year ago. A New York Department of Agriculture report shows that grain fed per day to New York cows on November 1 was 7.4 lbs. compared to 7.2 lbs. on November 1, 1956, and 6.7 lbs. the average for November 1 1951-55.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



I READ a piece the other day when Jane Mirandy was away that said us men should be the boss; a family is a total loss, it said, when men are calm and meek and keep still when the women speak. A man should rare up on his feet and not be always nice and sweet, but let the women understand that he runs things with iron hand. So I resolved that I would be a real and tough he-man, by gee; no longer would I just submit to Jane Mirandy's orders, it is time for me to take a chance and let her know who wears the pants.

So when my wife came home I sat and budged not from where I was at; I told her to fix up the fire, I guess my tone aroused her ire 'cause she said, "Look, I've had enough, it's much too late for that kid stuff; you know who's boss around this place so just head at a rapid pace out to the woodpile for some sticks or you'll be in a first-class fix, when time for supper rolls around there'll be no vittles to be found." Which goes to prove that folks who write aren't necessarily so bright; I've learned that there ain't any need to go by ev'rything you read.



One way NEW IDEA adds years of spreading. At left, water stands on surface of water repellent Penta-treated board. At right, untreated board absorbs moisture. This NEW IDEA treatment assures longer, rot-free life.

The Spreaders With Built-In Extra Years

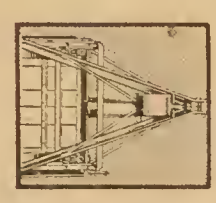
Good reasons why successful farmers prefer NEW IDEA spreaders

For nearly sixty years, NEW IDEA spreaders have been first choice of experienced farmers because they last longer, do the best job.

Last longer. Today, NEW IDEA spreaders are built to rigid standards after being tested and re-tested to the breaking point on the NEW IDEA torture track. On-farm testing proves both long life and performance. With NEW IDEA spreaders, you have lower upkeep, many added years of spreading service.

Spread better. Every NEW IDEA spreader shreds finer because the blade-like U-teeth are triple staggered to tear up the manure thoroughly. Famous NEW IDEA replaceable paddles are scientifically designed to slice through manure and deliver a wider, more uniform pattern.

Most popular. Experienced farmers know there's nothing like a NEW IDEA spreader to help them do a better job of soil conditioning. That's why more farmers use NEW IDEA spreaders than any other make.



Extra years are added. Sturdy "A" hitch, of deep formed steel members extends back and ties into the main frame for extra stability and support.



Extra years added to business end. Larger tubular distributor shaft is stronger and takes shock loads with less danger of damage.



Extra years of slam-bang loading. Heavy gauge steel flares strengthen box, withstand shocks of mechanical loading.



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See the newest NEW IDEA *spreaders at your* NEW IDEA *dealer's.*



125-bu. PTO | 95-bu. PTO | 95-bu. | 70-bu. | 75-bu. 4-wheel

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NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT CO. DIVISION AVCO DISTRIBUTING CORP.

Dept. 350, Coldwater, Ohio.

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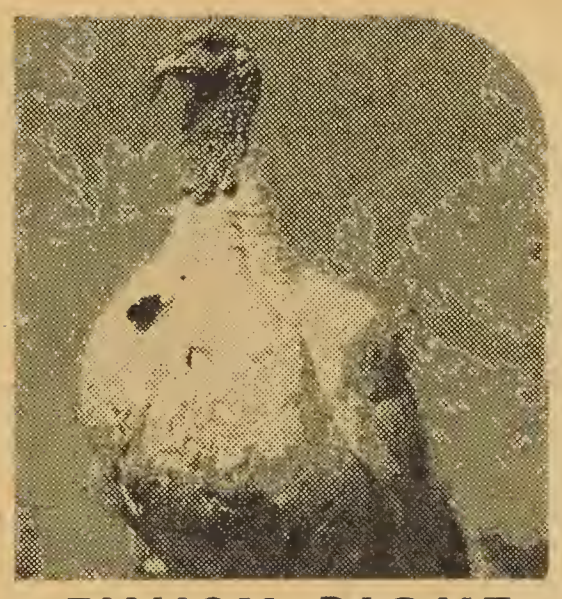
- ☐ 125-bu. PTO
- ☐ 95-bu. PTO
- ☐ 95-bu.
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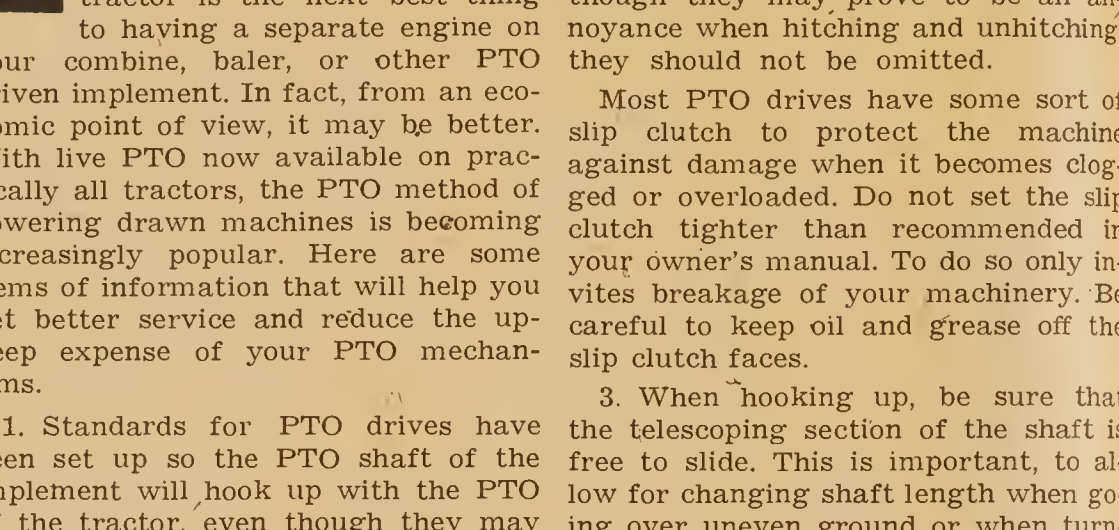
PTO Mechanisms

By MELVIN E. LONG

A "live" or continuous running power-take-off shaft on your tractor is the next best thing to having a separate engine on your combine, baler, or other PTO driven implement. In fact, from an economic point of view, it may be better. With live PTO now available on practically all tractors, the PTO method of powering drawn machines is becoming increasingly popular. Here are some items of information that will help you get better service and reduce the upkeep expense of your PTO mechanisms.

1. Standards for PTO drives have been set up so the PTO shaft of the implement will hook up with the PTO of the tractor, even though they may have different color paint. If your tractor is non-standard a conversion kit is probably available from your dealer.

The standard tractor PTO shaft is 1⅜ inches in diameter, has 6 splines, and turns clockwise, when viewed from the rear of the tractor. If your tractor has an adjustable drawbar, set it to the following dimensions for best results when using the PTO. a) Hitch point of the drawbar 14 inches behind the end of the tractor PTO shaft. b) Hitch point at least 6 inches below the PTO shaft. c) Hitch point 12 to 15 inches above the ground level, and in line, side-to-side with the PTO shaft.



Here are the recommended dimensions for satisfactory PTO hook-up.

Standard PTO speed is 530 to 550 revolutions per minute. If your tractor has a built in tachometer, the correct speed for proper PTO operation is marked on the dial. If you have a tractor without the tachometer, you may wish to borrow a revolution counter or a portable tachometer from your dealer. Then mark the throttle setting that gives you about 575 rpm. This will allow for a slight decrease in speed when a load is applied.

2. The PTO drive on most pull type machines consists of three universal joints, a telescoping section, the safety shields, and a slip clutch of some type.

Since the PTO height varies somewhat from tractor to tractor, the implement shaft provides an adjustment for height. This height should be adjusted so that there is a straight line from the center of the universal joint on the tractor to the center of the universal joint at the implement gear case. This line should be straight, both when viewed from the side and when viewed from above.

The telescoping portion of some PTO drives can be taken apart rather easily. If this is done for any reason, such as when making repairs on your implements, be sure to reassemble so that all three universal joint yokes are in line. If one joint is a quarter turn out of line, the rotating parts of the drawn machine will not turn at a uniform speed.

Machinery manufacturers provide safety shields for your protection. Even though they may prove to be an annoyance when hitching and unhitching, they should not be omitted.

Most PTO drives have some sort of slip clutch to protect the machine against damage when it becomes clogged or overloaded. Do not set the slip clutch tighter than recommended in your owner's manual. To do so only invites breakage of your machinery. Be careful to keep oil and grease off the slip clutch faces.

3. When hooking up, be sure that the telescoping section of the shaft is free to slide. This is important, to allow for changing shaft length when going over uneven ground or when turning corners.

4. If the PTO shaft on your tractor has not been used for some time, it is probably dirty and rusty, making it difficult to slide the PTO coupling over the shaft. A few minutes spent to wire brush and oil the splines will generally ease the chore of hooking up.

There are several types of fasteners used to prevent the coupling from pulling off the shaft. Be sure that the fastener latches properly or that the pin is in place. Otherwise, the coupling may pull off before the telescoping action of the shaft takes place.

5. Here's a handy method for positioning grease fittings in shafts and idler sprockets, when greasing your combine, baler, or corn picker. Instead of trying to stop the PTO at just the right place by means of the clutch, do this: Engage the PTO clutch, be certain that the tractor ignition switch is "off", and turn the PTO over slowly with the tractor starter.

6. If your tractor has a separate clutch, engage it gradually, just as you do the forward motion clutch. Snapping a PTO clutch into engagement is sure to lead to early breakdown of some of the parts of the machine or tractor.

It's also a good idea when turning sharply at the corners of the field, with the machine empty, to disengage the PTO clutch on the tractor. This prevents undue wear on the universal joints in the PTO drive shaft, and allows you to turn more sharply. Be sure to re-engage the PTO clutch and have the machine up to operating speed again, before placing a load on it.

7. Some implements which mount on the tractor three point hitch also make use of the PTO shaft. On these machines, it is especially important to check for telescoping of the PTO shaft, and the proper installation of safety shields. Most of these machines will also require some sort of stabilizer arrangement in the three point hitch to prevent side-to-side motion, which would impose additional strain on the PTO drive.

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Ask your feed manufacturer or feed dealer for dairy feeds that provide one-tenth of a milligram of AUREOMYCIN Chlortetracycline per pound of body weight per head per day.

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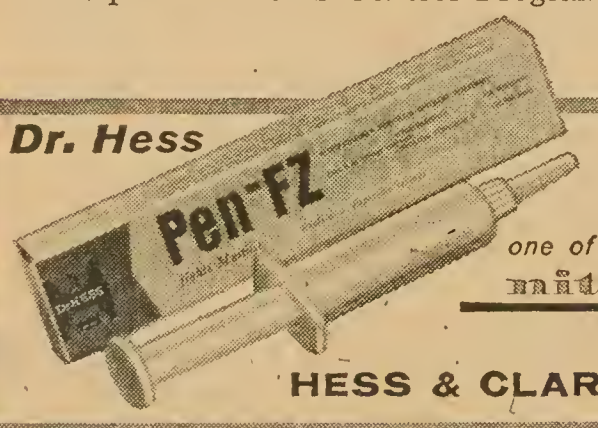
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RELIEF vs. SOCIAL SECURITY

I READ your article "Fish Stories and Social Security" in the October 5 AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. The set-up was to take care of you when you reached 65. Those who never worked under Social Security go on relief and receive any and everything they need or ask for, from false teeth and eye glasses to living and clothes, hospital or doctor; no matter what, they get it.

If you try to make out those drawing Social Security are living on easy street I'd like to know how do those who really understand it all from A to Z think we can have nothing to worry about, with prices soaring on every necessity? Thirty dollars don't go very far for fuel, lights, clothes, and eats. Even us old ones in the eighties need more than that will supply. We can't die till our time comes, or shouldn't, but just what is there really to live for at these prices.—*An Old Lady*

EDITOR'S NOTE: The reader's comment that the set-up is to "take care of you when you reach 65" is not quite correct. Social Security was set up with the idea that it would help old people who retire, but that they would also be thrifty and have some savings to add to Social Security payments.

All of us, both old and young, realize that the older people now retiring and getting Social Security have paid very little into the fund. Of course Social Security payments have to be started some time, and those who are retiring now get the benefits. Some people still express doubts as to the eventual soundness of the Social Security System.

— A. A. —

FARM CENSUS FIGURES

MY ATTENTION has been called to an editorial comment in the September 21st AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST entitled "Farm Census," which says that farm census figures can be and often are misleading, and that to make farm statistics more accurate some better definition of a farm needs to be devised.

The enclosed report shows how the 4,783,000 farms were classified in the "commercial" and "other" groups. The report presents data for commercial farms by economic class, and also presents data separately for part-time farms, residential farms and abnormal farms.

You will note in examining these reports that the Bureau of the Census has presented details by classes of farms, and has described each class so that the users of the statistics can determine for themselves what groups they may wish to combine or exclude.

Writing an all-inclusive and at the same time classificatory definition of a farm is next to impossible. There are too many shades of difference. The Websterian definition that a farm is a piece of land devoted to agricultural production is hardly adequate for statistical purposes. The definitions used in the Census are the product of the combined thinking of the Census Bureau's agricultural advisory committee and of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

—*A. W. von Struve, Public Information Office, Bureau of the Census.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: Undoubtedly Mr. von Struve is correct. Apparently, rather than to blame the Census Bureau for the situation, we should have put the blame on people who misuse the census figures to prove various things, and in the process have confused a lot of people, including me.

— A. A. —

CAN YOUNG PEOPLE SAVE?

NO. What's the use of talking about thrift. We are a young couple trying to get ahead, but with prices as they are, we just can't save a cent. If we do manage to put a few dollars away, someone gets sick or some emergency comes up to use the money.

It takes so much money to get started in farming that we are convinced we never can make it.—*R.W., N. J.*

* * *

YES. Some people say they can't save, but we have always saved a little regularly. When you do that, it counts up.

The reason some young couples can't save is that they can't resist buying on time. Some of our friends drive newer, shinier cars than we do and buy better clothes oftener. That doesn't bother us, because we are doing what we want to do—building a savings account. There is always the temptation to buy, but before you can save you can get the money. Our parents tell us how much easier it is to get hold of a dollar now than it was a generation ago.

—*C.D., Pa.*

* * *

EDITOR'S NOTE: The best answer to the claim that a young couple can't save money is that many **are saving.** To a great degree, thrift is a habit, and one that can be acquired at an early age. It will be a sad day for America if everyone concludes that there's no object in trying to save money.

— A. A. —

FARMERS CANNOT "GO IT ALONE"

(Continued from Page 1)

cooperatives to spend too much time on membership maintenance. Unfortunately, cooperative leaders sometimes promise too much. Once a man joins a group, it seems to me that he should stick to it and support it—or help change it if it fails to do what it was set up to do.

Some progress has been made in marketing quality eggs and in seeing that the poultryman who produces quality gets paid for it. In isolated cases progress has been made in marketing fruit. Page 1 of the November 2nd AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST told of one such case. I am told that the problem is being tackled by fruit growers in the Champlain Valley. No one is going to do the job for farmers. We must do it ourselves.

In New York State, farm organizations have performed a service by setting up new organizations to fill a need. An excellent example is the Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, through which farmers can market cull cows and other livestock and get for them what the market warrants. If a similar unfilled need should come up in the future, we have the machinery to meet it.

As a farmer, I want the officers and directors of my farm organization to be farmers, and controlled by the members. I want the dues to be high enough so that we can hire men with ability equal to those with whom they must deal.

Farm organizations are essential to the welfare of agriculture. They must be strengthened. Let's buckle down to the job and get it done!

Your Veterinarian Discusses:

Drying Off Dairy Cows

ALTHOUGH there is still considerable difference of opinion among dairymen about the best one, there are three recognized methods of drying off milk cows.

The so-called "intermittent" milking method is probably the commonest one. Under it, a cow may be milked once a day for a while, then every second day for a while. Finally, she is milked every third or fourth or fifth day until she goes dry. Then there is the "incomplete" milking method, which consists of leaving about half the milk in the udder at milking time. This plan is usually combined with intermittent milking in some form to get the cow dried off. Under the third method, milking is abruptly stopped.

These different methods can be evaluated a little better by reviewing the mechanics of milk secretion by a cow. Milk is continuously being made from blood by cells in the udder of a lactating animal. It is stored in the udder as it is made, thus causing a slowly increasing pressure there. When this becomes greater than the normal blood pressure, milk secretion automatically stops. It begins again when udder pressure is lowered by the removal of milk. When pressure is not relieved, resorption of the stored milk begins in about 48 hours. However, resorption is so slow that udder pressure and blood pressure just about balance each other for two or three days so milk secretion is stopped for quite a while. When resorption is complete, the long period of inactivity has shrunk the milk-secreting cells, and they are unable to start functioning again until the next calf is born.

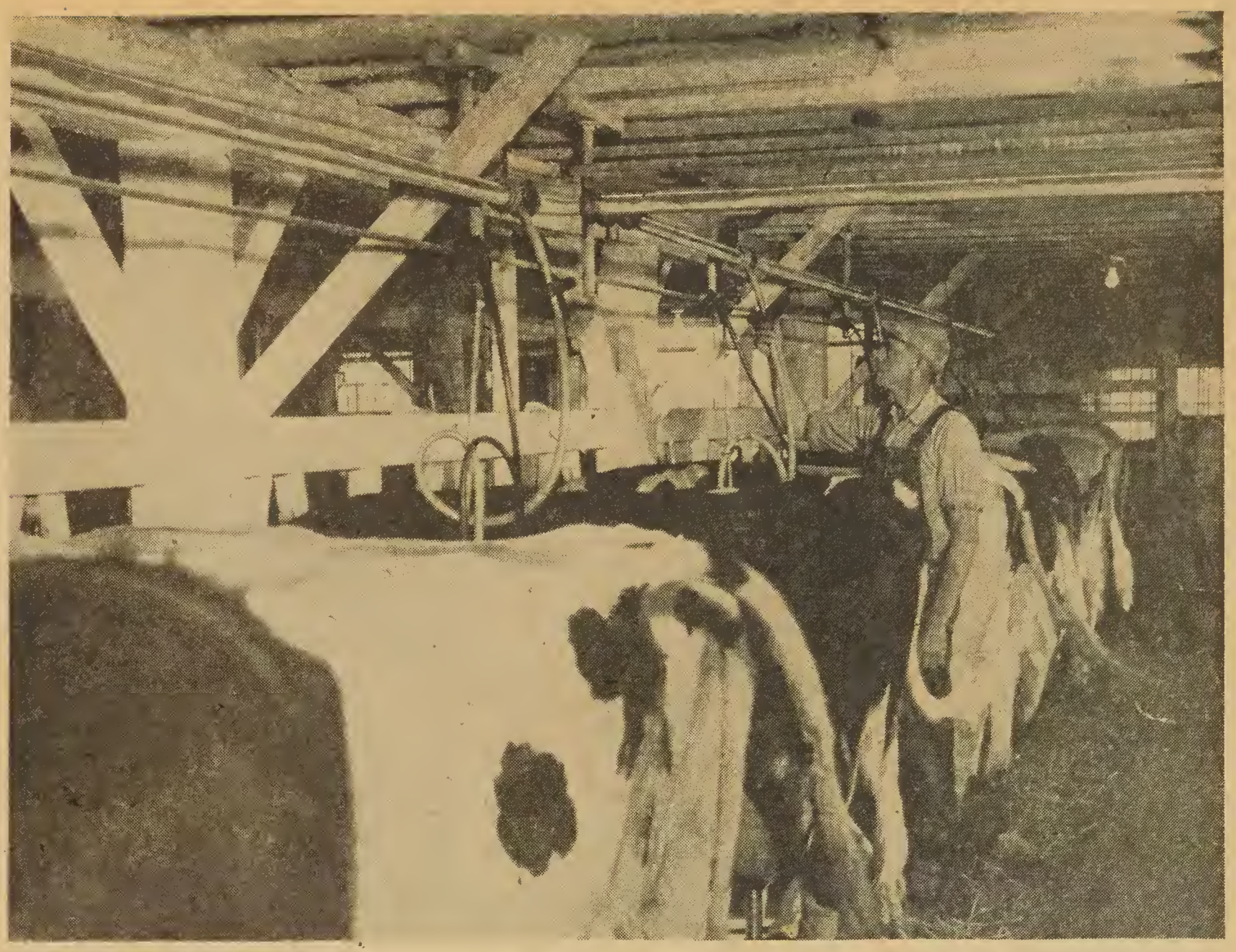
On the basis of the above facts, intermittent milking appears as a poor way of drying off cows. About the time that udder pressure has grown high enough to stop milk secretion, the cow is milked so it can start again. The same objection holds for incomplete milking as a means of drying off cows.

In contrast, abrupt cessation of milking has been shown as the fastest and best of drying off methods, providing the quarters are free of infection. Trials have demonstrated it as being safe for use on cows producing at least 20 pounds of milk daily. There is apt to be swelling of the udder for a couple of days after milking has been stopped, but symptoms of discomfort soon start to disappear.

If the udder pressure becomes too great in the case of cows that are producing more than 20 pounds of milk daily, production can be cut down by giving them less feed. When animals are especially hard to dry off, they can be given less water for a few days.

Complaints have been made that the abrupt cessation of milking affects the quality of milk produced in following lactations, but exhaustive checking shows that it has no bearing whatever on the composition, amount, or bacteria count of milk subsequently yielded by cows. As a matter of fact, rapid drying off of cows may actually increase later milk production by increasing the length of time they are dry. Anyway, tests at Ohio State University have shown that cows having a 6 to 8-week dry period produced an average of 700 pounds more milk than cows that did not have the rest period.

When quarters are affected with mastitis, they are best handled by intermittent milking combined with udder infusion of antibiotics. Milking may then be abruptly stopped on clean quarters at the same time that diseased quarters on a cow are being dried off in a different manner. This point means that about the only requirement governing the abrupt drying off of cows consists of knowing which animals have sound udders.



Leslie L. Cole of Fowlerville, N. Y., reports on his pipeline milking system:

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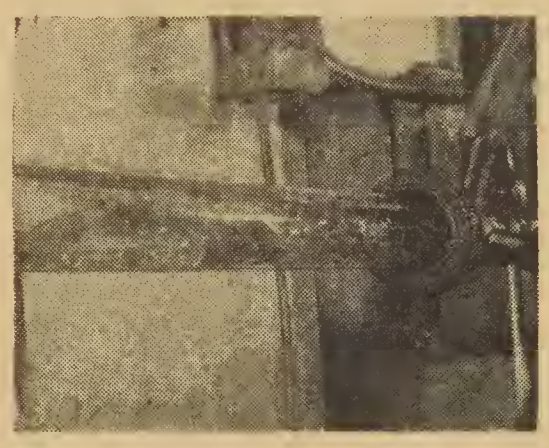
Of course, you'll want the well-known advantages of a pipeline milking system: no pails to wash, replace, or lug back and forth to the milk house; less time spent milking; less exposure of the milk to flies and dust; lower bacteria counts.

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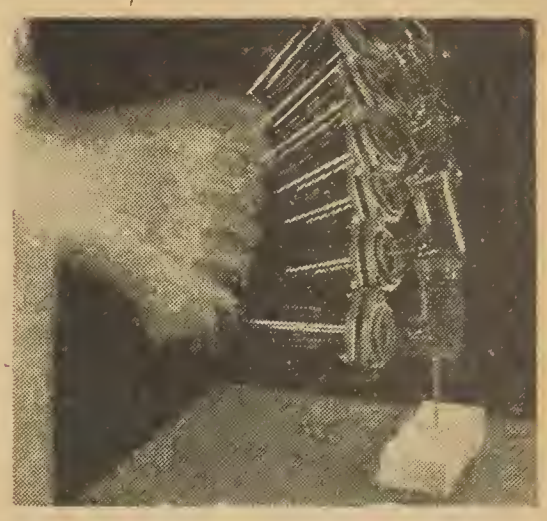


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I WAS JUST FIGURING...

—by Cy Watkins



Here you are with a flock of well-bred layers and you're facing into one of the best egg markets in a long time. But you're facing something else, too. You're facing the threat of a laying slump that will prevent you from cashing in on these good prices, if you aren't careful.

If I had a big flock, like so many folks I know, I'd be watching those hens every minute so that I'm ready to take quick action the minute something seems to be going wrong.

What can you do to prevent a mid-winter slump?

Well, first of all, it goes back to the beginning . . . management. If your sanitation and housing are good you've made an important start.

Second. You should be sure you're feeding a good, highly fortified ration that provides all of the essential egg-making nutrients. By mid-winter, a hen's bodily reserves will certainly have been drained unless the ration you're feeding has everything she needs in proper balance. The ration should have a **sensible** ratio between energy and protein . . . not so high-powered it's almost explosive. It should provide the essential MINerals and VITamins necessary for egg-making and for body maintenance. And it should have an antibiotic to constantly guard the flock from the wide variety of germs that are found in most layer operations. The rations that you build yourself from Watkins Min-Vite for Layers do this, and if your flock is on a Watkins ration, you're in good shape.

Third. You should be ready to fight disease that may hit the flock as a result of stress . . . such as severe weather changes, worming, etc.

Your Watkins Dealer sells two fine products for this. One, T-V Special, a Terramycin-Vitamin concentrate. The other, Water Soluble Antibiotic-Vitamin Powder. T-V Special is designed for **both** preventative and therapeutic use. Ideally, it should be fed in advance of a period of stress, and through to several days after. If the birds are off feed already, use Water Soluble Antibiotic - Vitamin Powder **You should have both on hand before you need them.**

Fourth. Worm birds if necessary. Of course, there's **some** risk to worming birds in mid-winter . . . it creates a period of stress that lets the defenses down. However, if they show signs of worms, it seems to me that it's a chance you have to take.

Fortify the regular ration with Watkins T-V Special before worming. Worm with Watkins Piperazine. Continue with T-V Special until the birds are well on their feet again.

There are several products that no laying operation should be without. Be sure and check into them the next time your Watkins Dealer calls.

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The QUESTION ? BOX



How should I go about reconditioning an asparagus bed?

For fertilization, broadcast 750-1000 lbs. of a 10-10-10 fertilizer per acre and work it into the soil (2 lbs. per 100 sq. feet). Do this in the spring before the cutting season. After the cutting season, side-dress with about 75-100 lbs. per acre of ammonium nitrate or its equivalent.

For weed control, apply 2 lbs. per acre Karmex W as a spray and repeat after the cutting season. Karmex W will not give perfect control of quack grass. Tests show that this can be obtained with Dowpon but this has not yet been cleared for use by the Pure Food and Drug Administration.

—*M.W.M.*

What is the value of apple pomace for feeding dairy cows?

Apple pomace is about equal to corn silage. It can be fed fresh or preserved as silage. Feed it after milking to avoid giving the milk an apple flavor.

How much more valuable is fine lime for soil use?

Lime that will pass through a 60 mesh screen will go to work in the soil the year it is applied. If it won't pass through a 60 mesh to the inch screen, much of it will require at least three years to become effective. It's worth while to check on the fineness of the lime you buy.

How much will 100 mature pullets eat per day?

About 25 lbs. as they begin to lay and up to 30 lbs. when production reaches 50%.

Leghorn pullets require about 57 lbs. of feed a year for maintenance and heavies take around 74 lbs. To produce 100 eggs requires about 14 lbs. of feed.

When should lights be started on pullets?

On early hatched pullets, start lights when they reach 50% production. On late hatched pullets use lights as soon as they are housed.

Why is it necessary to discard milk for 72 hours after using an antibiotic to treat mastitis?

Such milk contains some of the antibiotic. It is considered adulterated and it is not legal to sell it. It can be fed to farm animals without danger and probably it would do no harm to humans. However, if any infection is present in a human body resistance to antibiotics might be built up. Some people are allergic to antibiotics, also they interfere seriously with the manufacture of cheese and other manufactured dairy products.

To what extent can barley be substituted for corn in a dairy ration?

Up to a maximum of 50% of a ration for dairy cows. In energy content, barley is equal to corn on the basis of weight. Prejudice against barley for dairy cows is not based on fact.

What temperature should be maintained in a potato storage?

For the first week or two, keep the temperature at about 60°F to aid the healing of cut tubers. Then lower the temperature as rapidly as possible to 36 or 38°F.



COVER PROTECTS 375 TONS OF SILAGE

ROBERT GUEST of Rushford, Allegany County, N. Y. and the pit silo on his farm, which has a capacity of 375 tons. Silage is covered with a black plastic cover to prevent spoilage.

"I bought it," said Bob, "with the idea that I would cover the silo between cuttings of grass silage. In other words, I would cut one field and put it in the silo, then cover with the plastic cover until I was ready to add some more to it. This is the first year I have used the plastic cover. In other years I covered the silage with paper fertilizer bags, then put on one to one-and-a-half inches of lime on top of that. It handled the spoilage satisfactorily, but of course it was a lot more work than the plastic cover."

Bob graduated from the vocational agriculture department at Rushford High School in 1949 and from the State School at Alfred in 1952. He and Mrs. Guest have a son a year old.

Bob is doing considerable remodeling on the stable. There will be room for 38 cows, and one reason for the remodeling was to give each cow more room than the old stable provided. One piece of labor saving that is being installed is a gutter cleaner.



Yes Sir, I Finally Retired!

. . . and it's as nice as I figured it would be. One reason is that I have enough money for the extras that make retirement fun. I've been saving for it — a little each year through my Farmers and Traders Retirement Income Plan.

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Farm Bureau Sees Need for Quality, United Actions

THE NEW YORK State Farm Bureau, at its 42nd annual session held in Syracuse last month:

- Re-elected all officers;
- Honored Warren Hawley, Batavia and C. Chester DuMond, Ulster Park, both past presidents, for their contributions to agriculture;
- Organized the New York State Farm Bureau Women's Committee and elected its members;
- Adopted some 40 resolutions;
- Heard leaders of various commodity groups outline problems and suggest steps farmers could take themselves to share more equitably in the Nation's prosperity.

Amherst Davis of Long Island was chairman of the commodity conference, which delegates, representing almost every type of farming in the State, agreed was one of the most stimulating they had ever heard. Herrell DeGraff, Babcock Professor of Food Economics at Cornell, declared that all our crop surpluses would be absorbed if a half pound or more meat equivalent was consumer per person per week. This, he indicated, was a challenge for us to "promote livestock products **without** price concessions," and "to get various commodity groups working together to promote their collective products.

"Advertising," DeGraff said, "is a tool of a good salesman, but it's the farmer's job to make the product worthy of the advertising." Phil Luke, president of the Empire State Potato Club, said, "The junk consumers bought for potatoes during the war is not just a memory—we're still putting junk on the market," and said it was time we did more than talk about marketing agreements if we're to get the culls off the market.

Donald Shoemaker, president of the New York Vegetable Growers' Ass'n., urged more unity among various groups "in their thinking and actions." He told the delegates, "We vegetable growers need your help and we are ready to help you."

More Promotion Money

"We are promoting our products," said Roland Reitz, president of the New York Horticultural Society, "but on very low budgets. Bargaining associations could be of real value and there should be no room for the free-rider who likes to call himself a rugged individualist. With fewer markets, fewer buyers, selling prices the same as years ago but costs tripled, we can't stand idle and let farmers become a peasant class." He cited as forward steps the taking over by cooperatives of five processing plants in the past two years and the need for "professional sellers selling to professional buyers."

Ray Forsyth, president of the New York Canning Crop Growers Co-op., said contracts should be negotiated with processors for growers to get decent prices and that 1,300 growers in nine counties had joined in his co-cp for that purpose. One problem still to be overcome, he said, was uniform grading of crops sold under contracts.

Reviewing the poultry situation, Robert Marshall, president of thc New York Poultry Council, skipped the broiler business due to integration but was optimistic regarding the turkey and egg business when quality is stressed. He urged medium-sized egg operators to spend less time cleaning drop-pits and more time ringing market doorbells.

Daniel J. Carey, Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, said milk was in a good position relative to other farm prices in the Northeast but warned that with big feed supplies, "we may have meat, milk and eggs running out of our cars in a few years." He said, regarding milk, "I hope all groups will agree on a promotion program and that it will be done within the structure of the present Order."

Lansing P. Shield, president of the Grand Union food chain stores, credited the drop in the farmers share of the consumer's dollar to the "invisible cook." Today, he said, there are 600 items with built-in services on supermarket shelves to satisfy the customer's desire for less work in her own kitchen. "Chains want sound relations with producers as, to be prosperous they must have prosperous sources of supply."

In summarizing the conference, Warren Ranney, director of industry relations for G.L.F., said, "We've learned today not to spend so much time proving we are charter members of the 'Bleeding Hearts Society' — that we should get the blinders off and take broad action in our marketing." Regarding chain store buying, he pointed out that, "In every community, a few farmers are producing food relatively cheaper than ever and in greater quantities, and these boys are setting market prices as the chains turn to them for quality plus quantity."

"In this examination of our position, we've learned that price is not everything in bargaining—that other parts of contracts are important."

Elections

Re-elected officers are: Don J. Wickham, Hector, president; Donald Green, Chazy, vice-president; Marion Johnson, treasurer. New member of the board of directors is William Bensley, Erie County. Re-elected directors and their counties, are: Marion Johnson, Wayne; Bernard Potter, Cortland; Earl Frisbie, Essex; Seth Parsons, Schoharie; and Amherst Davis, Suffolk.

Mrs. Leslie Lamb of Darien Center, Genesee County, was elected chairman of the new State Farm Bureau Women's Committee with the following district members: Mesdames Glenn Wingert, Allegany; A. W. Sondericker, Wyoming; Harold Hawley, Cayuga; Benjamin Van Dusen, Chemung; Walter Moore, Onondaga; Donald Tuthill, Oneida; Theodore Gibson, St. Lawrence; Charles Edwards, Rensselaer; Lawrence Hansen, Otsego; C. B. Esseltyn, Columbia and Wesley Simchick, Suffolk.

Resolutions Passed

The 500-odd delegates passed 40 resolutions in which they opposed the State wanting to set up child care centers for migrant workers as discriminatory against families who are permanent residents .

In other migrant labor matters, the Farm Bureau: Wants proposed sanitary code changes discussed with camp owners to make sure changes are workable; opposes creating a special State Department to deal with migrant labor problems; and states that farmers cannot provide modern motels for use only a few weeks a year.

The Bureau favored milk groups taking prompt action to collect funds and develop a milk promotion program.

The Bureau urged: Sparing good farm land in highway programs; fines of $100 for littering highways; removal of weight ceilings on agricultural trucks; elimination of unloading "fees" at markets; continued emphasis on food products grading and branding laws.

The Bureau also wants: Consideration of other sources of revenue, such as sales taxes to relieve burden on real property, a "right to work law" enacted in the State;

Control measures against starlings and blackbirds; No more future trading in potatoes and onions; Unions to be made subject to anti-trust laws; More farmers to run for political offices; the State Fair to encourage more farm machinery exhibits.



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Visiting Hayfields

By TOM MILLIMAN — *Milepost 372* — N. Y. THRUWAY

APPLE MARKETING IMPROVED

NORTHEASTERN apple growers have been up against stiff odds for 40 years, and still face a struggle. Tree numbers have radically declined in New York state, as have numbers of growers. Average size of orchard is now larger, with production per tree, per acre and per man much higher. Apples are gradually moving into strong hands both in production and in marketing throughout the Northeast. Mechanization is a part of it, as is controlled-atmosphere storage.

There was a good crop in 1957, which created a chaotic market in the early stages of the movement, as related by Apple Institute News of the New York and New England Apple Institute. The News then stated, "We think we can see this year, as we began to see in 1955, a marked improvement as more and more growers are banding together to do a better merchandising job, either cooperatively or through a competent sales agent, so that each year we see fewer independent growers with small volume shipping indiscriminately."

Favorable Factors

The Institute exists for promoting apple consumption. Inadequately financed, it nevertheless had enough funds to pay for 100 T.V. spots over 14 stations, and 936 radio spots over 58 stations, in a three-week period during November, 1957. Consumption has been good, quality improving after the flood of harvest, and prices firming. Most of the radio and T.V. coverage has been in New York City and New England. Meanwhile, commenting on the outlook, the Institute says, "This year there is space in controlled-atmosphere storages for 1,250,000 bushels of apples, mostly McIntosh. Most apples now in storage are in the hands of skillful and competent operators, people who are more likely to merchandise their holdings than to speculate, panic, and dump." Now the Institute plans include a big drive for Cortland baked apples through the restaurants and hotels of the Northeast.

On Their Own

Uncle Sam stands to one side in the problems of apple marketing. No government support has been accepted or sought. Growers and the trade will look after it. The trade consists not only of handlers and storers of fresh fruit, but of apple processors as well. About half of the New York crop is processed. To me, the survival of the Northeast apple industry is a tribute to those of the growers who are skillful, and this is now a majority. I expect to see the industry continue to stage a comeback and to grow. With apples of incomparable flavor, the consumer is the direct beneficiary.

1957—THE YEAR

AS OF November 15, plowing at Hayfields was still difficult, and we go into the winter with a deficit on soil moisture. Sweet corn was a partial failure and a loss, while another cash crop, wheat, had enough spring moisture to make a good crop, which grossed $100 an acre on the open market. We have two carloads of second crop alfalfa to sell this winter, to our pleasant surprise.

If there is a difference between Hayfields and the usual livestock farm, it lies in the treatment of pastures and hayfields and the greater use of fertilizer and lime. We believe pastures are the most valuable crop we can grow, whether for milking cattle, dry cows, bred heifers or big calves. Less than 100% of our pastures might be called good, and those that aren't have been partially neglected.

Because of taking first crop for grass silage from a field or two, followed by grazing, and on another field letting second crop go for grazing after a hay yield, it is neither simple nor easy to figure the acreage of pasture per cow on our patch of land. As nearly as I can calculate, taking the 35 acres used only for pasture by the milking herd of 46 to 52 (some dry), and calculating pasture days on land which also yielded grass silage or hay, in 1957 we used 8/10 of one acre per cow on a full season basis. Then the dry stock, all fully of grazing age, used 1 1/5 acres per animal, but wasted much of it in the first three months.

It is probable that for an average of five years, including two of drought, we've needed only one acre of pasture per grazing animal, milking, dry, and growing. It is not a record, and had we applied all the recommended practices, the result would have been better, maybe 20% better. Nineteen-fifty-seven was Harry's first year, with a handicapped start. Some pasture clipping, and some haying on pastures had to be by-passed. But we had pastures all the time, drought or no drought. Not enough in late summer and fall, but something succulent for cattle to eat.

The results were gratifying as well as profitable. Credit must go to: 1) fertilizer at slightly less than recommended amounts; 2) lime in fully recommended amounts; and 3) presence of legumes in nearly all pastures. Cows really produced under Harry's care, and heifers and big calves grew well without grain. Almost the same procedure is followed with hay, that is, fertilizer-lime rotation as recommended by colleges and other authorities — but our use is slightly on the skimpy side for fertilizer. The only hard thing about it all is to get it done, and sometimes it can't be fully done, with all the other work pressing down.

An aid of very great value is truck spreading of lime and fertilizer. With it, a hard-pressed farmer can get the job done at a cost to him of barely more than the price of the same materials delivered to him in bags. Without truck spreading we would be lost at Hayfields. It is an indispensable service. The grasslands respond far beyond the cost of materials and mechanical spreading. If we have any secret on grassland management, that's it.

As for ear corn and silage too, we've done considerably better in some other years. Still the silos and cribs match the hay barns by being full, and we are grateful for the niggardly rains which came after June. This year, Pennsylvania 602-A stood out for both silage and grain, while Cornell M-4 needed a little more moisture for a full crop. Connecticut 870 yielded quite well and was fully matured for silage use at this spot near Rochester, at an elevation of 630 feet.

Thanks to Providence and man for finest Concord grapes ever tasted; superlative Bartlett pears, and now Bosc pears; crisp succulent sweet peppers for salads and frying in oil a la Italian; increasing availability of potatoes other than Katahdin, in their season; wonderful peas, both fresh and frozen; broiler chickens of finest quality at give-away prices; improvement in the percentage of lean to fat in today's pork, fresh or cured; good cantaloupes, local and shipped in; vine-ripened tomatoes which drip when sliced; and many other bounties of Nature. It didn't seem to be a vintage year for sweet corn, but no matter.



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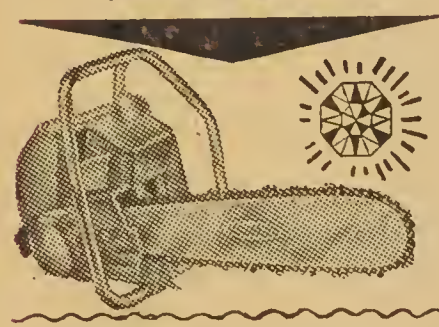
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CHICKEN EMBRYOS HELP IN FIGHT TO HALT ASIATIC FLU

By RAY FREEDMAN

SPRING LAKE FARM in Wyckoff, New Jersey, is not an ordinary poultry farm. Its major activity is supplying embryo eggs to Lederle Laboratories, one of six drug houses designated by the U. S. Public Health Service to produce Asian flu vaccine.

Spring Lake, a 12,000-chicken farm, has been supplying Lederle for 20-odd years, ever since a sleeping sickness epidemic among horses in the 1930's.

But the threatened plague of Asiatic flu is something else again. It has boosted demand even beyond Spring Lake's production facilities. Eggs must be imported to fill orders. . . thousands of orders.

Shipments of embryo eggs from Spring Lake to Lederle's plant has increased seven-fold since early in the summer. The lab now uses as many in a day as it previously used in a week.

The additional eggs, fertilized but not incubated, come from smaller farms in New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, which do not have Spring Lake's incubator capacity (410,000 eggs at a time) or its laboratory outlet.

An egg must of necessity pass a stiff test to become eligible to produce vaccine. First, it must be of a certain size, running 23 to 24 ounces to the dozen. This standardizes the amount of vaccine obtained from each egg. The National Institute of Health says that one egg provides enough vaccine for some five shots.

The egg must be 11 days old when shipped to the laboratory. This insures that the embryo is large enough to grow economically the virus from which the vaccine is made. Moreover, the egg must be white for ease in candling. . . So they might determine whether the embryo inside is alive.

— A. A. —

CHECK POSSIBLE PARASITE TROUBLE —NOW!

EXTERNAL parasites, mites and lice, are not usually noticed until they have "taken over". Check 'em now, there are fewer now than later.

No flock is immune. Lice, which spend their time on the bird, can easily be brought in from the range or growing quarters, on the birds themselves. Wild birds are notorious as carriers of lice.

Very effective in controlling lice at this time of year is 4 percent malathion dust. Spread at the rate of a lb. to 50 sq. ft. in loose dry litter it will serve as a good check. Don't worry if it gets on the roosts and in the pits or nests. It will go to work in those places also. In fact a small handful scattered in an individual nest or a couple in community nests will help keep them free of lice—and mites, too.

The northern fowl mite which differs from the common red mite in that it occurs more or less continuously on the bird as well as on the surroundings, is also controlled very effectively with malathion dust. However, because male birds do not dust themselves in litter as do hens, they are apt to be a source of reinfestation for the flock. In order to effectively control lice and mites dust each male around the vent, under wings and along the back. Spray is also effective (¼ pt. malathion emulsion to 3 gal. water).

Malathion spray or lindane is probably more effective against the red mite. However, where you are primarily concerned with prevention a malathion dust spread in the litter (1 lb. to 50 sq. ft.) and over the roosts will serve as a check for this pest also.

— *Harry Whelden, Maine College of Agriculture*



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Hostages To Fortune

By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XXI

JOHN MACDONALD had always prided himself on not only doing work well but in doing it fast. He often said that the two went together, that when you work fast and under pressure, you are more likely to do a good job. He always remembered with pride that one time when he was about fourteen and was helping a neighbor he had milked thirty cows at one milking. As a boy at home, he had tried to milk more cows than anybody else. When hoeing or digging potatoes, or working with a scythe or a cradle, he always led the men even when he was still a boy.

But now the years had begun to catch up with John, and he had had to slow up, much to his disgust. His grandson, Bill Graham, had been talking to him for years now about taking it easier. So had Mary, his daughter. They were right, but it was hard to take. It was fun to work. Since the death of his wife, Sarah, years ago, next to his daughter and her children his work was his best consolation, his greatest joy. In doing a job well and quickly, he could forget his troubles.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED

YOUNG BILL GRAHAM, now a Corporal, was instructing recruits at Fort Sherbourne during World War II and anxiously awaiting his turn to get overseas, have the war end, and get back home to his wife, Laura, who was expecting a baby.

John Macdonald, Bill's grandfather, with whom Bill had had many heated discussions over the old and the new ways of farming, was slowly coming around to see that Bill's modern ideas about mechanized farming were right. And John could hardly wait for Bill's return so they could put some of these new ideas into practice.

Bill applied for a furlough, hoping to be home when the baby was born. Little did he know that developments at home would hasten the furlough.

Now read on in this story.

At last, sadly, he had taken the advice of Bill and Mary and had tried to cut down his farming activities, selling some of his cows, and reducing his field activities. But there was plenty to do yet, thank goodness, enough to fill up the time at the slower pace he was forced to follow.

As John went about his work, he realized more and more that what Bill had said about the farm not being big enough to operate successfully under modern conditions was true. However, if he could only get his work done, John thought, he could still make the farm pay because of wartime prices. Right there was the trouble. He could no longer do all the work himself. The war and the city shops had taken every available man. There was no one to be hired. John knew that without a complete line of modern farm equipment one man, alone, could no longer farm efficiently. There were too many jobs like haying, for example, where at least two men were necessary. Now here he was at the beginning of haying time, and how was he going to get it done? Hay was a good crop this year, too. Mary worried about him and had offered to help, but she wasn't as young as she used to be either. Besides, haying is no job for a woman.

Well, thought John, he didn't need so much hay with his stock reduced. But that didn't help much because the hay must not go to waste on the land and kill the seeding. If it did that, next year there would be nothing but weeds. John talked with one neighbor after another, suggesting that they cut his hay for half of it. The neighbors were sorry, they liked and respected John, but they told him they just couldn't help. They were faced with the same shortage of help.

There was nothing to do but face up to the problem as he had to others in his lifetime. There was one fine piece of alfalfa that should have been cut two weeks before, so one late June morning John got up very early and started to rush through the chores with his old boyhood speed. The cows were milked and turned into the lane that led to the pasture. More or less of a perfectionist, no matter what the pressure was to get into the field, John had always cleaned up his cow stable every morning. This particular morning, he got his wheelbarrow and dung fork and, working rapidly, loaded the wheelbarrow to capacity. Picking up the handles and running with a little dog trot, he shoved the wheelbarrow the length of the stable and up a long plank over the manure pile in the farmyard. Then he started back on a run to repeat the process.

Suddenly, John felt a terrific burning sensation in his chest. He straightened up, leaning on his dung fork, took a deep breath and wondered what ailed him. After a moment, the pain passed, and he stooped to lift another forkful on to the wheelbarrow. Again the pain overtook him, this time sharper than before. He felt suffocated. In a moment the pain eased a little, and using the fork as a cane, he walked very slowly to the grain bin in front of the cows and sat down. Sitting on the feed box now, John noticed that his heart was pounding. How strange, he thought, what ails me? Never before had he felt like this. Feeling a little better, he stood up and took a few tentative steps, thinking that if he could just get back to work, he would be all right. But he wasn't. For the third time the terrific pain shocked him. Something was definitely wrong. What to do? If he went to the house, Mary would be frightened and put him to bed and then what would happen to the haying? All he needed was just a little rest, not a big fuss made over him. Well, he could rest here just as well as he could in the house. Besides, he wouldn't have to make the effort to walk there. Moving very slowly, John rearranged a pair of feed sacks and carefully lay down on them. How good it was to lie down. He was so tired. That was unusual, so early in the morning. Whatever had hit him must have taken the strength out of him, but just a little rest now and he would be all right. With the June sun streaming through the dusty stable windows, and repeating to himself that he would soon be all right, John dropped off to sleep.

Always anxious about her aging father, Mary Graham kept wondering why it took him so long to do his chores this morning. She kept watching for him to come up the path from the barn or start out for the alfalfa field with the old tractor and mowing machine. Looking out the window more and more frequently and not seeing her father, Mary could stand it no longer. So she went to the barn. There she found him on the feed sacks. Scared almost out of her wits, Mary bent to look closely at John. She was reassured by his red face, but when she reached for his hand to take his pulse, she found it was racing. She knew something was very definitely wrong.

While she hesitated, wondering what to do, John very sleepily opened his eyes. Then, his senses rallying somewhat, he said, "What happened?"

"I don't know, Dad, I just found you here."

John laughed weakly, and said, "I remember now. I was feeling tired and I decided to rest; must have dozed off."

Mary knew there was more to it than that but she didn't press the matter. "We've got to get you to the house," she said.

"I've got to get the haying done," said John.

"Later, maybe," answered Mary. "Right now you have got to rest. Are you able to walk?"

Mary took his hand and he climbed slowly to his feet. He was dizzy and unsteady, but he wanted to make light of it.

"Got to get on that tractor," he repeated.

Without answering, Mary pulled his arm across her shoulders. Then she said to him, "Lean on me, we're going to the house and you're going to rest."

As he walked beside her, Mary was conscious of how heavily he leaned on her. And she thought to herself, I've got to get Dr. Gray here immediately.

At last they reached the house and she put her father on the couch in the living room. He sank down with a sigh of relief, still arguing mildly about getting his alfalfa cut. Knowing full well that he would resist having the doctor, Mary went out of the living room, shutting the door behind her, to call the doctor from the telephone on the kitchen wall. When she reached him, she told him in a low voice what had happened to her father. That the doctor took the matter seriously was indicated by his saying, "I'll be right over."

As she waited, Mary thought that there is no time in the world which seems so long as that spent waiting for the doctor, not knowing how ill a person is, especially when the patient is someone you love. Nor is there anyone who can bring as much confidence into a room as a family doctor can when he walks into a home stricken with illness. Both Mary and the girls were watching at the window for Dr. Gray's old car long before he could possibly be there.

At last he strode into the kitchen and Mary heaved a sigh of relief, willing and grateful to let him take over the responsibility. Years were catching up with Dr. Gray. His hair was gray at the temples and his strong face was lined. But he seemed to dig in his heels where he walked. His gray eyes under bushy eyebrows carried a glint of a smile and his whole personality fairly radiated confidence. Mary walked in to the living room with him, anxiously awaiting his verdict. The doctor's examination was brief. John tried to sit up on the couch, but the doctor gently lowered him.

"Now, John, just take it easy and we'll get you out of this."

"Got to get my work done."

"All in good time," said the doctor. "First things first, John."

Then the doctor motioned for Mary to follow him out of the room. And even before they left the room, John had fallen into a doze.

With a grave face, Dr. Gray said, "Mary, you might as well have this straight from the shoulder. John has had a heart attack. I hope it's not too severe, but I won't know until we can make a more complete examination. In the meantime, I think he ought to be in the hospital right away.

"But, Doctor, he won't go without an argument. He's so worried about getting his work done. You know Father."

"I know! I know! But this is no time for any nonsense, Mary. I tell you your father has had a heart attack. It will be a long time before he does any haying or any other hard work."

"Then you tell him, Doctor. He won't listen to me. Maybe he will to you."

With that the doctor went back to the living room and drew a chair close to the couch. He reached over and took John's hand. The old man looked up at him with his clear, blue eyes and with a little ghost of a smile about the corners of his mouth, he said, "I know what you're going to say, Doc, and I'll surprise you. I may be an obstinate old fool, but I want to live a spell yet."

"You're going to live, John, but we've got to get you to a place where we can take care of you. You know just as well as I do that you have had a heart attack. We know more about what to do nowadays. We have equipment at the hospital — oxygen, and everything else we need. Then I'd like to do an electrocardiograph on you. But the main thing is to get you away from this farm where you can have complete rest."

A shadow crossed John's face. "I know," he whispered, "but what will happen to the work here?"

"Well, John, I don't know how the work here will be done," answered the Doctor, "but the older I get, the more I realize that the Good Lord helps to work out these problems. This is a grand neighborhood. Look what the neighbors did for your Laura's folks when their barn burned."

John moved impatiently, "I know, I know, but I wouldn't want to be beholden to anybody."

"Stop it, John. Don't say that. We are all of us beholden to all the rest of us and to God. The sooner we realize that, the easier we get along. There's such a thing as carrying independence too far. The first thing you've got to do is to stop worrying." Then the Doctor rose and said in a businesslike manner, "I'm going to call an ambulance and you're going to take a nice easy ride to a nice easy bed where all the people like yourself who need help are cared for."

In the kitchen, Mary had telephoned to Laura, who said, "I'll be right there, Mother Graham." In no time at all, Laura and her parents walked into the Macdonald kitchen. Then Mary's iron control broke for the first time. She threw her arms around Laura and buried her head in the girl's shoulder. Laura said nothing. She just stood holding Bill's mother tightly. Finally, Mary straightened up and said, "Forgive me, I didn't mean to do that." Laura patted Mrs. Graham's cheek, "That's what families are for," she said. "'In sickness and in health' you know."

George Bliss stood awkwardly by, turning his old farm hat in his hand.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

While They Last

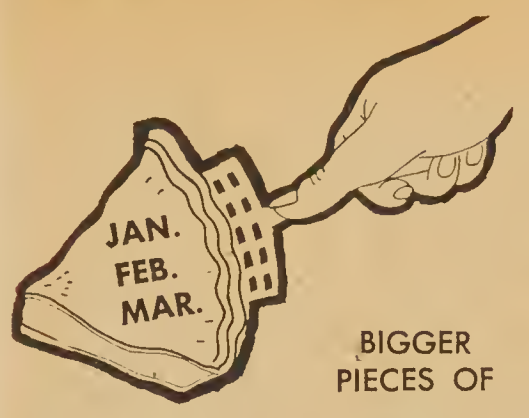
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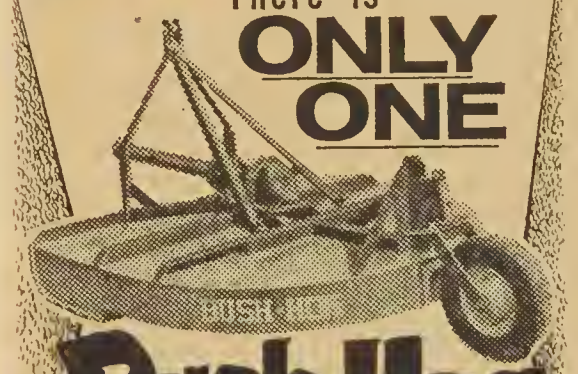
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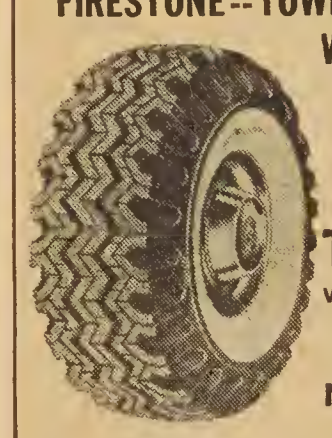
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More About Farm Partnerships

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST continues to be willing to act as a go-between to bring together older men who would like farm partners and younger men who would like to become farm owners eventually or who want jobs on farms. Listed below are a few more names to add to the previous lists in the September 7 and later issues.

If you are interested, write to us for more information, referring to the listing by the number. We've already heard from some men who have worked out an arrangement because of this service, and would appreciate hearing from others who do, so that we can correct our records.

FARM OWNERS

(12) Beautiful farm in Hudson Valley, southern Columbia County. 175 acres flat land; good buildings. Interested in share arrangement.

(13) Would like to sell farm in Columbia County.

(14) Farm in Rochester milk market area, tools, good house, good road. Interested in disposing.

(15) Good dairy, sheep, grain and forage erop farm, 394 acres, level fields, 2 mi. frontage on hard-top road, near county seat, school bus; large house, 2 large barns. Interested in renting, leasing or selling.

(16) Indiana County, Pa. Owner interested in partnership for dairy farm.

INTERESTED IN PARTNERSHIP, BUYING, WORKING, OR SHARES

(17) Cornell graduate '51. Experienced with dairy cows, preferably Holsteins but would consider others. Interested in shares or leasing. 28 years old, single. Would like to own eventually.

(18) Would like to work sizeable dairy or general farm on shares, with option of buying later, Monroe or nearby county preferred. 29 years experience, with 4 sons and wife who can help.

Hostages to Fortune

(Continued from Opposite Page)

Then he announced simply, "Mary, we've come to help if we can."

Mary could scarcely answer over the lump in her throat, Before she could say more, the ambulance arrived. With it was a nurse who, with the driver and an attendant, came in with a stretcher. Very gently they wrapped John in a blanket and transferred him to the stretcher, and again, ever so gently they lifted the stretcher into the ambulance. John was very drowsy for Dr. Gray had given him a sedative, but he smiled and raised his hand a little as Laura said to him, "We'll be right over to the hospital, Grandpa Mac, to see that you're properly put to bed."

At the hospital, John was taken from the ambulance, rolled to his room on a stretcher and lifted on to the bed. Though sick, he was the same John with emphatic ideas all his own. In the long ago days of his married life, he had never permitted even his wife to take his clothes off. Now here, protest as he might, was a nurse disrobing him. It was undignified, especially when she slipped a short little hospital shirt on his arms and tied it behind his back, so he couldn't even reach the string. Why in the world hadn't someone thought to bring along his regular night shirt which reached to his ankles and covered his bony old shanks? Why in the world, anyway, were they babying him so? He just knew he could get up and walk around some and go to the bathroom if all these women would just leave him alone. He wanted so to be left alone anyway. He had never felt so sleepy in his life, but every time he dozed off, there stood a female by his bed, asking him to take a pill or to do something else.

At last they did leave for a little while and he went to sleep. When he awoke, Mary and Laura were sitting quietly in the room. Somehow that was too much. You old fool, John thought to himself, what are you getting a lump in your throat for? You haven't shed a tear for years and years except for the day you put Bill on the train. You're too old and tough to be acting like a baby. Suddenly, he tried to sit up in bed. What in thunder were they trying to do to him? Apparently while he was asleep, they had put some kind of a transparent tent over his head. It was colder than the dickens in there, too. Slowly, he turned his face from the side where Mary and Laura were sitting. There was a big tank right by his bed with tubes running from it to the tent. Then he knew what it was. Oxygen! He turned back to look at the women and they came to stand by his bed. He reached out a bony hand from under the tent and they both put a hand on his. The warmth from the contact with these people he loved was very comforting.

Wondering why he felt so sleepy all the time, he started to say something, but Mary shook her head. He couldn't hear her very well, but he knew from her lips that she had said, "Just rest." A nurse came in, and Mary and Laura arose to go. Understandingly, the nurse raised the edge of the tent so that he could hear them.

"You're all right, Dad," said Mary. "The doctor says you're going to be fine if you'll relax and rest. Just take it easy."

Again he reached for her hand. Mary took hold of it gently and Laura bent down and kissed it. That was something to be remembered. They told him goodbye and left. Then the nurse said, "Time for a pill." Again, that confounded lump came up in his throat, followed quickly by a start of that awful pain in his chest. The nurse slipped a small pill into his mouth and said, "Just let it dissolve under your tongue. And try not to let things bother you, Mr. Mcdonald. Your folks will be back tomorrow and the best thing you can do for them is to relax and get well."

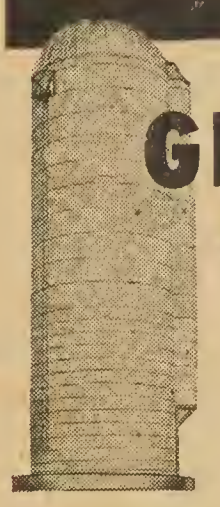
Well, thought John, there's one thing sure. There's not much chance here to be lonesome or to think. They keep you so darn busy. In came another young nurse, lugging some kind of a heavy machine. She set it on the stand near his bed, attached some long cords to the machine, shoved back the covers, greased two spots on the lower part of his legs, and clamped on attachments. Then she did the same with his forearms, after which she poked the machine so that it made a funny clicking noise. Raising the oxygen tent, she pulled up his little hospital shirt, greased some spots on his chest and held the attachments from the machine to different spots on his chest while she pumped some kind of keys that made that clicking noise again.

Must be some kind of a lie-detecting machine, thought John, but I can't remember lying very much lately. Anyway, what's that got to do with what ails me? Then the nurse unfastened the clamps. She went into the bathroom, got a warm wet washcloth and carefully cleaned the grease from his legs, arms, and chest. She covered him up, smiled and waved to him, then taking the heavy machine, she went away.

Again, John was alone—peacefully, drowsily alone. Nothing seemed to matter, nothing at all, except that he wanted so much to sleep — sleep — sleep. (To Be Continued)

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PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Dec. 21 Issue.....Closes Dec. 6
Jan. 4 Issue.....Closes Dec. 20
Jan. 18 Issue.....Closes Jan. 3
Feb. 1 Issue.....Closes Jan. 17

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BUNDY INCUBATOR AND HATCHER. One Model #2 will hatch 3,000 a week. Two model #6. $400.00 or best offer. Roderic A. Call, Box 164, Contoocook, N. H. Telephone 212-3.

BUY U.S. GOV'T. SURPLUS. Wholesale prices! Illustrated catalogue free. Box 22D54, Thomasville, Penna.

NEW 1957 — CHEVROLET 4-WHEEL drive pick-up, 1957 Chevrolet ½ ton pick-up, 1957 Chevrolet 2 ton L. W. base. Write or call Jordan Motor Sales, Inc., E. Northfield, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—THE RED JACKET Fruit Farm. 113 acres. 90 acres fruit; sweet and sour cherries, peaches, apples, prunes. One mile west Geneva on Route 20. 3 modern houses, poultry houses for 2400 birds. Big market at roadside. Average gross income past 16 years $30,000. Write for brochure or come. Will finance right party. Fred Brownlee. RD2, Geneva, N. Y.

$6,000—134 ACRE HILL FARM, some woods House, 24-cow barn, 2 chicken houses, machinery, etc. 1½ miles to Athens, Penna. Half cash, balance 5-year mortgage at 4%. Inspection by appointment. Write John A. Kane, 433 Pensdale St., Philadelphia 28, Pa.

STROUT CATALOG—FREE! 3,130 bargains, 33 states, coast-to-coast. Farms, homes, businesses World's largest! 57 years service. Strout Realty 251-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY—296 acre farm for sale. Well built thirteen room house with bath and running water, newly sided. New barn 40' x 120'. 64 stanchions, 2 silos. 50 head cows, 25 head young stock, a complete line of farm machinery. Will sell complete or bare. Selling because of poor health. Marion Edwards. Box 61. Otto, N. Y.

HAVE $2500 AVAILABLE to purchase equity of operating stock and grain or general farm, minimum 50 acres tillable machine, woodlot, preferably tenant house, buildings good condition; maximum 75 miles New York City; give details, price. Box 514-TR, American Agriculturist. Ithaca. N. Y.

VIRGINIA DAIRY FARM: Approximately 170 acres about 50 miles from Washington. 61 cow barn, modern 6-room brick home, heat, 1½ baths. Other buildings; $47,500. School bus by door. Waugh Real Estate Agency, Culpeper, Va.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE. Write: Fred Campbell, Trout Run, Pennsylvania.

GENEVA, N. Y. 256 ACRE cattle or dairy farm. Under scientific cultivation for 5 generations. On US highway between two historic Finger Lakes towns. Continual water supply. Fine buildings. Realistic price. MacQueen Realty Co., Rochester 18, N. Y. GR 3-0670.

FOR SALE WITHIN THIRTY MILES of Selma, Alabama, with 1½ miles of paved highway front. 3,686 acres prairie mixture land for pasture and row crop, plenty water, two ponds, fenced, plenty land to increase or decrease your program, large home city conveniences, barns, cribs, tenant houses. Price $75.00 an acre. For sale 2000 acres within nine miles of Selma. Contact me, Erle Childers, 118 Lauderdale Street, Selma, Alabama, Trinity 47951 or 22887.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

LEARN PROFESSIONAL CAKE decorating. Details free. Deco-Secrets Venice 22, Calif.

GOOD MONEY IN WEAVING. Weave rugs at home for neighbors on $89.50 Union Loom. Thousands doing it. Booklet free. Carlcraft Co., Adams St., Boonville, New York.

DISCOUNT CATALOG NAME BRAND gifts appliances. Free delivery, double S & H Green Stamps all purchases. Send $1. refundable. Akron Distributors, 12 Cedar, Akron, New York.

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BEST FARM SEEDS

USE GROWMORE SEEDS

FREE to FARMERS SEND FOR GROWMORE MANUAL

COMPLETE LINE SINCE 1895

AGENTS WANTED IN OPEN TERRITORIES

GARDNER SEED CO., INC.

39 SPENCER ST., ROCHESTER 3, N. Y.

COWPOX* **Ringworm**

Blu-Kote dries up cowpox lesions, controls secondary infection*. Promotes clean, rapid healing of teat sores, skin sores, abrasions. Is Germicidal and Fungicidal. It stays on.

$1 at drug and farm stores or write;
H. W. NAYLOR CO. • MORRIS, N.Y.



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H. L. COSLINE, Editor
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Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

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BAKE NEW GREASELESS doughnuts in kitchen. Sell stores. Free details. George Ray. 3605 South 15th, Minneapolis 7, Minnesota.

SHINE CARS WITHOUT "POLISH." New invention. Lightning seller. Cars gleam like mirror. Samples sent on trial. Kristee 114, Akron. Ohio.

QUILT PIECES! BEAUTIFUL COLORS! 1¼ lbs., $1.00; 3¼ lbs., $2.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ward. 42-A Manchester, Springfield 8, Mass.

SWITCHES $2.00 — BABY BOOTEES 50¢. Eva Mack, Union Springs, New York.

WOOLEN YARD GOODS, RUG STRIPS. Samples 10¢. Florence Moody, Farmington, Maine.

PICTURE FRAMES. EARLY AMERICAN, modernized, distinctive. 8x10. Sales samples $2.50. Sell up to $6.00. Avon Woodcraft Sales. PO Box 367, Rochester 2. New York.

XMAS OR PASTEL RIBBON REMNANTS, 100 yards $1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Exchange, Box 211. Whitman, Mass.

RUG WOOLS 50¢ LB. Also by yard samples 25¢. Hooking scraps 5 lbs. $1.00 plus postage. Rugcry, Gilmanton, N. H.

MISCELLANEOUS

VITAMINS, ONE TABLET DAILY as low as $1.50 per 100 Write Carlart Pharmacal Co., Box 97, New City, New York.

THE GIFT PROBLEM SOLVED. Let us mail him an Arkansas Hickory cane, carefully selected, fancy burnt effect. Lacquered, initials imprinted $2.00 prepaid. K. Ogle Co., 4129 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

RUBBER STAMP WITH YOUR NAME and address—3 lines. $1.00 postpaid. Champlain Industries. Grand Isle, Vermont.

PREVENT DIGGING UP clogged drains, pumping filled septic tanks, with PREVENT. Completely new biological treatment for household sewage systems. Bargain Enough for 4 treatments sent postpaid $1.50. Send check or M.O.—C. E. Hammond. Dept. F, P.O. Box 81, Masonville, New Jersey.

BUY WHOLESALE — Save 70%. Watches, cameras, sporting goods, appliances, clothing, etc. Send postcard. Econ-O-Mart Whippany 14. New Jersey.

ALUMINUM POSTED SIGNS LAST, attractive, economical. Information, prices. Met Signs. Box 238A. Altamont, N. Y

100 DOUBLE EDGE RAZOR BLADES $1.00. Send cash only. Belmont, 84 Woods Rd., North Babylon, New York.

BRAND NEW WARM AIR FURNACES complete with blower for forced air heating, $149.50 FOB factory. Send for details. Edwards Furnace Company, Wellsboro, Pennsylvania.

ELECTRIC SHAVERS, ONE YEAR factory guarantee, men's or ladies', $4.50 PP. Razor blades, our best single edge, $1.50 per 100; double edge $1.25 per 100. Good double edge only $1.00 per 100 prepaid. Order direct from adv. Sunview Sales, Box 81, New Milford, Conn.

PROTECT YOUR HOME AND FAMILY. New automatic fire alarm only $4.95. Send for free circular. Burtt's, Deerfield, New Hampshire.

NO TRESPASSING SIGNS, samples, prices, free. Cassel, 65 Cottage, Middletown, New York.

"BACKWOODS JOURNAL"—Sample 10¢. Log Cabin Life, Old Forge 16, New York.

HAS SIX RECORDS OF 1,000 LBS. FAT



Penn's Record Breaker

PENSTATE Inka Pathfinder Star, a cow bred, owned and developed by Pennsylvania State University has become the first registered Holstein to complete six consecutive official annual records of 1,000 lbs. of butterfat or more.

She broke through the "six for six" barrier with a 365-day production of 24,248 lbs. of milk and 1,006 lbs. of butterfat started at the age of 12 years, 8 months.

Her production in five immediately preceding lactations follows:

Age	Milk	Fat
11-0	22,997	1,004
9-10	24,715	1,035.3
8-5	25,522	1,100.3
7-2	26,566	1,172.2
5-8	24,076	1,001.8

— A. A. —

SAYS STILBESTROL ADDS ECONOMY IN BEEF OPERATIONS

AN OBJECTIVE in beef cattle feeding is to put gain on the animals as economically as possible, and stilbestrol fits right in with this objective in most feeding methods.

Stilbestrol has been used in commercial feeding for about three years, after extensive research showed that it increases feedlot efficiency and does not have any serious adverse effects. It is recommended only for cattle being fattened for market.

There is still considerable doubt in some peoples' minds about the effect on carcass value, according to Dr. Emory C. Leffel of the University of Maryland animal husbandry department. Tests actually have shown that carcasses from animals not fed stilbestrol are slightly higher in quality, he adds, but the difference is so little that it's not enough to offset increased efficiency.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Beware of little expenses; a small leak will sink a great ship.
—Poor Richard's Almanac

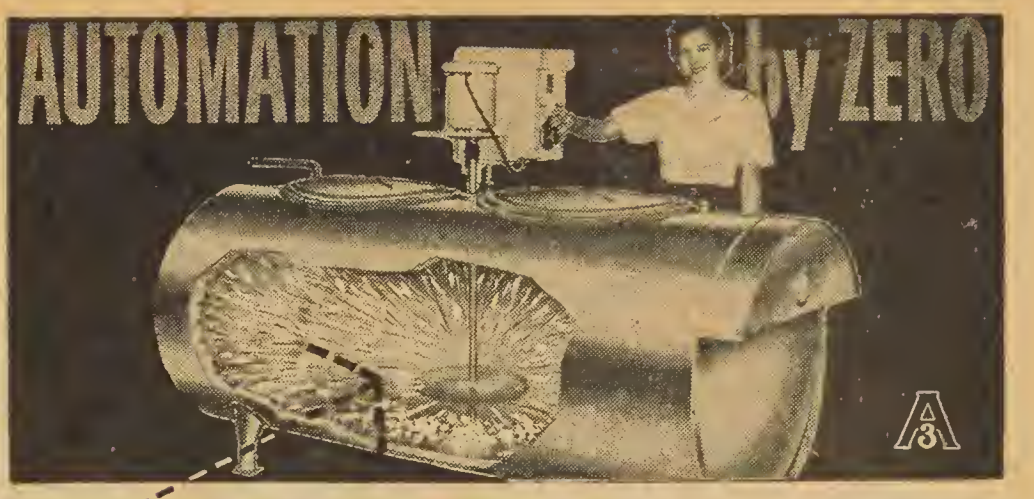
★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Stilbestrol is given to animals either mixed in the feed or by implant. When implanted, a small pellet of the material is inserted under the skin in the animal's ear with a needle. Cattle fed the material generally hang up a slightly higher quality carcass than animals getting the implant, but again this difference is so slight that the choice of method of application really depends on the kind of feeding operation and the management problems involved.

If the material is implanted, there must be a squeeze chute or other equipment for handling animals while the implant is made. Implanting is generally favored if the animals are on pasture; the implant being made before they are put on pasture. For cattle being fattened in a lot, on the other hand, mixing the material with feed saves time and trouble.

The cost is about the same for implanting or feeding, according to Dr. Leffel. "The evidence we have now is that in most cases, either method is more economical than not using stilbestrol at all."

AUTOMATION by ZERO



TORNADO in Milk Tank CUTS CLEANING Time!

The girl above, with a touch of her fingers, controls a tornado . . . an automatic, *cleansing* tornado in a farm milk tank. Simply turning a control knob starts Zero's Spatter-Spray washing up for you. **This exciting new labor-saver is attracting national attention.**

Exactly the same design features that have always made Zero's round vacuum tank easier to *brush* clean make it possible today to wash *automatically*. It's a logical development of Zero's Super Strainer, direct cow-to-tank hook-up, and other Zero labor-savers.

Mechanically, it's simple. The variable speed motor turns the agitator at low speed during cooling, at a faster speed for butterfat testing. When the tank is empty the agitator spins at top speed . . . to wash, rinse and sanitize.

Zero offers you a tank with a future. Send post card today for complete information.

ZERO Sales Corporation
691-L Duncan Ave., Washington, Mo.

Now! COMFORT Costs Less

Genuine DeLuxe Quality
Formerly ~~$41.20~~ Now Only
COMFORT® HEATER $35.90*
Pat Nos 2,452,034 2,461,974 2,631,057 Canadian Pat No 471,256
*All CH models suggested list price f.o.b. factory

Not a special or economy model — but a complete, deluxe quality tractor heater with all regular COMFORT features. Includes COMFORT "Climatized Design", Custom tailoring, adjustable motor panels and adjustable rear wings. Windshield extensions and cab top are optional at minimum extra cost.

Remember a COMFORT Heater by any comparison offers the most for your money . . . so specify COMFORT by name.

It includes tinted windshield—a full 894 sq. in. of protective visibility.



COMPLETE AS SHOWN with C-14 Tinted Windshield

Similar price reductions on COMFORT Side Door Heater Models

See Your Dealer or Write

COMFORT EQUIPMENT COMPANY
2609 E. Walnut
Kansas City 8, Missouri

BAIRD FARMS INC.
COMPLETE CATTLE DISPERSAL
Dec. 16th and 17th

Sale starting—11:30 A.M. Each Day
At the farm on Olmstead Rd., 1 mile south of Rt. 5 & 20, 4 miles southwest of East Bloomfield, 20 miles south of Rochester.

220 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 220

135 Milch cows; 12 bred heifers; 30 open heifers; 4 young bulls; 40 calves; 1956 — DHIA herd average 12500M—450F—3.6%; Cows with records to over 800# Fat selling; Daughters of several top sires of the breed represented in this sale. T.B. Accredited; Calfhood Vaccinated; Bangs Certified.

Also, selling approximately 200 ton 1st cutting Alfalfa mixed hay; 2500 bu. barley; 4500 bu. ear corn; 100 bu. rye; 500 bu. oats. Produce to be sold December 17th at 11:30 A.M.

Sale in heated tent—Catalogs at Ringside—Trucking Arranged.

HARRIS WILCOX BERGEN, N. Y.
Sale Mgr. & Auctioneer
Members of the State and National Auctioneers Assn.

WESTOVER FARM
Complete Cattle Dispersal

Monday, Dec. 9, 1957—12:00 Noon
On 9 Mile Point Rd., ½ mile north of Fairport, 9 miles east of Rochester, N. Y.

100 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 100

50 Milch cows with records to over 600F, majority of herd freshening Nov., Dec., Jan., & Feb. Balance of the herd made up of an outstanding group of bred heifers, yearlings ready to breed and calves. 3 Yearling herd sire prospects. This is one of Monroe Counties top DHIA herds, with a 1956 herd avg. 12670M—462F—3.6%. Several outstanding daughters of Top NYABC Sires; 1st Prize Senior yearling at Monroe County Fair 1957, sells. Health—T.B. Accredited; Calfhood Vaccinated; Bangs Certified; Inspected by competent Vet. day prior to sale.

Sale in heated tent — Catalogs at Ringside
Frank J McEvoy, Owner

HARRIS WILCOX, — — — BERGEN, N. Y.
Sale Mgr. & Auct. — Phone 146
Members State and National Auctioneers Assn.

Shrinks Hemorrhoids New Way Without Surgery

Science Finds Healing Substance That Does Both—Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

New York, N. Y. (Special) — For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in *suppository or ointment form* under the name *Preparation H.** At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

BROWN SWISS DISPERSAL

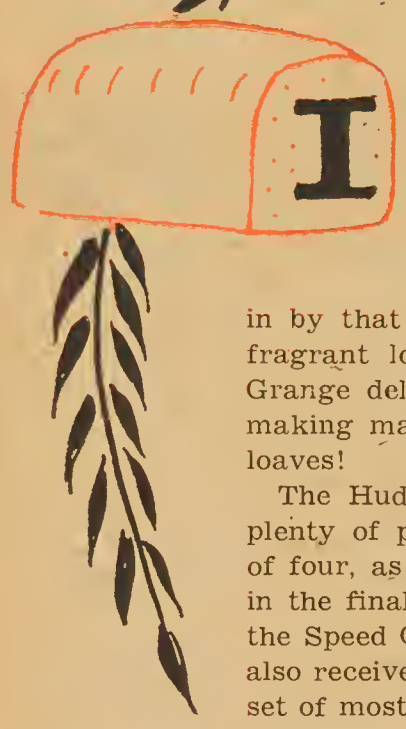
100 HEAD PAUL BROWN — HINSDALE, N. Y. 100 HEAD
Saturday, December 14, 1957 — 11:00 o'clock

Barn destroyed — Feed burned — Have to sell 26 years breeding — Production records up to 626# on 2x.

Due to the urgency of this dispersal and the number of cattle there will be bargains. Be sure to attend.

FOR CATALOG WRITE
BRADLEY SALES SERVICE MECHANICSBURG, OHIO

Mrs. Dorothy Hudson Wins



I AM VERY happy—and very surprised!" said Mrs. Dorothy Hudson when we phoned her that her loaf of bread had won first place for her in the finals of the statewide bread baking contest sponsored jointly by New York State Grange and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. The contest came to an exciting end during State Grange Annual Session at Corning, N. Y., when three expert judges scored the 53 loaves sent in by that many county winners. The judging of the golden, fragrant loaves was done in plain sight of the hundreds of Grange delegates passing in and out of the Convention Hall, making many a one wish for the judges' job of sampling the loaves!

The Hudsons live at Chaffee, N. Y., and Mrs. Hudson gets plenty of practice in making homemade bread for her family of four, as she bakes bread once a week. As the No. 1 winner in the finals, she had her pick of four grand prizes, and chose the Speed Queen Washer shown below her picture at right. She also received all of the valuable prizes listed below. A complete set of most of these prizes was awarded to **each** of the ten high winners.

Four of the top winners came to State Grange the next morning for the announcement of winners by Editor Hugh Cosline of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Winner No. 2, Mrs. Thomas Dibble, Linwood, New York, said that she also got a thrill when we phoned her. "I still haven't gotten over it!" were her first words when we saw her the next morning and congratulated her. She said she got her Tappan Gas Range (the grand prize she chose) just in time, as her own range was giving out. The Dibbles live on a dairy and poultry farm, which they operate on a partnership basis. Mrs. Dibble does all her own baking, including bread—quite a job for a family of six.

Winner No. 3, Mrs. Arnold B. Smith, Palmyra, N. Y., told us that this was her first experience in being one of the winners in a state contest. She is another contestant who does all her own baking, and bakes bread twice a week for her farm family of five. Her winning loaf, she told us, was from the second batch of bread she made in the two days before the finals. In fact, she got up at 3 a.m. Monday morning to make it in time to send to Corning. As her grand prize, Mrs. Smith chose the set of G.L.F. lawn chairs and picnic table.

Winner No. 4, Mrs. Lester Hyatt, Owego, N. Y., also lives on a small farm, though the Hyatts no longer farm it. Both sewing and cooking are hobbies of Mrs. Hyatt, and she was thrilled to win the Monarch Electric Range, plus all the other prizes awarded to the top ten winners. Here is the complete list:

A set of Gorham sterling silver salt and pepper shakers awarded to both winner No. 1 and No. 2 by the International Salt Co.

Each of the top ten winners got a cash prize from The Quaker Oats Co., —$15.00 to winner No. 1, and $5 to each of the next 9 winners.

Each of the ten high winners received a complete set of **all** of the following prizes awarded by seven AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers:

Two dozen 12-oz. jars of Grandma's Unsulphured Molasses and a 25-lb. sack of Sucrest Sugar from American Molasses Co.

A dozen Ball Half-Pint Jars for jams, jellies, canning and freezing, from Ball Brothers Co., Inc.

A 25-lb. sack of G.L.F. Quality Pastry Flour from Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

A 24-oz. can of Davis Baking Powder; a 12-oz. can each of Coeomalt and SWEL, both chocolate and vanilla; also, recipe folder, cook book, and quick-mix charts, from R. B. Davis Company.

A dozen quart Atlas special wide mouth arc mason jars from Hazel-Atlas Glass Division, Continental Can Co., Inc.

Six packages of Sterling 26-oz. Round Table Salt from International Salt Co., Inc.

A 25-lb. bag of Robin Hood Flour from Robin Hood Flour Co.

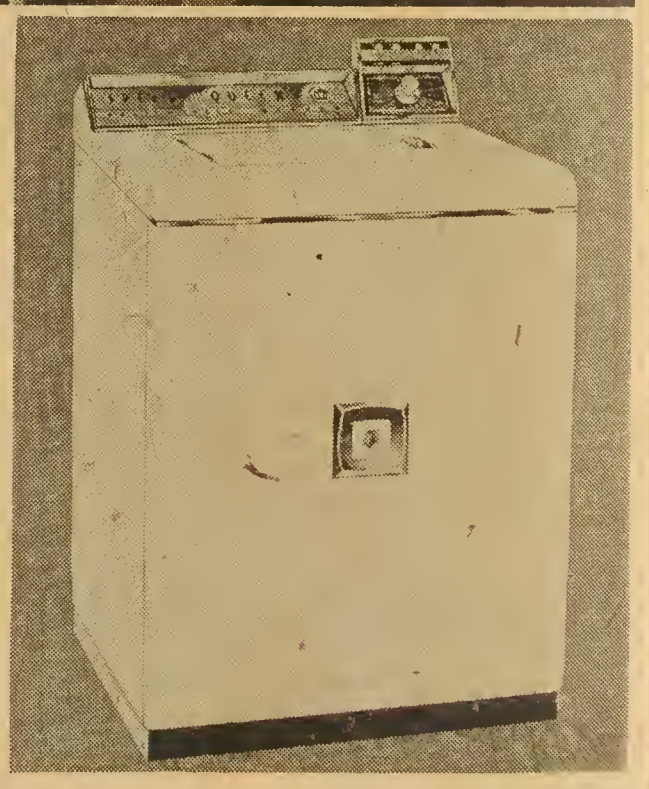
All of the county winners who took part in the finals received a $3 entry prize from State Grange, and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST awarded $100.00 to the top 15 winners, distributed as follows:

First prize, $25; second, $20; third, $15; fourth, $10; fifth, $8; sixth, $6; seventh, $4; eighth, $3; ninth, $2; tenth, $2; and winners No. 11 to 15, $1.00 each.

All of the appliances and a complete set of grocery prizes were exhibited at State Grange and drew many an admiring glance during the first two days.







(Above) Mrs. Dorothy Hudson, Chaffee, New York, the No. 1 Winner in the bread contest finals, receiving the blue ribbon and congratulations from State Grange Master Leland D. Smith. Mrs. Hudson chose as her Grand Prize the Speed Queen automatic deluxe clothes washer at right. She also won a slew of other valuable prizes, listed on this page.

After that, the prizes disappeared — as they were taken home by their delighted winners. Winners who were not at State Grange will receive their prizes by parcel post.

The judges for the finals were Miss Marilyn Miles, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent in Chemung County; Miss Mary McNeil, Yates County Home Demonstration Agent; and Francis T. Lenane, Manager of Corning Baking Company. They worked a long day — from 9 to 5—judging the 53 loaves. Names of contestants were in sealed envelopes which were not opened until all the bread was scored. Mrs. Gerald Eastman, Ellisburg, N. Y., the 1957 State Chairman of Service and Hospitality Committee, and Mrs. Mabel Hebel, Home Editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, directed the contest, which began away back last January with elimination contests, first in the Subordinate and then in the Pomona Granges. Assisting Mrs. Eastman and Mrs. Hebel were the two other members of the State Grange S. and H. Committee, Mrs. Eugene Daley, RD2,





Mrs. Thomas Dibble, Linwood, N. Y., No. 2 Winner, with her Grand Prize, The Tappan Gas Range awarded by Tappan Stove Company and National LP-Gas Council. "Just what I needed most," said Mrs. Dibble to company representative J. O. Hagan at right.

15 TOP WINNERS

1. Mrs. Dorothy M. Hudson, Chaffee, Curriers Grange, Wyoming Co.
2. Mrs. Thomas Dibble, Linwood, Linwood Grange, Livingston Co.
3. Mrs. Arnold B. Smith, Armington Road, Palmyra, Palmyra Grange, Wayne Co.
4. Mrs. Lester Hyatt, R2, Owego, Flemington Grange, Tioga Co.
5. Mrs. Carl Yorks, Gray Road, Lima, Honeoye Falls Grange, Monroe Co.
6. Mrs. Clarence Johnson, Jewett, Jewett Grange, Greene Co.
7. Mrs. Blanche Gregory, R.1, South New Berlin, Otsenango Grange, Chenango Co.
8. Mrs. Jennie Sega, R.2, Woreester, Worcester Grange, Otsego Co.
9. Mrs. Anna Bellings, R.D., Stamford, Utsayantha Grange, Delaware Co.
10. Mrs. Mary C. Culligan, Woodcliff Ave., Montieello, Monticello Grange, Sullivan Co.
11. Mrs. Harry Vagg, Albion, Barre Grange, Orleans Co.
12. Mrs. J. Harold MeDowell, Weedsport, Weedsport Grange, Cayuga Co.
13. Mrs. Ethel N. Reese, R.2, St. Johnsville, Crum Creek Grange, Fulton Co.
14. Mrs. Harold Laue, R.5, Ithaca, Enfield Valley Grange, Tompkins Co.
15. Mrs. Melvin O. Martell, R.1, Glens Falls, Mohican Grange, Warren Co.

Bread Contest

By MABEL HEBEL
HOME EDITOR

Poughkeepsie, and Mrs. Clayton Taylor, Lawtons, N. Y.; also, more than 1,000 Subordinate and Pomona chairmen. Two other important workers for the contest were I. W. Ingalls and Don Eastman of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, who made the arrangements for all the prizes awarded to the winners by our advertisers.

If you would like to try the bread recipe used by No. 1 winner, Mrs. Dorothy Hudson, turn the page and see the article, "Two Homemade Breads." The first recipe is Mrs. Hudson's.

On the opposite page is a list of all 15 top winners. The other 38 county champions who baked beautiful loaves, too, for the finals, were:

Albany — Mrs. Byron Loucks, Clarksville; Allegany—Mrs. Frances C. Hunt, R.1, Cuba; Broome — Mrs. Esther Rozelle, R.1, Johnson City; Cattaraugus—Mrs. Charles D. Wickham, R.3, Cattaraugus; Chautauqua — Mrs. Olga Stratton, R.1, Mayville; Chemung — Mrs. Earl Peterson, R.1, Pine City; Clinton —Mrs. Albert Sharpe, Champlain; Columbia—Mrs. Helen Madsen, Spencertown; Cortland— Mrs. Kenneth Cross, R.3, Marathon; Dutchess — Mrs. Ima Gowan, Millbrook; Erie—Mrs. LaVerne Buckley, Lenox Rd., Collins; Essex — Mrs. Sarah Sibley, Lake Placid; Franklin—Mrs. James D. Wilson, R.1, Constable; Genesee—Mrs. Thomas Hamilton, R. 2, Pavilion; Herkimer — Mrs. Barbara Morse, Mohawk; Jefferson — Mrs. Dorothy Scott, Gouverneur; Lewis —Mrs. Isabelle Benedict, East Rd., Boonville; Madison—Mrs. Mary Gamlen, Perryville; Montgomery — Mrs. Clarence Houseman, Palatine Bridge; Niagara—Mrs. Elwyn Fox, Appleton; Oneida—Mrs. George Rockwell, Solsville; Onondaga — Mrs. Blanche S. Bishop, R. 2, Skaneateles; Ontario — Mrs. Lydia Hall, Phelps; Orange-Rockland—Miss Mabel A. Knapp, R.1, Goshen; Oswego—Mrs. Margaret Burrows, R.2, Mexico; Putnam-Westchester —Mrs. Joseph E. Anderson, R.1, Brewster; Rensselaer—Mrs. William Weinbrecht, R.4, Troy; Saratoga — Mrs. Mabel O. Van Patten, R.2, Scotia; Schenectady — Mrs. Ellen Tuft, R.1, Pattersonville; Schoharie—Mrs. Charles F. Holmes, R.D., Hyndsville; Schuyler — Miss Irene Hosenfeld, R.1, Odessa; Seneca—Mr. Joseph A. Bennett, R.D., Trumansburg; Steuben — Mrs. Rosella Smith, R.3, Hornell; St. Lawrence — Mrs. Arnold Bill, R.1, Canton; Suffolk-Nassau—Miss Laura B. Downs, Riverhead; Ulster — Mrs. Amelia Fiedler, Roscndale; Washington—Mrs. Loraine Oddy, R. 1, Granville, and Yates—Mrs. Leah Phelps, R.1, Stanley.

Plans are already being made for next year's baking contest and full details will be announced in a January issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Plan to take part — it's fun and you just might be the winner!

Sewing Contest WINNERS



Mrs. Frank Cottone
Grand Gorge, N. Y.
Adult Class Winner



Miss Helen Pratt
Greenwich, N. Y.
Youth Class Winner

BESIDES THE BREAD baking contest, another exciting Grange competition came to a close at State Grange annual session—the Grange Sewing Contest. The two happy winners in the Adult and Youth classes are shown above—Mrs. Frank Cottone of Grand Gorge, N. Y., Adult class winner, and Miss Helen Pratt, Greenwich, N. Y., winner in the Youth class. Besides cash prizes and the opportunity to compete in the National Grange sewing contest, each received one of the White deluxe portable sewing machines shown at the right, from the White Sewing Machine Corporation through the cooperation of American Agriculturist.

Mrs. Cottone's entry which won her top place in this statewide contest was a one-piece afternoon dress. "I still can't believe this has happened to me," she wrote us happily, and added:

"I want to thank the American Agriculturist and White Sewing Machine Company for the sewing machine. It is beautiful and works so smoothly. There is so much more it can do for me than my old machine. It will be a great help in my work with 4-H girls, too.

"The annual Grange Sewing contest is a wonderful project and one which means so much to people like me. Last year I came out seventh in it and I hoped to do better this year—but I never dreamed I would be so fortunate as to win first prize. However, I look at my new sewing machine and I know that all of it is true!"

The Youth Class winner, 21-year-old Miss Helen Pratt, is a member of the Class of '59 at the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University. She is working her way through college and plans to teach Home Economics in a secondary school after graduation. Miss Pratt has been sewing ever since she was six years old.



Mrs. Neil Churchill, Rome, N. Y., and Mrs. John Alton, Sauquoit, N. Y., examining some of the entries in the Grange Sewing Contest at State Grange. In the foreground is an exhibit of the twin prizes won in the Adult and Youth classes — White Deluxe portable sewing machines awarded by the White Sewing Machine Corp.

"My mother let me use her treadle sewing machine to make doll clothes," she recalls. Though she doesn't remember that she took great pains with her early sewing efforts, she says that the clothes which she entered in 4-H dress revues for the past 12 years have been made with great care. Good workmanship down to the last detail has been of first importance to her both in her 4-H and Grange sewing projects.

"I enjoyed the competition in all my sewing projects," she says, "It made me tackle something a little more difficult each time." The entry which won her first place this year was a matching skirt and blouse—cotton summer coordinates. One of her courses at the College of Home Economics is in the Textiles and Clothing Department. "I could cook and sew before I came to Cornell," she says, "but here, I can learn why certain steps are essential in cooking and sewing." The technical background of these subjects is very important to her.

Helen has been a member of Easton Grange in Washington County ever since she was 5 years old, and she is now lecturer in the Cornell Grange. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Pratt of R.D. 1, Greenwich, and lives on a farm overlooking the Hudson River with the Saratoga battlefield in the distance.

On hand at State Grange to demonstrate the two White portable sewing machines awarded to the winners was Mr. Sam Cossin, regional manager of the White Sewing Machine Corporation. To show off all the things the machine could do, he made and decorated doll bonnets with such speed and ease that they were in brisk demand. Many of the Grange members who stopped to watch the demonstration got one of the pretty little bonnets to take home.

There will be another Grange Sewing contest in 1958, with three classes, Adult, Youth, and Juvenile. Something new is being added, as the contest will be open to all home sewers. You don't even have to be a Grange member to take part in it next year. The entry in each class is to be a dress, and full details of the contest may be obtained from your local Grange chairman of the Service and Hospitality Committee, or from the State chairman, Mrs. Eugene Daley, R.D. 2, Poughkeepsie.

This year's entries were judged on: (1) workmanship (suitability of material and design), 45 points; (2) beauty and general appearance, 35 points; (3) quality of material, 10 points; (4) finish and trim, 10 points.



3

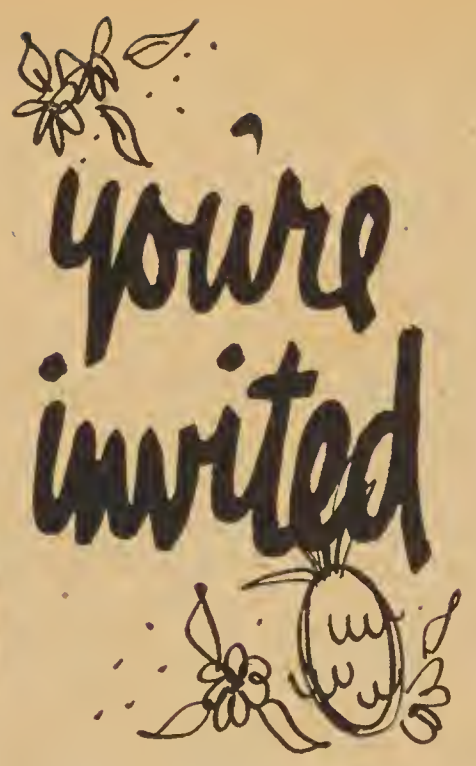
(Left) For her grand prize, No. 3 winner Mrs. Arnold B. Smith, Palmyra, N. Y., chose the aluminum picnic table and set of 4 padded lawn chairs awarded by Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange. The tires were an alternate prize.

(Right) Mrs. Lester Hyatt, Owego, N. Y., the No. 4 high winner, with her Grand Prize, the Monarch Electric Range awarded by the Malleable Iron Range Company.

4







Yes, there comes a time in the lives of almost all of us when we hear the call of far away places. You may dream of Hawaii, of Mexico, of South America, Europe or Alaska; you may be an experienced traveler, or one voyage may realize the plans and visions of a lifetime.

In any case, you will want to plan your trip to travel with congenial people, to avoid red tape and needless delays, and have available the services of an experienced travel escort. Your answer is to plan your trip-of-a-lifetime with TSB Tours.

During 1958, many TSB Tours are planned—to Europe, California, Alaska, Hawaii, Around South America—and even Around the World. The coupon will bring you full details on your dream trip. Just let us know where you'd like to go.

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Now! You can get the fast relief you need from nagging backache, headache and museular aehes and pains that often eause restless nights and miserable tired-out feelings. When these diseomforts eome on with over-exertion or stress and strain—you want relief—want it fast! Another disturbanee may be mild bladder irritation following wrong food and drink—often setting up a restless uneomfortable feeling.

For quiek relief get Doan's Pills. They work fast in 3 separate ways: 1. by speedy pain-relieving aetion to ease torment of nagging backache, headaches, museular aehes and pains. 2. by their soothing effeet on bladder irritation. 3. by their mild diuretic aetion tending to increase output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes.

Find out how quiekly this 3-way medieine goes to work. Enjoy a good night's sleep and the same happy relief millions have for over 60 years. Ask for new, large size and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!

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Coveralls $1.79
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Pants only ..... 1.00 Shirts only.... .50



Matching Gabardine-Like pants and shirts 2.00
Gabardine-like pants only 1.25
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Heavy Twill Pants (Size 30 to 36) $1.50

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No guess work . . . set the dial to desired temperature and electricity is automatically added to hold the heat set. Double cooking surfaces. Kitchens are COZY in winter—COOL in summer with America's finest and most beautiful MONARCH combination ranges. See your dealer today.

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Two Homemade Breads

A Prize Winner and a Favorite Family Recipe

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

Grange Contest Winner

When a woman bakes a loaf of bread that wins top rating in a big statewide contest, everyone wants her recipe. Here is the recipe used by Mrs. Dorothy Hudson, Chaffee, New York, recent winner of the 1957 yeast bread contest which was sponsored jointly by New York State Grange and American Agriculturist.

Inasmuch as Mrs. Hudson's recipe, as she gave it to us, did not always give exact measurements, our American Agriculturist Test Kitchen has rewritten her recipe in streamlined form and with more exact directions. Here it is, and we know you'll want to try it:

MRS. HUDSON'S YEAST BREAD

2 cups milk, scalded
⅓ cup lard
⅓ cup sugar
2 tablespoons salt
2 cups warm water
2 packages active dry yeast
About 10 to 11 cups sifted, enriched, all purpose flour

Combine scalded milk, lard, sugar, and salt. Add 1½ cups of the warm water and cool mixture to lukewarm. Soak the yeast in the remaining ½ cup warm water for 10 minutes and add to the milk mixture. Add about half of the flour and beat until smooth. Then add just enough of the remaining flour to make an easy-to-handle soft dough.

Mix well with a spoon or hands and turn dough out onto a floured board and let rest, covered, 10 minutes.

Knead until smooth and elastic, then round up and return to the greased bowl. Brush top with melted fat. Cover

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Printed Patterns

4635. Princess jumper with pretty companion blouse—or wear jumper alone as a party dress. Printed Pattern in Junior Miss sizes 9, 11, 13, 15, 17. Size 13: Jumper, 3 yds. 54-in.; blouse, 1⅞ yds. 39-in. 35 cents.



4611. Half-Size fashion with neat collar and sleeve detail; graceful skirt. Sew-easy with our Printed Pattern. Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Size 16½ takes 4⅛ yds. 35-in. 35 cents.

9160. This clever step-in shirt dress has no waist seam. It's an ideal "gadabout" dress for any season. Printed Pattern in Misses' sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16 takes 4¼ yds. 39-in. 35 cents.



9248. Smart six-gore skirt designed to slim the larger figure. Printed Pattern in Women's Waist sizes 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 41, 43, 46. Size 30 takes 2½ yds. 39-inch. 35 cents.

9158. Mix-match set for daughter. Perfect for school or Sunday best. Printed Pattern in Child's sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Size 6: Jumper and jacket, 3⅛ yds. 35-in. nap; blouse, 1¼ yds. 35-in. 35 cents.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 35 cents for EACH pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by First-Class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Send orders to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

bowl with a dampened towel and let dough rise in a warm place, until doubled in bulk (about 1½ to 2 hours). Punch down dough and let rise again until almost double in bulk (about 30 minutes).

Remove dough to floured board and divide into four equal portions. Let rest, covered, for 15 minutes. Shape portions of dough into loaves and place in greased bread pans (about 3½ x 7½ x 2½ inches). Let rise until sides of dough reach top of pan and center is well rounded (about 45 to 60 minutes).

Bake in a hot oven (425°) for 25 to 30 minutes. Remove bread from pans and cool on wire rack. For a soft crust, brush tops of loaves with butter and cover lightly. Makes 4 loaves of bread approximately 1¼ pounds each.

A Favorite Family Bread

Another bread recipe for which we are getting many requests is the one mentioned by Mrs. R. L. Clark, R.D. 1, Union, Maine, in her hobby letter which appeared in the October 5 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. When our readers began asking us for it, we wrote to Mrs. Clark and found that she also was being swamped with requests for it. Mrs. Clark kindly sent us her recipe and it turned out to be a man-size one making 7 to 8 loaves. We immediately tried it out in smaller quantities in our American Agriculturist Test Kitchen. Now here is Mrs. Clark's "Sennebec Hill Bread," golden in color and packed full of good nutrition:

SENNEBEC HILL BREAD

2 cups warm water
½ cup molasses
2 packages dry yeast
4 egg yolks
2½ teaspoons salt
⅓ cup salad oil
1 cup nonfat dry skim milk
½ cup oatmeal
½ cup yellow cornmeal
½ cup wheat germ
1 cup rye meal or rye flour
2 cups whole wheat flour
About 3 to 3½ cups all-purpose, enriched white flour

Combine warm water, molasses, and dry yeast in a large bowl. (Mrs. Clark uses a bread mixer.) Let stand for 10 minutes. Beat in the egg yolks, salt, salad oil, and dry milk. Combine and stir in the oatmeal, cornmeal, wheat germ, rye meal or rye flour, and whole wheat flour. Then add about 3 cups all-purpose flour, or **just enough** to make a soft, easy-to-handle dough.

Mix well. (If you use a bread mixer, let dough rise right in the mixer.) Round up the dough, brush top with salad oil. Cover bowl with a dampened towel and let dough rise in warm place

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There is no defeat except in no longer trying.—Elbert Hubbard

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until doubled in bulk (about 2 hours). Punch down dough and let rise again until almost double in bulk (about 1 to 1½ hours). Turn dough out onto a lightly floured board and knead lightly until smooth. Divide the dough into four parts for four 1-lb. loaves of bread. Or you may make two 1½-pound loaves and a smaller loaf. Shape each portion of dough to fit greased bread pan. A 1½-pound loaf fits well in a bread tin about 7½ x 3½ x 2½ inches deep. Let bread rise until doubled in bulk.

Place in moderately hot oven (400°) for 10 minutes. Then reduce heat to quick moderate (375°) and bake 15 minutes longer; then reduce heat to moderate (350°) and bake 20 minutes. If top of loaves brown too rapidly, cover with a piece of aluminum foil.

Remove loaves from pans and cool on a wire rack. For a soft crust, brush lightly with soft butter and cover loosely with a towel. This bread makes wonderful toast for breakfast!



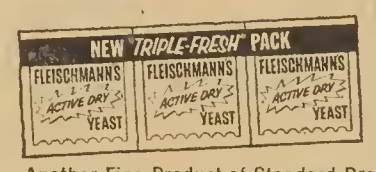
Wins special cooking award for second year

Master of New York State Grange Presents Blue Ribbon to Expert Cook

Mrs. Howard Hudson, of Chaffee, was the top winner in the State Grange cooking competition held just recently . . . and the top Grange official, Mr. Leland Smith, presented the award in person. And Mrs. Hudson received another honor—she's the subject of a big feature story on page 18 of this magazine!

Like so many top cooks at the New York State Grange, Mrs. Hudson always uses Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "It's so easy to cook with yeast," she says. "And this grand dry yeast is so handy . . . stays fresh for months."

Holiday meals are more festive with lots of yeast-raised specialties. And if you make yours at home, be sure to use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast—the kind prize-winning cooks depend on. Fleischmann's Dry Yeast keeps for months on your shelf, and it's fast rising, easy to use. And try the new "Yeast-Riz" Main Dishes . . . wonderful for hurry-up meals during the busy holidays! You'll find a "Yeast-Riz" recipe on every "Thrifty Three."



Another Fine Product of Standard Brands Inc.

New kind of breakfast and timely new recipe enriched with Mother's Oats

DATE-BLENDED OATMEAL

Here's a brand new kind of oatmeal! And a new taste delight! It's an intriguing new way for youngsters (and grown-ups) to get the high-protein benefits of good hot oatmeal. The flavor of chopped dates or other fruit—blended into the oatmeal *during the cooking*—deliciously flavors every spoonful of creamy oatmeal. Try it!

Follow oatmeal recipe on package for 4 to 6 servings. During cooking, stir in ½ cup chopped dates. Each serving may be garnished with halved dates.

"CANDY CANE" OATMEAL COOKIES

High-protein Mother's Oats adds nourishment and nut-like goodness to cookies.

1 cup butter or margarine
2 tsp. vanilla
½ cup confectioners' sugar
2 Tbsp. water
2½ cups sifted flour
½ tsp. salt
1½ cups Mother's Oats (quick or old fashioned, uncooked)

Beat butter and vanilla until creamy. Add sugar gradually; beat until fluffy. Add water. Sift together flour and salt; add to creamed mixture, mixing thoroughly. Stir in oats until blended. (Dough will be quite stiff.) Shape into canes. Place on ungreased cookie sheets. Bake in slow oven (325°F.) 20 to 25 minutes; cool. Frost canes with thin confectioners' sugar frosting. Stripe with thick red frosting. Makes 36.



Look for China, Cup and Saucer, Oven-Serve Ware and Aluminum Ware inside the big square packages of Mother's Oats





Ed Eastman's Page

Bulk Milk Tanks Are Coming

LAST SUMMER I had breakfast in Springfield, Massachusetts, with my dairyman friend, Alfred C. Sheldon, and we got to visiting about bulk milk tanks. He said that a large majority of the members of his milk marketing organization were already using the tanks and that he thought the time was fast coming when they would be required of all dairymen. There is no doubt that dairymen are putting in bulk milk coolers as fast as they can install them. Milk cans are heavy to handle and hard to keep clean. The bulk tanks save waste and they cut down bacteria count, thus raising the premium for quality. On the off side is their cost.

Because we of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST like to give you firsthand practical experiences, I asked Mr. Sheldon to write me a letter about his experience. Here it is:

Dear Mr. Eastman:

When first approached about six years ago by our milk dealer's fieldman in regard to the possibility of installing a bulk milk tank, I listened with interest but with no thoughts of compliance. The cost was prohibitive and the advantages seemed small in comparison.

Discussion continued and progressed without gaining any favor much with the dairymen around here, until the dealer set up a tank route to piek up Grade A milk only. These farmers were faced with the necessity of installing a tank or changing to Grade B. I think they all put in tanks, getting 5¢ per cwt. more for their milk over the can price at that time.

During the next year, several more routes were established and favorable reports were being received from the farmers who had them. About this time a new tank route was placed up for bid and was bid off at 7¢ per cwt. lower than the can route it replaced in this area.

At that time, I sat down and came up with the following figures:

Increased return per cwt. milk	5¢
Decreased cost of hauling	7¢
Can rental saving	3¢

Total gain per cwt. 15¢ for bulk tank.

This meant on our August production at that time of about 2,300 lbs. per month an increased return of $34.50. Our monthly finance charge for the purchase of our 300 gallon bulk tank over a five-year period came to $34.00 per month.

We immediately ordered our tank and have not felt the cost at all. In fact we have had a definite gain for we are making considerably more milk now, resulting in larger monthly savings, while our monthly payment is the same.

We like the tank very much and know the milk is of better quality due to instant cooling, along with a saving in labor of handling cans, etc.

I have had salesmen tell me a certain piece of equipment "will pay for itself," but this is the only time I could demonstrate it to be true in a way that I **knew** to be true.

Alfred C. Sheldon

ARE DISHWASHERS ANY GOOD?

THE ANSWER to that question depends on whether you are talking about the mechanical or the two-legged kind. I like both. I can tell you from our own experience that after using a mechanical dishwasher for several months, we would not be without one if we could possibly afford it.

Some of the more sticky dishes and the pots and pans have to be rinsed before they go into the washer. Then, you stack everything in the machine, shut the door and that's it! Personally, I have always liked to wash dishes — once in a while—but I hate to think of the monotonous and tiring job women have had in standing at a sink, three times a day every day in the year for a whole lifetime.

It's a mighty nice feeling to have the dining table and the kitchen all cleaned up in a few short minutes. Moreover, the dishwasher does a better job from the sanitary standpoint.

There are many good dishwashers on the market. Look them over and make sure of just one thing; no matter how small your family is, buy a large dishwasher.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

DR. MANUEL GORDON, a zoologist connected with Michigan State University, has developed a method to predetermine the sex of rabbits. By passing an electric current through rabbit semen in a salt solution, Dr. Gordon has been able to obtain a separation of spermatozoa so that those which produce male progeny can be roughly separated from the sperm which produce females. It takes no imagination to see what this would mean if the method can be used in the artificial insemination of dairy cattle.

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Don't worry if Washington takes the shirt off your back—they've got a bureau of some kind to keep it in.

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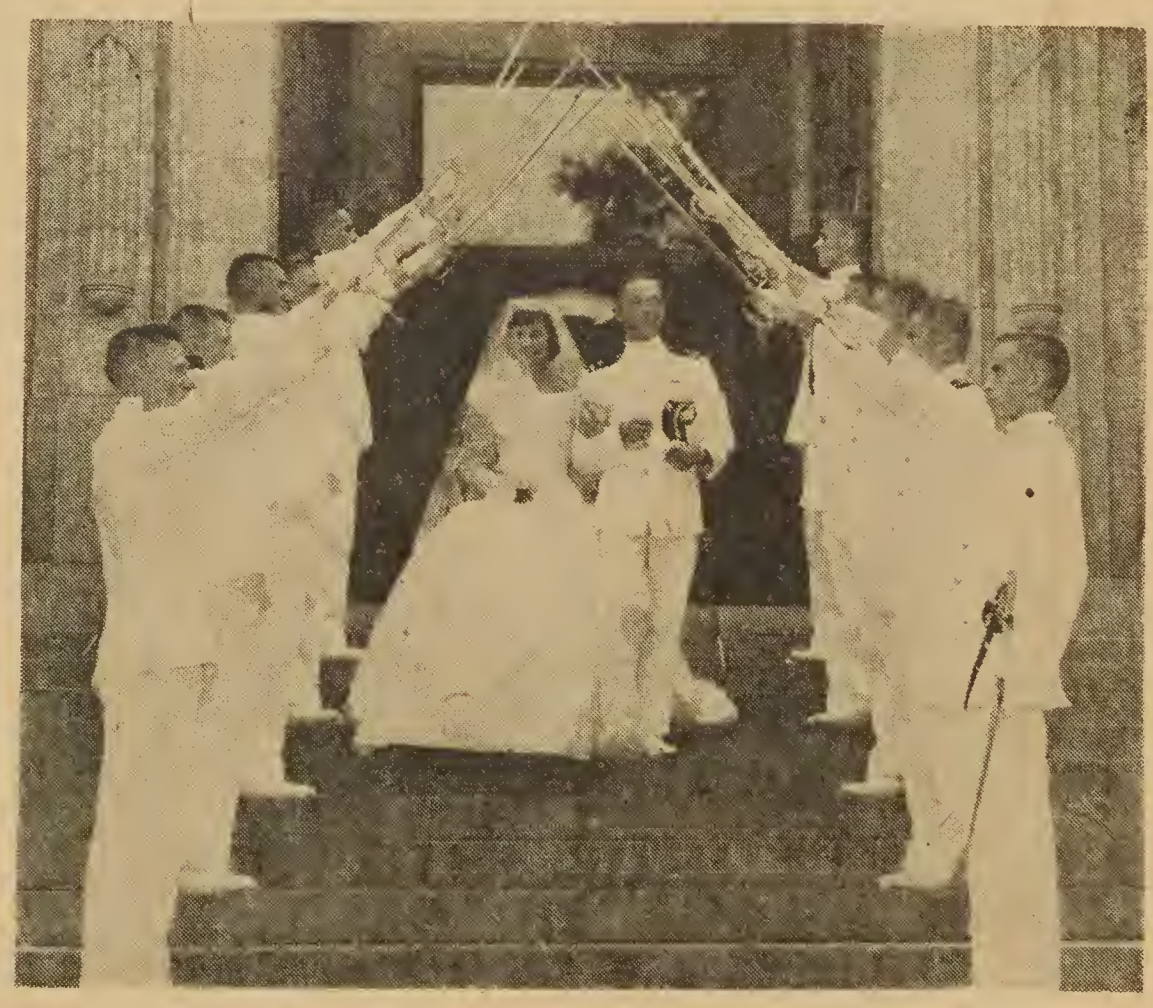
If we want to philosophize a bit, we can almost tremble with fear over what life may be like fifty years from now, when man has learned how to control fundamental life processes, even those which apply to himself.

HOW RIGHT HE IS

WRITING in the October issue of the National Grange Monthly, Herschel D. Newsom, Master of the National Grange, emphasizes a problem that farmers and their leaders must give heed to if agriculture is ever going to get on a paying basis. Mr. Newsom says:

"We should know by now that we can't buy our way out of our difficulties with taxpayers' dollars. Experience should have taught us that we must solve our own problems, if they are to be solved. Self-help mechanisms are sorely needed.

"But, agriculture is like shipwrecked men in a leaky lifeboat, becalmed and arguing over the direction of the nearest land. We had better start reaching agreement, else we will all go down together."



It is not often that we can have two of life's greatest experiences at the same time but that's what happened to Ensign Roy DeVere Thompson, Jr., the U. S. Navy.

He was graduated from Annapolis Naval Academy last June and at the same time was married to Dorothy Elizabeth Otto, the girl he had chosen for his life partner. To make the whole affair just perfect, he was married by his father, Roy D. Thompson, who himself was a Chaplain in the U. S. Navy in World War II.

These events are of particular interest to American Agriculturist folks because Roy has for many years been our New England manager. He lives at Suncook, N. H.

ARE THEY TOO LARGE?

I KNOW YOU must be interested in the tremendous increase in the number of small foreign automobiles. I have ridden in some of them, talked with several owners, and the opinion is unanimous that these small cars give good satisfaction. They get anywhere from 30 to 45 miles on a gallon of gasoline. The cost of maintenance is relatively small. They can be parked in a small space. They handle well, and while they do not ride as easily as a big car, they do hold the road well.

On the other hand, our American manufacturers are making larger and larger cars with more and more power. The cars are beautiful and easy to handle. But why do we need so much power? Over half the accidents from automobiles are caused by fast driving made possible by powerful automobiles. And our speed laws do not permit us to use half the horsepower of these cars. This horsepower ranges from 150 to 300 in the new cars, and even on our new thruways, the top speed limit is 60 or more miles per hour.

I wonder if the general public is not turning away from them faster than the American manufacturers realize.

SELLERS' MARKET

THIS SUMMER I went into a store to buy some tires. I made the selection and then found I did not have my checkbook with me. I asked the clerk to deliver the tires to the garage just across the street where the garage mechanic was waiting to mount the tires. I told the store clerk I would send him a check as soon as I could get back to my office, which is just a few blocks from the store. But in spite of the fact that the clerk knew my car was on the rack waiting for new tires and in spite of the fact that he knew I needed the car immediately, he refused to deliver the tires until he had the check.

More recently, I put in an order for some building supplies amounting to $200. The seller seemed indifferent to the sale, failed to deliver the material when he said he would—so I bought it at another place.

For several years now, the attitude in some stores, often even of the proprietor himself, is one of—**take it or leave it.** One of my friends told me that for years he has kept a list of business places where he gets this uncooperative treatment.

Economic conditions have a way of going up and down. It won't always be a sellers' market. Then, those who get the business will be the ones who have always welcomed it and paid some attention to their public relations.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

JIM HALL, associate editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and I were reminiscing the other day about some of the disappointments we had when we were boys.

"Yes, I had a good many disappointments over the years," said Jim. "But there's one which stands out more vividly than all the others. I have never forgotten how disappointed I was."

"Well, what was it?"

"When I was a boy," said Jim, "I crawled under a tent to see the circus and discovered that it was a revival meeting."

SERVICE BUREAU

SIGNED TOO FAST

"About a year ago we purchased some aluminum combination windows and the salesman told us they would be installed perfectly before a cent would have to be paid. Well, they were put on one day while no one was home, and they were not perfect, so we called the salesman. He came to look at them and said they would take care of them very soon, but we would have to sign the contract right away in order for the bank to approve our loan.

"Foolishly we signed and they have never come back to fix the windows. Can you help us either to get these windows perfected or our money back?"

This is a common complaint about storm windows, siding, roofing, etc. The salesman was right that the completion certificate must be signed before the company can sell it to the bank, but the buyer is not interested in that. What he wants is to have a satisfactory job done before he signs.

Too often, when the company collects their money from the bank, they lose interest in the job. Unfortunately, as we have said many times, there is little we, or anyone, can do to help once the completion certificate is signed.

— A. A. —

BONUS SELLING

We receive a number of letters from readers, telling us about high pressure methods used by salesmen of siding, paint and other home improvements. The agents say, "Your home has been selected as a display house," or "You will get a special price of we can use your home as a model." They try to hurry you into signing by those rosy promises, which seldom materialize.

Many people have been talked into buying something they do not want or cannot afford because they think that under this "bonus plan" it will cost them little or nothing. Don't be fooled. It is the contract you sign which determines how much and when you are going to have to pay for the job, regardless of an agent's assurance of any bonuses or commissions you will receive if your referrals result in other sales. Such verbal promises have no value.

The slogan of the Buffalo Better Business Bureau is "Don't buy the gimmick—buy the product" which, of course, is just good sense.

This so-called "Referral Plan" has been outlawed in Oklahoma by a bill which considers such sales as lotteries and provides a penalty of $1,000 to $5,000 or imprisonment not to exceed two years in the penitentiary or both.

— A. A. —

QUICK RESULTS

"On October 2nd two factory engineers from the company arrived at my farm. They spent two days testing, replacing, and making adjustments to my milk cooler. It is now working perfectly.

"Your Service Bureau accomplished in a week what I have been trying to do for almost three months. This is a service for which we farmers who have occasion to use it can be thankful. This one service has more than paid for my subscription rate for past and future years.

"I wish to sincerely thank you for your cooperation in this matter and for the quick results obtained." — *E.S., Mass.*

— A. A. —

UNOFFICIAL GAME PROTECTOR

Thank you for the check!

After thirty years of acting as unofficial game protector without recompense, and of being instrumental in turning over numerous fines to the state with no share for us who have suffered the damage and inconvenience, it is really heartening to find that at last someone is taking recognition of the landowner's side of the raw deal.

I wish you all good luck in your efforts to remedy this situation.—*(Miss) Edith A. Coleman, Barton, New York*

Miss Coleman was the recipient of our most recent trespassing reward check, which was announced in our October 5 issue.

— A. A. —

A subscriber would like to find a copy of "Through Gates of Pearl" by Augusta Albertson. This was printed in the Christian Herald in 1913 and later in book form in 1916, Revell. If you have a copy you don't want to keep, write Service Bureau, Box 367-JN.

DISRESPECT FOR "POSTERS" BRINGS FINES

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October 21 19 57

PAY EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF

$ 25.00

Mr. Carl Steffen
R. 1
Elmira, New York

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.

E R Eastman
PRESIDENT

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA
ITHACA, NEW YORK

CARL STEFFEN of R. 1, Elmira, New York has a 365 acre farm which is legally posted. On October 12, 1957, about 4:30 P.M., he found two young men on his land, each with a loaded shotgun. He asked to see their hunting licenses, but they told him they didn't need licenses to hunt woodchucks or to hunt on land that was not posted. Mr. Steffen explained that his land was posted, but they doubted that he could do anything about it. If he did, they threatened, their fathers were very big men in town and would make it 'hot' for Mr. Steffen.

That was enough for Mr. Steffen and he said, "You are under arrest. Unload your guns and get in my car." He took them before Justice of Peace Jerry Hayward, who called the game warden, Harold Powers. One of the boys finally showed his license to the game warden, who then asked Mr. Steffen what he wanted to charge them with.

The boys were both 17 years old and Mr. Steffen just charged them with trespassing and they were each fined $10.00.

Our sincere congratulations go to all of these men; to Mr. Steffen for standing up for his rights and making the arrest himself; and to Justice Hayward and Game Warden Powers for standing behind Mr. Steffens and seeing that the boys were fined. We are happy to send our $25.00 reward to Carl Steffen and trust that the case will result in increased respect for the law and for landowners' rights in that area.

"For best milk production, I mix 40 lbs. of Blusalt per ton of feed!"



...says S. J. Reynolds, owner of the 100-cow Hub Farm in Dutchess County, New York. "I know that the more milk a cow produces, the more salt she needs. That's why I mix so much Blusalt *in* my feeds. And that's why I also feed plenty of loose Blusalt free choice in rubber tubs throughout my pastures. You ought to see how my animals eat it up—especially my 80-lb. cows!

"Here's something else I like: by using 'Sterling' trace-mineral Blusalt in place of plain salt, I know that my herd is getting the trace minerals needed for good health and reproduction. Because all seven essential trace minerals are mixed right in each bag of Blusalt, I don't have to buy and store minerals separately."

S. J. Reynolds owns a 400-acre farm near Poughkeepsie, New York. His 100-head herd is 80% Holstein, with the rest Guernsey and Jersey. His total milk production runs around 2,000 qts. a day. He mixes his own feed on the farm, using home-grown corn and oats as well as commercial feeds ... and he adds soybean oil, wafer meal, citrus pulp, and "Sterling" Blusalt.

Mr. Reynolds is ably assisted by two farm men and their families. They milk the herd promptly at 4:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m.—taking about two and a half hours for the entire operation. The efficiency of the Hub Farm is well known in Poughkeepsie.

S. J. Reynolds is one of many successful dairymen who use plenty of "Sterling" Blusalt, *both mixed in feed, and fed free choice.* Blusalt supplies the high-quality salt needed for good milk production . . . and the seven trace minerals that are deficient in many areas (cobalt, copper, iodine, iron, manganese, zinc, and sulfate sulfur). Blusalt should be kept before your animals at all times, since only their individual requirements can determine how much salt they need. Blusalt is available in 50- and 100-lb. bags, 50-lb. blocks, and 4-lb. Liks.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION on Blusalt, Green'salt (trace-mineral salt with 10% phenothiazine for control of certain internal parasites), or other Sterling Salt products, ask your feed dealer, or write International Salt Co.



STERLING
Farm & Feed Salt
INTERNATIONAL SALT CO., INC.
SCRANTON 2, PENNA.

Here it is!

BIG FARMING

built for you



Powerful New

DYNAMIC D-17

Big Farming! More acres per day! The Big New Dynamic D-17 plows a strip nearly six feet wide.

Yes, it's *all-new*—with convenience features never heard of before in big tractors. It will let you do more work—with less effort—and with a lower investment.

The new D-17 can really cover the acres with NEW BIG TOOLS . . . 5-bottom plow, 15-foot tandem disc, 24-run grain drill, or a line of field cultivators to match.

Here's a big farm tractor with a new feel of authority. You'll like its commanding all-new POWER-CRATER engine—its new comfort with center-ride seat, roomy platform, convenient new controls and instruments.

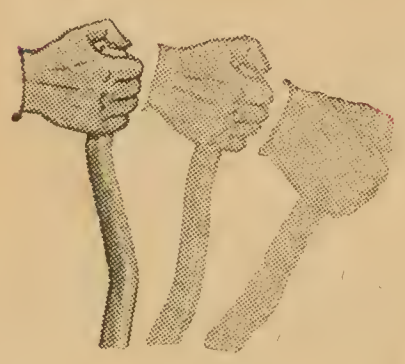
The new Power Director (The Big Stick) lets you select the right working speed without clutching or affecting PTO speed. The automatic TRACTION BOOSTER system provides the extra traction to get you through those tough places.

You'll want to see and try this *all-new* big Allis-Chalmers D-17, gasoline or diesel. Stop in at your Allis-Chalmers dealer.

ALLIS-CHALMERS, FARM EQUIPMENT DIVISION, MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN

with new exclusive

POWER DIRECTOR



THE "BIG STICK"

Quick-shift on-the-go in two speed ranges. Eight speeds forward. For power take-off operation, you can vary each speed for those tough or rough spots . . . yet retain constant live PTO speed.

first tractors with

LOW-LINE, HIGH-CROP design

The new D-17 and new D-14 span tall crops. New-type 4-row "swing-in" cultivators are mounted in an all-new way.

Both tractors have new Roll-Shift front wheels and Power-Shift rear wheels that space without a jack. SNAP-COUPLER hitch — of course!



POWER-CRATER, TRACTION BOOSTER and SNAP-COUPLER are Allis-Chalmers trademarks.

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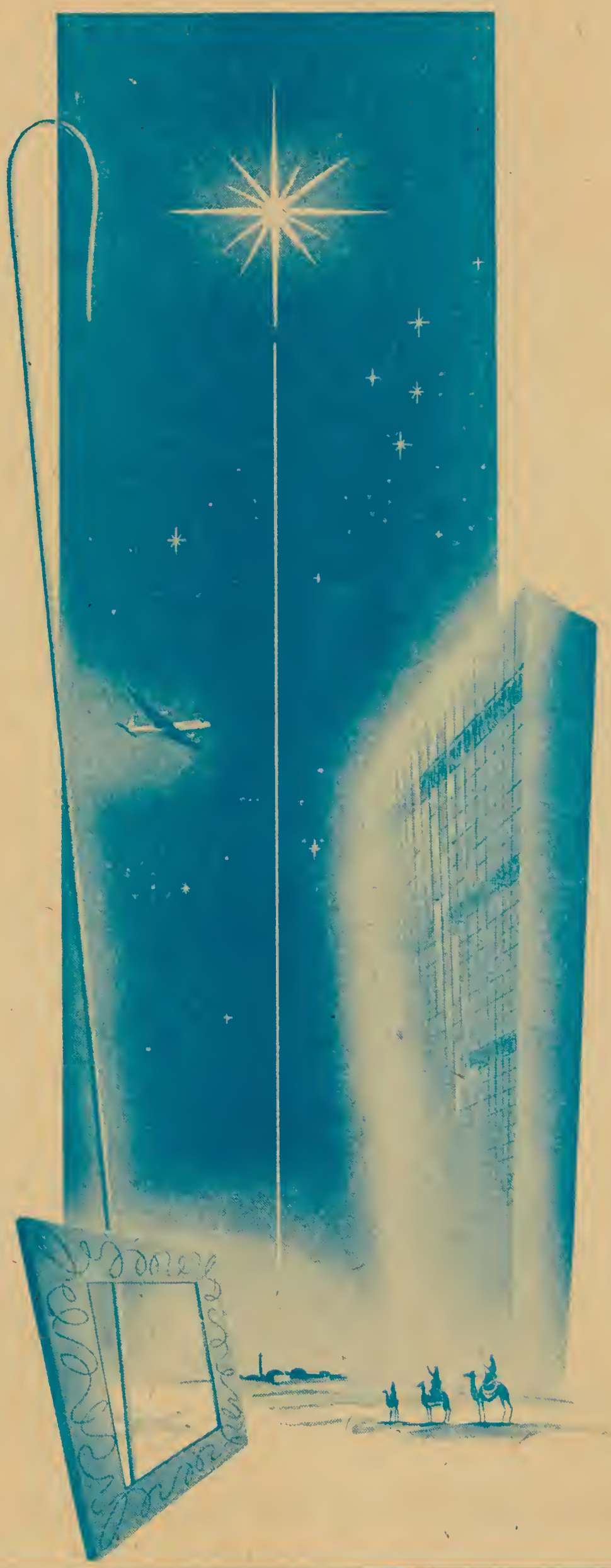
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

In This Issue

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This is the night---

When all our finest art
Pales before the beauty
Of a single shining star.

This is the night
When all of our profoundest symphonies
Fade beneath the swelling
Of a simple angel song.

This is the night
When all the badges of office
Are smothered in the folds
Of a rough-woven tunic,
And the sceptres of power give away
To a humble shepherd's staff.

This is the night
When Man's swiftest wheels and wings
Prove far inadequate,
And he treads, instead, the path
Of a camel caravan.

This is the night
When the unkind act is frozen still,
And is buried in the desert sand . . .
When the first sharp word falls soundlessly,
And is swallowed by the desert air.

This is the night
When princes, and kings, and presidents
Make one obeisance . . .
When diplomats forsake finesse
And ministers, their chambers . . .
When a worried world abandons argument,
And breathes its plea for Peace
In the quiet of a stable!

By Bernard J. Patrick of John Deere
Courtesy John Deere, Moline, Ill.

Cut Costs with G.L.F.'s Annual Fertilizer Discount

SAVE $2.50 PER TON

ON ALL G.L.F. SUPER PLANT FOODS

DISCOUNT PERIOD ENDS—JAN. 15

TO SAVE EVEN MORE!

Truck directly from the G.L.F. Plant near you. See your local service agency for complete details.

Order Early!

Be ready for spring. Have your fertilizer right on the farm ready to spread as soon as your soil is right for fitting.

Condition Guaranteed

G.L.F. Fertilizer taken now is well cured with mechanical condition guaranteed. Each bin of this premium grade plant food is carefully tested before shipping.

Granular & High Analysis Too

High analysis granular fertilizers are included in G.L.F.'s discount program. Remember that high analysis Super Plant Foods are your best buy . . . You buy at lower cost per unit of plant food, move fewer bags, get more plant food and need less storage space.

A Good Investment

Yes, early order of fertilizer is a good investment both for you and your G.L.F. cooperative. Early ordering cuts costs on every ton of fertilizer and you gain valuable time in the spring.

It helps your G.L.F. prevent bottlenecks in the spring. This is a big factor in providing you with the best fertilizer service in the area.

What About Price Changes?

If G.L.F. fertilizer prices should drop, you are protected and your bill will be adjusted accordingly. Fair dealing with all members is one of the foundations of G.L.F.

What is the Best Way to Store Your Fertilizer?

Any dry well-ventilated place is good. For best results, stack it on a clean dry floor. If necessary to store on dirt or concrete, first cover floor with boards or tar paper. Be sure that floors are free of nails or projections.

Stacks of powdered fertilizers should be piled no more than ten bags high. There is no stacking problem with granular plant foods.

Avoid leaky roofs and walls that have a tendency to sweat.

Save Now!

To receive the $2.50 per ton discount, your order must be taken before the Jan. 15 deadline. See your G.L.F. Service Agency and put your name on the early order list. Order now and save.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

G.L.F. Super Plant Foods

"Condition Guaranteed"

GLF Quality

QUALITY THAT PAYS OFF ON THE FARM

Readers Discuss the Problem

"Should Women Help With Farm Work?"

SHARED THE WORK

First Prize Letter

I BELIEVE a farm woman needs to share in the farm work to a certain extent. If she is only a housewife and tends only to make a home for her family, she is apt to get bored with life and begin to hate being a farmer's wife. Of course, if they operate a real large farm where there is hired help, that is different. The wife wouldn't be needed to help with any work, but I believe she should take an interest in it just the same.

As far as a woman expecting her husband to do special jobs around the house, I feel this is necessary, too; otherwise the husband is apt to feel he is not needed—only the breadwinner, or someone to bring home the bacon.

For example, we have four children, and kept a cow to supply our milk, cream and butter. In haying, my husband would do the mowing in the morning and I did what housework I had time for. I would help in the hayfield in the afternoon with the raking, tumbling, and getting the hay in. Our daughter took care of the three boys in the field while we were working. In the evening the two of us worked together doing up the dishes, and the rest of the housework. In the fall and during the winter months we worked together getting our wood, and shared the housework.—*Mrs. L.M.C., N.H.*

WOULDN'T MISS THE ROUTE

My husband and I rent a small chicken farm, and I go on the range every day through the summer and help feed and water, take all the care of the eggs—cleaning, grading and packing. We have two delivery routes, one on Wednesday and the other Saturday. I never miss going with him and helping to deliver. It's fun to meet the customers in their homes, and gives one a broader view on life.

On the other side of the picture, my husband helps me in the house. There are many little jobs around the house that a woman can't do, and my husband is never so busy that he can't find time to help. We use an electric churn, but find it impossible to wash the butter in the churn. So he puts cream in the churn. When the butter comes he turns it into an old barrel churn and washes it, weighs and salts it. All I do is put it into pound forms, wrap, and put into deep freeze.

In like manner he helps me bring in the plants I want in the house for the winter and prepares the garden and sets them out in the spring.

—*Mrs. C.J.W., Vermont*

SAVES TIME

We have solved the problem nicely around our farm. When my husband asks me to do something for him that is going to save him a lot of time, I do it even if it isn't convenient. Sometimes it means being gone for half a day to get parts or getting baler twine. Then, when I ask him to do something, he does it. Of course I have to judge whether or not it will interfere with his schedule, because farm work has to be done — but with housework the floors and dishes can be left till later.

—*Mrs. S.R.S., Vt.*

"BARN NO PLACE FOR A WOMAN"

I think the amount of work the wife does outside the house depends on how much help her husband needs, and how many children there are that can help. My husband and son have often said, "The barn is no place for a woman." I am going to agree with them, and say that unless it is absolutely necessary, the housework, cooking, washing, and ironing will keep a wife busy in the house.—*Mrs. R.H., N.Y.*

SHARE THE CHORES

I believe that God so arranged it that husband and wife should help each other. There is too much selfishness in each traveling their way alone, and the temptations are numerous. So let us share our chores . . . thereby we will have a happy and prosperous home.

—*Mrs. F.L.K., N.J.*

HELPS THEM STAY ON THE FARM

When I was a young girl growing up on a poultry farm, my mother and I always helped my father with some of the lighter tasks such as feeding, gathering eggs, housing and culling hens. This saved the wages of a hired man until my father's business had sufficiently grown to afford hired help.

Because of this early experience, when I married I was willing and expected to help my husband. I have done garden work, driven the tractor, doctored sick cows, and performed many other jobs within my strength. We love working together, and since marriage is a partnership, we think it makes us more understanding of each other's problems.

A wife's help can mean the difference between staying on the farm or selling out. It is almost impossible for a fair-sized family to live comfortably today on one income alone, so more and more wives are taking part or full-time jobs outside the home. Why isn't it important for a farm wife to help?

—*Mrs. B.G.C., N.H.*

THE OTHER VIEWPOINT

When we were married my husband and I agreed that his job and mine were separate, and each would "go it alone." Accordingly, I have never wanted to help out on the farm, and have never asked him to help out at home.

For one thing, I think farm work is much too heavy for women, and with today's modern machinery it can be dangerous to someone with no "know-how" about gadgets. So can animals.

Housework and homemaking is a full-time job for the farm wife as for other wives. In addition, nowadays farm wives have their social obligations — entertaining, parent-teacher meetings, church work, farm organization meetings, Home Bureau, etc., which leave practically no extra time for outdoor work except the garden.

—*Mrs. H.M.G., N.Y.*

— A. A. —

"LET'S BARBECUE CHICKEN"

Produced at Purdue University by the Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the Poultry and Egg National Board, a sound motion picture; "Let's Barbecue Chicken," is available for use in schools, at service club and consumer group meetings, women's organization sessions and 4-H and FFA meetings.

The film is available to organizations from the PENB, Willoughby Tower, Chicago, Illinois.

— A. A. —

CATTLE DEALERS AND HUMAN NATURE

THE THEORY of Tom Milliman's article in the November 16th issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST about buying dairy replacements is O.K. However, it doesn't work.

We always have surplus stock for sale. We advertise in farm and local papers and notify DHIA technicians, artificial insemination operators, and every other available opening. Our purebred herd of registered Holsteins are all home raised, accredited, approved, etc., with over 12,000 lbs. average, and up to 4% fat.

We price our sale animals at just what they have cost us to raise according to careful cost account records. However, buyers go to auctions and buy of dealers who have attractive credit arrangements, with the promise of replacing any unsatisfactory animals. One neighbor had his entire purchase of 30 animals replaced by a dealer in one season.

We bought our foundation cows from farms in adjoining counties subject to records and health requirements, and did not get a "dud" in the entire purchase.

Our people voted for bingo. They like to gamble, go to auctions, meet their acquaintances, and get stuck. 'Tis human nature. Our local dealers ride in big cars, often with a chauffeur, have private auction stands and several farms where they shuffle the stock about until fit to catch suckers. We all help to make them prosperous and our neighbors poor, and after over thirty years' effort I don't know what can be done about it.—*W.B.V., N.Y.*



Foot-and-Mouth Disease Virus

Electron-microscope photograph of foot-and-mouth disease virus. The virus is spherical in shape and about one-millionth of an inch in diameter. This is one of the first electron micrographs of the virus, taken by Agricultural Research Service scientists at USDA's Plum Island Animal Disease Laboratory at Plum Island, N. Y.

The foot-and-mouth disease organism is the smallest of any of the viruses affecting animals—even smaller than polio virus. The Plum Island laboratory is the only place in the United States where research is permitted on foot-and-mouth disease, a potential threat to the U. S. beef and dairy cattle industries and a livestock disease of great economic importance throughout most other areas of the world.

— A. A. —

ENTITLED TO SUBSIDIES?

I AM WILLING to see price supports on dairy and other price-supported products lowered or discontinued if business, industry and labor will agree to removing or lowering the subsidies they get. I doubt that this will be done, so I favor keeping the farm price supports we have. Farmers are as much entitled to a little subsidy as other groups.—*W.A., N.Y.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: There's not the slightest argument about farm subsidies being as much justified as other subsidies. But the cold facts indicate they are not solving the problem, and that they are hurting.

Those who advocate continued high price supports ignore several important questions:

1. Are price supports helping or hurting farm prices?
2. How much ill will to farmers do price supports bring from consumers?
3. What will government do with the products they buy to support prices?

Actually, some subsidies to business (for example, to airlines) are being reduced. If all farm groups would work for the gradual reduction of all subsidies and seek the help of other groups in doing so, real results might be achieved. With a gradual reduction of all subsidies, everyone would profit in the long run.

THE NICEST CHRISTMAS GIFT

By DAISY DOPP

MY HUSBAND and I are not young any more. We live on a farm in Northern Vermont not far from the Canadian border. We have between fifty and sixty head of cattle. A few years ago we were unable to get any help so we were carrying on alone. No one will work where he has to care for animals and do chores unless he is desperate.

Christmas Day was extremely cold, fifteen below zero. It was snowing and the wind was strong. Our family was having its Christmas get-together in town, so we hurried our chores and left. Only one other family was on a farm so the guests didn't mind if they did go home late. In the back of our minds was the vision of what would greet us when we returned to our home; hungry cattle lowing, and milking and chores to do. We knew it would be late indeed before all was finished.

It was about seven thirty when we pushed through the snow and came in sight of the buildings. To our surprise the big barn was brilliant with lights. As we drove into the yard, our garage door was opened and we were greeted with "Merry Christmas!" A young man whom we had known for a long time, who had formerly worked on the next farm, stood in the doorway.

He had thought of the hard work we had to do alone. The cattle were all fed, stables cleaned and milking machines assembled ready for use. All we had to do was to feed the grain and do the milking.

Farmers who really do the hard work themselves will know what I mean, when I say that was one of the nicest and most thoughtful gifts we ever received.



Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



FRANK E. GANNETT

FRANK E. GANNETT died at Rochester on December 3.

Mr. Gannett's life could well serve as an inspiration to young people. He was born on a hill farm in western New York. During his undergraduate days at Cornell University he was editor of the Cornell Daily Sun, and after graduation he gradually built up a chain of daily newspapers whose high standards are recognized throughout the country. The newspapers are organized under a Foundation which allows the editors complete freedom to express their views.

Through good common sense, thrift and initiative, and by taking advantage of the American free enterprise system, Frank Gannett prospered in business, at the same time never forgetting to serve his community, his state and his nation. One of his most recent gifts was the Gannett Memorial Clinic at Cornell University.

For many years Frank Gannett was intensely interested in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Without financial return of any sort, he gave liberally of his time and counsel to help us solve the problems that beset a farm paper. Our lives, like those of his many other friends, are enriched by association with him.

CHRISTMAS AND CIRCUSES

WHICH OF THE many circuses you have seen in your lifetime was most enjoyable? In my case it wasn't the Barnum & Bailey circus in Madison Square Garden in New York City. It was a one-ring affair in a small western New York village. It stands out in my memory because it was my first, and because I was just eight years old.

In these days children have so much, see so much, go so much, that their senses are numbed. Too often they miss the delicious thrill I experienced that brilliant June day many years ago when an understanding Dad took my sister and two cousins—and me—to the circus.

It is a far cry from circuses to Christmas, yet as memory brought me enjoyable recollections of my first circus, my thoughts somehow turned to the holiday season. As the Christmas season approaches, material things tend to smother the true meaning of the celebration. As parents and grandparents, the spiritual background of Christmas can be emphasized, the joy of giving can be taught, the fellowship of family and friends can be enjoyed.

TAKING INVENTORY YOUR FARM

THESE days it takes a good man to be a successful farmer.

The fact that you are farming is evidence that you want to run a farm. But no matter whether you are burdened with debt or have a fine bank balance, you can probably find ways to improve results. "Everyone is trying to do that," you say. And you are right, except that there are right and wrong ways to go about it.

The first job is to inventory your farm. In addition to an inventory of physical assets take an inventory of practices and results. Is your crop and animal production above average? It is essential that it be above average to give your family a satisfactory life.

Is your farm production improving? What plans do you have for improvement, and are they working?

Are you over or under-mechanized? Do barn and field arrangements permit efficient use of labor?

Are diseases and pests under control? Is the size of your farm adequate?

With the help of a few figures it is relatively easy for a trained observer to tell whether or not a particular farm is profitable, and why. You know whether or not yours is giving your family a satisfactory living. If not, you can also learn why not, and can lay plans to correct the weak spots.

Never, never will Congress pass laws or make appropriations that will insure prosperity to every farmer. You, as a free individual, can do more for yourself than Uncle Sam can possibly do.

WORLD TRADE

"In your article, 'Let's Face the Facts,' you should have included preventing farm imports under the head of what government can do to help."

IT IS TRUE that it is impossible to continue high price supports without limiting imports. The high U. S. price maintained encourages foreign producers to send food here. It also makes difficult or impossible export of our own surplus food.

We do have legal limitations on the amount of some farm products that can be imported. At the same time, we are trying desperately to move our government-owned surplus food by selling or giving it to the other nations.

Most people agree that world trade is a good thing, but some ignore the fact that if we sell abroad we must buy approximately the same amount from other nations. To complicate the situation, agricultural products are about all some nations have available to sell us.

One way to increase world trade is to lower tariffs and remove restrictions. On these points, our recent record is good; we have encouraged world trade. But we cannot do it alone. The tendency in some foreign countries is to tighten restrictions rather than relax them. When we gradually lower tariffs and lessen restrictions, other countries must do the same if the move is to be effective.

Looking at the problem broadly and from the long-term point of view, more world trade rather than less is to be desired. It helps nations to be more prosperous, increases understanding, and promotes world peace.

HANDLING MONEY

KNOWING HOW to handle money has more effect on family happiness than some young folks realize. How are they to learn? It's a subject neglected in schools, and some parents couldn't teach it if they wanted to because they themselves have never learned how to handle money.

But you who have been through the mill and who have learned from some mistakes before it was too late to correct them, look with concern on two young love birds about to embark on the sea of matrimony when you see one or more of the following clouds on the horizon:

1. **One or both young folks have been working, but living at home without paying board. As a result, the pay check is spent selfishly without thought for others.**
2. **Neither party has learned to save regularly.**
3. **One or both buy personal wants (not needs) on the instalment plan. There is a world of difference between going in debt to make money, and in going in debt for something that will wear out, perhaps before it is paid for.**

It may be that experience is the best teacher, but somewhere along the line, couldn't we put up a few danger signs about handling money which more young people would heed?

LABOR LEGISLATION

IT SEEMS certain that legislation will be introduced at the next session of Congress to correct some of the abuses which Senator McLellan's committee has revealed in labor union circles.

Among the suggestions that have been made are:

1. **A Federal right-to-work law which would prevent any concern from requiring that a worker belong to a union in order to keep a job.**
2. **Application of anti-trust laws to unions.**
3. **Closing the loopholes in the present law against secondary boycotts, which in some cases is quite ineffective.**
4. **A Federal code of rights for union members.**
5. **A requirement that unions publish their financial reports, with penalties if they make false reports.**
6. **Control of welfare and pension funds.**
7. **Removal of tax exempt status from corrupt unions.**
8. **More effective bars against the political use of union funds.**
9. **Some way to provide union members with means to override the actions of their officers through a referendum.**

This surely is an impressive list. The recent investigation has aroused public opinion, which may or may not cool off before there is legislative action. Certainly there will be strong opposition against most of these proposals, and attempts will be made to water down proposed legislation so that it is relatively ineffective.

Thoughtful people have no desire to interfere with the legitimate operation of labor unions. Investigations of business have shown that sore spots are there, too. But insofar as legislation can correct abuses, both the general public and labor union members will benefit.

They Say - - - - -

WE HAVE HAD programs for everybody who called himself a farmer and for many who didn't. Programs which plowed under pigs, which paid individuals vast amounts of money for not farming, which encouraged people to produce for government instead of for market.

I think many of these plans were ill-conceived, poorly administered and self-defeating. They carried us down the wrong road. Any plan which doesn't lead in the direction of a free, de-controlled, de-subsidized, supply-and-demand agriculture is not a good plan and is not good for the American people.—*Tom Anderson, Editor, Farm and Ranch*

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MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS



AA's Farm Dollar Guide

MILK HEARING: Dairy groups, at a hearing on the price of Class I milk held early in December, unanimously opposed any lowering of the price. Reason for hearing was Market Order clause requiring hearing whenever, for three consecutive months, the Class I price is more than $2.50 a hundred above the Midwestern price of milk used for manufacturing.

Bases for opposition included: (1) That time should be given the revised Order to see how it works out before changes are made; (2) That any reduction in the price to dairymen would aggravate an already serious cost-price situation.

Considering the fact that no one at the hearing objected to the present price, it seems extremely probable that there will be no lowering of the Class I price at this time.

The recent ratio between milk prices and feed costs has been favorable. In the past, similar situations have resulted in increased feeding. If history is repeated, the percentage of milk used in Class I will drop in coming months, and this in turn will tend to decrease the uniform price received by dairymen.

FERTILIZING ALFALFA: Six years of research at the University of Minnesota indicates that heavy fertilizing of alfalfa with phosphorus and potash pays, regardless of whether it is applied in the spring or fall. The tests indicated that splitting the fertilizer into two applications gave better results than putting it all on at the time of seeding.

BRUCELLOSIS: The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets states: "Herd owners who need to maintain certified brucellosis-free status should be informed that they will have to blood test annually at their expense if the ring tests are negative. The herd retests should be made as soon as the year expires, otherwise only a clean status can be given."

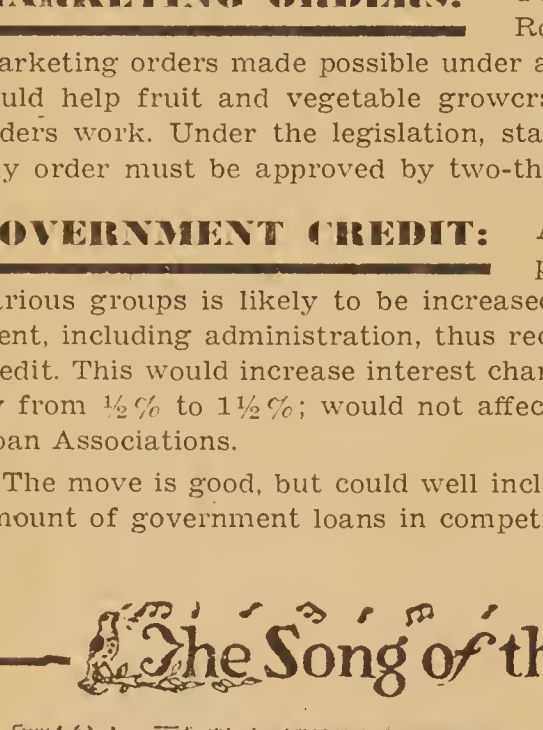
SPENDING: Chances for Federal tax relief are waning. There is considerable demand for increased spending for intercontinental missiles for defense. The President has indicated that increased defense expenditures should be balanced by cuts in non-defense spending to permit a balanced budget. Along with Veterans Aid, Federal grants to states and interest on government loans, areas certain to get a good looking-over includes agricultural programs. Last year's U.S.D.A. budget was around $5 billion.

MARKETING ORDERS: Two Cornell economists, Professors K. L. Robinson and R. A. Dominick, believe that marketing orders made possible under a relatively new law in New York State, could help fruit and vegetable growers, if they band together and make the orders work. Under the legislation, state marketing orders are voluntary, and any order must be approved by two-thirds of the growers voting.

GOVERNMENT CREDIT: As a means of cutting government expenses, interest on government loans to various groups is likely to be increased to equal the cost of credit to government, including administration, thus reducing the subsidy of cheap government credit. This would increase interest charges under several USDA loan programs by from ½% to 1½%; would not affect Production Credit and National Farm Loan Associations.

The move is good, but could well include a gradual cutting down of the total amount of government loans in competition with banks.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY neighbor says he thinks it's best that we should work before we rest, for he believes that honest toil, a-raising things from out the soil, is good for us, so day by day I see that feller work away. He surely is industrious, he's always cleaning up a muss or making one; from morn 'til night he wouldn't think that it was right to be caught napping in the shed, so he keeps right at work instead. My neighbor's toil is never done, he works by moon as well as sun; he's always looking 'round for more to do, he loves each task and chore.

Now I respect that working man, but I've a somewhat diff'rent plan; I do my resting first because I've always figured that it was unwise to toil and strain your back and get all tuckered out for lack of will power to slack up and sit and rest your muscles up a bit, or lay down where you need not think and let your poor old back unkink. Sometime I'll get all rested good and then I'll go to sawing wood or getting ev'ry chore all done and after I have once begun I'll do a lot because I'll be all rested up so good, by gee.



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Modern dairymen know it! New Dr. Hess Pen-FZ checks mastitis problems fast . . . without flare-ups. No experimenting with other mastitis treatments because even persistent cases quickly respond to Pen-FZ. This fast "clear-up action" leaves no room for quarter-trouble . . . gets cows back in the milking line almost overnight . . . keeps milk checks riding high.

Pen-FZ owes its mastitis-fighting success to a new germ-starving drug, nitrofurazone, found only in Pen-FZ. One of the powerful nitrofuran family, nitrofurazone kills all four kinds of bacteria which most commonly cause mastitis today. It leaves no resistant strains to cause flare-ups. In fact, nitrofurazone in Pen-FZ does the bacteria-fighting job so well that in over 10 years of actual use, no mastitis organisms have developed any significant resistance. That's why Pen-FZ is guaranteed to give effective results when used as recommended.

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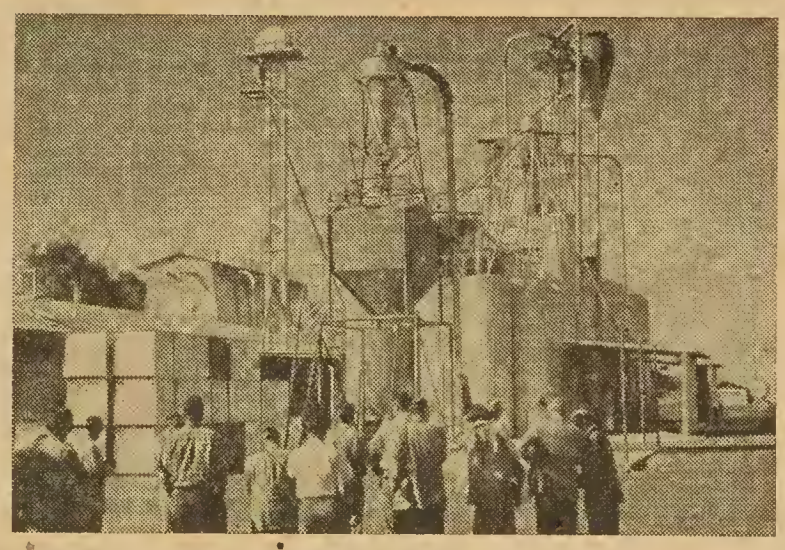


Where Farms Are FACTORIES

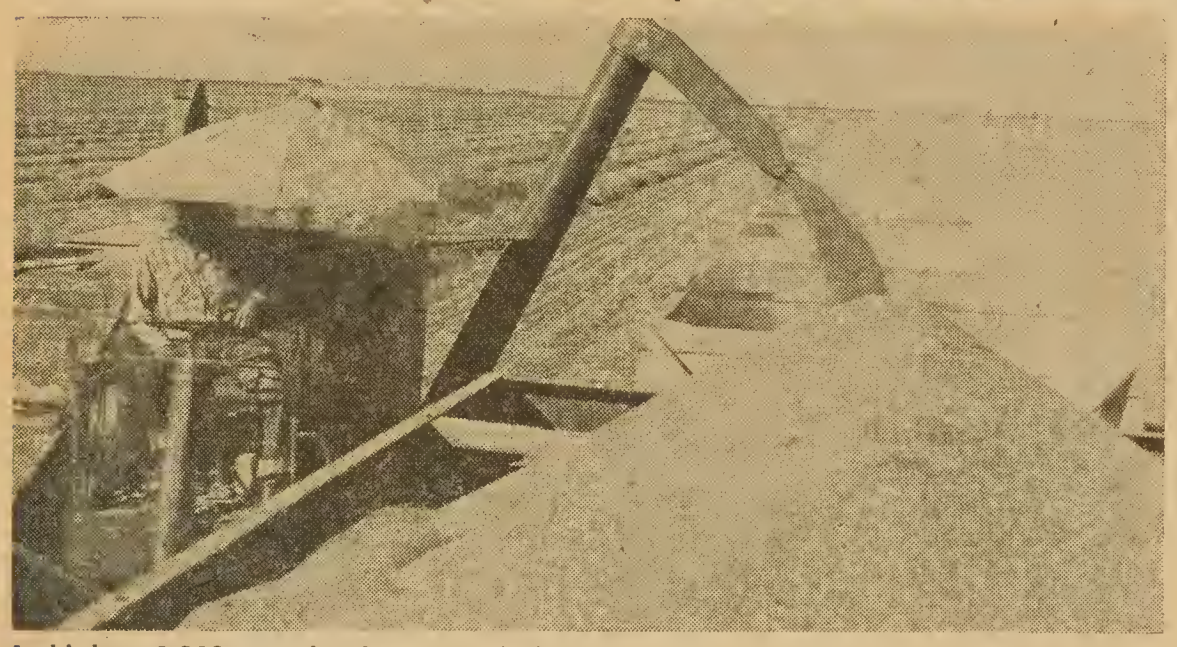
AS I mentioned in a recent story about alfalfa seed production in California, you have to see farming out there to appreciate how big it is. These pictures I took in the San Joaquin Valley help show the tremendous difference in the West Coast factory-like farms and our family farms of the Northeast.

—Jim Hall

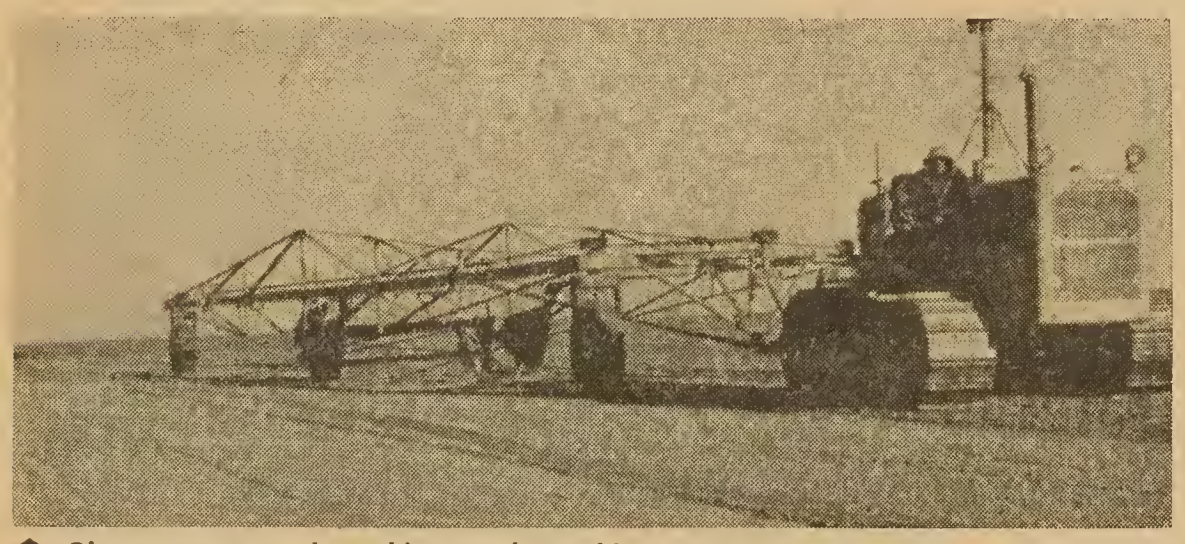
66% of California's 700,000 acres of cotton is harvested with mechanical pickers like this. Each replaces 25 workers.



This is not some big corporation's industrial site. It's a seed cleaning and grading processing plant Sherman Thomas built on his 6,200-acre Fresno County ranch to handle certified seed grown on his and 22 neighbors' farms. The plant can process and bag around 9,000 pounds of certified alfalfa seed an hour.



As high as 1,200 pounds of some varieties of alfalfa seed per acre have been harvested on these irrigated farms. Giant combines spew the seed into large trucks for movement to processing plant.



Giant tractors and machines such as this 115-foot long land planer mean huge investments for efficient operation.

After seed is combined, alfalfa straw and molasses go to feeder lots like this. This one had around 3,000 head. Ones with 300 to 500 head are considered "small."



Irv Perry, bank farm loan supervisor, and Wilson Berry agree that sound credit is essential to farming today.



By

HUGH COSLINE

Credit Helped Him Own A Farm

ALWAYS, before I borrowed any money, I sat down and did some careful figuring to be as sure as possible that I could pay it back, and that it would make me some money." That is how Wilson Berry of Homer, Cortland Co., New York, made adequate credit work for him.

Wilson and his wife have always saved money. Back in 1946 they lived on 30 acres near Blodgett Mills. Wilson worked in a shop and a son and daughter did so well in 4-H work that they considered remodeling the buildings and going into full-time farming. Irv Perry, then county agricultural agent, now supervising farm loans for the Marine Midland Bank in Southern New York, advised against it. "If you want to farm," said Irv, "work for a good farmer for a year or two first."

Wilson took the advice, and in 1953 he bought a farm of 70 acres, to which he added 100 acres of adjoining land this past year. The farm was in a hill area, but fertile, with fields readily workable with machinery. "The barn had shortcomings," said Wilson, "but I looked it over carefully and decided it would do. The stable is narrow, the platforms a little short, and the stalls a bit narrow. I have plans to do some remodeling, and put in a gutter cleaner, which will make it real handy."

Credit to make the deal was furnished by the Marine Midland Bank, as well as liberal credit since that time as needed.

Irv Perry and I had dropped in to visit Wilson on a cool fall day, and found him finishing up the job of silo filling. After visiting for a while, I asked this question: "If you had continued your shop job you probably would have saved less, spent more, and enjoyed a somewhat higher living standard. You and Mrs. Berry have made some sacrifices to own a farm. Was it worth it?"

"There's no comparison," came the quick reply. "I'm getting ahead, and seeing my plans come true. I have a net worth far greater than I would have as a shop worker. But that isn't the most important thing. We have contentment. I'm 42, and by the time I am 50 I expect to own the farm, the stock, and the tools free and clear."

The Berry farm operation shows careful planning. During the past year, 163,981 pounds of milk were sold from an average herd of 20 milkers. Without hiring more help, Wilson plans to cut production costs by selling 250,000 pounds in 1958 from 30 cows.

This is strictly a one-man farm, an efficient unit, with enough size so it has been organized for low-cost production. Wilson has no plans for increasing further. To do so would require making it a two-man farm.

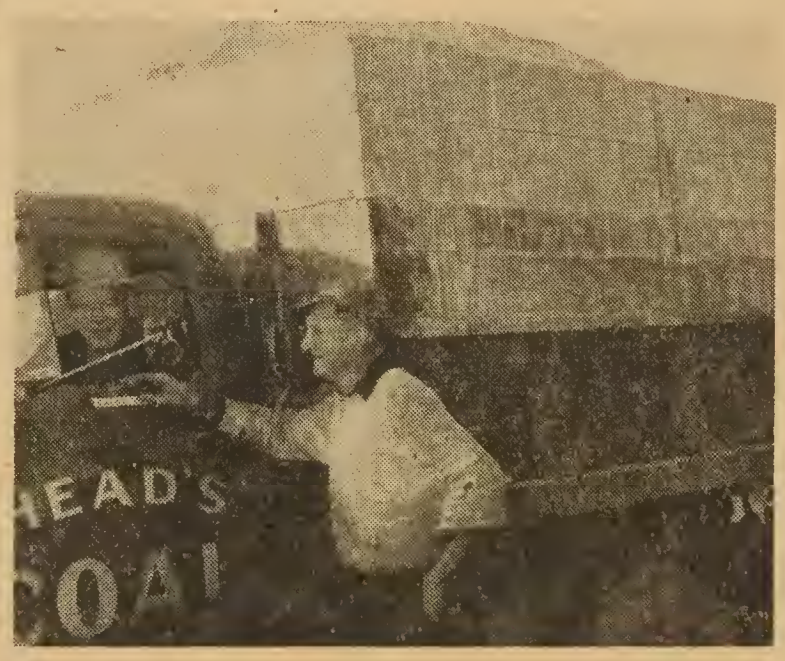
As is the bank's custom with all borrowers, Irv comes to the farm at least once a year and, with Wilson, makes out a credit statement. "I like that," said Wilson. "It shows me where I stand and how much progress I have made during the year. Irv is helpful in answering questions, but never tells me I must do this or do that."

That remark turned our attention to Irv and the bank. "What is your bank's attitude about farm loans?" I asked.

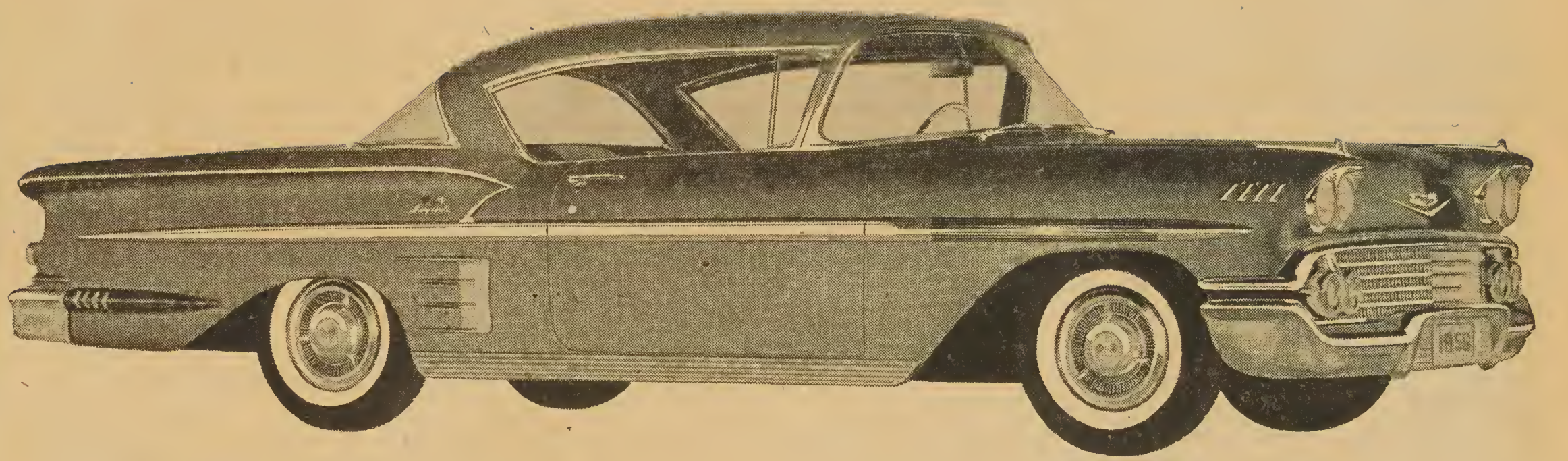
"We consider such loans as a responsibility. It's good for the community, and for the country. At the same time, we feel that too much credit is bad for a farmer as well as for us. We plan to keep ourselves informed about each borrower's program and to take care of his credit needs as long as he can convince us of its soundness."

Surely, under present conditions, the man who can buy or even operate a farm without credit is the exception. A good business deal should benefit both parties. In Wilson's case, his borrowing has done so. With careful planning, why shouldn't it be possible for all loans to turn out that way?

This is a free country. If a dairyman wants to milk fifty, a hundred, or two hundred cows, that's his privilege. But size alone is no guarantee of low cost production. An efficient, one-man operation, with little or no hired help, such as Wilson has, is hard to beat. To be sure, it is bigger than the ten or fifteen cow dairy of past years, and should be. A farmer must have enough size to bring an adequate income. This one has, and it is the pattern that thousands of farmers will continue to follow with profit and satisfaction.



This 14-ton load of lime is part of $500 worth Berry put on newly purchased land this year.



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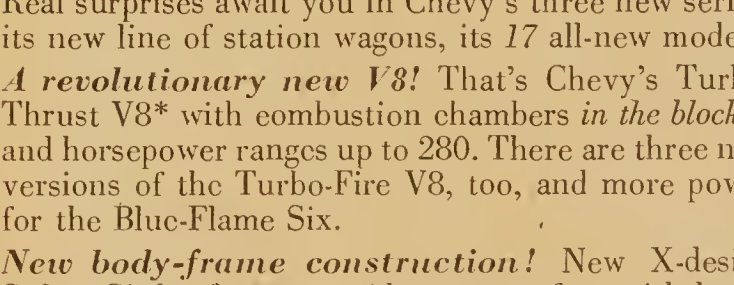
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All-new 4-coil suspension! Here's a fabulous blend of super-soft coil springs *and* the super stability of Chevy's exclusive four-link rear suspension.

You can even ride on air! Level Air suspension* puts air springs at *every* wheel for the ultimate in thistledown comfort—and the car stays level, regardless of load! . . . See the year's newest car at your Chevrolet dealer's. . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan. **Extra-cost option.*



From dual headlights to gull-wing rear fenders, these are truly impressive cars. Interiors, wheelbases, grilles, and fabrics—everything is new, luxurious, exciting!

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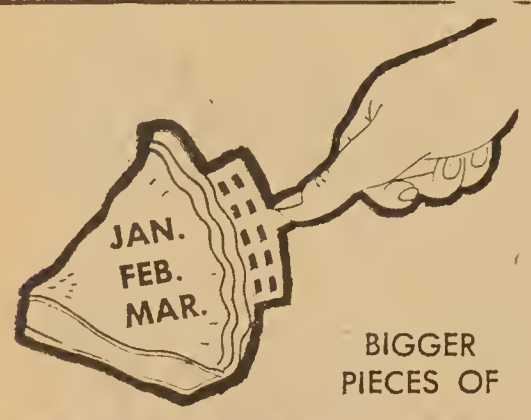
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400 mg..Dihydrostreptomycin base as sulfate.	100 mg.
200 mg.....Neomycin base as sulfate.....	50 mg.
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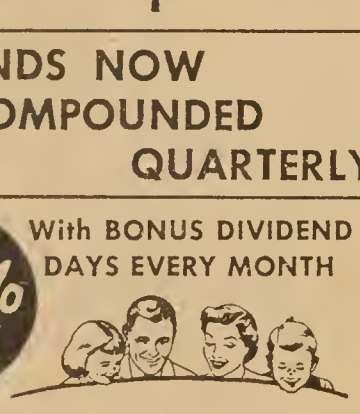
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Good Shepherding PAYS BIG WAGES

By WARREN F. BRANNON

New York State College of Agriculture



EARLY in 1957 a survey was conducted in Schuyler, Seneca, Tompkins and Yates Counties in New York on farms where small flocks of sheep were maintained as a supplementary source of income. According to the results of this survey, producers who were operating most efficiently were obtaining net incomes up to $18.70 per ewe, after all expenses of feed, housing, bedding, equipment, interest and labor were deducted.

The top dozen flocks averaged slightly more than a ten-dollar bill net to the grower while the top 20 (⅓ of those surveyed) averaged $7.51. Keep in mind that these returns were realized even after wages of $1.19 per hour had been deducted. Before deducting these wages, the top hourly labor income was $16.83; the average of the top 12 flocks was $5.11; and for the top 20 flocks it was $3.78.

Of course it is well recognized that gross income and total costs are the factors which were held in the proper ratio, making it possible for these good net returns. Look for a moment at the gross returns listed in the table below.

Flock No.	$ Per Ewe			Labor Income Per Hr.
	Net	Gross	Cost	
1	18.71	31.55	12.85	14.14
2	18.10	33.91	15.81	16.83
3	16.40	39.55	23.15	5.40
4	15.32	37.64	22.32	4.30
5	11.03	29.28	18.25	4.27
6	8.69	40.64	31.94	2.61
7	8.33	40.36	32.03	2.86
8	7.17	29.92	22.74	2.32
9	5.85	34.34	28.50	1.90
10	5.55	30.90	25.36	2.45
11	4.65	37.08	32.43	1.91
12	4.58	18.27	13.69	2.39
Avg.	10.36	33.62	23.26	5.11

They range from a low of $18.27 to a high of $40.64. Then look at the costs in the same table. They range from $12.85 to $32.43. It is particularly interesting to note that the flock having a gross income of only $18.27 still gave a good net return per ewe because the costs were only $13.69. The economist's law, "The one who produces the mostest for the leastest makes the greatest income" still works.

In reviewing the records, there are some obvious items which contributed to the high gross incomes. Of course income per ewe depends upon pounds and price of wool and lamb marketed. Since wool is the minor source of income representing 17-30%, and the price is not extremely variable from flock to flock, it will suffice to say here that all flocks had reasonably heavy fleeces which were of apparently good quality. Lambs, being the major source of income, should no doubt receive more attention. Flocks with highest gross income also marketed the most dollars of lamb. This is a result of the combination of: (1) a high percentage of lambs sold per ewe; (2) good average weight per lamb; and (3) well finished lambs which command the higher market prices. Certainly these flocks must have had good care and feeding of both the ewes and the lambs.

Turning now to the cost side of the ledger, according to the survey the costs of production were, in general, the lowest for the flocks having the greatest net returns. This fact cannot be observed in the table given here but was obvious when looking over the results of the entire survey.

The flocks with low costs were those that used small amounts of grain efficiently and at the same time kept other feed costs relatively low. Housing and labor are a couple of items that ate the profits from some of the lower return flocks. Large expensive barns were accountable for some of the high costs. Sheep do not need fancy and elaborate barns. A common shed to keep them dry and a warm place to start early lambs (if an early lamb operation) is all that is needed.

As to labor, some flocks utilized as much as 17 hours per ewe while the 12 flocks with greatest gross income averaged 5.9 hours. Labor must be used efficiently on the flock, not extravagantly. It is very easy to spend "puttering" non-productive time on the flock.

When considering the factors which affect gross income and costs of production, it became very clear in this survey that the shepherds who were doing a good job were obtaining high rates of pay for their time spent.

— A. A. —

NEW INSECTICIDE FOR CATTLE GRUBS

A "SYSTEMIC" insecticide for the control of cattle grubs can now be used under regular livestock-raising conditions, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The insecticide has shown in extensive experiments duirng the past three years by Federal, State and industry specialists that it is an effective means of controlling cattle grubs—the larvae of heel flies. Called ET-57 in previous trials, the insecticide has been given the common name of trolene (pronounced trow'-lean).

Trolene was available this fall primarily in certain areas of the Midwest where its performance will be under close observation. However, entomologists at the University of Maryland have learned from the manufacturers that the material also will be available in this area.

Trolene is administered to cattle orally in the form of a large pill, or bolus. It circulates with the body fluids of a treated animal and destroys grubs that have burrowed into the flesh. Grubs infest cattle in both beef and dairy herds, with a wide variation from herd to herd. Cattle one to two years old are most subject to infestation. In some cases, grubs slow down beef gains and reduce milk production.

About one-third of the dairy herds examined in one Maryland survey had grubs. Examinations of beef herds at the University of Maryland have shown as many as two out of three animals with grubs.

As with most insecticides, certain limitations and precautions are necessary in the use of trolene.

1. Treatments must not be made later than 60 days before slaughter of the animals. Tests indicate that residues of trolene will not last beyond this period in the flesh of treated animals.

2. Lactating cows should not be treated, in order to avod residues of the pesticide in milk.

3. The material must be used strictly according to instructions and precautions on the label.

4. It is recommended that the compound be administered to cattle after the adult heel fly season ends, but before grubs show up in the backs of cattle. This means the best time to treat is late in the year, from September through December.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Next to knowing when to seize an opportunity, the most important thing in life is to know when to forego an advantage.—Disraeli

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The True Spirit of Christmas





Experienced Dairymen Tell How to Develop A High Producing Herd

THE FIRST qualification for developing a good herd of dairy cows rests with the future dairyman. He must have persistence and the desire to do it. He must also have a sincere liking for dairy cattle, a quiet, considerate disposition and a willingness to serve the needs of his animals at all times. This type of dairyman usually doesn't have to drive his cattle. They follow him.

Great cattle descend from great sires and dams, backed by desirable cow families that transmit persistent good production, desirable tests, good type and good disposition. Someone has said, "You can't make a silk purse from a sow's ear."

A cow that has lived long enough to make possible a determination from her performance that she can transmit desirable characteristics, provides a good starting point for developing a good herd. One should check the type, tests and performance of all her offspring.

In 1919, when I selected my first registered Holstein-Friesian cow, the needed facts and figures were not available in making this important selection. I bought a large, vigorous, nice type, high producing cow and learned later that my foundation cow never tested much above 3.2%. Besides this, I failed to check the characteristics of her offspring until I had raised two of them. I then learned that my foundation cow could transmit only one of her characteristics to her offspring and that was the low test. Needless to say, neither she nor any of her offspring are now a part of my herd.

Before disposing of my original purchase, I bought another registered Holstein that soon made up for what my initial purchase and her offspring lacked.

I made a study of this animal and her dam and another of her daughters. Later, I bought the dam and the other daughter. The dam was then nine years old. After coming into the herd, she gave me four more daughters in succession.

All of her six daughters that I owned were good, persistent producers, nice type with a test that ran from 3.6% to 4%. They all had nice dispositions and transmitted desirable characteristics. Nearly all the cattle in my herd today sprang from this cow family.

My herd for the year ending February 1927 averaged 14,510 milk and 3.7% 543 fat.—*Ernest C. Strobeck, Echaridge Farms, Macedon, New York*

— A. A. —

BUY PRODUCERS

THE 4-H and FFA members wishing to get started in purebred cattle raising are, in general, on the wrong track. Most of them make their initial purchase on the following basis: (1) they want to show the first year; (2) they usually have only limited capital with which to start.

Their teachers, wishing to make a showing, have oversold them on the importance of showing and the place of the show ring in our dairy cattle improvement program. The real purpose of the show ring is to provide a place where breeders can enter animals of their own breeding in friendly competition with those of their fellow breeders.

The credit and glory attached to a winning animal belongs to the breeder of that animal and not the person that bought and exhibited it.

Frequently, the cheapest way to become the owner of purebred cattle may prove to be the most expensive in the end. When visiting a herd, if one finds 25% of the cows in that herd to be the kind he would like to own and the kind of cows you would take a second look at, it is a good herd of cows. When the percentage goes much above the 25% figure, it is an outstanding herd. When one purchases a heifer calf, unless it is from a great proven family which is usually very costly, he has about one chance in four that this calf will develop into a real foundation cow.

The heifer calf will also require an additional investment of $200 or more before it can start paying its way. Add these costs to the initial purchase price and one has quite an investment. Then stop to realize that the chances of having a real foundation cow are little better than one out of four. In my opinion, therefore, most of these young people would be on a much sounder basis if they invested their money in good milking cows as a foundation and wait to show calves of their own breeding.

—*Ed Harrison, Camden, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

GREATER OPPORTUNITIES NOW

THE best way for a young man to start a high producing dairy herd was very much my problem fifty-three years ago as it is now. With my father, we had a small herd of grade Jerseys with the problem of breeding a herd with capacity to convert the feed we could give them into milk, and yield us a profit. It seemed that even a modest start with purebred, registered cattle would give more satisfaction.

Remember, there were no DHI Associations in those day and there were only a limited number of herds conducting any tests at all, and these tests were largely in terms of the butter produced in a seven day test.

We chose Oonan 11th of H. F.'s Son from the famous Hood Farm, of Lowell, Mass. Two heifer calves were purchased and the only thing we knew about them was that they were registered. Later, from time to time, a few cows were added, but for forty years no female has been purchased.

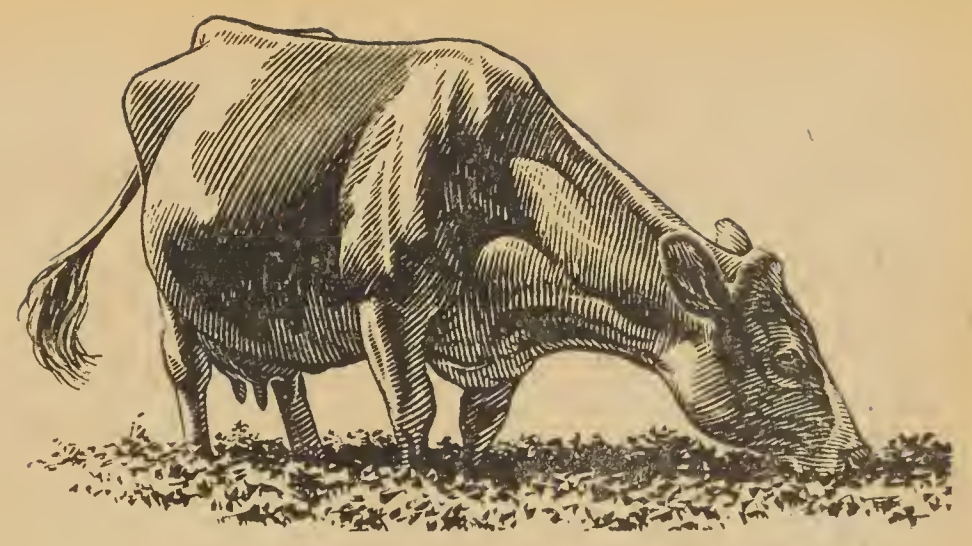
During the fifty-three years, 23 herd sires, selected from herds noted for high production and good type, have been purchased. In the early days there were no facilities available for production testing so we had no measure of the results until 1922 when we joined our first DHI Association, and were able to select from our best producers. The results have been slow in coming but within our means and very satisfactory.

We are ending our seventeenth consecutive year with an average for more than 100 cows of over 10,000 lbs. milk and over 500 lbs. butterfat.

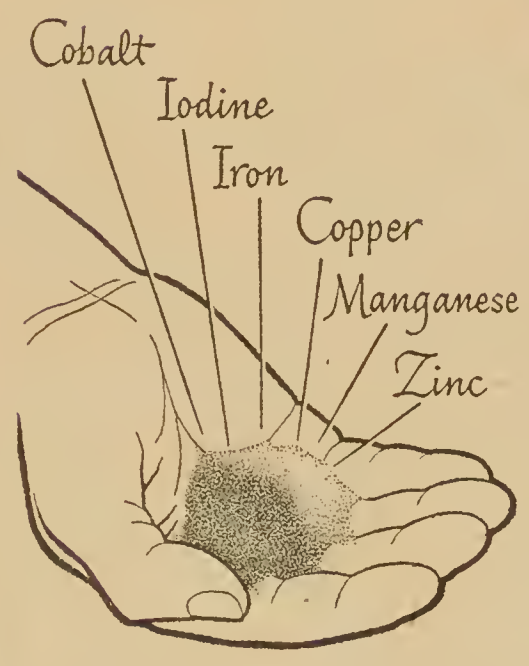
The young man today certainly has a much greater opportunity for quicker and greater results. He may purchase bulls with several generations of high producing ancestry measured accurately by official tests. He may use proved sires from artificial breeding associations if he is not intrigued by the desire to prove and own his own sires. He may purchase female breeding stock from ancestry with proved capacity to convert feed into milk. He may also purchase one or more old cows carrying calf which have shown the capacity to transmit high capacity production to their offspring and take his chance of getting a herd sire or some heifers to add to his milking string.

Either of the above methods carried out faithfully with the use of good feed and care will enable a young man without too much expense to develop a dairy herd which will be a source of pride and give him a good income.

—*Elbert S. Brigham, St. Albans, N. Y.*



Whatever you feed livestock . . . they need



Dairy cows, beef cattle, hogs and sheep all must have these six essential trace minerals for sound health. Most farms lack one or more of these minerals. Take no chances on costly deficiencies...feed Morton T-M Salt.

MORTON
TRACE-MINERALIZED
SALT

Morton T-M Salt, fed free choice, is the sure way to get better results from your feeding program. Your animals get the trace minerals they need along with the salt they eat every day. And trace minerals boost the feeding value of your other feeds.

Feed Morton T-M Salt even if you feed a major mineral. You'll get more meat, milk and wool. Morton uses all the top quality compounds that research has shown are the best available sources of trace minerals. Morton T-M Salt is the finest product of its kind. At your feed dealer's—bags or blocks.



Single Order Blend-Price Hits Second 5-Year High!



Another Victory Gained in the League's 50-Year Fight For

BETTER PRICES FOR DAIRY FARMERS

For the second month in its brief three-month history, the New York-New Jersey Marketing Order hit the highest blend-priee level since 1952. Its average for the months of August, September and October tops 1956 figures by 52⅔ cents per hundredweight.

That's important proof of the valuc of the Single Order. It's equally important proof of the practical value of Dairymen's League efforts to obtain BETTER PRICES FOR DAIRY FARMERS.

A Never-Ending 50-Year Program

Since 1907 every major effort of the Dairymen's League has had better farm priees in view. Its successful 1916 fight to force handlers to pay higher-than-cost prices to dairymen . . . Its introduetion of the Classified plan whereby milk is priced according to use . . . Its developmcnt of the Pool system that gives all producers a share in the fluid market . . . And its operation of plants, branches, tank trueks and manufaeturing facilities . . . All arc based on the single purpose of BETTER PRICES FOR DAIRY FARMERS.

More recently, the Leaguc's 16-year agitation and fight for a single New York-New Jerscy Order carried on that purpose and program. And thc program is both praetieal and possible. The highest October blend priec in 5 ycars is proof of that faet.

Join the cooperative that continuously and successfully works for Better Prices for Dairy Farmers

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.

CLEANING BULK TANKS

HERE'S ONE of the most effective ways of cleaning farm bulk milk cooling tanks according to I. E. Parkin, extension dairy specialist of the Pennsylvania State University. Mix up a solution of an alkaline washing powder and water in a rubber ten or twelve-quart pail. From that bucket, kept on the floor using proper type scrub brushes, clean the entire tank surface first inside and then outside. Then thoroughly rinse with water under pressure from a hose.

There are several precautions to be observed.

Use a washing powder that is compatible to the water supply. The powder should dissolve readily, leavc no prccipitation or sediment and should freely rinse off the equipment. Use only the amount recommended by the manufacturer.

The water temperature should be about 120° F. for best results.

There are a number of varicties of brushes for various clcaning jobs. Select the proper one for the right job. Be sure the brushes have no projections of metal that may scratch the tanks. Continuously keep dipping the brush

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

If money is your only hope of independence, you will never have it. The only real security that a man can have in this world is a reserve of knowlcdge, experience, and ability.
—Henry Ford

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

you are currently using in the washing powder solution and then scrub the surface.

Do not put the pail containing the washing solution into or on the tank. Grit which may be attached to the bottom of the pail may scratch the tank surfaces.

Remember washing powder solutions are corrosive. Therefore, rinse the equipment thoroughly with water at 120° F. Use a hose and have the water under pressure.

Sanitize the tank, only if you must, just before you pour milk into the tank.

Proper cleaning of tanks is an essential part of assuring our consumers that milk is the best and most healthful product available to them.

— A. A. —

A STEER FEEDING PROGRAM

If you're planning to graze yearling steers on good pasture next summer, you won't have to feed much grain this winter. Tom King, Penn State extension beef specialist, says best gains from pasture are made by steers in a so-called "green" condition in the spring. Well-fleshed steers do not utilize pasture to best advantage.

If you want to use a maximum amout of roughage, it's best to buy your feeders in the fall. If you have plenty of hay or silage, you are usually ahead at the beginning of the pasture season when you buy feeders in the fall, and winter them over.

Winter the steers on good roughage for the most part. You won't have to feed any grain unless your roughage is poor. Steers eating mostly corn silage will neecd about a pound a day of protcin supplement. But if you feed silage or hay containing at least one-third legume, you won't have to feed any protein supplement. Although grass silage has more protein than corn silage, it will not put flesh on steers as fast as corn silage. It's well to feed at least three or four pounds of grain a day with grass silage.

Visiting Hayfields

By TOM MILLIMAN — *Milepost 372* — N. Y. THRUWAY

American Agriculturist Pasture

THIS IS a call for aid and has to do with establishing in 1958 a new pasture for milking cows. The scene is a 16-acre field opposite the main house, in which Harry Morrill lives. It borders two roads and also adjoins the main barns.

Soil is Ontario loam, mostly but not all well-drained, and has been managed over a long period by use of rotation, manure, legumes, plowing up, growing a row crop, and then re-establishing seedings. Over the years, systematic applications of superphosphate and potash were made, but never at a higher rate than publicly recommended.

Because it is a limestone soil, the pH level, indicating lime content, was something I did not follow closely enough, and in the fall of 1956 the pH reading had fallen too low. We hired a truck to spread lime at the rate of two tons on first-year corn stubble, and, after manuring the second year in a row, we grew corn again in 1957.

Now the field is fall plowed, and lime has been truck-spread at the rate of one ton as a top dressing. With good subsoil, we now have enough lime in the top 8 inches, and the reading is a full pH 7.

Four Rounds Behind Us

Four times in the past 25 years, time out was taken to determine as modern a pasture mixture as possible for each renewal of grass-legume seeding after corn. Generally the seeding was left for four years, including the year of establishment, but once or twice it was left longer.

For legumes, we've used alfalfa and ladino for the most part, although one time I went for Kent County Wild White Clover from England. It was a bad mistake. At no time have we used Empire or other birdsfoot on this field, reserving birdsfoot for more remote, rougher dry-stock pastures of lower fertility, to which manure was less available, if at all. One at a time, for grasses, we've used on this 16-acre piece timothy, smooth bromegrass, orchard grass; and always toward the end of each rotation I've noticed volunteer Canada bluegrass.

Left untended, the field would no doubt revert to Canada blue and native white clover. This combination makes good grazing for 6 weeks in spring and 4 weeks in fall, with almost nothing in between.

Results in terms of total yield of dry matter per acre, or in terms of milk yield per acre, have generally been called good, but to me it was seasonal. From late April to early or even mid-July, depending on rainfall, this fertile field has, in several years at least, supported three cows to the acre when the mixture consisted of brome-ladino-alfalfa.

Visiting scientists and farmers have liked what they saw, even in midsummer. But in midsummer about all they saw was second or third growth alfalfa, which was soon grazed off or tramped down by a bunch of hungry cows. What these fellows were really looking at was a nice spring pasture, from which the ladino virtually disappeared in midsummer heat and drought, during which the bromegrass amounted to little. After 25 years, I've come to realize that anything we've done so far has provided too much grazing in spring and not nearly enough later on.

After a quarter century, I've learned, looking at it seasonally, to make half a pasture, or three-quarters at most. (Of course, lower yielding Empire birdsfoot is an exception.) It is an uncomfortable confession, and is being made publicly in the hope that the fifth round of pasture will be better guided in the kinds and varieties of legumes and/or grasses to be chosen.

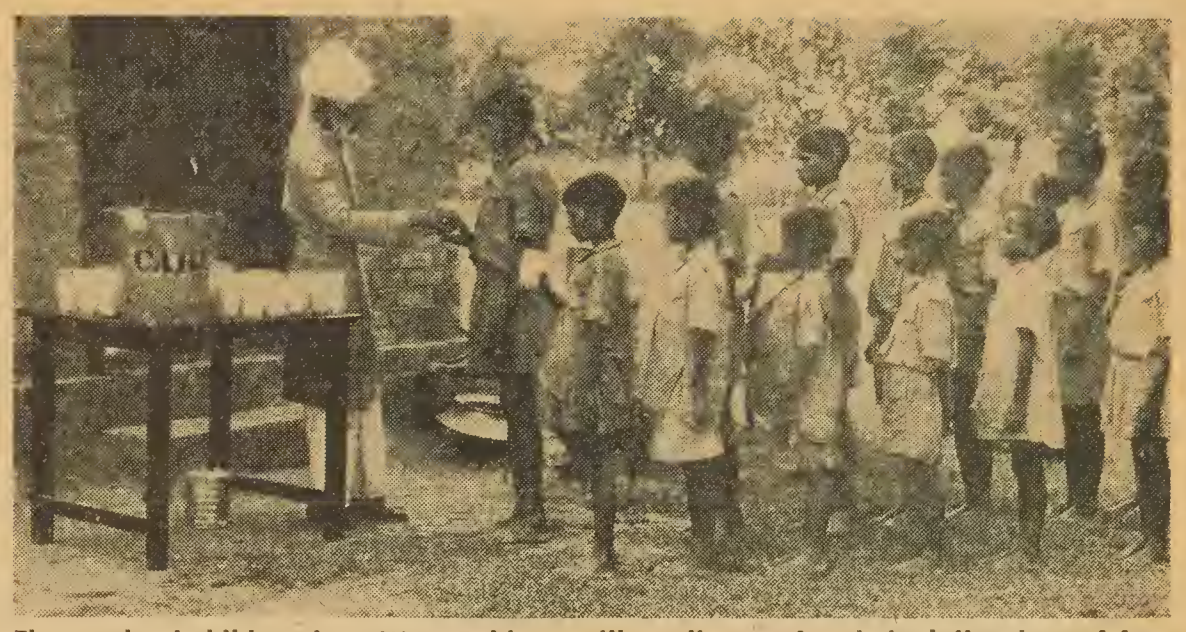
What shall we use on the American Agriculturist pasture? Readers throughout the Northeast are invited to make suggestions by mail. Please write Harry Morrill, Hayfields, Churchville, R. D., New York. I'm footing the bills on seeds, lime, fertilizer, but Harry is doing the work, and we'll make the decision together.

How much and what analysis fertilizer ahead of the new seeding? Shall we have a companion crop of oats and graze them off? Or sudan grass? Should this pasture be one legume and one grass, all legumes, all grasses, or a complex mixture? We hope for 4 years of high production, better distributed seasonally than in the first four rounds. Would a stand of straight Empire birdsfoot, allowed to grow a foot high before grazing on this fat land, provide high enough total yield? Credit will be given here for any suggestions used.

FEW ARE CHOSEN



About 3 years ago, Mr. E. W. Hamilton of Madison, Wisconsin, gave me this picture as an example of the fact that we use very few of the large number of grasses and legumes known to Americans. He said that this panel is but one of many which he had assembled for the Allis Chalmers Co. Mr. Hamilton deplored the fact that our use of grasses and legumes, if not our knowledge of them, is extremely limited. It is likely that in Mr. Hamilton's list, or in some other, is the very combination we should have in the new pasture at Hayfields.



These school children in a West Pakistan village line up for their daily glass of free milk. They are a few of the million or more school pupils in Pakistan who benefit from CARE food distributions of U.S. agricultural surpluses.

You Can Help

FOR many years now the United States has been supplying technical and economic assistance to other countries, all in the warm-hearted desire to be of help. In many cases the assistance has been appreciated—in some cases misunderstood and resented. But to the hungry and needy the help they can best understand and appreciate is the distribution of food through CARE packages. That is the tangible something they can see, feel and really appreciate. It is one of the United States' greatest aids in winning the goodwill of people abroad.

Few in the United States know hunger and need as it is experienced in many other lands. As you approach a city from the air, or see it as a tourist, it may present a picturesque and colorful appearance. But back of this is poverty, unrelieved because there are not the facilities to relieve it. That is where a "free enterprise" system of help, given by the people of our country and not the government, can help tremendously.

CHARITY IS VOLUNTARY

I SINCERELY hope the time never comes when government takes complete charge of my charitable obligations.

To the extent that it is now done, I have no choice. I must pay my taxes or go to jail; I have no knowledge of who is helped. True charity is voluntary. When it ceases to be voluntary it ceases to be charity.

That, briefly, is why I contribute to CARE and why I thought you might like to do so.

—H.C.

A dollar contribution pays the cost of preparing one food package at a CARE warehouse (Cooperative for American Remittances to Everywhere, Inc.). It can also cover the costs of freight to an overseas port, although in some areas this freight cost is paid by the U. S. government. In each package is 22 lbs. of commodities, which is expected to provide supplementary food for four persons for one month. The contents vary according to the dietary habits and needs of the country, and each package is plainly marked: "Donated by the People of the United States of America." Packages are distributed by CARE's representatives in the different countries without discrimination of race, color or creed.

That is one way in which the distribution of food is worked out. Another way, which should be of particular interest to our readers, is where the host country takes full local responsibility for the welfare programs. This method has been particularly effective in encouraging—and developing—social welfare programs with a firm foundation of local support. CARE's representatives train the local personnel in the handling of the foods.

Under this program supplies are sent in bulk instead of in individual packages, and so the cost per pound of distribution is much less, an average of over 200 lbs. for a dollar of cost, including all expenses except ocean freight and overseas internal transport. The food is distributed through school and other institutional feedings, or through rationing at organized centers. During the past year an average of 4½ million people in 12 countries received daily supplementary food, using a total of over 226 million pounds of food. The governments of the countries involved paid over $518,000 to cover expenses incurred through the program.

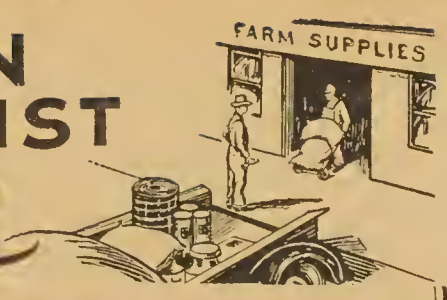
During the period from June, 1956 to June, 1957, CARE distributed supplementary food to an average of 7 million people in 22 foreign countries. The food consisted mainly of U. S. agricultural commodities, including 128 million pounds of milk powder, 45 million pounds of cheese, 100 million pounds of flour, 3 million pounds of corn meal, 9 million pounds of beans — in all, a total of 312 million pounds of farm foods!

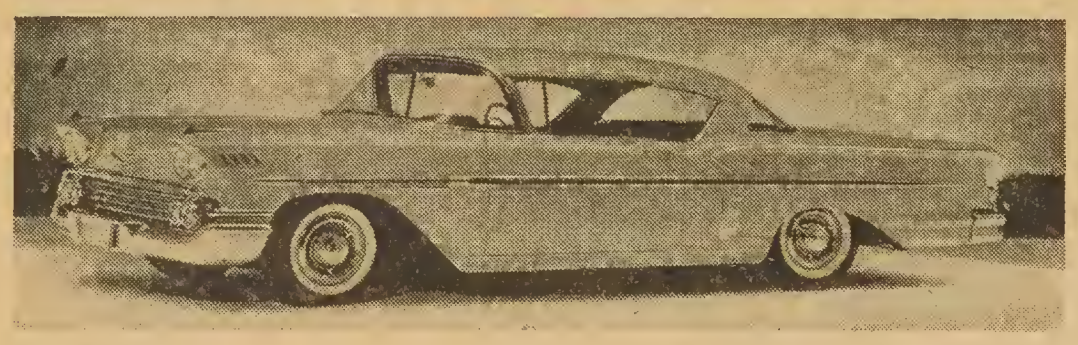
In their coming fiscal year CARE hopes to increase the agricultural distributions to reach 11 million needy people a day, a goal that will require 3,000,000 Food Crusade packages. That sounds like a lot of needy people—and it is. If we could take a first-hand look behind the scenes we would find the food being distributed to hospitals, schools, milk stations where pregnant women and mothers of nursing and pre-school children get their daily quota. In a Greek boys' orphanage the CARE gifts represent the bulk of the boys' diet. Although West Germany is making a wonderful economic recovery, there are segments of the population who still need aid, and some East Berliners sneak across the border at the risk of their lives to get the American-donated food.

There is no limit to the number of parcels donors may subscribe through the CARE Food Crusade. The head office is at 660 First Avenue, New York 16, N. Y., or subscriptions will be taken at any local CARE office. The name and address of the donor, whether an individual or an organization, is put in each package, to bring a message of friendship from Americans and America. Packages reach people in Ceylon, Colombia, Germany, Greece, Hong-Kong, India, Israel, Italy, Korea, Macau, Pakistan, Peru and Yugoslavia. The decision as to who will receive the package must be left to CARE, but donors may indicate the areas they want to reach.



With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers





CHEVROLET offers in its 1958 Bel Air series two Impala models, named after a "dream car" in the General Motors Motorama. This is the Impala Sport Coupe, distinctly styled from any angle and setting a new standard for interior luxury in the low price field. A new engine, new frame and two new suspension systems are but a few of the chassis advances that keep pace with the fresh re-design of the Chevrolet bodies. The '58 Chevvy is 9 inches longer than the '57's.

Two all-new SMOKER products are scheduled for immediate distribution to dealers. Both new Smoker models are specially designed to provide maximum utility and versatility for the budget-minded buyer. The new Smoker "BD" model, in 24, 30 and 36-ft. lengths, is an all around farm elevator capable of handling bales, ear corn and loose grain. The Smoker Bale Booster offers the farmer concerned only with elevating baled hay, the convenience and labor savings of an elevator at about half the cost of a regulator elevator. It's 13½ feet long, and can be increased to 19½ feet or 25½ feet by adding center sections.

JOHN DEERE has announced a new system for baling and storing hay crops that cuts down on 50 per cent of the labor formerly required. It consists of a new Bale Ejector Attachment for Twine-Tie Balers that loads wagons automatically; plus new Elevator and Barn Conveyor Equipment that stores bales automatically.

The GENERAL EQUIPMENT COMPANY of Owatonna, Minnesota has offered a new General Power Ice Drill. It's a light-weight, powerful, fast cutting ice drill that adds to the fun of ice fishing. It will cut a 7" hole through 2 feet of ice in 21 seconds. There is also available a bit to attach to this machine for drilling post holes, etc.

The nation's dairy farmers were given a new helping hand in their battle against rising production costs as THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY, announced a new Suspended Milker. It is designed to save time and work, provide cleaner and faster milking. Made of all stainless steel, with an unusually large pail opening that permits visual inspection of every inside surface, the new De Laval Suspended Milker features a number of revolutionary improvements. Dairy farmers may try either of the new De Laval Milkers on their own herds without cost by getting in touch with local dealers.

William M. Andersen, General Manager of New England By-Products Corp., 177 Milk St., Boston, Mass., has just announced the appointment of O. A. Newton & Son Company of Bridgeville, Delaware, as the firm's distributor in the Del-Mar-Va peninsula territory. The Newton company will handle Gorton's Blends, vitamin oils, New Englander Vitalizer and all other New Englander products. G. Dan Enterline, Jr. of Dover, Delaware will represent Newton's throughout the territory.

At Phoenix, Arizona, on November 14, the J. I. CASE COMPANY unveiled what they termed "the most complete line of wheel and crawler tractors ever offered by a single manufacturer." Eight wheel-type and four crawler units make up a 12 tractor line which offers an unprecedented number of models.

Highlighting the new line is the company's exclusive Case-O-Matic Drive. This new unit, similar to those available in the modern automobile, enables the farmer to select the proper gear, and then complete his job without shifting, stalling or using a clutch. The new Case-O-Matic Drive is the result of years of engineering research, and offers the farmer variable speed in every gear range with constant power to match each particular job.

Sharing the spotlight with the new Case-O-Matic tractor line were more than 300 other Case farm machinery units. . . a grand total of 50 carloads of equipment that had been transported to Phoenix especially for the show. These include five models of combines, haybalers, windrowers, corn pickers, forage harvesters, rotary field cutters and shredders, rotary hoes, a utility carrier, backhoes and front-end loaders, grain drills, stationary engines, a new line of moldboard plows, disk plows, disk harrows, planters, wheel and power take-off driven manure spreaders and farm trucks.



The Triad Tractor Co., New York State distributors for FORD TRACTOR recently held open house for all its dealers at Utica, New York, demonstrating the New Ford Powerline in tractors as well as many new Ford implements. The dealers were highly enthusiastic and anticipate an excellent sales year in '58.

Does It Pay To "Force Molt" Pullets?

By HARRY C. WHELDEN, Jr.
Poultry Specialist, University of Maine

THE QUESTION of "force molting" pullets for a second year's production, or part of a year, has been asked several times. Is it a question you've thought about? If so, you may be interested in another's viewpoint.

Force molting pullets is a practice that is usually brought about by economic conditions. The conditions were in the making last spring when 20-21% fewer replacements were started in the first six months of 1957 as compared to the same period of 1956. Then too, as a result, there was an improvement in the late 1957 egg price.

I think that molting, or rather forced molting, has possibilities with some hatches and strains. And I think that slowly we may see a trend in that direction; not for whole flocks but percentages—the "cream" of the pullet flock.

Timing Is Important

But in order for it to be profitable it will have to be timed to take advantage of peak second year production, peak seasonal egg prices, and fowl prices. In addition, strains with bred ability to produce profitably in their second year will be necessary—principally light weight birds.

Look at it this way. The hen kept beyond the "high" meat price period of late winter and spring will not return as much again until fall. In other words, if you molt a flock of birds in the fall, after 11-12 months of lay, you will not have a long enough second year lay period, between the time they come back into production and the high fowl price period in the spring, to justify selling them in the spring. So there is no advantage from the standpoint of meat value.

And then too, the hen kept beyond fall will not have an egg price advantage until the next late summer and fall. In other words, a fall molted flock's second year peak production will come at a usually low egg price period; its low production period will occur during a normally high price period.

Force molting a flock in the spring, on the other hand, would enable it to have an advantage in meat price, and peak production during normal high egg price period. In addition, the flock would be laying large eggs at a time when there is a wide size price differential.

But what about the production side of the question? Strains will vary, but you can expect from 3-6 fewer dozens of eggs per bird the second year compared to pullet year production. What does this mean?

Well, first of all it means higher feed cost per dozen eggs. A second year layer has more body weight to maintain, and she will lay fewer eggs—both of which increase the pounds of feed per dozen eggs. Instead of an estimated 41 cents to produce a dozen eggs from pullets, the cost will be near 55 cents per dozen for second year layers.

Egg prices haven't averaged that high since 1953. Using average prices, a second year flock would have to average close to 60% production to "break even." There just aren't many second year flocks that can average 60% production.

You'll have two months of just about zero production following a forced molt. This is an important fact to keep in mind. If you plan to carry a pullet flock 10 months beyond the time you'd normally sell them, during two months of the ten, production will be zero. If they average 65% during their 8-month laying period after molting—when you add in the two months of molt you have a 52% average for the 10 months.

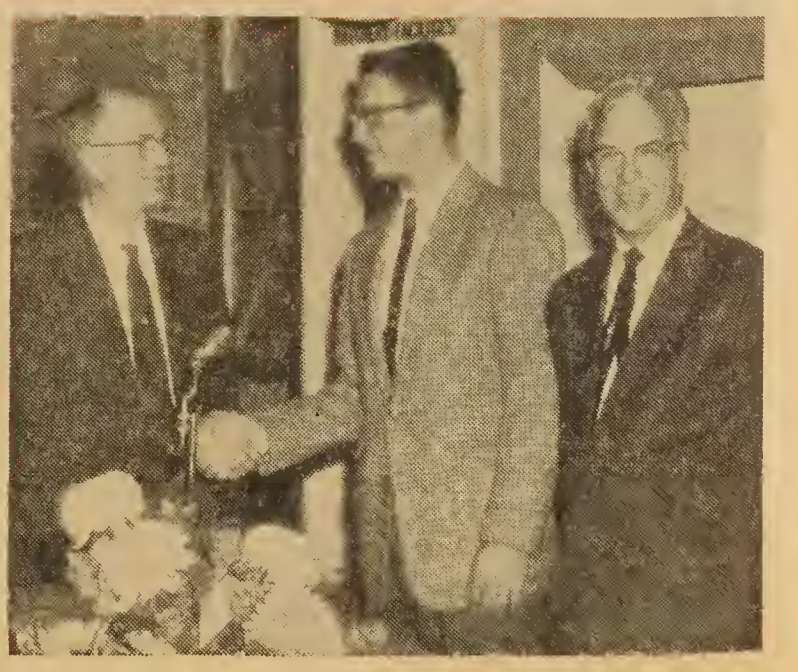
Things to Think About

It is difficult to figure how a poultryman selling wholesale market eggs can profit by second year heavy layers. Many factors must be considered. Here are a few from a study in Rhode Island.

1. A second year layer is larger than during her pullet year and will therefore need more feed for maintenance.
2. Four to six dozen fewer eggs can be expected during the second year compared to the first.
3. Efficient utilization of floor space is difficult in second year layers because mortality is higher. Research indicates nearly twice the laying house mortality from second year hens compared to pullets.
4. Eggs may be larger from second year layers, but shell and interior quality are poorer.
5. The combination of heavier body weight and lower production makes for a poorer feed efficiency.

There are conditions under which you may wish to carry a flock a second year. If so, two practices are important: (1) molt only the best birds, and (2), force molt them, that is, force the birds to molt at one time through management rather than letting them molt naturally. This way you control the period of non-production and keep practically the whole flock in a similar condition, rather than having the laying birds picking on the non-laying birds. You'll get approximately the same number of eggs either way, but force molting will confine the non-profit period to about 2 months.

Rigid culling should be practiced before force molting. Select only those birds which show signs of past high rate of lay and are vigorous. Birds that have molted during their pullet year are usually not good risks for second year production.



Bruce Babcock, (center) owner and operator of a new chick hatchery at Lititz, Pa., is congratulated by Dr. Alfred Van Wagenen, general manager of NEPPCO. Shown at right is Monroe Babcock of Ithaca, New York, Bruce's father and well-known poultry breeder. The new hatchery will serve southeastern and central Pennsylvania and northern New Jersey with the Babcock Bessie strain of White Leghorns.

Bargaining Agency For More Promotion of Milk Consumption

AT THE 21st annual meeting of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Inc., in Syracuse on December 3rd, delegates from all parts of the milk shed were very emphatic that more must be done to promote the consumption of milk. They ordered the directors to continue to try to join with other major milk organizations in the New York milk shed to develop a plan for amending the Federal Order to provide funds for fluid milk promotion.

The delegates also instructed the executive committee that in case the Agency is unable to get the other organizations to go along, the Agency itself should go ahead anyway.

The resolution passed by the delegates on milk promotion states that the amendment to the Milk Marketing Order should provide:

1. Equitable collection of funds from all pool producers.
2. Such sums not to exceed two cents per hundredweight on total pool receipts.
3. Responsibility for dispensing of the funds to be retained by qualified milk shed producers' cooperatives.

The importance of this resolution is indicated by the fact that the Bargaining Agency is the largest of its kind in the country, and is made up of 79 milk cooperatives having a total membership in the milk shed of 23,000 dairy farmers.

Other resolutions passed by the delegates include:

Approval and continued support of the single market-wide milk marketing Order No. 27.

Favoring continued study and research of milk marketing problems.

Urging that the Agency's school program providing for the continued instruction of different groups of dairymen be continued.

Urging dairy farmers fully to cooperate with the state governments to eradicate brucellosis.

Proposing that more fluid milk and dairy products be furnished to military personnel.

Urging that all cooperative members check with local school authorities so that more and better use be made of funds for furnishing milk to the children in the schools.

Asking that the Agency work to support and strengthen present laws against substitutes for milk and milk products.

Speakers included Charles H. Baldwin, executive secretary, who outlined a history of the organization; Ralph Smith, director of field activities, who discussed the present operation of cooperatives; Frank B. Lent, counsel, who outlined what must be done in the future to safeguard dairy farmers' welfare.

Elected to the Board of Directors were: Ernest Rose of Cattaraugus, and Henry Hughes of R. D. 3, Bath. Re-elected were Glenn Talbott of Fillmore, Grover C. Guernsey of Cobleskill, Ernest Hartley of Osceola, Pa.; James A. Young of Angelica, Warren Gray of Lisbon, Charles McCormick of Ellenburg, Winfield J. Foote of Middlebury, Vt.; Thomas Dady of Cazenovia, Frank Garrison of Middletown. The entire board of directors totals 31 members.

Following the meeting of the delegates, the directors re-elected the following officers: James A. Young, president; Stanley H. Benham, vice-president; L. J. Stammer, secretary; W. J. Storie, treasurer. The officers and Director A. J. Ellsworth make up the executive committee. The efficient and constructive work of Charles H. Baldwin, executive secretary, was recognized by continuing him as executive secretary.

A GOOD JOB!

THE DELEGATES of the Bargaining Agency, at its annual meeting on December 3rd, are to be highly commended for their emphatic resolution instructing their directors and officers to work for a plan to provide funds for promoting the consumption of milk and dairy products.

The surplus of milk is relatively so small that only a very small per capita increase in consumption would wipe it out.

Practically every successful business in America advertises. Yet the dairy marketing organizations with one of the most saleable attractive products in the world have been too slow in getting together on an advertising plan. In my opinion, a very large majority of dairymen themselves are far ahead of some of their leaders in desiring to raise funds for milk advertising.

—E. R. Eastman.

SILCOX AND FALLON ADVANCED



Charles N. Silcox



Edmund H. Fallon

AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors of the Grange League Federation Exchange on November 25, Charles N. Silcox was named as Executive Vice President and Edmund H. Fallon as General Manager.

As General Manager, Mr. Fallon will be the chief executive officer of the organization. He has been with G.L.F. since 1931, is a native of Westville, N. Y., and a graduate of Clarkson College of Technology at Potsdam.

Ed managed stores in Watertown and Vineland, N. J., was then a district manager, and in 1938 came to Ithaca to set up the petroleum department. Named director of education in 1943, he became head of G.L.F. farm service in 1945. Appointed assistant general manager in 1952, he received the additional duties of director of wholesale operations in 1953. Last year he became assistant general manager in charge of operations.

As Executive Vice President Mr. Silcox will deal in the field of policy. Much of his attention will be taken up by matters of public relations and with the outside investments of the organization. Mr. Silcox is a native of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and holds degrees from Michigan State and Cornell Universities. He has been with the cooperative since 1922, and succeeded James A. McConnell as General Manager in 1952.

All other officers were re-elected. They include J. C. Corwith, Water Mill, Long Island, president; C. E. Snyder, Pittstown, N. J., vice president; M. E. Campbell, Ithaca, secretary; and W. J. Fields, Ithaca, treasurer.



MILDER WINTERS?

You've heard people say, "we don't have any real Winter any more, it's just not like the 'old days' ". Could be the trend is toward warmer Winters. . . but remember those twenty and thirty below . . . and colder . . . days of last January! Maybe we seem to have less snow in recent years, but this may be the year for some real blizzards.

To be better prepared for Winter storms and cold snaps, listen to Rural Radio Network's Weather Roundup at 6:25 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. each weekday on the following stations:

FM STATIONS

Bristol Center	WRRE	95.1 mc.
Cherry Valley	WRRC	101.9 mc.
DeRuyter	WRRD	105.1 mc.
Ithaca	WRRA	103.7 mc.
Niagara Falls-Buffalo	WHLD-FM	98.5 mc.
Olean	WHDL-FM	95.7 mc.
Poughkeepsie	WKIP-FM	104.7 mc.
Troy-Albany-Schenectady	WFLY-FM	92.3 mc.
Utica-Rome	WRUN-FM	105.7 mc.
Wethersfield	WRRL	107.7 mc.

AM STATIONS

Albany	WPTR	1540 kc.
Binghamton	WNBF	1290 kc.
Buffalo	WKBW	1520 kc.
Elmira	WELM	1400 kc.
Hornell	WWHG	1320 kc.
Ithaca	WHCU	870 kc.
Jamestown	WJTN	1240 kc.
Massena	WMSA	1340 kc.
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By E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER XXII

ON THE WAY home from the hospital, Mary and Laura were quiet for a time in the car. Finally Laura said, "We must notify Bill, of course, and how I hate to upset him."

"Yes," agreed Mary. "I have been thinking about it, too. But he would never forgive us if we didn't let him know. Why don't you send him a telegram as soon as we get home? You can telephone it in."

Laura nodded. "I will. And Mother Graham, if you'd like to have me, I'd like very much to move over with you and the girls for a time. My parents won't mind, and maybe we can sort of comfort each other." She took one hand off the wheel to lay it briefly on Mary's arm. Then she said a little slowly, "You're Bill's mother and I need you, and I hope you need me."

Mary nodded emphatically. "Of course we need each other. That's what families are for, just as you told me today in the kitchen."

Then Laura smiled a little. "I hope you won't think I'm foolish," she said, "but there's another reason why I would like to come over. I feel closer to Bill in his home. I like sleeping in his old bedroom where he was all of his life, and where he and I were together. In fact I feel closer to him there than any other place in the world."

"I understand, dear," said Mary.

After a moment, Mary continued. "It's strange how one problem always seems to bring a number of others. My mother used to say that trouble never comes singly, and there's a superstition, you know, that if you break a dish, you break three others before you are through. Well, that's the way it seems to be with life."

Laura laughed a little. "I guess you're right, Mother Graham, but what are your other problems?"

"Oh, you know," answered Mary, "you heard Father worrying about the hay and getting his work done. If he said it once, he said it a dozen times, that he had to get on that tractor and get started cutting his alfalfa. Of course he can't do it, but he is right, that we can't afford to let it go to waste. But what in the world are we going to do about it?" she asked plaintively. "All the neighbors are busy and there isn't a man to be hired."

"Now, Mother Graham, don't forget what the doctor said about the Lord providing. There **must** be some way out."

"Maybe," agreed Mary doubtfully, "but just at present I don't know what that way is."

To change the disagreeable and worrying subject, Mary asked Laura about her latest reactions about her baby. "I don't mean just since Dad got sick, Laura, but how have you been feeling and what have you been thinking about your baby lately?"

Always happy to discuss the subject, Laura was especially glad to now. It kept Bill's mother from thinking about her troubles.

"I think I told you, Mother, that I had an appointment with Dr. Leonard, the baby specialist, just a few days ago. He found that I had put on more weight than I should, and he told me quite emphatically that I must keep my weight down, and make more of an effort to do so, because the doctors don't like us to have such big babies any more. I was supposed to gain just twenty pounds during my whole pregnancy. I have gained a little more than I should so far. If I am careful from now, he says it will be a simple matter to get back to my normal weight after the baby is born. If I'm a good girl after baby is born," she laughed a little, "Those were the doctor's words—and if I take the proper exercises, it will be a simple matter to return to my normal weight."

"Are you having particular trouble with pains or being sick any more?" Mary asked.

"Well, I did tell the doctor that my left hip has bothered me a lot lately so I can't sleep on that side. I have been wondering if the darn thing is out of joint. The doctor said it was nothing to worry about, that I had probably strained it carrying something upstairs or bending over, and that a good hot bath at night, before I go to bed, would help it a great deal. Since I had my appointment with the doctor, I have been taking the baths and they have helped. And I am being very careful about bending and lifting."

Mary said, "I'll tell you something else that will help. If you have an electric pad—and if you don't have one, I do—just put that on your hip every evening for a little while. Be careful that you don't fall asleep while the pad is on. I have always found that the electric pad helps me with my aches and pains and does more for me than a hot bath.

"Now, what about the baby? You must feel his kicking quite a lot by now."

Laura nodded. "Yes, I do, and it thrills me every time." Then she laughed, "You're just like your son. Bill seems to think it's going to be a boy. I hate to disappoint you all, but it may be a girl. What will you say then?"

"Nonsense," laughed Mary. "We don't care which it is—boy or girl—as long as he's healthy and well."

"There you go again." You said 'he'!"

"Well, what would you say?" Mary retorted. " 'He' is just as good as anything else until we know, but that doesn't mean that we'll be disappointed if it's a girl." Then, a little more seriously, she said, "I can't tell you how enthusiastic I am going to be over my first grandchild. It makes no difference whether it's a boy or girl. You know, Laura, my babies used to kick so much that they actually hurt."

"I don't care a bit. Let him kick. It thrills me every time because I know then he's full of life and I'm sure he will be all right when he's born."

"Now who's saying 'he'?" laughed Mary. And Laura grinned. "You're right. It's so much easier to say it that way."

"How do you like your doctor, Laura?"

"I think he's just wonderful. Some of the expectant mothers complain that they don't get any information. I think the trouble is that they don't think to ask questions. And if we don't ask questions, how's he going to know what to tell you? I make out a list of questions and each time I have an appointment, I go over the list with him. He gives me an immense amount of confidence the way he answers my questions. He makes me think of a good father and also a friend. I know that he knows his business and that I can depend upon what he says."

"I haven't heard you say much about the layette lately. I know you are making things," said Mary.

"Yes, my friend and I have been in the stores several times. I have browsed around in the sewing departments and sometimes I feel a little bit foolish because I'm so much like other mothers. But it's fun. I bought a tiny white hat with a satin tie and a pair of little white booties to match. I'll bring them over to show you. And I have found all sorts of things I can make for the baby. It's fun to get the ideas and then make the dear little things myself."

Mary agreed. "That's right. Do-it-yourself applies to a good many things in life."

"In the stores I've seen bibs, blankets, nighties, towels, and toys which I can assemble and decorate with embroidery and bits of lace. I bought a pair of little felt shoes the baby can wear from the time it is born until it is six months old. I embroidered little yellow flowers on the toes of the shoes and they are trimmed with narrow white lace. They are so tiny, it hardly seems possible they'll fit. Oh Mother!" Laura exclaimed, "isn't it wonderful how those little mites of humanity can be born with all the toes, and all the fingers and bones and wonderful organs which make us live and be healthy? This coming to life in miniature, so to speak, is so wonderful when you think the baby will grow to be a fine human being."

Mary nodded, smiling tenderly. "Of course," she said, "look at Bill and my girls. I look at them and wonder how it could ever be possible that I could have brought them into the world. They've grown so tall and developed into such fine people that I'm a little proud of myself."

"Yes," agreed Laura, "that's motherhood. And I think that mothers have a right to be proud, particularly when their children turn out as well as yours did."

"Well," said Mary, "go on. I interrupted you."

"There isn't much more to tell, Mother Graham, but I have written it all down for Bill. I've been going home from the stores loaded with color charts, trying to decide on a neutral color for the baby's room. I finally settled on a pale turquoise which will be appropriate for either a boy or girl. You see, I don't care which it is either. And remember the antique chest with the marble top which Grandpa Mac gave us? Well, I've been busy refinishing it and putting on new glass knobs on the drawers. It's such a lovely grain of wood, I'm sure Bill will be proud of the job I have done with it. And I can keep a lot of baby clothes in the chest.

"I'm also making a braided rug from scraps of woolen materials. And the rug is going to be used in the baby's room. It's been a slow process but I think I'll have the rug all done by the time the baby arrives."

"You haven't much time left," Mary reminded her.

"I know, and I'm glad of it," said Laura. "Up in our garret, there are a lot of dolls and toys which Mother stored away. I had almost forgotten them until Mother reminded me about them the other day. I have been having such fun going through them and picking out the ones I want to keep for my children."

As they drove into the yard from the hospital, they saw George Bliss there. He greeted them by saying, "I know that you have been worrying about the work on this farm, Mary, and no one knows better than I what it means to be put out of business. You know what happened to me. You also know how the neighbors gathered around. I shall never forget it as long as I live. It has made a different man of me." And Laura thought, how true that is, how grand her father had been since the fire and the neighbors' goodness.

"Well," continued George, "I've been on the telephone. I know how John was fretting about getting the alfalfa cut. When there was no actual emergency, none of us felt we had time to help anyone else, but now that sickness has struck and John is in the hospital, I find that the neighbors, almost to the last man, actually want to come over here and help with the work. So here's what we're going to do. And there's no use in your saying anything to the contrary, Mary."

Laura couldn't remember when she had seen her father so constructively emphatic, and she was proud of him.

"Here's what we're going to do," he repeated. "Thanks to my neighbors. I have some extra room in my barn. John has sold off a good deal of his stock so there's not too many head left. I'm going to take them over to my place and take care of them. And I'll keep them as long as necessary. It so happens that I have plenty of pasture, good pasture too, because I have been doing some things to make it good. So I can take care of your stock all right for quite a long time.

"So far as the haying is concerned, you'll be surprised. If the weather is good, there'll be a gang of your neighbors around here with their tractors and mowing machines tomorrow morning. They can cut the hay on this farm —almost all of it—in a day. We'll keep our fingers crossed that it doesn't rain. Not all of your hay needs cutting just yet, but most of it does. The rest of it will be taken care of when it is ready."

Laura thought her father was repeating himself, and a little mixed up, but she couldn't remember when she had loved him as much as she did right now. Tears filled Mary's eyes and she could hardly speak. "All I can say, George, is thank you. You'll never know what a load you have lifted from my mind, and I know it will do more toward helping my father get well than anything else that could possibly be done."

George said, "All right then, you can stop worrying about it. All you have to do is to keep your father cheered up and we'll take care of the rest."

Then to Laura, Mr. Bliss said, "What about Bill? Have you let him know? It's pretty tough for him being stuck down there in camp with you about to have a baby and his grand-dad sick."

"I'm going to wire Bill immediately, Father, but thank you for thinking about it. No one knows better than I how tough it is, not only for Bill but for me, and maybe Bill can get away for a short time. He said the only way he could get a furlough was for an emergency. I think we have one now."

Laura went to the phone to send the telegram to Bill. Then when she had completed her call, she went up to his room to pour out her heart in a letter because she knew how upset he would be when he received the telegram. She wrote:

"Dearest Bill:

I know how upset you'll be when you receive the telegram about Grandpa Mac. I know how you love him. I love him too. I don't know when I have felt so completely helpless as I did when I came over here and saw him stretched out on the couch in the living room, in the middle of the morning on a weekday. He wants so not to be sick, Bill,

(Continued on Opposite Page)

WHAT HAS HAPPENED

At home, everything seemed to be all wrong when John Macdonald suffered a heart attack and was taken to the hospital. Laura hated to send such news to Bill, her husband, and John Macdonald's grandson, who was working so hard at an army camp in the south, training recruits for overseas duty in World War II.

Laura, who was soon to have her baby, decided to move in with Mrs. Graham, her mother-in-law, at the farm. Laura's father, George Bliss, proved to be a wonderful friend and neighbor in arranging for the work at the Macdonald farm to be done.

Now, let's go on with this story of the problems on the home front as well as those of war.

Hostages to Fortune

(Continued from Opposite Page)

and he is so worried about getting everything done that I'm afraid he just won't rest enough in the hospital.

Your mother, as always, is being wonderful. I'm going to stay with her as long as she needs me. But oh Bill! how I do need you. Somehow it seems as if everything would be all right if you could just walk in the door now. We all need you. Please, please try to get home to us if you can."

Afterwards, Laura was a little remorseful for asking Bill to do something that he, perhaps, could not do. But she felt better, as she always did, after pouring out her heart to him in a letter. Then she hurried downstairs to be with his mother. There was lots to do and in keeping busy, she would be able to ease the pain in her heart.

The next morning was bright with clear skies and hot sun relieved by a fresh breeze right out of the northwest —a perfect day for haying. True to George Bliss' promise, Laura and Mary heard voices and shouting outside and looked out to see a gang of seven or eight of their neighbors with their tractors and mowing machines. The men had met first for a little conference, then headed for the field. Laura knew they'd make short work of the alfalfa and any of the rest of the hay that needed cutting. What a relief it was. And how proud she was of her Dad. He had shown more initiative, more ambition, and more real interest in life in recent months than he ever had before since she could remember.

After the men left for the field, Mr. Brustowski, another farmer drove into the yard. He had a team of horses hitched to an old mowing machine. He was a new neighbor, a recent immigrant, and was having difficulty trying to get started on an American farm. Mary's heart swelled as she saw him. She knew it was difficult for him trying to get used to American farm methods, so different and so modern compared to what he had been used to. And she knew what a sacrifice it was for him to leave his own work to show a kindly and neighborly spirit in helping a man whom he hardly knew, just because he was sick.

Under George Bliss' direction, Brustowski started on a small field near the house. In the middle of the forenoon, the man drove his team up near the kitchen of the farmhouse, and in broken English asked if he might have a drink of water. Leaving his team standing hitched to the mowing machine, he came in to stand at the kitchen sink to get his drink. Hearing a clatter outside, the women turned to see the man's team moving rapidly out of the yard. Laura yelled and he dropped the dipper of water on the kitchen floor and rushed after his team, yelling "Whoa" in his native language, which only made the horses run all the faster.

George Bliss, who had not yet left the farmyard, also started down the road after the team, but he couldn't run as fast as he used to. Brustowski went by him just as though George were standing still. The team was now going at a gallop with the mowing machine rocking and rattling behind. Up the road the horses rushed with their owner not too far back of them, but without much hope of catching up with them. Hearing the racket, the men in the alfalfa field stopped to watch. George jumped in his car and took off up the road to see if there was anything he could do. When he arrived at Brustowski's farm, he found the team standing, panting and exhausted, with their heads against the side of the barn, with the neighbor clinging to the mowing machine in an effort to catch his breath, all the time muttering expletives in a language that neither George nor the horses understood.

A hasty examination by George showed that by a miracle, the machine had apparently not been injured, and the horses would be all right when they caught their breath, except that George hoped they had not started the habit of running away on the least provocation.

When Brustowski had caught his breath, he climbed on the mowing machine and with a grin, do-or-die expression on his face, turned his team around and started back to the Macdonald farm to complete the job he had set out to do. George Bliss thought that a lot of old-time Americans could well learn a lesson in courage and determination from this newly arrived immigrant who, without doubt, would become an excellent American citizen.

(To Be Continued)

— A. A. —

American Agriculturist Tours

EVERY DAY we receive dozens of letters from readers asking about our tours for 1958. Sometimes they say, "We've read about your tours for years, but we were never before able to go. Now we have the time and would like to take a trip this winter" . . . . or maybe they say next summer. In any case we send them all the information, and before long we have some new travel friends. That is one of the wonderful things about our A.A. tours: we are constantly making new friends and helping more people to travel happily and safely.

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Write us for further information. Address: E. R. Eastman, President, American Agriculturist, Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y. If you want to take our Caribbean Cruise, you'd better phone or wire our tour leader: Mr. Nelson Jost. Travel Service Bureau, Needham, Massachusetts. The time is short, as we sail January 6.

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Your Veterinarian Discusses:

Prolapse of the Vagina In Cows

THE OTHER day an excited owner called and reported that one of his cows had "cast her withers" or prolapsed her uterus. However, it turned out that things weren't so bad, after all, for the cow had a prolapsed vagina instead of a prolapsed uterus.

This is a condition which usually starts with the protrusion of a small part of the vaginal lining which is seen only when the cows lie down. The prolapse then has the appearance of a smooth pink ball which disappears within the body when the animals stand up. Once it has started, the prolapse is pretty sure to become worse as the cow grows older, being particularly noticeable during the later stages of pregnancy. Eventually it becomes so large that it appears even when the cow is open, and will no longer disappear when the animal stands up. The everted mass will then often become inflamed, badly swollen, covered with manure, torn, or infected so it oozes pus. In occasional cases cows are unable to pass urine because the vaginal lining is folded over to include the urethral opening.

The actual cause of a vaginal prolapse is usually unknown, but the lining of the vagina progressively loosens and stretches so it requires more than a normal amount of space in the body. A lack of exercise and various kinds of reproductive diseases are often believed to be factors in producing flabbiness of the vaginal walls.

The weight of calves naturally helps to cause the prolapsed condition when cows in advanced stages of pregnancy lie down. In cattle of the beef breeds prolapse of the vagina is often due to large deposits of fat in the perineal region.

When affected animals are to be kept in the herd, the most practical treatment usually consists of surgery that removes part of the distended vaginal lining so the condition is permanently corrected. In the case of beef cattle it may be necessary to remove some of the fat deposited around the vagina. Either operation is best performed by a veterinarian while the cow is open or in the early stages of pregnancy so that the vaginal wounds are completely healed before the calf is born. As a temporary measure the prolapsed vagina can be cleaned with warm water, coated with mineral oil or unsalted lard, and replaced inside the body. After that it can be held in place by any of the following measures:

1. Placing the cow in a special stall that is constructed so her hind quarters are kept higher than her front ones at all times, especially while she is lying down.

2. Placing some kind of a rope or strap harness across the shoulders and down over the vulva.

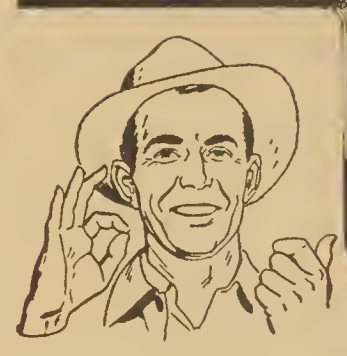
3. Placing stitches of heavy cord across the vulva to keep it closed. The stitches should pierce the skin near the pin bones instead of being placed in the lips of the vulva, for they are easily torn out in the latter case.

4. Setting a row of three or four ordinary hog rings in the skin near the pin bones on each side of the vulva and then lacing heavy cord through them across the vulva.

These various kinds of stitching aren't very satisfactory, for cord and hog rings alike will eventually slough out of the skin to leave a festering wound, usually within a week or ten days. If they do stay in place, they have to be removed at calving time anyway in order to prevent serious tearing of the vagina during labor.

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CHRISTMAS SPECIALS—GUARANTEED Collie pet stock. Border Collies from imported stock dogs. Males, 3 months, $25.00; females $20.00. Fully trained on cattle, year old male $50.00, females $45.00—spayed $75.00. Old Shepherd strain of stock dogs, the same price as the Border Collies. St. Bernard and Collie crossed, makes a remarkable companion and pet for children. Males, 2 months, $25.00; females $20.00. Come and see these intelligent Collies work and convince yourself. You get all duties free the U.S.A. plus the Rabie shots for the life of the dog. Delivery guaranteed. Wilfred Zeron, Morrisburg, Ontario.

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POODLES—SMALL MINIATURE, Toy. Show stock only (no cull). $125 to $300. Keegan Kennels, Saco, Maine.

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MEADOW VIEW CHICKS are dependable for top breeding. Get the latest information about the Mount Hope Queen! Our Strain Cross Leghorns are giving wonderful results. Get our prices before ordering chicks. For the best heavies buy our first generation Harco R. I. Reds, and our all Harco Sex-links. Also Lawton White Rocks. Our Cornish Cross will please you with their fast growth. They are beautiful, and broad. A Mount Hope Franchise Hatchery is our guarantee of quality. N.Y.-U.S. Approved Pullorum-typhoid Clean. Meadow View Chicks, Henry M. Fryer. Phone Myrtle 2-7504, Greenwich, New York.

GENETIC Research pays off in higher profits for you. The CB Leghorn Cross developed by Creighton Brothers is the outstanding result of an intensive breeding research program; hatched exclusively in New York State by us. We also offer our own strain of Leghorns and Harco Reds which have given excellent results for many years. Free descriptive literature and prices. Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

SUNNYBROOK WILL HAVE BABY CHICKS available every week in such leading breeds as White Leghorns and Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and New Hampshires—all from the leading egg-laying strains in America. Write for our catalog and special quantity discounts. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc., A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

BLOODTESTED CHICKS WHITE Vantress $10 per 100. Assorted All Heavies $6.50 per 100. Leg Broilers $2.50 per 100. Ship at once C.O.D. Klines Poultry Farm, Strausstown, Pa.

BABCOCK Bessies Make Great Layers of Nice Large Eggs. This year you can purchase Babcock Bessies which are a new strain cross we have which starts in with quite a bit larger egg than our regular strain Babcock pullets which we call Babcock Barbaras. These Babcock Bessies will prove profitable to you. If you wish to raise the same Babcock Leghorns we've had down through the years, order Babcock Barbaras. They don't come up in egg size quite as rapidly, but will make great layers for two or three years if you want to keep them going for several years. Probably on life time of lay, they'll lay more large eggs than any strain that you can buy. Also, Babcock Leghorns won the Poultry Tribune Trophy this past year with the highest production both for eggs and points ever made for this Trophy and with 100% livability. Babcock Poultry Farm Inc. Box 286G. Ithaca, N. Y.

BABY CHICK BARGAINS $5.75 — 100 COD. Rocks, Reds, Hampshires, Crosses. Price at hatchery. Surplus Chick Co., Milesburg 4, Pa.

MARSHALLS ARE HATCHING GENUINE Kimber Leghorns bred for large eggs—early . . . their food efficiency means less food per dozen eggs—important with the narrow profit margins of today. We also have a smaller breed of Red Rock Crosses and Rhode Island Reds. Big meat birds don't pay in the present market and smaller birds mean more eggs for less feed. Send for Free Production Chart and Catalog today. Write to Marshall Brothers, RD 5A, Ithaca, New York. Phone 4-6336.

WEBSTER REDS, U.S. CERTIFIES — N. Y. pullorum typhoid clean. Baby chicks bred for high egg production and livability, high resistance to leukosis. Special early order discount. Webster Poultry Farm, Auburn, N. Y. R.D. #3.

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SUNNYBROOK STARTED PULLETS—available at all times—from the leading egg laying strains in America—White Leghorns — Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), Ready-to-lay. Write or phone for list of stock available for immediate shipment. Baby Chicks hatching every week. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc. A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Ph. 8-1611.

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TURKEY POULTS—EGGS—BROAD BREASTED Bronze, October, November, December delivery. Lukert's Hatchery, East Moriches, N. Y. Phone CE 3-0427.

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MARKET YOUR LIVESTOCK THROUGH your nearby stockyards of Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative. Top prices, prompt pay, plenty of good buyers. Stockyards at Bath, Bullville, Caledonia, Dryden, Gouverneur, Greene, Oneonta, Watertown, West Winfield.

PECANS

PECANS IN SHELL: STUARTS, 5 pounds, $3.00; Small mixed, 8 pounds, $3.00. Postpaid. Joy Acres, Windsor, Virginia.

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WANTED: ALFALFA, CLOVER, mixed hay; tractor trailer loads. Premium paid for wire bales. S. A. Rauch, New Hope, Penna. Volunteer 2-2081.

MR. DAIRYMAN OR HAY CONSUMER: If you are interested in different grades of hay, call or write Christman's Exchange; and remember—we deliver subject to inspection. J. W. Christman, R.D. #4, Fort Plain, N. Y. Call person to person 47-289 after 6 p.m.

HAY: FIRST AND SECOND CUTTING Alfalfa, Timothy mixed feeding hay. Wheat straw, ear corn. James Kelly, 137 E. Seneca, Tpke., Syracuse, N. Y. Phone HO-92885.

ALFALFA AND MIXED HAY, delivered by truck load. State your needs. Honest representation. Stewart's Produce Service, Maplecrest, New York.

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200 TONS ALFALFA. FIRST and second cutting. Will deliver. Fred Teall, Holcomb, N. Y.

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SILOS. FAIR PRICES. Prompt service. Write Charles Mundy, R.D. #2, Norwich, New York.

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SAVE MONEY. BUY ALLEN'S Hardy Northern grown fruit trees including peaches, apples, pears, plums. Best money-making varieties. Heavy bearers. Also Everbearing and June bearing strawberries, red and black raspberries, blueberries, grapes, shrubs, roses, evergreens, shade trees, nut trees, flower and vegetable seeds. Everything necessary to successfully plant your garden or farm. Special quantity discounts. Free catalog contains hundreds of nursery bargains. Everything guaranteed. Write today. Allen's Nurseries and Seed House, Box 50, Geneva, Ohio.

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MAKE $75 UP WEEKLY. Full or part time. Take orders for America's largest selling liquid fertilizer. Used by farmers since 1946. Liberal profits. No investment. Write "Na-Churs" Plant Food Co., 520 Monroe St., Marion, Ohio.

INCREASE PRESENT INCOME. Build growing sideline, full time business. No investment. Farmers, agents, dealers. Take orders for Campbell's Gro-Green Liquid Fertilizer Concentrates. Free sample, sales kit. Campbell Co., Rochelle 321, Illinois.

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PATZ BARN Cleaners, Silo Unloaders, Manure Spreaders. Famous for their high quality and longer life. Engineered for buyers who demand the best. Used trade-ins of other makes, silos, low cost steel buildings, grain bins, cribs. Barn equipment. Easy terms. Free literature, no obligation. Some dealer territories available. Nold Farm Supply, Rome, New York.

DEPRESSION PRICES. We sell cheap. Save 75% off—New and used Tractor Parts—Crawlers and Wheel Tractors—160 Makes and Models—1957 catalog ready—send 25 cents refundable. Surplus Tractor Parts Corporation, Fargo, N. D.

ELECTRIC FORK LIFT TRUCK. 2000 lb. lift capacity. 127" high lift, 36" long forks. Sit-down rider type. Equipped with non-acid, odorless long life Edison Storage Battery. With heavy duty charger. Like new. Less than ¼ new price. Hawley Smith Co., Croton Falls 5, N. Y.

ALLIS CHALMERS, FARMALL, John Deere & Ford owners, for lowest prices on manure loaders write Vaughn Mfg. Co., Dept. N, St. Peter, Minnesota. Prices start as low as $170.00. Buy direct from factory and save 40% or more.

BE SMART! PAY OFF MORTGAGE! taxes! by turning that woodlot into hard cash! With Tree Farmer chain saws. Greatest invention since women! Priced to fit you! $149.50 complete! Factory guaranteed to do the job! Tree Farmer Saws, Coatesville, Pa.

COMBINES—COMBINES—COMBINES taken in trade on S.P. Combines. 50 used late model combines all real buys, come in and take your pick at ridiculously low prices. 40 used balers. IHC, John Deere, Massey-Harris, New Holland, New Idea, Moline. 20 used crawler tractors $395, up. 50 wheel tractors all makes and models. Buy now for real bargains. We deliver. Don Howard, Canandaigua, N. Y.

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CANVAS COVERS—Tarpaulins . . Save—Direct from Factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9 x 8-8, $5.04; 7-9 x 11-8, $7.78; 11-8 x 13-8, $13.44 FOB Factory. Write for complete list of Sizes and Samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, New York.

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SEND FOR FREE LEAFLET on personally conducted Grand Circle "Trip for a Trifle" to Mexico. Go via Florida and Havana. Includes Yucatan, Mexico City, Acapulco. Return via Texas and New Orleans. Via Greyhound and plane. 17 days— leave Buffalo Feb. 22, only $298 plus $14.00 tax. Shanly International Corp., 523 Blue Cross Building, Buffalo 2, N. Y.

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HONEY-CLOVER OR BLACKBERRY, 10 lbs. $3.75 postpaid. Alda Farm, Richland, N. Y.

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$4,000.00 FOR 1913 LIBERTY HEAD NICKEL. Uncirculated dollars—1804-1839, 1893-S, 1895-P, 1903-O pay $100.00-$5,000.00. Certain dates Lincoln Cents before 1932, $100.00; Flying Eagle Cents,-$500.00; Indian Cents,-$140.00; dimes before 1943 — $2,000.00; quarters before 1924-$1,000.00; half dollars before 1905-$1,000.00; 2¢ pieces—$100.00; 3¢ pieces-$130.00; halfdimes—$500.00. Hundreds of others worth $10.00-$1,000.00. Canadian coins, 1921—5¢ silver—$100.00. 1875 quarters, — $75.00. 1921 — 50¢-$500.00. Wanted—20¢ pieces, gold coins, paper money, etc. Our large illustrated guarantee buying—selling catalogue, giving complete allcoin information—send $1.00. Purchase catalogue before sending coins. Worthycoin Corporation, K-417-C, Boston 8, Massachusetts.

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STROUT CATALOG—FREE! 3,130 bargains, 34 states, coast-to-coast. Farms, homes, businesses World's largest! 57 years service. Strout Realty 251-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

HAVE $2500 AVAILABLE to purchase equity of operating stock and grain or general farm, minimum 50 acres tillable machine, woodlot, preferably tenant house, buildings good condition; maximum 75 miles New York City; give details, price. Box 514-TR, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

TWO ACRES $500. BUNGALOW shell $3,500. 80 acres, large house, $16,000. Ira Jones, Oregon Trail, Pine Bush, New York.

380 ACRE DAIRY FARM, excellent buildings, 2 houses, 60 stanchions, barn cleaner, 2 silos. Year's milk income $30,000. Mortgage money available. Direct from owner $27,000. Donald Doody, Tully, New York.

104 ACRE POULTRY AND DAIRY FARM, 80 acres tillable. 2½ miles from city on paved road. Nearly new six room home. Two-story poultry house 36x108 new 1951, central heat. One three-story poultry house remodeled 1949. New cow barn 36x108 with silo and milk room. Modern buildings in excellent repair with insulation, concrete foundations and new roofs. Total capacity 24,000 square feet. Excellent water supply. $26,000. Wm. P. Jinks, MRB Box 265, Bangor, Maine.

58 ACRE POULTRY FARM fully equipped. Excellent condition. All modern house, plenty water. 3100 young laying birds, 600 started pullets. All eggs routed in nearby city. Hot water stationary brooder house. Owner retiring. Box 514-BJ, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

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LEARN PROFESSIONAL CAKE decorating. Details free. Deco-Secrets. Venice 22, Calif.

DISCOUNT CATALOG. NAME BRAND gifts, appliances. Free delivery, double S & H Green Stamps all purchases. Send $1, refundable. Akron Distributors, 12 Cedar, Akron, New York.

WOOLEN YARD GOODS. RUG STRIPS. Samples 10¢. Florence Moody, Farmington, Maine.

RUG WOOLS 50¢ LB. Also by yard samples 25¢. Hooking scraps 5 lbs. $1.00 plus postage. Rugery, Gilmanton, N. H.

ADIRONDACK HARD MAPLE BOWLS for salad, popcorn, candy. Hamburg presses for quick, easy patties. Salt and pepper shakers. Harry Pross, 92 Montgomery St., Gloversville, New York.

CHAIR CANE, BASKET MATERIAL. Genuine chair cane. Basket reed, bases. Catalogue dime. Cane instructions 25¢, complete seat weaving book $1.15. Basketry-raffia instructions book 75¢. Fogarty's, 207 River St., Troy, New York.

WHOLESALE—EXQUISITE SEA SHELL Earrings. 3 sample pairs $2.00. White's, 1416 Boylan, Clearwater 3, Florida.

MISCELLANEOUS

VITAMINS, ONE TABLET DAILY as low as $1.50 per 100. Write Carlart Pharmacal Co., Box 97, New City, New York.

RUBBER STAMP WITH YOUR NAME and address—3 lines, $1.00 postpaid. Champlain Industries, Grand Isle, Vermont.

PREVENT DIGGING UP clogged drains, pumping filled septic tanks, with PREVENT. Completely new biological treatment for household sewage systems. Bargain. Enough for 4 treatments sent postpaid $1.50. Send check or M.O.—C. E. Hammond, Dept. F, P.O. Box 81, Masonville, New Jersey.

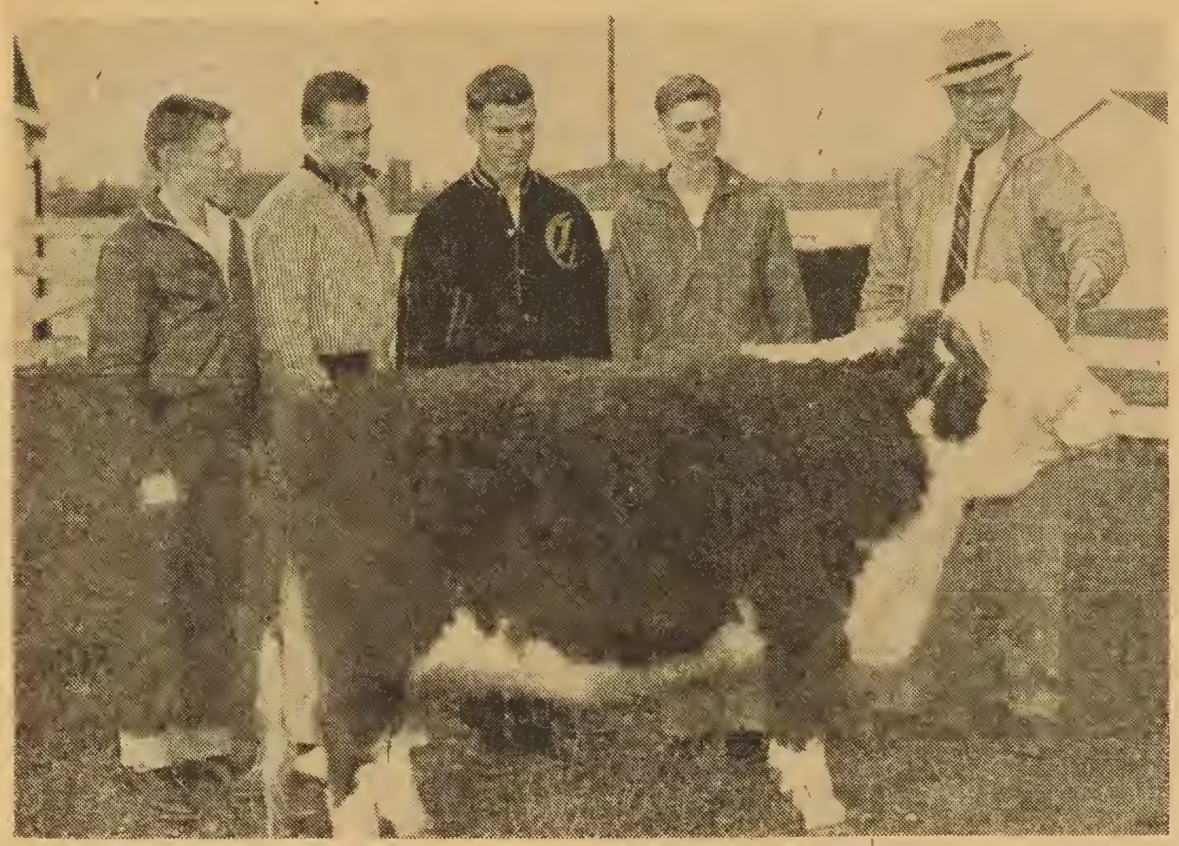
BRAND NEW WARM AIR FURNACES complete with blower for forced air heating, $149.50 FOB factory. Send for details. Edwards Furnace Company, Wellsboro, Pennsylvania.

DELICIOUS FRESH SMOKED HERRING, 5 lbs. $3.00 postpaid. Gillingham Fishery, Bay Port 10, Michigan.

KILL CHIMNEY CREOSOTE, down draft, and fire risk at once, forever. Mailable metal product. Money back guaranty. Write Boston Machine Works Co., Mfrs.—Dept. AGC, 7 Willow St., Lynn, Mass.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT
P. O. Box 514, Ithaca, New York

4-H LIVESTOCK TEAM MAKES GOOD SHOWING



Left to right: Thomas Slaight and Joel Kemp of Dansville, Livingston County; Lawrence Risse of Middleburg, Schoharie County; George Zeltner of Bergen, Genesee County; and Professor H. A. Willman, coach of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

IN COMPETITION with 30 teams from all parts of the United States, the New York 4-H team turned in a fine job of judging meat animals at the recent International Livestock Show in Chicago.

In judging cattle the team placed 6th, on hogs 10th, and on sheep 12th. On all classes, the team finished 6th having out-scored the teams from such states as Illinois, Oklahoma, Wyoming, Maryland, Tennessee, Massachusetts, Iowa, Michigan, Colorado, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota, Washington, South Dakota, Missouri, Indiana, Kansas, and Ohio.

Four of the top six teams were from the East with Virginia placing first with 1480 points, out of 1800 possible. North Carolina was second with 1411, Texas third with 1436, Pennsylvania fourth with 1420, Wisconsin fifth with 1406, and New York sixth with 1404 points.

Pennsylvania Dairymen Organize Independent Cooperatives

REPORTS COME to us that about 600 milk producers in Pennsylvania have cancelled membership in the Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative and have formed 5 new independent cooperatives, located in Middleburg, Lewisburg, Bellefonte, Spring Mills and Mill Hall in central Pennsylvania.

The reason given for the withdrawal is dissatisfaction with the position taken by Eastern on the comprehensive Milk Order last summer. It is understood that these cooperatives will affiliate with Mutual.

Eastern Milk Producers, with headquarters in Syracuse, sent a request to Secretary Benson and New York Commissioner of Agriculture Carey, as well as to C. J. Blanford, Federal milk market administrator, that an investigation be made of alleged membership raiding. In part, Commissioner Blanford's reply to President Cribbs of Eastern was:

"This is in reply to your telegram concerning the withdrawal of 600 of your members in central Pennsylvania and your request that we investigate same.

"As a cooperative association qualified to receive payments from the New York-New Jersey pool, you should fully realize that it has long been our position that so-called 'raiding activities' are not deemed by us to be a proper activity either of your association or the others similarly qualified to receive payments.

"In spite of our position, neither your association nor the others qualified have ever sought legally to outlaw such raiding activities. Your request therefore seems to us to be one of expediency. It is not our prerogative, and we would not have it so, to decide for producers with what qualified association they should become affiliated. Accordingly, withdrawals from your association are processed the same as those received by us from members of other qualified organizations."

Commenting on Blanford's position, in a statement at Syracuse, President Cribbs said:

"We appreciate Dr. Blanford's reconfirmation of the viewpoint of his office that raiding activities are not a proper activity of organizations qualified to receive payments. With this encouragement, Eastern will do its utmost to defend its membership against such tactics wherever they may arise."

— A. A. —

FEEDER CALVES SOLD

1023 feeder calves sold for more than $104,000 through the four feeder calf sales sponsored by the New York Beef Breeders and Feeders Improvement Project. These sales were held the latter part of October in Pike, Altamont, Dryden and Caledonia.

Steer calves averaged 431 pounds and sold for an average of 25.36¢ per pound. Heifers averaged 403 pounds and sold for $22.49 per cwt. This was an increase of more than three cents per pound over the 1956 sale averages.

All calves were graded into uniform lots according to breed, sex, weight and grade. 20% of the calves graded choice, 47% good, 32% medium, and 1% common.

Each sale was preceded with an educational program conducted by the Extension Service. The program included grading demonstrations and contests and a discussion of feeding and management programs recommended for the various grades of feeder calves. The grading contests were won by the following: Pike Sale—Fred Barnum, Barker; Altamont Sale—Fred Neuville, Beacon; Dryden Sale—Richard Jagnow, Lyons; and Caledonia Sale—Mrs. Ralph E. Lewis, Mooers.

At pre-sale dinners, banners were awarded by the State breed associations for the best five calves consigned by one consignor. These banners were won by the following: Pike Sale—Aberdeen Angus: Bayard Bliss, Freedom; Hereford: George Brown, Machias; Altamont Sale—Aberdeen Angus: Tre-Angus Farm, Delanson; Hereford: Strathbar Polled Herefords, Frankfort; Dryden Sale—Aberdeen Angus: Arthur J. Stook, Verona; Hereford: Herbert W. Marshall, Ithaca; Shorthorn: Ernest Shellabarger, Syracuse; Caledonia Sale—Aberdeen Angus: Ralph E. Lewis, Mooers; Hereford: M. M. Weaver, Waterloo.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Worry never robs tomorrow of its sorrow; it only saps today of its strength.—A. J. Cronin

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Mr. Lewis was announced as winner of the Grand champion lot of five calves for all four sales and will be awarded a banner by the sale sponsoring organization at the western divisional annual meeting which will be held sometime in January.

—*Myron Lacy.*

— A. A. —

EMPIRE SELLS TWO MILLIONTH ANIMAL

ABOUT 100 farm folks gathered at the Joseph Triumpho farm near St. Johnsville, New York were surprised spectators Saturday, November 30 at an important event in the 11 year lifetime of one of the New York State's major livestock marketing organizations.

The Farm Sales Division of Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative was selling on the farm the outstanding home-bred 54 cow black and white herd of Joseph Triumpho. A careful day-by-day total of animals consigned and sold through all of Empire's nine market operations had determined that the 26th animal sold at this sale would be the two millionth head of livestock handled by the cooperative since it began operations on January 1, 1947.

A typey, five year old grade Holstein carrying a calf due in December, bearing the number 729 on her flank, was Empire's two millionth animal. Spirited bidding on the part of the spectators ran her price up to $480, tops for the entire sale. She was purchased by Darwin and Sidney Putnam of Putnam Brothers, Frankfort, N. Y. Both the seller, Joseph Triumpho, and the buyers, the Putnam Brothers, received a $100 five percent Empire income debenture bond.

COMING MEETINGS

Jan. 2-3—State 4-H Achievement Days, University of Maine, Orono.

Jan. 7-8-9—Fortieth Union Agricultural meetings. Worcester, Mass.

Jan. 8-10—Northeastern Weed Control Conference, Hotel New Yorker, New York.

Jan. 11—New York Beef Cattlemen's Association, Statler Club, Ithaca.

Jan. 13-17 — Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Jan. 15—Annual Mtg., N.Y.S. Agricultural Society, Albany.

Jan. 15-16 — Annual Suffolk County Vegetable and Cauliflower Growers Conference at Riverhead, L. I.

Jan. 16—N. Y. Canning Crop Growers Cooperative Annual Meeting, Batavia, N. Y.

Jan. 21-24—Annual Mtg. N.Y.S. Horticultural Society and N.Y.S. Vegetable Growers and Empire State Potato Club, Rochester.

Jan. 22-23—Dairy Farmers Seminar, Univ. of Mass., Amherst.

Jan. 22-25—Boston Poultry Show and New England Poultrymen's Conference, Mechanics Building, Boston, Mass.

Jan. 28-29 — Long Island Potato Growers Conference at Riverhead, L. I.

Jan. 29-31—Eastern Mtg. N. Y. S. Horticultural Society, Kingston.

January 27-Feb. 1 — New Jerscy Farmers Week, Trenton.

Feb. 4-6—Massachusetts Farm Machinery Dealers Convention, Bradford Hotel, Boston, Mass.

Mar. 24-28—Farm and Home Week, Cornell.

Babcock's
HEALTHY CHICKS
MAKE GREAT LAYERS

Babcock's New Advance Order Discount is now in effect. Please write and tell us how many chicks you want and when you want them. We'll book your order to take advantage of this new moneysaving advance order discount. Also, we'll mail you our new catalog. Sincerely, Monroe C. Babcock, Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc., Box 286G, Ithaca, N. Y.

MOVING? Send new and old address to: American Agriculturist, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

HAY FOR SALE

20-25 Tons Round Bales Mixed Birdsfoot Trefoil Timothy-Clover Timothy

$20.00 ton barn 3½ miles from Hammondsport, N. Y.

20 Tons Prime Alfalfa & Broome Square Bales

⅔ Alfalfa $30.00 ton barn 1½ miles from Hammondsport, N. Y.

ROBERT HOWELL

Hammondsport, New York

P. O. Box 415, Phone 10



HERE AND THERE

With

Home Editor Mabel Hebel

A Day With Home Bureau

I WENT TO Syracuse, N. Y., last month to see what had been happening to the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus during the past year. The Federation was having its annual meeting at the Yates Hotel, and delegates came from all over the state to report on what has been going on in their counties. We were welcomed by Federation President, Mrs. George Huson, Valatie, and the meeting began as soon as lunch was over.

It hasn't been easy for the Federation to rebuild its organization since it stopped "going steady" with the State Extension Service. For 36 years the two groups were so close in their interests and work that most of the 100,000 Home Bureau members in the state didn't even know they belonged to two separate organizations. When the two were separated by law in 1955, the Federation had to start from scratch to rebuild its local chapters.

There were nearly 60 delegates from 28 counties at the annual meeting, and I was fascinated by their county reports. I recognized many of the women who gave the reports as long-time Home Bureau leaders, and it was obvious that each county was organizing its program to fit its local conditions and interests, and at the same time fulfill the purposes of the State organization. As I listened to these women talk, I could see that the new Home Bureau chapters are not only accomplishing a lot but having fun doing it.

Home Bureau activities reported on by delegates included:

Crafts. One of the most popular crafts among members is sculptured lamp shades. Others listed were Swedish weaving, mosaics, copper tooling, painting on wood and glass, liquid embroidery, enamelling copper, stencilling trays, rhinestone jewelry, plastacraft, reed and wrought iron work, ceramics, stuffed toys, and wood fibre flowers. Decorated straw baskets were also mentioned, and one county reported that a member had sold over 100 of her baskets far and wide. I had a chance to see some of the things that had been made in the counties, as there was a most attractive exhibit of articles at the annual meeting.

Tours. In several of the counties, Home Bureau members have gone on educational tours. One group went to New York City to visit the United Nations; another to Albany to see legislators at work. Other tours included visits to: a commercial flower garden, a printing plant, a candy factory, a drug company's plant, a home for the aged, a packing house, and "a fascinating tour of six homes." Some of these tours were in connection with the Federation's new consumer education program.

Projects: These included a kitchen clinic, home decorating, cake decorating, tailoring, "Quick Christmas Tricks" (the making of wreaths, bells and centerpieces); the making of stoles; demonstration of cosmetics and care of the skin; flower arrangements; cancer program; consumer education and tours; getting acquainted with the works of local authors; citizenship; community service; "Know Your Valuable Papers"; foreign lands and visitors; and many more.

Money Raising. To raise money for Home Bureau scholarships and other funds some of the counties have held auctions (both "silent" and otherwise); sales of toys, gifts, and baked goods, and white elephant exchanges. One county had a candy sale with a $50 profit.

Consumer Education. This is a new project of the Federation and its aim is to make its members alert and wise buyers, so that they won't fall for "bait advertising," such as those fictitious comparative prices that some stores use in their advertising.

Insurance. An accident insurance policy at a special rate is now offered to all Home Bureau members, through the State Federation. This is proving to be an important membership-getter in some counties.

Workshop. Many of the counties participated in a leadership training workshop, held at Syracuse University Sept. 10-12. Consumer education and etching of lampshades were the two main subjects covered.

Scholarships. It was announced that the newest Home Bureau scholarship has been completed and goes to Syracuse University. It has been named the Betty Reid Scholarship in honor of Mrs. Ralph Reid of Salem, N. Y., past president of the Federation. Over the years, Home Bureau members have contributed enough dimes for scholarships to raise many thousands of dollars. More than $65,000 has been made available in scholarships and grants to Cornell,

and other funds have gone to Plattsburg State Teachers College, as well as Syracuse University.

International Friendship. Making friends abroad and helping those who need help is a traditional project of the Federation. Several counties reported ways they have promoted it locally, by entertaining foreign visitors in their homes, and by having a foreign land the theme of a dinner or meeting. Money has been raised for Pennies For Friendship, a fund which is used to help finance the Associated Country Women of the World, one of the organizations to which the Home Bureau Federation belongs.

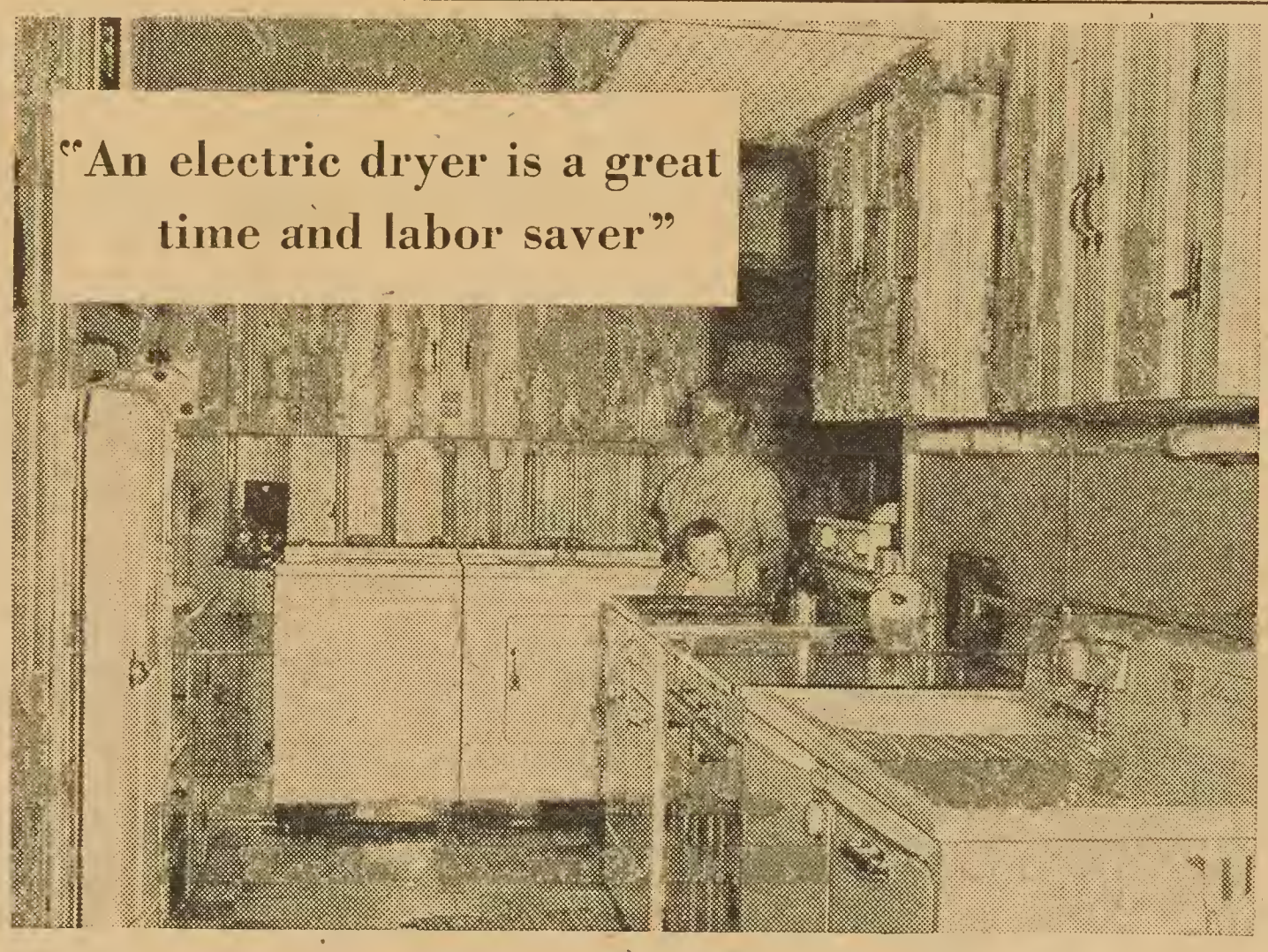
Last year the Federation sent a canning machine to the women of Accra, Ghana, the new negro Republic on Africa's Gold Coast. The person who received it in Accra was Mrs. Evelyn Amarteifio, who is now in the United States studying our way of life. I was thrilled to meet her recently at a dinner at the home of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Associate Editor Jim Hall and his wife Emilie. She told us many interesting things about her country and changed my ideas about Africa considerably.

Resolutions put before the delegates and approved called for curbing sale of alcohol to young people; more participation in local community government; more information about pending legislation; more State monies for research; less restriction of job opportunities for children; and better enforcement of litter laws.

The delegates unanimously reelected Mrs. Huson as President. Other elected leaders are Mrs. William Mix, Horseheads, 1st Vice President; Mrs. John Alden, Sherburne, 2nd Vice President; and Mrs. Clyde Miller, Kinderhook, Treasurer. Membership in the Federation has now passed the 2,000 mark, with 28 counties organized. This is a long way from the hundred thousand members that the Federation had before it separated from the Extension Service, but it is certain to grow as more and more women find out what it has to offer them.

Both city and farm women are eligible to join Home Bureau. The dues are $1.00 a year, half of which goes to the State organization to finance its activities and to maintain membership in state, national, and international women's organizations which give Home Bureau women a "window on world affairs."

If you would like to become a Home Bureau member and do not know whom to contact in your neighborhood, you may write to Mrs. George Huson, Valatie, N. Y. She'll be very glad to hear from you, and I know you will enjoy being a part of this new and lively organization which has so much to offer every woman in the way of interesting activities, educational projects, and friendship.



"Everyone should have one," says Mrs. Woods

LIVE BETTER ELECTRICALLY

No wonder Mrs. George Woods, of Munnsville, N. Y. calls her electric kitchen her "dream come true"! Throughout the year, but particularly at holiday time, she appreciates every feature of it — the electric clothes dryer, washer, range, dishwasher, refrigerator, and the smaller portable appliances as well.

The economies and advantages of electric clothes drying are particularly important to Mrs. Woods. She says, "I no longer spend hours carrying heavy clothes out to the line and back again in all kinds of weather. The clothes are much softer than when dried outdoors. My husband prefers his work clothes dried in the dryer also. It is such a great time and work saver, and everyone should have one."

You'll find the lady in your life would appreciate an electric dryer, too. What a fine Christmas gift for her!

Your nearest Niagara Mohawk farm representative can show you how an electric dryer can save time, money and tempers. Contact him, through your nearest Niagara Mohawk office. His services are free.

NIAGARA MOHAWK

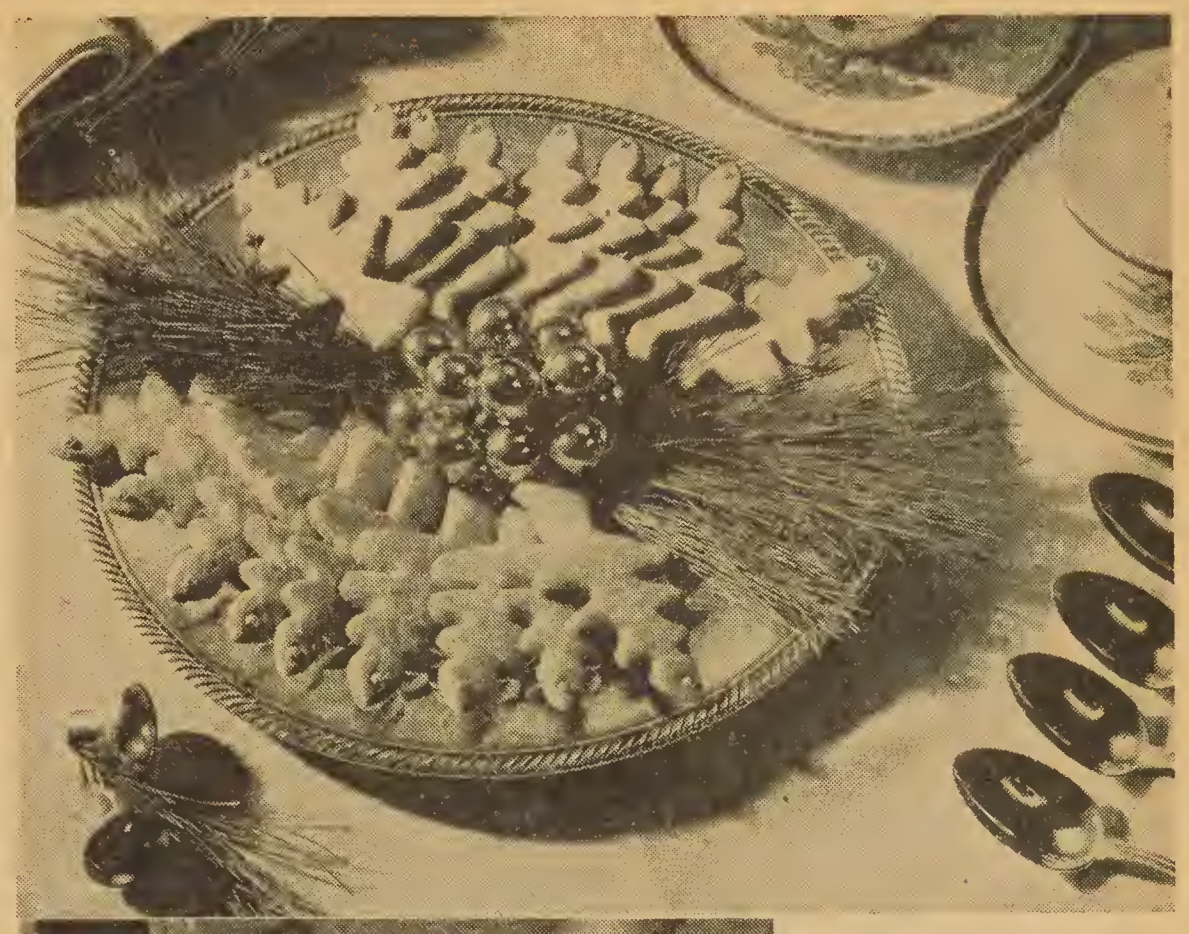
HOLIDAY BAKING

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

THE week before Christmas! No period of this joyous season of mistletoe and holly can quite match it. Last minute shopping and wrapping of gifts, ordering or going to the woods for the tree, admiring all over again the gay trimmings brought out of storage, planning the Christmas dinner and the traditional baking all add to the excitement! It's a good time, too, to make those neighborly gifts of cookies, fruit cake, Christmas breads, and confections to say Merry Christmas from your kitchen.

You will need lots of cookies for the holiday season, so plan to make plenty of dropped, pressed, or molded ones easily brightened with bits of candied green and red cherries, colored sugars, chopped nuts, silver dragees, and the like. Do take advantage of the ready-to-use candied fruits, chopped and slivered nuts, and various decorations, as well as mixes to simplify holiday baking.

Rolled or sliced refrigerator cookies are best for decorating before or after baking. Decorating does take time, so why not bake all your cookies one day and then plan a family decorating party for some less busy time. Don't forget the Christmas tree. Bake some fancy shapes with a small hole in the top so they may be hung on the tree.



Use a Christmas Tree cutter and silver dragees to make these enchanting cookies. When serving, decorate with sprays of pine needles and a colorful ornament from your Christmas tree.

—Photo: Church & Dwight Co.

ROLLED BUTTER COOKIES

- 3 cups sifted all-purpose flour
- 1 cup sugar
- 1½ teaspoons baking powder
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 1 cup shortening (all or part butter for flavor)
- 1 egg
- 3 tablespoons cream or rich milk
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Sift together the flour, sugar, baking powder, and salt. Cut in shortening with a fork or lightly with the fingers until well mixed. Combine the egg, cream, and vanilla, and add to the mixture. Blend thoroughly. Chill dough.

Roll small amounts of dough at a time on lightly floured board to ⅛-inch thickness. Cut with Christmas cutters as desired.

Place on ungreased cookie sheets, decorate, and bake in a moderately hot oven (400°) 6 to 10 minutes, or until delicately browned. Remove from pan and cool on wire rack. Makes about 7 dozen cookies. Cookies may be decorated after baking instead of before, if desired. Cool before decorating.



Something new for Christmas is this "Fruited Christmas Tree Bread." See recipe below, with easy directions for cutting out the tree and decorating.

—Photo: General Foods Kitchens

CHRISTMAS COOKIES



JULPEPPARKAKOR

(Swedish Christmas Gingersnaps)

- ⅔ cup molasses
- ⅔ cup light brown sugar
- 1 teaspoon ginger
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- ½ teaspoon cloves
- 2 teaspoons baking soda
- ⅔ cup shortening
- 1 egg
- 4 cups all-purpose flour (about)

Heat molasses, sugar, and spices to boiling. Stir in the baking soda and the shortening, stirring until it melts. Cool slightly. Beat in the egg and stir in the flour, using just enough to make a soft dough easy to handle. Blend thoroughly and then knead mixture lightly on a lightly floured board. Chill dough.

Roll dough to ⅛-inch thickness and cut with Christmas cutters. Bake in a quick moderate oven (375°) about 8 to 10 minutes.

Cool and decorate as desired with a frosting made by thinning confectioners' sugar with milk. Makes 7 to 8 dozen.



COOKIE PRESS COOKIES

- ½ cup butter
- ½ cup sugar
- 1 egg
- ½ teaspoon vanilla
- ½ teaspoon almond extract
- 1⅔ cups sifted all-purpose flour
- ½ teaspoon salt

Cream butter and sugar together until fluffy, then beat in egg and flavorings. Stir in flour and salt and mix thoroughly. Pack dough firmly into cookie press and press dough onto ungreased baking sheets. Decorate as desired with colored sugars, chocolate sprills, etc. Bake in moderately hot oven (400°) about 8 to 10 minutes or until delicately browned. Makes about 6 dozen cookies.

KLENATER

(Swedish Christmas Crullers)

- 4 egg yolks
- ¼ cup powdered sugar
- 3 tablespoons butter
- 1½ cups flour
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 1 tablespoon grated lemon rind
- Deep fat for frying

Combine ingredients in order given and stir until well blended. Chill. Turn dough onto floured baking board. Roll very thin. With pastry wheel, cut strips 1½ inches wide and 5 inches long and with slanting ends. Cut gash in center and twist one end through.

Fry in deep fat (375°) until light brown. Drain on absorbent paper. Makes about 50. These crullers are a typical Swedish Christmas delicacy, served with jam as dessert or with coffee.

New Type of Fruit Cake

You will want to try this new and unusual kind of fruit cake, developed by a large manufacturer of cake and all-purpose flours. This cake does not call for the long period of baking that the conventional fruit cake does, as it is made easily and quickly with a cake mix. Just combine whole fruit and nuts with crumbled cake baked from a mix, and blend mixture with a white fluffy frosting mix—and your fruit cake is made! Pressed into loaf pans and chilled for 24 hours, it is ready to slice and serve. What could be simpler? Here is the recipe:

MYSTERY FRUIT CAKE

- 1 package any flavor Cake Mix
- 4 cups candied fruit mix (2 1-lb. jars)
- ½ cup whole red candied cherries (¼ lb.)
- ½ cup whole green candied cherries (¼ lb.)
- 1½ cups seedless raisins (½ lb.)
- 1 cup dates, cut up (6½ oz. package)
- 1 pound coarsely broken nut meats
- 1 package Fluffy White Frosting Mix

Follow directions on package of cake mix for making and baking cake in layers. Cool cake. Crumble the cooled cake into a large bowl. Add the remainder of above ingredients except the Frosting Mix.

Make the Fluffy White Frosting Mix according to directions on the package and add to the fruit and cake mixture. Stir with a spoon or toss together with hands until mixture is damp and blended together.

Pack tightly in two foil-lined pans 8½ x 4½ x 2¾ inches, or two loaf pans 9 x 5 x 3 inches. Pat down dough with buttered hands until smooth. Cover cake with foil and chill in refrigerator at least 24 hours. Cake improves if stored longer. Keep cake refrigerated. Slice with a sharp knife and serve cold. Makes 6½ pounds of fruit cake.

For a smaller cake: Follow recipe above exactly except use only 1 layer of cake, half of the amounts of fruits and nuts, and only half of the prepared frosting mix. Pack tightly in one foil-lined pan 8½ x 4½ x 2¾ loaf pan. Ice the remaining layer with rest of icing.

FRUITED CHRISTMAS TREE BREAD

- 2 cups sifted cake flour
- 2½ teaspoons baking powder
- ¾ teaspoon salt
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- ⅛ teaspoon mace
- ⅓ cup vegetable shortening
- ½ teaspoon grated lemon rind
- ¼ cup white raisins
- ¼ cup chopped candied cherries
- ¼ cup chopped blanched almonds
- 1 egg, slightly beaten
- ⅓ cup milk
- 1 cup sifted confectioners' sugar
- 2 tablespoons milk

Sift together the flour, baking powder, salt, sugar, and mace. Cut in the shortening and add the rind, raisins, cherries, and almonds, stirring until fruits and nuts are well covered with flour. Combine egg and the ⅓ cup milk and add all at once to flour, stirring only until mixture forms a dough.

Turn out onto a lightly floured board and knead 30 seconds. Roll into a triangular shaped piece, ½ inch thick. Placed on greased baking sheet.

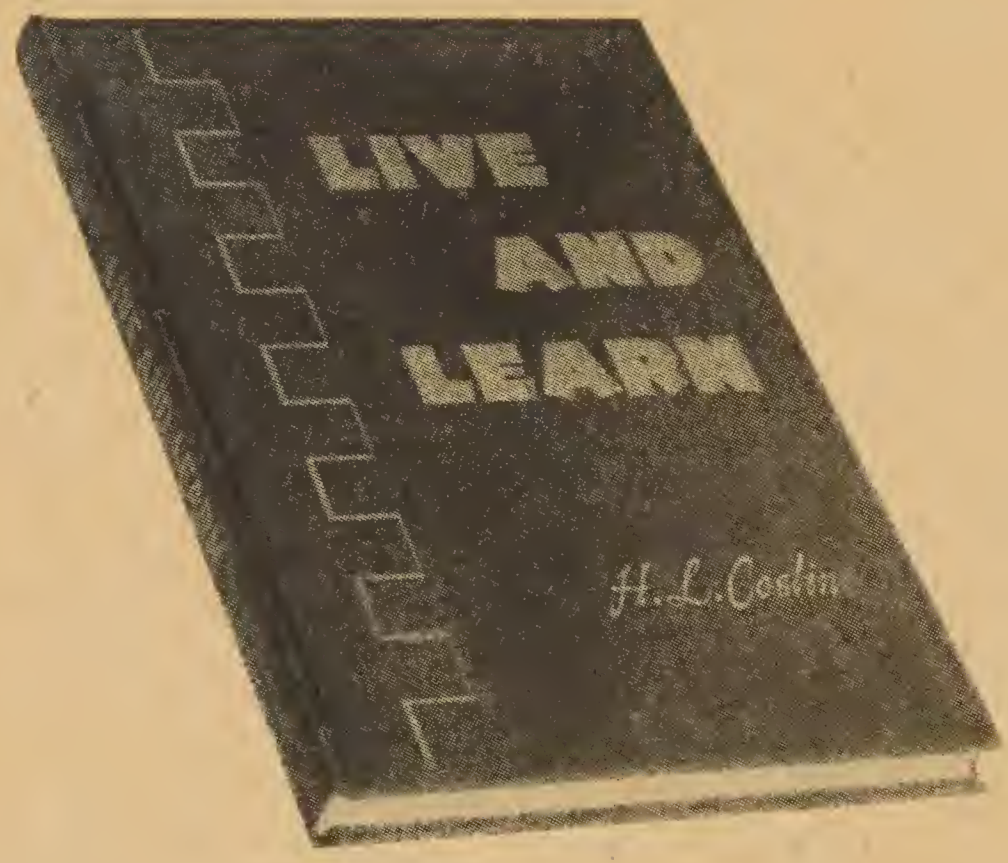
Cut a pattern of a Christmas tree from cardboard. (See above picture.) Place pattern on top of dough and cut out tree. Pat left-over dough ¼ inch thick and cut in star shapes with a cookie cutter. Bake tree in hot oven (400°) 15 minutes or until done. Bake stars in hot oven (400°) 10 minutes.

Remove tree and stars to wire rack or serving plate and pour over them frosting made with confectioners' sugar

(Continued on Page 20)

GIVE IT FOR

Christmas



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"I want to congratulate you on your LIVE AND LEARN. It is the best of its kind I have ever read. . . So many of us forget these important aspects."—Mrs. R. N. Day, Oxford, N. Y.

"Though I am no longer young, your articles on LIVE AND LEARN carry a message to me just the same." — Mrs. F. Puterbaugh, Rummerfield, Pa.

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Enclosed is $——— for —— copies of "Live and Learn" at $3.50 each, postpaid.
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Holiday Baking

(Continued from Page 19)

and the 2 tablespoons milk. Decorate with bits of green and red candied cherries, if desired.

CHRISTMAS WREATHS

This recipe for "Christmas Wreaths" comes from Miss Elizabeth V. Massett, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent at Syracuse, N. Y. First, the basic sweet dough:

BASIC SWEET DOUGH

- 1 cup milk, scalded
- ¼ cup shortening
- ½ cup sugar
- 1½ teaspoons salt
- 5 cups sifted all-purpose flour
- 1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
- 2 packages dry yeast, softened in
- ¼ cup lukewarm water
- 2 eggs, well beaten

Combine milk, shortening, sugar, and salt. Cool to lukewarm. Stir in 2 cups of the flour and lemon rind, and beat until smooth. Add softened yeast and eggs and mix well. Add as much of the remaining flour as needed to make a soft dough. Remove to floured board and knead lightly until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl, cover with dampened towel, and let rise in a warm place, until double in volume. Punch down and shape dough.

Christmas Wreaths: Use ½ of the basic dough and roll it into slim ropes about ½-inch thick. Cut each roll in ½-inch bits and roll these into small balls. Put a small glass in the center of a greased baking sheet, and place the balls around the glass, and about ½-inch apart. Cover and let rise. Remove the glass and bake in a moderate oven (375°) about 15 to 18 minutes.

Decorate each ball with confectioners' sugar icing and top with bits of candied cherries. Makes about 6 to 8 "Christmas Wreaths."

Poinsettia Coffee Cake: Use other half of dough. Roll ½ inch thick on lightly floured board to form a rectangle 16 x 12 inches. Brush with softened butter and sprinkle with a mixture of 3 tablespoons sugar, ½ cup chopped mixed candied fruit or chopped red candied cherries.

Roll as for jelly roll, sealing edges. With a sharp knife, snip off ends, reserving them for center. Next, cut roll diagonally in nine ½-inch pieces. Place slices, cut side down, on greased baking sheet, arranging in form of a circle. Have the pointed end out, with each slice overlapping slightly. Put in center the ends you snipped off. Cover and let rise until double in bulk.

Bake in moderate oven (375°) about 25 minutes. Cool slightly and glaze with confectioners' sugar icing and decorate with bits of red candied cherries, if desired.



THE STAR

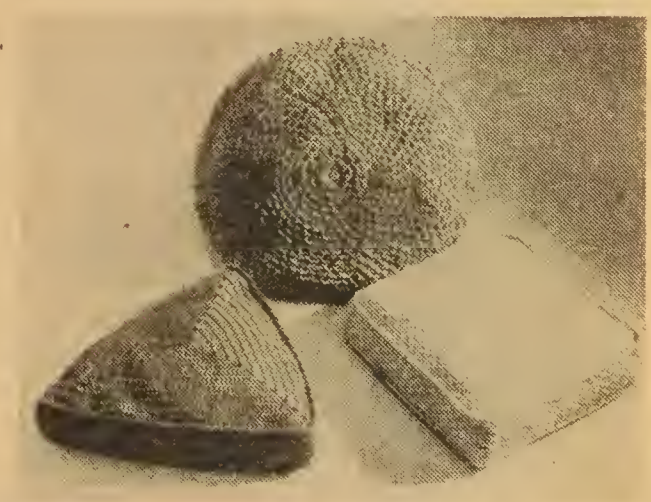
By Inez George Gridley

The fragrance of the pine is myrrh,
The tinsel is the stable straw,
And Bethlehem seems very near
Beneath the star the wise men saw.

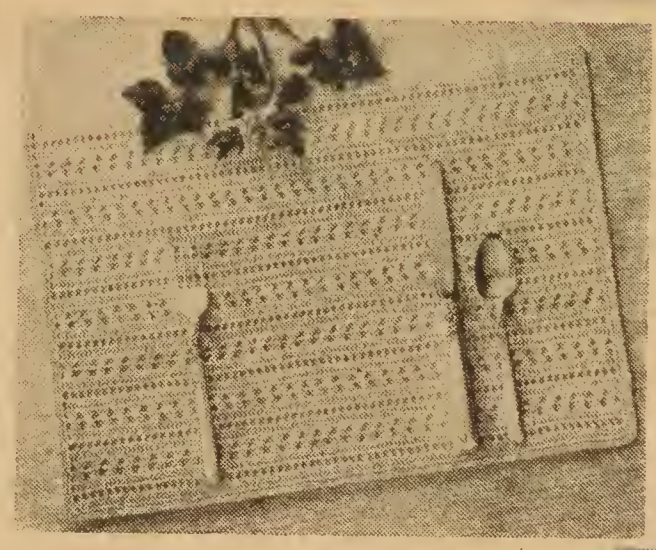
Although men play at warlike games
With dangerous toys, half-understood,
The Christmas star that's overhead
Still stands for peace and brotherhood;

Nations arise and nations fall,
Proud palaces are rubble stone,
But over all the changing years
The steadfast Christmas star has shone.

Easy To Crochet

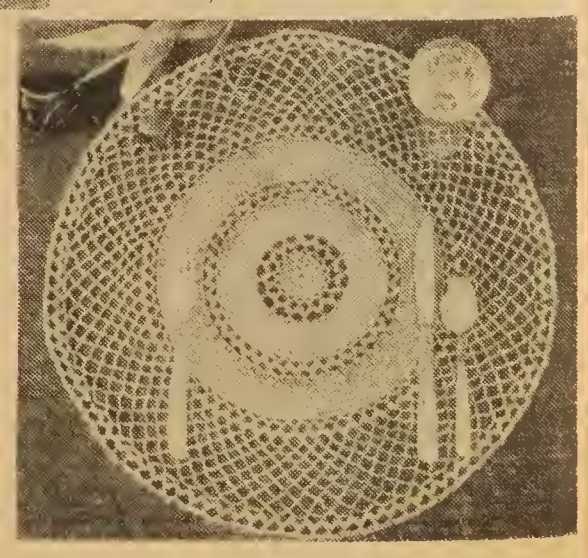


PC-9436-9435-9434—Crocheted Pillows. These pillows add new color and dash to a room and it takes no time at all to whip them up! The triangle and the square are each made in three pieces: two sides and a connecting gusset. Stand-out shells, worked out from the center in circles of chains, highlight the rich circular pillow. Directions for all three pillows, 3 cents.



PC-9437—Place Mat. Even a beginning crocheter can easily manage the group stitch pattern in this handsome table mat. It calls for rows of solid double crochet, alternating with rows of spaces, and single crochet edging. Directions, 3 cents.

PC-9428—Doily or Place Mat. Metallic ric-rack adds special luster to this crocheted beauty in the round. Very easy to make. Directions, 3 cents.



TO ORDER PATTERNS

To order directions for any of these designs, write to Needlework Department, *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and enclose 3 cents for each instruction leaflet wanted. Be sure to write plainly your name, address, and name and number of each item wanted.



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BEATRICE PINDLEY

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"I SOLD IT..." recommended it because the name it has made for itself tells me it's one of the best, most up-to-date products in its field. In fact, a good brand name is the best *guarantee* my customers can have when they buy. And for me, too... I know they'll buy it again."



CUSTOMER

"I BOUGHT IT..." because it's an advertised brand I can trust completely. I just won't risk my family's welfare on some product I don't know anything about—even when they say it's 'just as good.' I feel safer, somehow, when I stick to a brand I *know* I can depend on."

■ ■ ■

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9118. Soft feminine lines — a style that's lovely in any fabric. Choice of three sleeve versions. Printed Pattern in Misses' sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16 takes 3⅝ yds. 39-in. 35 cents.

9229. Smart double-breasted fashion for the shorter, fuller figure; sized to fit without alterations. Printed pattern in Half-Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Size 16½ takes 4⅜ yds. 35-in.; ⅜ yd. contrast. 35 cents.

4628. Neat side-buttoned fashion to wear as dress or as jumper with sweater or blouse. Printed Pattern in Half-Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Size 16½ takes 3⅜ yds. 35-in. 35 cents.

9127. Nightie comes in three lengths with bloomers for shortie style. Vary neckline and sleeves for year 'round wear. Printed Pattern in Misses' sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16 dress-length takes 4¼ yds. 35-in. 35 cents.

4703. These 3 pretty aprons are extra size for the larger woman. Checked apron takes 1⅞ yds. 35-in.; dotted, 2⅛ yds.; figured, 1⅝ yds. Printed Pattern in Large Size ONLY. 35 cents.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 35 cents for EACH pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by First-Class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Send orders to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York.

New "Neighbor" Cookbook

TREASURED family recipes from their own kitchens have been collected and printed by the Lutheran Church Women's Circle of Skaneateles, New York, to raise money for their church. Since many of the contributors are of Czechoslovakian descent, the book contains numerous recipes from that country, and they are truly mouth watering! Especially the pastries, cookies, and cakes!! Years ago, I was entertained by a family who had a Czechoslovakian cook and I have never forgotten the cake she served.

These favorite Czechoslovakian recipes have been translated into standard measurements and easy-to-follow directions. There are also many other "neighbor" recipes—129 pages in all, including soups, salads, dumplings, meats, tortes, preserves, pastry fillings, "Kolacky," filled pastries; cookies, cakes, frostings, breads and rolls, quick breads, and even a traditional Czechoslovakian Christmas Eve supper.

The book is decorated with attractive sketches by one of the members of the Women's Circle. It is also indexed and classified for easy reference to a desired recipe. The price is $2.15 (the 15 cents covers wrapping and mailing). It would be an addition to your own kitchen or nice to give somebody. To order it, please write to: The Lutheran Women's Circle, Holy Trinity Ev. Lutheran Church, 88 West Genesee Street, Skaneateles, New York. Ask for "Treasured Recipes" and enclose $2.15 per copy, in cash, money order or check.—*Mabel Hebel, Home Editor*

NEW YEAR'S EVE

By Eleanor Alletta Chaffee

The Old Year stands alone and weeps
Beneath a leafless tree,
To think of beauty yet to come
That he will never see . . . .

Buntings'



NEW AND BETTER STRAWBERRIES

Earlidawn, Surecrop, Redglow, Stelemaster, Pocahontas, Dixieland (U.S.D.A. developments just recently named and released for distribution). Empire, Armore, Vermilion, Albriton. Grown in chemically-treated soil; followed by a complete spraying and fertilization program. DISEASE FREE. Huge crops of larger berries easily produced from Buntings' plants.

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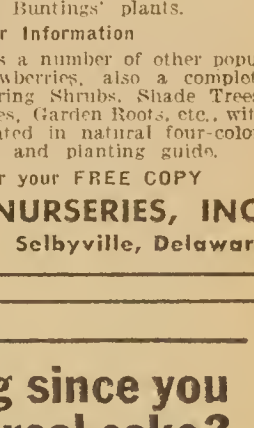
Our New Catalog lists a number of other popular varieties of Strawberries, also a complete line of Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Fruit Trees, Garden Roots, etc., with most varieties illustrated in natural four-color. A valuable reference and planting guide.

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R. B. Davis Company Hoboken, New Jersey

Plagued Day And Night with Bladder Discomfort?

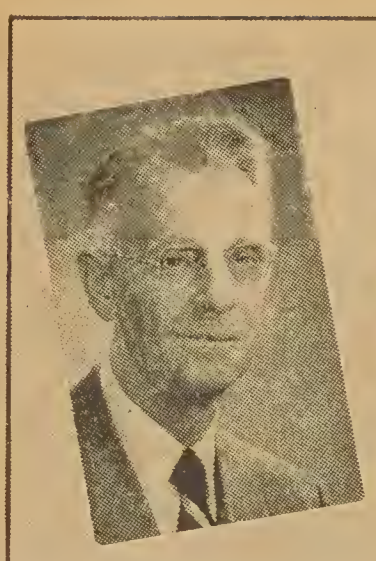
Such a common thing as unwise eating or drinking may be a source of mild, but annoying bladder irritations — making you feel restless, tense, and uncomfortable. And if restless nights, with nagging backache, headache or muscular aches and pains due to over-exertion, strain or emotional upset, are adding to your misery — don't wait — try Doan's Pills.

Doan's Pills have three outstanding advantages — act in three ways for your speedy return to comfort. 1—They have an easing soothing effect on bladder irritations. 2 — A fast pain-relieving action on nagging backache, headaches, muscular aches and pains. 3—A wonderfully mild diuretic action thru the kidneys, tending to increase the output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes. So, get the same happy relief millions have enjoyed for over 60 years. Ask for new, large, economy size and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!

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Ed Eastman's Page

How We Made Silage Years Ago

IF MY grandfather. George Washington Eastman. who died shortly after the Civil War. could come back now and ride through the dairy country for a day. he would wonder what in the world those high. cylindrical buildings are. standing close to nearly every dairy farm. Although silos were used in one form or another way back in aneient times. there were not more than 92 in the whole United States as late as 1882. So Grandpá never saw one.

Ed Thompson, former president of the Federal Land Bank at Springfield, Mass., serving the Northeast, once said that the Northeast is the land of barns and church steeples. He might have added that it is also the land of the silo. There are now more than a half million of them and they have all come within the space of one man's lifetime. Not only have the silos come to every dairy farm, but the whole business of making silage has almost entirely changed in the last fifty years.

Remember Those Rats?

When I was young, there were a few silos, but we did not have one at first on the home farm, so we cut the corn by hand. set it up in shocks or stooks. and moved the stover to the barn as we needed it to feed. Some of you will remember how the rats ran out from under those big shocks of corn when we moved them into the barn late in the fall. We had a dog that would run down and break the neck of several of them when they ran out from under those stooks.

Some of you will also remember that the cows never ate all of the stalk. It went out in the manure, to bind the manure together and break the heart of a boy trying to pitch it onto the wagon in the spring.

But after a while, we got a silo—square. poorly built, and far from being air-tight. Then the ensilage spoiled in the corners and in various other places. For days before we filled the silo, we were busy cutting the corn by hand. This was followed by several weeks in late August and September spent in changing work with the neighbors. helping them fill their silos so they would help us fill ours. The job always took a lot of help. Never will I forget those cold. wet, almost frosty mornings when several of us in the field loaded the corn on wagon after wagon, as they rotated back and forth between the field and the ensilage cutter at the silo. With about the second armful of corn that we picked up, we would be thoroughly wet, and before we had worked an hour, our wrists would itch and burn, poisoned by the corn.

It Was Fun

But it was fun, too. Wherever American men gather together, especially in country neighborhoods, there is kidding and joking which help them to forget about the backbreaking labor. The men who drove the teams on the wagons didn't have it so easy either. It was their job when they reached the ensilage cutter to lift all the wet corn off the wagons, an armful at a time, and drop it on the table of the cutter, where a skilled worker would feed it uniformly into the machine without clogging or stopping the whole works. In just a moment of carelessness many a good hand or arm has gone into those terrible knives. The carrier, with an endless belt. elevated the chopped corn into the top of the silo.

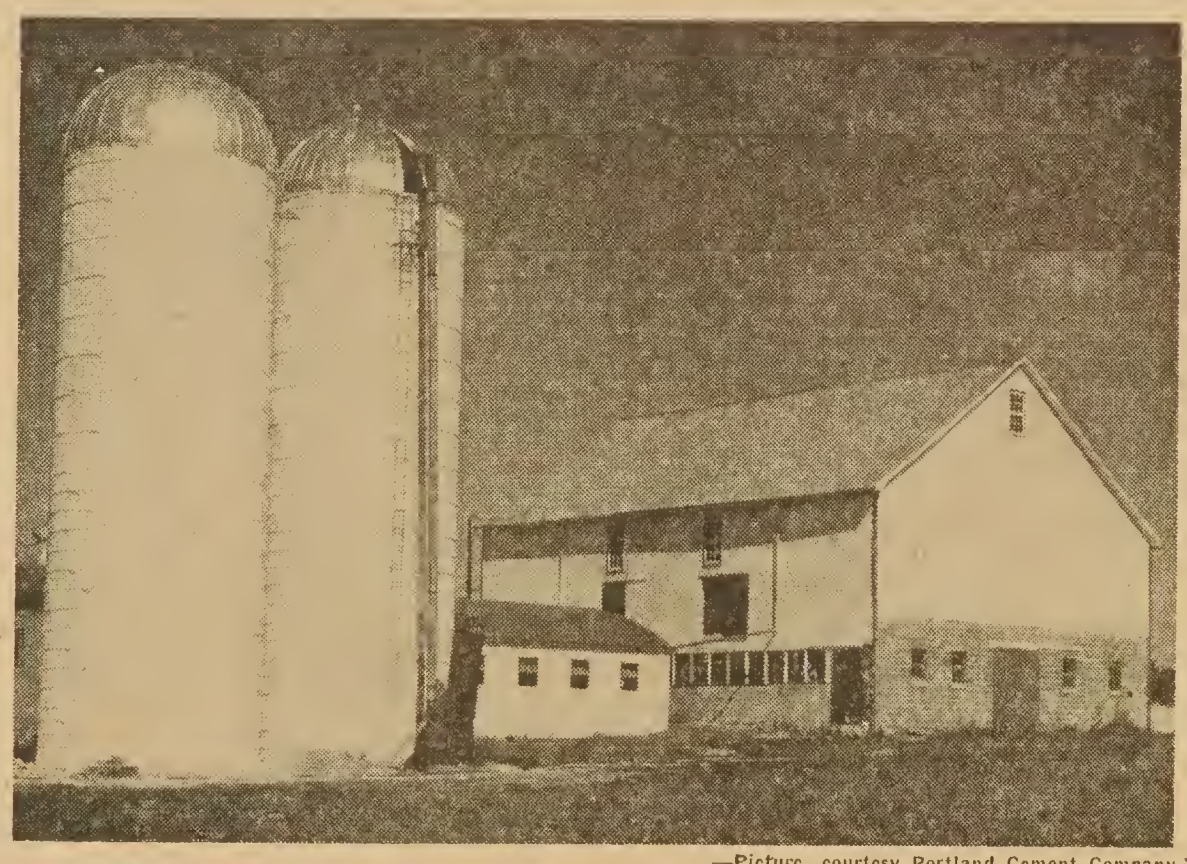
Inside, the corn was supposed to be leveled off and tramped and packed as hard as possible in order to exclude the air. But that theory didn't always work in practice. One time I climbed up the side of our silo when it was being filled to see how Mr. Beane was getting along with leveling and tramping the silage. I found out. He had a jug with him beside which he squatted on his haunches. When the silage piled up. Mr. Beane would poke it over gently with a few jabs of his fork, then pick up his jug and go around and sit on the other side. I was a tattle tale. I ruined Mr. Beane's easy job by telling Father, so Mr. Beane was transferred to the field and the hard work of putting the corn on the wagon, along with the rest of us.

Bad Times for Roosters

I have often thought how my mother must have hated to see those oldtime thrasher and silo gangs coming. With a sizable family of her own, and no help. she had to cook for them, and boy oh boy! what prodigious appetites. It was a bad time also for young roosters.

Not long after those days. the business of making ensilage. like everything else. began to change fast. There was that wonderful machine—the corn harvester—which not only cut the corn but gathered it into bundles and tied them. Gone was the tiring. monotonous job of cutting corn by hand. How much easier it was also to load those tied bundles on the wagon. Some men even pitched them on with a fork instead of picking them up in their arms.

At the silo. the old-fashioned ensilage cutter with its carrier was replaced with a machine that did not have to be fed by hand. and a blower. Then. the calendar changed a few times more and the harvester was replaced by another machine which cuts the corn. chops it. and blows it into wagons with high boxes. Gone also were the horses. Stationery power was replaced with gasoline engines which. with electricity. have done more to change the face of America than all the other gadgets put together. Gone also are the gangs of men which were necessary to get the silos filled not so long ago. One or two men with modern equipment can do the whole job without once touching their hands to the corn. Then the usually poorly built silos were replaced by modern silos. excellent in every respect.—*To Be Continued Next Time.*



—Picture, courtesy Portland Cement Company

The dairy country is the land of silos. All of them, more than half a million, have come in about 70 years.

DO YOU BELIEVE IN SANTA CLAUS?

IN LOOKING over the Christmas issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for 1926. I found this little piece that I wrote 31 years ago.

The years have come and gone. Mr. Ohm's little daughter and our seven-year-old Bobby have long since grown. married and gone from home. But the feelings and principles which led me to write the piece are just as true today as they were in the long ago.

"Today. Mr. Ohm. one of our editors. showed me a letter from his little daughter addressed to Santa Claus. When you are privileged to read a letter to Santa Claus. know then that you gaze upon one of the most sublime things in all the world. the visible manifestations from that unknown land of Somewhere in which dwells the Spirit of Childhood.

"As I read the little note written in a wavering and uncertain hand. but with unquestioning faith in the general goodness of things. and as I watch my own seven-year-old Bobby count the days "till Santa Claus comes". I am conscious of a little feeling of sadness. a sense of loss as the memory returns of my own childhood days when I too dwelt in that enchanted land of imagination where all the world is fairyland. where unreality is real. where dreams come true. and where Santa Claus is really Santa Claus.

"When I see these little people who dwell with us in body and yet in spirit are so far away. I wonder sometimes if they are not right and if we grown-ups are not all wrong. In our own esteem. to be sure. we are so important and so sophisticated and so wise. but after all. are we? What. comparatively speaking. do we really know? What is this world we dwell in for such a little time? What is this thing we call life? What is this so-called knowledge for which we have traded the faith of childhood? Was it not some thoughts like these that Jesus must have had in mind when He said that unless we become as little children. we cannot enter the kingdom of heaven?

"So I for one am sorry that we grown-ups cannot see in spirit Santa Claus as clearly as the little folks. But still in our hearts. no matter how cynical and sophisticated we are. we KNOW that there IS a Santa Claus. a Santa Claus who is the symbol of Love. clothed with even more of magic and power than the one to whom the little folks write their letters—a Santa Claus who knows all about this strange journey we call Life and Who is leading us along the way to an infinite and divine goal."

FOR 17 OR 70 YEARS YOUNG

I HAVE READ Hugh Cosline's new book. "Live and Learn." much of it three times, all of it twice. Each time my interest and appreciation of "Live and Learn" have increased.

At this time when the book stores are flooded with trash. unfit for decent people to read. it is refreshing to read a book like Hugh's that one can be proud to have in the home.

"Live and Learn" is written primarily for young people. but it is so well done that it is good whether you are 17 or 70 years young.

No one is in a better position to write a good book than Hugh. He was a teacher. then for more than thirty years he has been a writer and an editor in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Perhaps most important of all, he and Hazel are parents and grandparents—so that all of this enables him to speak and write with the voice of experience.

If you are looking for something nice for a Christmas present, "Live and Learn" will meet your requirements.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

I TOOK THIS from the *Ithaca Rotary News*. The editor probably stole it from some other place. so I won't let it bother my conscience.

Anyway. the instructor in atomic warfare asked: "What's the difference between 'radiation' and 'contamination'?" The young boot sailor, just recently off the dairy farm, thought for a moment and then came up with a 100% answer.

"Radiation," he drawled, "is when you **smell** manure. Contamination is when you **step** in it."

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

TO WARN Against Fraud

TRI-STATE PRINTERS OUT OF BUSINESS

The following is a notice we have just received from the attorney for Tri-State Printers:

"This is to advise you that the United States Government has attached the bank account and sealed the doors on the business establishment of Tri-State Printers at Bucklin, Missouri. Tri-State Printers cannot operate under the circumstances and intends to take bankruptcy as soon as proper papers can be filed in the United States District Court."

This included a notation that bankruptcy was filed on July 30, 1957.

All claims must be filed with William O'Herin, Referee in Bankruptcy, Eastern District, Federal Court House, St. Louis, Missouri.

We suggest that any subscribers, whose claims against this company have not been settled, write to Mr. O'Herin, giving the date of the order and the amount of money involved.

— A. A. —

ADDRESSES WANTED

Do you know the whereabouts of:

Wilbur Farnum, formerly of Lebanon, Maine?

* * *

Mrs. Grace Hemmer Pitts, who lived in Sayville, Long Island, New York, about 34 years ago?

SERVICE BUREAU CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED

NEW YORK

Mr. George Berger, Middle Village (refund on order)	$3.98
Mr. J. W. Christman, Fort Plain (Payment on acc't.)	150.00
Mr. E. W. Nusbaum, Castleton (settlement on claim)	54.00
Mr. David J. DuBois, New Paltz (payment on claim)	12.50
Mr. John A. Davis, Jr., Unadilla (refund on order)	56.62
Mrs. Loretta Lagree, Churubusco (refund on order)	3.98
Mrs. M. E. Kneeskern, Nelliston (refund on order)	3.00
Mr. Gerald Palmer, St. Regis Falls (settlement of claim)	45.00
Mr. Robert Thesia, Canastota (refund on dress)	10.98
Mr. William Miller, Nassau (payment on acc't.)	20.00
Mr. John Silvarin, Bloomingburg (settlement of acc't.)	27.50

PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. L. A. Phoenix, Westfield (refund on merchandise)	8.06
Mrs. Howard Northrup, Sayre (refund on insurance)	318.99

MAINE

Mr. Francis Byron, North Jay (refund on gears)	38.10

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. Ludger Beaudet, Newmarket (settlement of claim)	150.00
Mr. Edwin M. Annis, Suncook (payment on claim)	41.10

VERMONT

Mrs. Kenneth Lagro, Enosburg Falls (payment for puppies)	36.00
Mr. Hollis Stone, Vergennes (refund on seat covers)	2.98
Mr. Geo. Thirsher, Brattleboro (refund on merchandise)	10.00

CONNECTICUT

Mrs. Milton Freeman, So. Windsor (refund on merchandise)	2.35
Mr. Max Brache, Rockville (refund on merchandise)	3.98

TOO MANY FIRES BRINGS $25.00 REWARD

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N.Y.

No 33013 50-262 / 213

October 31 19 57

PAY EXACTLY TWENTY FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF

Mr. Walter Jones, Sr.
R. D. 1
Columbia, New Jersey

$ 25.00

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.

E. R. Eastman
PRESIDENT TREASURER ASST. TREAS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA
ITHACA, NEW YORK

ON APRIL 2 the barn of Walter Jones, Sr. of Columbia, New Jersey, burned down, apparently due to a defect in wiring. Mr. Jones moved his cows to a barn on John McConachy's farm about a mile away.

On April 12 about 10:00 A.M. this barn began to burn but the fire was extinguished before much damage was done. Charles Lambert, who was employed by Mr. Jones and who was carrying cows in the barn when the latter fire started, was suspected and questioned and a lie-detector test was arranged for a later date.

On April 16 Mr. Jones drove, with Lambert, to a farm on the Millbrook Road. After working a short time, he sent Lambert to the barn to get something. When he didn't come back after a while, Mr. Jones checked and found his car was missing, as well as Lambert. The next day the Pennsylvania State Police of Hamburg, Pa., notified the Blairstown State Troopers that they had Lambert in custody and had recovered the stolen car.

After a great deal of questioning by Trooper J. C. Fredericks and others of Troop B, Lambert did admit on April 17 to starting the McConachy fire. Each time he was also questioned about the Jones fire but with negative results. He was then given the Polygraph test which showed beyond doubt that he had some knowledge of the Jones fire. Soon thereafter he admitted his guilt and described how he had set the fire by dropping a lighted match in the hay mow.

Lambert was placed under $1000.00 bail and lodged in the Warren County Jail in default of same to await further court action. In June he was found guilty by Judge Tallman who sentenced him to serve from 5 to 7 years in the New Jersey State Prison in Trenton. Judge Tallman also stipulated that Lambert receive psychiatric treatment.

Lambert's arrest was brought about by the information Mr. Jones gave the Blairstown State Police when his car was stolen; following which he went to Hamburg, Pa., where he identified Lambert and the car after they were picked up.

We are happy to send Mr. Jones a $25.00 Service Bureau reward check for his part in Lambert's arrest. We also understand a great deal of credit is due Trooper J. C. Frederick for his fine work on the investigation.



THREE POLICYOWNERS IN THIS WRECK

Mr. Charles Burgess of North Adams, Mass., with his wife and friends was driving home from a Masonic meeting. Another car coming head-on swerved into their lane. The collision was unavoidable—a deathly clash of steel, shattering of glass, twisting of bodies, breaking of bones—then the hush of death. In a few seconds' time one life lost and the living left broken, cut and bruised to carry scars of this horrible nightmare forever.

CHARLES BURGESS KILLED—HIS WIFE INJURED



Agent Wm. Morey, Williamstown, Mass., delivers checks to Mrs. Burgess. $1000.00 loss of life benefits paid from Mr. Burgess' single travel accident policy. $130.00 weekly benefits paid from Mrs. Burgess' single travel accident policy.

Mrs. Burgess Wrote This While in the Hospital

"It is with grateful appreciation that I write to thank you for the check which you sent my son and which he brought to me yesterday at the hospital.

"It was a terrible accident and seemed like an atom bomb had hit us. We never thought it could happen to us.

"This is my seventh week in the hospital and will be here for a few more. And so for the check which is due me at the end of 13 weeks and for the $1000.00 death benefit I now have, my grateful thanks to you and your company."

PASSENGER SERIOUSLY INJURED



Miss Henderson receives a check from Mr. Morey.

$165.72 for weekly benefits.
$475.65 for medical expenses.
$641.37 Total of check.

She carries double travel accident policies with added medical expense coverage.

Miss Henderson Wrote to Agent Morey Saying:

"I know of nothing better than to write and tell you what a wonderful company you work for. Anything I can do and say, I will.

"To think my hospital, doctor, ambulance, nurse, etc., as well as time I was laid up, was paid for almost immediately after you received my final papers.

"I wish to thank you personally for your prompt and courteous attention."

Keep Your Policies Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

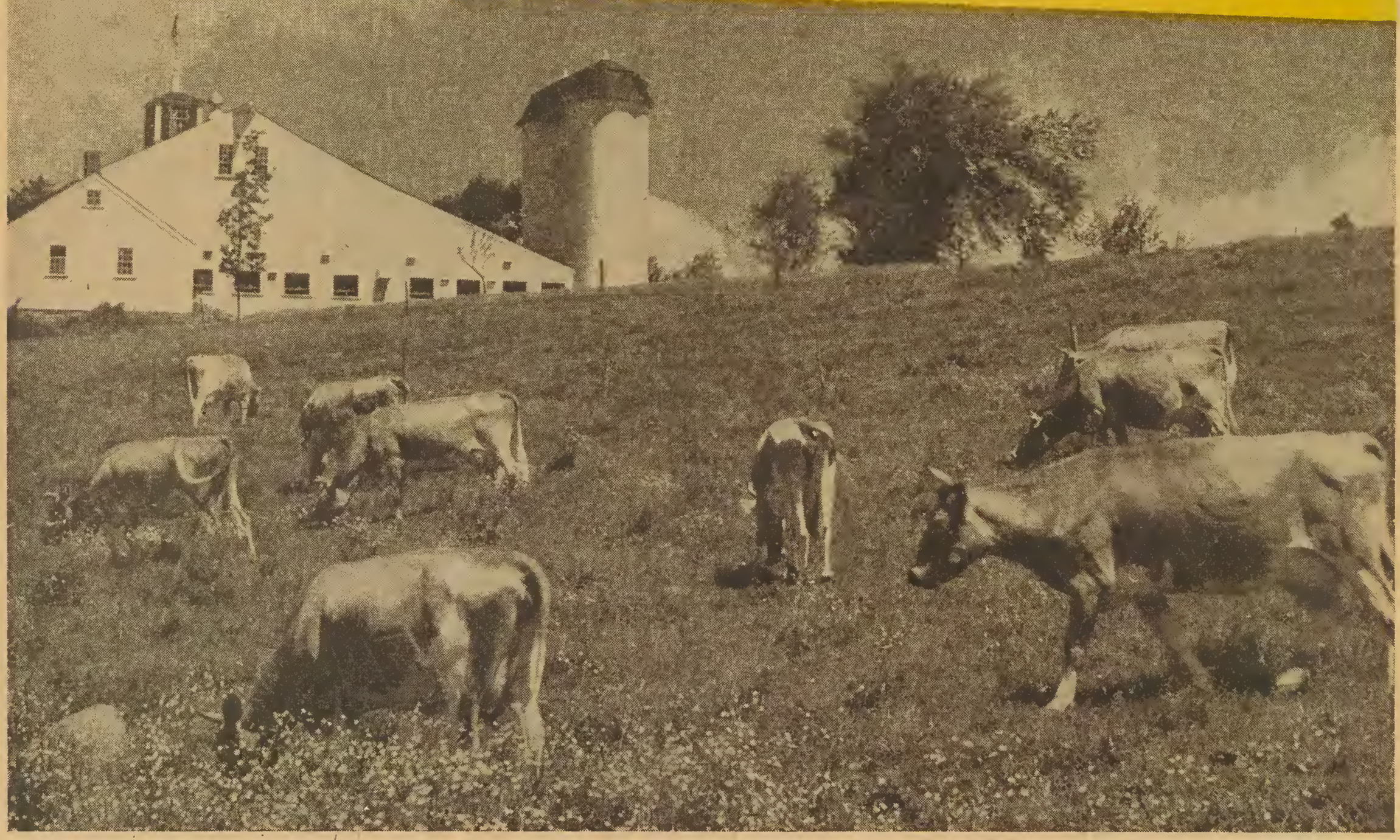
CYANAMID

For healthier cows

...NOW!

DAIRY COWS, TOO, CAN BENEFIT

FROM A-U-R-E-O-M-Y-C-I-N® IN FEEDS!



You've had good results with *calf* feeds containing AUREOMYCIN!

Now...your cows can benefit, too. For the first time, an antibiotic has been approved for continuous routine feeding to lactating dairy cows.

Dairy feeds containing the recommended amount of AUREOMYCIN will aid in reducing bacterial diarrhea, preventing foot rot and reducing the incidence of respiratory disease (rhinotracheitis–shipping fever complex) in dairy cows. These feeds will also offer assurance of better all-round health and vigor through the suppression of those *invisible*, sub-clinical diseases that are always present.

Experimental data show conclusively that there is no AUREOMYCIN present in the milk at any time when fed as directed.

Ask your feed manufacturer or feed dealer for dairy feeds that provide one-tenth of a milligram of AUREOMYCIN Chlortetracycline per pound of body weight per head per day.

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY · FARM AND HOME DIVISION · NEW YORK 20, N. Y.